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May 6, 2026

VIA: ELECTRONIC FILING

Mr. Adam J. Teitzman
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Review of Tampa Electric Company's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request (Nos. 3-86)
Undocketed 20260000-OT

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Attached for filing are Tampa Electric Company's responses to Staff's First Data Request (Nos. 3-86) regarding the company's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan, propounded on February 26, 2026.

Thank you for your assistance in connection with this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Malcolm N. Means'.

Malcolm N. Means

MNM/bml

Attachments

cc: Greg Davis (GDavis@psc.state.fl.us)
Phillip Ellis (PEllis@psc.state.fl.us)
TECO Regulatory Department

**TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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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)
 - b. Excel Tables File (Financial Escalation)

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q3(a)_ Financial Assumptions.
- b. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q3(b)_ Financial Escalation.

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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).

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Excel Tables Spreadsheet, Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142), tab Q4_HourlySystem Load.

- a. Tampa Electric's Forecasting team receives the hourly system load data adjusted for Daylight Savings Time, except the generation. For the Spring Daylight Savings Time (March 9, 2025), there are 23 hours of data, with no data on Hour Ending 24. A zero hour is avoided by taking an average of the previous hour and the following hour to replace the zero in Hour Ending 24. For the Fall Daylight Savings Time (November 2, 2025), there are 25 hours of data. On the double hour, an average of the two hours is taken to replace that hour.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q5_Historic Peak Demand.

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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.
 - b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).
 - c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers.

ANSWER:

a. **CUSTOMER GROWTH**

RESIDENTIAL: The residential sector's growth averaged 2.0 percent in 2024 and slowed to 1.5 percent in 2025. Growth in 2026 is expected to be 1.4 percent.

COMMERCIAL: Commercial customer growth averaged -0.1 percent in 2025, driven by slower than forecasted growth in construction services and is expected to increase to 1.0 percent in 2026.

GOVERNMENTAL: Governmental customer growth increased by 0.8 percent in 2025 and is expected to decline slightly (-0.8 percent) in 2026.

INDUSTRIAL: Industrial customer growth continued to decline (-1.4 percent) in 2025. The decline is primarily in the smaller manufacturing segment, as well as some continued migration to the commercial sector.

TOTAL: Total customer growth in 2025 averaged 1.4 percent with the residential class being the engine behind the growth. Growth in 2026 is expected to be 1.3 percent.

b. **AVERAGE kWh CONSUMPTION per CUSTOMER**

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RESIDENTIAL: In 2025, average consumption per customer was slightly lower than in 2024, and this trend is expected to continue in 2026.

COMMERCIAL: In 2025, commercial consumption per customer (0.9 percent) was slightly higher than in 2024. It is projected to be flat (0.1 percent a year) in 2026.

GOVERNMENTAL: Average per customer usage in 2025 was higher than in 2024. By the end of 2026, average usage is expected to decline.

INDUSTRIAL: Industrial average use tends to be the most volatile primarily due to the phosphate sector, where mining activities and self-generation capabilities can vary significantly from month-to-month.

- c. **TOTAL SALES (GWh) TO ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS**
Total retail sales grew 1.2 percent during 2025 and are expected to slow during 2026.

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

ANSWER:

- a. **CONSERVATION AND SELF SERVICE:** Residential conservation at the time of the summer peak has historically increased by an average of 7.1 MW, 4.1 percent a year. At the time of the winter peak, residential conservation historically increased by an average of 7.5 MW, 1.3 percent a year. The primary driver of this growth is the increasing number of participants in Tampa Electric's conservation programs. Commercial and Industrial conservation at the time of the summer peak has increased by an average of 8.5 MW, 6.9 percent a year. At the time of the winter peak, it historically increased by an average of 6.1 MW, 6.9 percent per year.
- b. **DEMAND RESPONSE / LOAD MANAGEMENT:** Growth of summer and winter demands for Prime Time Plus and Energy Planner Programs have been slow and steady. Note that in the Ten Year Site Plan's ("TYSP") Schedules 3.1 and 3.2, these residential Load Management Programs are included in the Residential Conservation column due to the participants' ability to override the load control. Commercial and Industrial load management and demand response at the time of the summer peak have slightly increased on average by 0.5 MW, 0.5 percent a year. This trend is primarily due to no changes in the number of customers participating in the Standby Generator

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program. Commercial and Industrial load management and demand response at the time of the winter peak have increased on average by 1.3 MW, 1.2 percent a year.

- c. **TOTAL DEMAND:** For this discussion, total demand (retail peaks) is equal to the sum of columns (5), (6), (8) and (10) in Schedules 3.1 and 3.2. Summer retail peaks historically increased on average by 36 MW a year (0.8 percent). The 2025 summer peak was 144 MW higher with warmer temperatures than the 2024 peak. Historically, winter retail peaks vary significantly due to very mild winters and occasional cold winters. The 2025 winter peak was 379 MW higher than the 2024 winter peak, as 2024 experienced milder weather than 2025. Customer growth is the primary driver behind the growth in summer and winter total peak demands.

- d. **NET FIRM DEMAND:** Summer firm peaks historically increased on average by 38 MW a year (0.9 percent). Like the 2025 summer retail peak, the 2025 summer firm peak was also higher than the prior year's summer peak. Historically, winter firm peaks vary significantly due to very mild winters and occasional cold winters. The 2025 net firm peak was higher than the prior year due to colder weather. Customer growth is the primary driver behind the growth in summer and winter firm peak demands.

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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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric is presently using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ("NOAA") Tampa International Airport weather station for the calculation of the system-wide temperature of the utility's service territory.

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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.

ANSWER:

- a. Tampa Electric's customer, demand, and energy forecast methodology, as well as assumptions and sources, are explained in detail in Chapter II of the 2026 TYSP on pages 8 through 21.
- b. Appliance efficiencies are based on data provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration ("EIA"). The economic assumptions used in the forecast models are derived from Moody's Analytics and the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research ("BEBR").
- c. Data sources include EIA, Moody's, BEBR, phosphate customer survey data, along with actual customer counts and billing data from our customer billing system.
- d. A third-party consultant was not involved in the development of the forecasts reported in the 2026 TYSP.
- e. As for anticipated forecast accuracy, the target is to be within +/- 1 percent.
- f. There were no significant differences or improvements made within the 2026 TYSP compared to the 2025 TYSP.

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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.
 - b. Does the Utility prepare low case and high case demand and energy forecasts? Why or why not?
 - c. If so, what conditional changes generate low case and high case forecasts for the Utility, and how are probabilities assigned to such forecasts?
 - 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.

ANSWER:

- a. The process begins with the development of a demand and energy forecast that excludes incremental energy efficiency and conservation programs. This forecast sets the foundation for identifying the next potential avoided unit(s) and becomes the baseline for a comprehensive cost-effectiveness analysis of these programs. The analysis is carried out using Commission-approved methodologies, including the Rate Impact Measure ("RIM") test, the Total Resource Cost ("TRC") test, and the Participants Cost Test ("PCT"). Each measure is evaluated according to the Florida Public Service Commission's ("FPSC") standard cost-effectiveness methodology, factoring in different marketing and incentive scenarios. Assumptions regarding utility plant avoidance for generation, transmission, and distribution are also included. Only those measures that pass the RIM and PCT tests in energy efficiency and demand response analysis are selected for potential adoption in utility programs.

Each adopted measure is quantified for its contribution to coincident summer and winter peak kilowatt (kW) reduction and its annual kilowatt-hour (kWh) savings. These results are then incorporated into the demand and energy forecast. Tampa Electric evaluates and

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reports on energy efficiency and demand response measures that comply with Rule 25-17.008, Florida Administrative Code ("F.A.C."), as well as the FPSC's prescribed cost-effectiveness methodology.

Upon completion of this comprehensive analysis and determination of cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation programs, the system demand and energy requirements are revised to reflect the anticipated effects of these programs in reducing peak demand and overall energy requirements. The process is iterative, repeating to incorporate additional energy efficiency, conservation programs, and supply-side resources as needed.

Potential generating supply-side resources are identified through an alternative technology screening analysis, which is designed to assess the economic viability of a broad range of generating technologies for Tampa Electric's service area.

Tampa Electric calculates reserve margin in two ways to measure reliability of the generating system. The company utilizes a minimum 20 percent firm reserve margin with a minimum contribution of 7 percent supply-side resources criteria for the development of its expansion plan. Tampa Electric's approach to calculating percent reserves is consistent with the agreement outlined in the Commission approved Docket No. 981890-EU, Order No. PSC-99-2507-S-EU, issued December 22, 1999. The calculation of the minimum 20 percent firm reserve margin employs an industry accepted method of using total available generating capacity and firm purchased power capacity (capacity less planned maintenance and solar capacity unavailable at the time of peak demand) and subtracting the annual firm peak load, then dividing by the firm peak load, and multiplying by 100. Capacity dedicated to any firm unit or station power sales at the time of system peak is subtracted from Tampa Electric's available capacity.

Tampa Electric's supply-side reserve margin is calculated by dividing the difference of projected supply-side resources and projected total peak demand by the forecasted firm peak demand. The total peak demand includes the firm peak demand and interruptible and load management loads.

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- b. Yes, the company prepares low case and high case demand and energy forecasts to provide alternatives to the company's base case outlook.
- c. The base case scenario is tested for sensitivity to varying economic conditions and customer growth rates. Compared to the base case, the expected economic growth rates are 0.5 percent higher in the high scenario and 0.5 percent lower in the low scenario. There are no probabilities assigned to these forecasts.
- d. The high and low load forecasts may have an impact on the timing of resource additions. For example, the system's next capacity need using the base load forecast is projected to occur in 2031, whereas with the low and high load forecast the system's capacity needs are projected to be in years 2035 and 2030 respectively.

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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?
 - b. Are comparisons of the 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?
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

ANSWER:

Although Tampa Electric has not historically adopted an all-hours Loss of Load Probability ("LOLP") based reliability methodology as the primary determinant for the development of the TYSP and the associated capacity expansion planning process, the Company recognizes the importance of probabilistic reliability metrics in evaluating system adequacy..

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As the resource portfolio continues to evolve and uncertainty related to load growth, forced outages, and weather-dependent resources increases, the company is evaluating the potential adoption of LOLP based criteria in future planning cycles to better align resource planning decisions with accepted reliability risk standards.

- a-g. The company does not currently use an all-hours loss of load probability LOLP methodology for system planning.

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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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric's hourly load forecasts of both demand (MW) and energy (MWh) are a foundational input to the development of the TYSP. These forecasts are used not only to determine how much capacity and energy will be needed over the planning horizon, but also when those needs occur and what types of resources are operationally suitable to meet them. By modeling load on an hourly basis, Tampa Electric ensures that proposed resource additions are aligned with real-world system conditions rather than annual or seasonal averages.

Hourly demand forecasts are used to identify the timing and magnitude of peak system load, which drives capacity needs and reserve margin requirements. For example, if the hourly forecast shows that peak demand growth is concentrated during a limited number of late-afternoon summer hours, the company evaluates whether energy-limited resources such as battery storage can reliably serve those peak hours before selecting additional firm capacity resources. Conversely, natural gas dispatchable resources are selected when the hourly forecast shows extended periods of high load or risk of peak events exceeding the duration capability of storage resources.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Monte Carlo simulations are performed to identify percent probabilities for some of the model inputs, primarily for weather-related data. A Monte Carlo simulation is a way to model the probability of different outcomes in a process that cannot easily be predicted due to the intervention of random variables.

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- 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?

ANSWER:

Yes, the company incorporates weather variability or extreme weather scenarios into its load forecasting process. Since we are winter peaking, we prepare an extreme 29-degree winter peak scenario, provided within the TYSP on page 63. Tampa Electric uses this scenario for informational purposes.

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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.
 - b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial).
 - c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers.

ANSWER:

- a. **RESIDENTIAL:** Customer growth is expected to increase at an annual average growth rate of 1.3 percent over the TYSP's forecast horizon. The primary cause of customer growth will be new construction and increasing net in-migration to the service area.
COMMERCIAL: Customers are expected to increase at an annual average growth rate of 1.0 percent over the forecast horizon.
GOVERNMENTAL: Growth is projected to increase at a rate of 0.6 percent over the forecast horizon.
INDUSTRIAL: The number of industrial accounts is expected to remain relatively flat over the next ten years.
TOTAL: Over the forecast horizon, customer growth is expected to increase at an average rate of 1.3 percent annually.
- b. **RESIDENTIAL:** Average consumption per customer is expected to decline at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent over TYSP's forecast horizon. The primary drivers behind the decline in customer usage are increases in appliance efficiencies, lighting efficiencies, energy efficiency in new homes, conservation efforts, and housing mix.
COMMERCIAL: Average use is expected to remain relatively flat (0.2 percent) over TYSP's forecast horizon.

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GOVERNMENTAL: Over the forecast horizon, average usage is expected to decrease by an average of 0.2 percent.

INDUSTRIAL: Over the forecast horizon, average usage is expected to decrease slightly by an average of 0.4 percent.

- c. **TOTAL SALES (GWh) TO ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS:** Over the forecast horizon, total retail sales are expected to increase by almost one percent a year (0.9 percent). This is below the customer growth rate of 1.3 percent which is primarily due to continued per-customer-kWh declines, as well as declines in the phosphate sector as mining continues to move south and out of Tampa Electric's service territory.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Please see the dockets below for all open and closed dockets that were based on the same load forecast that is used in the company's current planning period TYSP.

Fuel & Purchased Power Docket: 20250001-EI
Environmental Cost Recovery Docket: 20250007-EI
Conservation Cost Recovery Docket-20250002-EG
Storm Protection Plan Cost Recovery Docket-20250010-EI
2026 Subsequent Year Adjustment Docket: 20250012-EI

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17. Please reference the 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.

ANSWER:

Yes, Tampa Electric evaluates the accuracy of its forecasts of customer growth and annual retail energy sales presented in its past TYSPs.

The method used to review the accuracy of forecasts throughout time is referred to as an error fan. This approach is also used by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council ("FRCC") in reviewing state forecast accuracy. Please refer to Tampa Electric's electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 163) Accuracy2026.xlsx.

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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.

ANSWER:

Yes, Tampa Electric does review the accuracy of Summer/Winter peak demand forecasts.

The method used to review the accuracy of forecasts throughout time is referred to as an error fan. This approach is also used by FRCC in reviewing state forecast accuracy. Please refer to the provided Excel table titled (BS 163) Accuracy2026.xlsx

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

ANSWER:

- a. **CONSERVATION AND SELF SERVICE:** Residential conservation at the time of the summer peak increases by an average of 9 MW a year over the forecast horizon. At the time of the winter peak, residential conservation is projected to increase by an average of 14 MW a year. Commercial and Industrial conservation at the time of the summer peak increases by an average of 5 MW a year over the forecast horizon. At the time of the winter peak, it is projected to increase by 4 MW a year on average. Self-service is assumed to follow historical trends. If changes in self-service are known, forecasts will be adjusted, up or down.
- b. **DEMAND RESPONSE / LOAD MANAGEMENT:** Combining Prime Time Plus and Energy Planner Programs, summer and winter are projected to increase by 1 MW and 1.5 MW, respectively on average annually. Note that in the TYSP's Schedules 3.1 and 3.2, these residential Load Management Programs are included in the Residential Conservation column due to the participants' ability to override the load control. Commercial and Industrial load management and demand response at the time of the summer and winter peaks are projected to remain relatively flat over the forecast

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horizon. This trend is primarily due to no changes in the number of customers participating in the Standby Generator program and no expected contractual changes in the Demand Response program.

- c. **TOTAL DEMAND:** For this discussion, total demand (retail peaks) is equal to the sum of columns (5), (6), (8) and (10) in Schedules 3.1 and 3.2. Summer retail peaks are expected to increase by an average of 43 MW (0.9 percent) a year over the forecast horizon. Winter peaks are expected to increase by an average of 55 MW (1.1 percent) a year over the forecast horizon. Winter peaks increase at a slightly faster rate than summer peaks due to minimal impacts from rooftop solar at the time of winter peaks. Customer growth is the primary driver behind the growth in summer and winter total peak demands.

- d. **NET FIRM DEMAND:** Summer firm peaks are expected to increase by an average of 43 MW (1.0 percent) a year over the forecast horizon. Winter firm peaks are expected to increase by an average of 55 MW (1.2 percent) a year over the forecast horizon. Customer growth is the primary driver behind the growth in summer and winter firm peak demands.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

- a. Upon review of the company's summer peak demand for the ten years prior to the current planning period, there have been no anomalies caused by non-weather events.
- b. Upon review of the company's winter peak demand for the ten years prior to the current planning period, there have been no anomalies caused by non-weather events.
- c. Upon review of the company's annual retail energy sales for the ten years prior to the current planning period, there have been no anomalies caused by non-weather events.

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

ANSWER:

- a. The Retail Energy Sales model uses monthly heating and cooling degree days and monthly normal heating and cooling degree-days. The summer and winter peak demand models use historical and projected normal temperatures at the time of the monthly peaks, the actual 24-hour temperatures on the peak day and on the prior day.
- b. The source of the weather data Tampa Electric uses is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA")'s Tampa International Airport ("TIA") weather station for calculation of the system-wide temperature of the utility's service territory. The normal

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degree-days and normal temperature assumptions used in the models are based on historical data over the past 20 years.

- c. As input to the Energy Sales models, Tampa Electric converts the daily average NOAA TIA dry bulb temperature into a daily degree-day using the 65-degree base to determine if it is a heating degree-day (less than 65-degree base) or cooling degree-day (greater than 65-degree base).

Calendar degree-days are converted to billing cycle degree-days by proportioning degree-days depending on how many billing cycles (i.e. cycle 1-21, 23) were billed during the billing period. In the Peak Demand models, dry bulb temperature data is also converted into a daily degree-day using the 65-degree base for the peak day and lag peak day variables. For the variable representing the weather at the time of the peak, heating degree days are calculated using a 50-degree base and cooling degree-day is calculated using an 80-degree base.

- d.
 - 1. The Retail Energy Sales and Peak Demand models typically use 10 years of historical weather data for the estimation period.
 - 2. The Retail Energy Sales and Peak Demand models typically use 10 years of historical weather data for the models' calibration and/or validation period.
- e. For the Energy Sales models, the projected values of the normal degree day variables are determined by a Monte Carlo simulation using 20 years of historical degree-day data. The monthly degree-days at the 50 percent probability were chosen to represent normal degree days.

For Peak Demand models, the projected values of the Normal Peak Day temperatures are determined using 20 years of history, except for January, which is based on the top 20 coldest peak days over the past 50 years.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The high and low band sensitivities are included in the current planning period TYSP, within Chapter IV, pages 33 through 53.

The methodology used to prepare load forecast sensitivities (high band, low band) for Schedules 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 4 is listed within the 2026 TYSP, Chapter II, page 20 under "High and Low Scenario Forecast Assumptions."

- a. Please see response above.
- b. Please see response above.
- c. Please see response above.
- d. Please see response above.

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- e. Please see response above.
- f. Please see response above.
- g. Please see response above.

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

ANSWER:

- a. Tampa Electric's load forecasts account for the impact of customer-owned solar on energy and demand. It is assumed Tampa Electric will no longer have to serve this portion of PV customers' load; therefore, the energy sales and demand forecasts are adjusted downward by the annual incremental change to incorporate the loss of this load. Tampa Electric load forecasts do not take into consideration energy storage devices as the impact is minimal currently.
- b. Please refer to the chart below for the impact of customer renewables [no energy storage, only PV] on retail demand and energy forecasts by class and in total for 2026 through 2035.
- c. Please refer to the chart below for the number of customers with renewables [no energy storage, only PV] by customer class and in total for 2026 through 2035.

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- d. Customer-owned solar forecasts are based on the historical number of PV installations and the average size of the PV systems installed in the service area. From this historical data, future penetration levels of PVs are based on assumptions used by the Energy Information Administration's ("EIA") South Atlantic region. The company's interconnection agreements contain information, such as array size, on customer-owned rooftop solar. This information, along with monthly capacity value and capacity factor assumptions are used to create demand at the time of the summer peak and generation impacts.

PV Forecast												
Year	CUSTOMERS			INSTALLED MW			Loss of Load AT SUMMER PEAK [MW]			Loss of Gen due to PV GENERATION [GWH]		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Total	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
2026	40,370	398	40,767	383.7	28.7	412.5	(174.93)	(13.10)	(188.0)	(567)	(43)	(610.0)
2027	47,233	414	47,647	449.2	31.5	480.7	(204.78)	(14.34)	(219.1)	(664)	(47)	(710.8)
2028	54,790	436	55,226	521.3	35.1	556.4	(237.64)	(16.01)	(253.7)	(773)	(52)	(825.0)
2029	62,460	464	62,924	594.5	39.7	634.2	(271.00)	(18.12)	(289.1)	(879)	(59)	(937.9)
2030	70,580	492	71,072	672.0	44.4	716.4	(306.32)	(20.25)	(326.6)	(994)	(66)	(1,059.4)
2031	79,050	520	79,570	752.8	49.1	801.9	(343.15)	(22.39)	(365.5)	(1,113)	(73)	(1,185.8)
2032	86,955	549	87,504	828.2	53.8	882.0	(377.53)	(24.55)	(402.1)	(1,228)	(80)	(1,307.8)
2033	93,042	577	93,619	886.2	58.6	944.8	(404.00)	(26.70)	(430.7)	(1,311)	(87)	(1,397.2)
2034	98,624	605	99,230	939.5	63.3	1,002.8	(428.28)	(28.84)	(457.1)	(1,389)	(94)	(1,482.9)
2035	103,555	633	104,189	986.6	67.9	1,054.5	(449.73)	(30.97)	(480.7)	(1,459)	(100)	(1,559.4)

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

ANSWER:

- a. Tampa Electric currently does not account for the impact of customers' energy storage and continues to monitor the growth in this area.
- b. Estimating the impacts of customer-owned batteries is difficult due to the many variables involved, including weather, aging, and specific usage patterns.
- c. No, the company does not maintain a forecast of customer-owned energy storage.
- d. The company's interconnection agreements contain information on customer-owned battery storage.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The forecasted incremental growth of customer-owned renewable generation, specifically customer-owned rooftop solar, is removed from the energy sales forecast and the forecasted incremental MW growth at the time of the summer peak is removed from the summer retail peak forecast. There is no contribution of rooftop solar accounted for at the time of the winter peak.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The company's load forecast for the 2026-2035 period recognizes customer-owned rooftop solar in terms of measurable demand and energy reductions. We do not monitor any other forms of renewable generation sources, such as wind energy, hydropower, biomass, geothermal energy, nor hydrogen, etc. Any of the above-mentioned other forms, if in existence in the company's service area, is not large enough to recognize or forecast separately.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables tab Q27_Customer-Owned Resources.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q28_DR Participation.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q29_DR Annual Activations.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

- a. Yes, the information reflected in the TYSP utilizes the same goals approved by the commission in the 2024 Goals Docket No. 20240014-EG.
- b. No adjustments are made to the Load Forecast when demand and energy savings achievements fall short of the company's goals that were approved by the Commission.
- c. The company's demand and energy savings mirror the same goals approved by the commission in the 2024 Goals Docket No. 20240014-EG. However, the savings amounts reflected on the DSM and Conservation-related portions of Schedules 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 reflect cumulative savings from all programs offered since 1981, whether they have been discontinued or not. FEECA goals are contained within the TYSP in Chapter II, Table III-1, Comparison of Achieved MW and GWh Reductions with Florida Public Service Commission Goals.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q31_Electric Vehicle Charging.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

To address the impact of PEVs charging on seasonal peak demand for forecasting purposes, we apply a capacity value assumption [percent contribution of PEV load at the time of the peak] to the maximum estimated capacity for PEV charging load, realizing there is diversity in charging. In other words, not everyone is charging their PEVs at the same time. We calculate these values using the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's ("NREL") weekday and weekend hourly profile data for the Tampa area based on the type of PEV charging: Home, Workplace, Public, etc.

Tampa Electric currently has no special rates or tariffs for PEV charging.

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- 33.** Please explain any historic trends related to the following:
- a. PEV counts
 - b. PEV charging installation counts
 - c. Annual energy consumption
 - d. Seasonal Peak Demand (Summer and Winter)

ANSWER:

- a. Over the past five years [2020-2024], PEV counts have been growing at an annual average of 49 percent, following a similar trend to Florida. However, Tampa Electric's service area and Florida's growth in PEV counts has started to moderate, growing at slightly lower rates each year.
- b. Over the past five years, PEV charging installation counts have been growing at an annual average of 34 percent each year.
- c. Annual energy consumption follows the same trend as PEV counts, growing at an annual average of 49 percent over the past five years.
- d. Similar to PEV counts and energy consumption, the contribution of PEV charging at the summer and winter peak has been growing at an annual average of 49 percent over the past five years.

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- 34.** Please explain any current or forecasted trends related to the following:
- a. PEV counts
 - b. PEV charging installation counts
 - c. Annual energy consumption
 - d. Seasonal Peak Demand (Summer and Winter)

ANSWER:

- a. As of 2025, Florida PEV counts grew at a slower rate, 34 percent, as compared to the prior year's growth of 43 percent. Likewise, Tampa Electric PEV counts grew at 32 percent during 2025, compared to 41 percent the prior year. The forecasted trend is for slower growth in PEV counts now that the Federal PEV tax credits have ended (September 30, 2025).
- b. As of 2025, Tampa Electric's PEV public charging installation counts maintained 34 percent YOY growth, the same as the average annual growth from 2020-2024. The growth in PEV charging installation counts is forecasted to moderate over the forecast horizon.
- c. The forecasted trend is for slower growth in annual energy consumption, similar in pace to PEV counts.
- d. The forecasted trend is for slower growth in seasonal peak demands, both summer and winter, similar in pace to PEV counts.

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

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric now offers electric vehicle drivers the ability to enroll their Level 2 chargers into Prime Time Plus and Energy Planner Customer Programs. Program subscription for customers who use PEV chargers at their residence is facilitated via Load Control Switches that allow receiving Demand Response event signals and shifting charging time to lower cost tiers.

- a. Yes. Energy Planner offers lower electricity rates based on the time of day and the day of the week (Low, Medium, and High price levels). For Energy Planner, we recommend PEV customers charge on Low or Medium price levels to reduce their total transportation fuel costs.
- b. No, the company does not have any programs where customers can express their interest or expectations for electric vehicle infrastructure as provided by the company.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

No, the company has not conducted or contracted research to determine demographic and regional factors that influence the adoption of PEVs applicable to its service territory.

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

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric is not currently implementing PEV pilot programs.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric is not currently implementing PEV pilot programs.

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

ANSWER:

- a. The company's energy sales forecasts are adjusted upward by the incremental effects of electric vehicle charging sales.

The company currently has approximately twenty-four small (less than 6 MW) data centers as part of its commercial energy sales class load and no larger data centers as part of its long-term forecast. These customers are not separately modeled.
- b. Electric vehicle charging load has no notable impact on the forecasting accuracy of the company's annual retail energy sales models.

Data center load has no notable impact on the forecasting accuracy of the company's annual retail energy sales models.
- c. No other emerging technologies-related electrical equipment is specifically recognized in its sales forecasting models.

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- 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.
- a. Existing Data Centers, including data centers being served as of December 31, 2025.
 - b. Planned Data Centers, including data centers that are planned to be in-service in 2026.
 - c. Planned Data Centers, including data centers that are planned after 2026.

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab40_Data Centers.
- b. At present, there are no planned new data centers to be in-service in 2026. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q40_Data Centers.
- c. At present, there are no planned new data centers to be in-service after 2026. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q40_Data Centers.

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- 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)?
- a. 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.
 - b. 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.

ANSWER:

- a. The Utility's 2026 TYSP load forecast includes projections for existing customer small data centers (less than 6 MW). Tampa Electric does not have any additional committed load from data centers to include in the forecast.
- b. No specific projections have been made. However, the company expects any data center load, if it materializes, to occur as large, discrete additions rather than gradual growth.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric expects data center growth to affect load forecasting, system reliability planning, and infrastructure investment plans.

Data centers are seeking to acquire service for large, high-load-factor demands over relatively short timeframes. Tampa Electric will coordinate closely with prospective customers to determine if proposed customer loads can be served in the time requested and ensure that committed loads are incorporated into forecasts and resource plans. Tampa Electric will complete generation, transmission, and distribution upgrades for committed data center loads to maintain reliability and comply with applicable standards, if needed.

Since serving data centers may require incremental infrastructure investment, Tampa Electric will apply cost-causation and rate design principles so that data centers pay for the costs associated with serving them and other customers are protected from the risk of bearing those costs, and the company will follow Commission-approved policies related to serving data centers.

Overall, Tampa Electric believes data center growth can be accommodated through prudent planning, timely infrastructure development, and appropriate cost allocation while continuing to provide safe, reliable, and cost-effective service.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

There is currently no utility power technology research being funded through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause. The company has a clean energy center where energy storage technology is being tested but it is too soon to conclude research results. The company's most recent generation expansion plan, filed in the April 1, 2026 TYSP, does not incorporate any of the technology being tested.

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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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric continues to consider and employ artificial intelligence (“AI”) and other tools that improve workflow and processes for the benefit of the company’s customers.

LOAD FORECASTING: The load forecasting area has employed neural network modeling in its sales and demand forecasting process since the early 2000s to create projected hourly load profiles.

OPERATIONS: Tampa Electric’s Operations departments are using and evaluating AI technologies to support storm response, reliability planning, safety, system modernization, compliance, and asset management. Tampa Electric currently uses AI-assisted analysis of drone imagery for energy supply and distribution assets. The company is considering natural-language interaction with outage analytics tools to improve employee efficiency and AI-enabled vehicle cameras to enhance fleet safety and mitigate risk. Additional considered initiatives include modernizing legacy work management systems, automating compliance workflows related to NERC CIP standards, and digitizing and enhancing asset drawings and diagrams to improve overall asset management.

CUSTOMER SERVICE: Tampa Electric is improving its customer interactions and inquiry classification using natural language processing (“NLP”). NLP provides customers with greater self-service capabilities and reduces customer hold time.

CYBERSECURITY MANAGEMENT: Tampa Electric uses several artificial intelligence–enabled cybersecurity tools to strengthen its cybersecurity, risk, and compliance posture. These include, but are not limited to, an AI-driven Endpoint Detection and Response solution that analyzes large volumes of data to identify anomalies and support faster incident response; an AI-powered phishing analyzer that evaluates communications, links, and attachments and automatically initiates protective actions; and an AI-enhanced monitoring solution that evaluates and summarizes cybersecurity alerts by comparing them with historical data to help analysts quickly determine and respond to true threats.

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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.

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q45a_ Existing Utility Generation.
- b. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q45b_ Planned Utility Generation.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q46_ Unit Performance.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q47_ Unit Dispatch.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q48_ Solar and Storage Sites.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q49_ Planned Construction.

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- 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?

ANSWER:

There have been two resources (projects) that experienced delays within the past year.

- a. Long Branch Solar. It was delayed from a December 2025 in-service date to a February 2026 in-service date due to site specific material delays.
- b. Bayside Energy Storage Capacity. The facility is continuing to undergo final testing and commissioning required to place it in operation.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q51_ Unit Modifications.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric is considering expanding its energy storage portfolio. The capacity of this resource is expected to reach 220 MW by the end of 2027.

From a transmission perspective, Tampa Electric has utilized advanced conductor on transmission line reconductor projects and will continue to evaluate/utilize advanced transmission conductors on a case-by-case basis as needed to achieve the requested conductor ampacity with minimal transmission structure upgrades.

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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).

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables", tab Q53_Existing Storage.
- b. Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q53_Planned Storage.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Battery energy storage systems provide capacity to help serve Tampa Electric's peak loads. Additionally, these resources provide fuel savings for customers through energy arbitrage, where energy is stored during off-peak hours when electricity prices are cheapest and used during on-peak hours when electricity prices are highest.

Tampa Electric utilizes hourly simulation models to optimize the dispatch of these resources.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric continuously monitors and evaluates developing technologies including various battery storage technologies. While lithium batteries remain the most mature and widely adopted battery technology, other battery technologies such as sodium-ion batteries, flow batteries, and other forms of long duration energy storage show potential. Their ability to accommodate repeated cycles with minimal degradation is appealing. However, there are tradeoffs such as round trip efficiency losses, initial capital installation costs, and commercial readiness that remain as challenges.

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- 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).

ANSWER:

There are a variety of factors that can influence the optimal positioning of an energy storage facility within Tampa Electric's system. Placing energy storage closer to the load can improve customer resiliency, effectively shave the peak, and defer or avoid transmission and/or distribution system upgrades. Energy storage systems can also be used to address possible voltage support and frequency regulation issues. Placing energy storage systems at an existing generating facility can provide black start capability. Locating energy storage nearby an existing substation or transmission infrastructure can potentially minimize the required investment. The availability of land to place energy storage in densely developed areas remains a consideration. Additionally, locating energy storage facilities in Energy Communities as defined by the IRA can provide additional bonus tax credit benefits.

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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.

ANSWER:

Customers have continued to show a strong interest in energy storage technologies across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. In March 2018, Tampa Electric began supporting the interconnection of customer-owned battery subsystems. To date, approximately 3,032 batteries have been interconnected, representing a combined installed capacity of 35.01157 MW. The majority of these installations are residential, with individual subsystems typically consisting of one to eight batteries with varying capacities. The application and interconnection process closely mirrors that of renewable energy systems, as battery installations are often paired with photovoltaic (PV) systems. This effort reflects Tampa Electric's continued commitment to advancing energy storage solutions. Through the integration of these technologies, Tampa Electric seeks to enhance grid reliability and support the transition to a more sustainable energy future. In addition, Tampa Electric's Commercial Energy Management Team ("CEMT") has been conducting research and development on battery energy storage systems at two small customer sites. The purpose of these pilot projects is to assess the technical performance, operational requirements, and billing impacts on customers of behind-the-meter battery storage systems. In 2026, the CEMT will continue its R&D efforts and document them in our annual performance report.

Furthermore, Tampa Electric's Business Development team continues to engage regularly with commercial customers regarding emerging energy solutions, including battery storage technologies. Over the past year, the Business Development team has participated in ongoing discussions with both existing and prospective large commercial customers related to the potential application of battery storage. These discussions have focused on the evolving state of battery technology, how storage may align with customer operational needs, and how such technologies correspond with Tampa Electric's annual ten-year site plan. Customers have inquired about Tampa Electric's ability to site Company-owned battery assets near customer load, as well as potential system and customer benefits, such as the ability to optimize solar generation during non-production periods. Tampa Electric will continue these discussions through its Business Development function and will continue to explore potential pilot projects and

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program opportunities that provide value to customers while supporting overall system benefits.

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- 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.
- 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.
 - b. Please provide a brief assessment of how these benefits, risks, and operational limitations may change over the current planning period.
 - c. Please identify and describe any plans to periodically update the Commission on the status of your energy storage pilot programs.

ANSWER:

- a. Tampa Electric currently does not have any pilot programs on a utility scale (> 2 MW).
- b. N/A
- c. N/A

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- 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.

ANSWER:

- a. The company has non-dispatchable solar assets, with some sharing an interconnect with energy storage technologies. Existing and future energy storage technologies provide economic benefits, contribute firm capacity and provide ancillary services. Energy storage technologies are not currently considered as mitigation for firming the non-dispatchable generation resources.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q60_ Planned PPSA.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q61_ Planned TLSA.

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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.

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Existing PPA.
- b. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Planned PPA.

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

ANSWER:

For the planned purchased power agreement referenced in response to Staff's First Data Request No. 62(b), above, the power came from the supplier's system resources, and the agreement remained in effect through its February 2026 end date.

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- 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?

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric does not have any long-term purchased power agreements that have been cancelled, delayed or reduced in scope within the past year.

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- 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.
 - 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.

ANSWER:

- a. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Existing PSA.
- b. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Planned PSA.

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

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric has one (1) planned power sale agreement ("PSA") during the current planning period. The contract is for the Seminole Electric Cooperative ("SEC") PSA noted in the company's response to Staff's First Data Request No. 62(b), above. Tampa Electric intends to continue to provide service in accordance with the PSA terms and conditions for the current period.

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- 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?

ANSWER:

As noted in the company's response to Staff's 1st Data Request Nos. 65 and 66, Tampa Electric has one (1) PSA. The sale is to SEC for up to 18 MW of non-firm capacity. The agreement requires three years' notice for termination, which Tampa Electric issued in February 2026, setting an agreement end date of March 2029. The agreement was terminated because it no longer reflects the market.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q68_ Annual Reliability.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Q69_ Hourly Reliability.

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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.

ANSWER:

Based on the expected solar generation profiles on the peak winter load day, solar PV output starts after the peak morning load in January. Solar PV has effectively a zero-capacity value for winter reserve margin. Based on the expected generation profiles on the summer peak load day, solar PV output is approximately 56 percent of its maximum capacity value for the hour during which peak firm retail load occurs in August and 1.0 percent to 25 percent at the hour of peak firm retail load net solar, which is used for reserve margin calculations. While Tampa Electric's reserve margin is lowest in the winter and solar PV has zero value to winter reserve margin, solar PV provides fuel cost savings that justify the solar additions. The following tables include the percentage contribution for each facility.

Existing Utility

Facility Name	Commercial In-Service		Net (MW)		Firm (MW)		Firm (%)	
	Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win
TIA	12	2015	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	42.6	0.0
LEGOLAND®	12	2016	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	33.5	0.0
Big Bend Solar 1	2	2017	19.8	19.8	14.1	0.0	71.1	0.0
Payne Creek Solar	9	2018	70.3	70.3	39.5	0.0	58.1	0.0
Balm Solar	9	2018	74.4	74.4	40.9	0.0	56.7	0.0
Lithia Solar	1	2019	74.5	74.5	37.4	0.0	51.6	0.0
Grange Hall Solar	1	2019	61.1	61.1	33.2	0.0	55.8	0.0
Bonnie Mine Solar	1	2019	37.5	37.5	17.7	0.0	48.5	0.0
Peace Creek Solar	3	2019	55.4	55.4	30.3	0.0	56.2	0.0
Lake Hancock Solar	4	2019	49.5	49.5	25.9	0.0	53.9	0.0
Little Manatee River Solar	2	2020	74.5	74.5	37.6	0.0	51.6	0.0
Wimauma Solar	4	2020	74.8	74.8	41.6	0.0	57.0	0.0
Durrance Solar	1	2021	60.0	60.0	34.1	0.0	58.1	0.0
Magnolia Solar	12	2021	74.5	74.5	18.7	0.0	25.5	0.0
Big Bend II Solar	1	2022	45.8	45.8	11.5	0.0	25.5	0.0
Big Bend Floating Solar	3	2022	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	30.0	0.0
Mountain View Solar	4	2022	54.6	54.6	13.7	0.0	25.5	0.0
Jamison Solar	4	2022	74.5	74.5	18.7	0.0	25.5	0.0
Big Bend Agrivoltaic	6	2022	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	30.0	0.0
Laurel Oaks Solar	12	2022	61.2	61.2	15.4	0.0	25.5	0.0
Riverside Solar	12	2022	55.2	55.2	13.8	0.0	25.5	0.0
Juniper Solar	12	2023	70.0	70.0	17.6	0.0	25.5	0.0
Alafia Solar	12	2023	60.0	60.0	15.1	0.0	25.5	0.0
Lake Mabel Solar	12	2023	74.5	74.5	18.8	0.0	25.5	0.0
Dover Solar	12	2023	25.0	25.0	6.3	0.0	25.5	0.0
English Creek Solar	12	2024	23.0	23.0	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.0
Bullfrog Creek Solar	12	2024	74.5	74.5	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Cottonmouth Ranch Solar	12	2025	74.5	74.5	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0

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Planned Utility

Facility Name	Commercial In-Service		Net (MW)		Firm (MW)		Firm (%)	
	Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win
Long Branch Solar	2	2026	74.9	74.9	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Keene Branch Solar	12	2026	74.5	74.5	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Mattaniah Solar	12	2026	52.0	52.0	2.6	0.0	5.0	0.0
Brewster Solar	12	2026	40.0	40.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Curiosity Creek Solar	12	2027	38.8	38.8	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0
Brewster Solar Phase II	12	2027	34.5	34.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Riverside II Solar 1	12	2027	43.4	43.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
Harvest Sun Solar 1	12	2027	74.5	74.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Rising Sun Solar	12	2028	74.5	74.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Future Solar 1	12	2028	74.5	74.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Future Solar 2	12	2028	74.5	74.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Future Solar 3*	12	2029	149.0	149.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
Future Solar 4*	12	2030	149.0	149.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0

* Multiple sites, each not to exceed 74.5 MW.

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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.

ANSWER:

- a. The company has non-dispatchable solar assets with some sharing an interconnect with energy storage technologies. Existing and future energy storage technologies provide economic benefits, contribute firm capacity and provide ancillary services. Energy storage technologies are not currently considered as mitigation for firming the non-dispatchable generation resources.

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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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Energy Rates.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Fuel Usage & Price.

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

ANSWER:

Yes, Tampa Electric compares its fuel price forecasts to independent sources such as New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX"), Energy Information Administration ("EIA"), and S&P Global.

First, Tampa Electric produces its fuel commodity price forecast by analyzing historical and current prices, along with forecasts from various consultants and agencies; including the sources identified above, and Coaldesk, LLC Publications.

Next, the company carefully examines its final fuel forecasts to identify trends and anomalies (e.g., an unexplainable spike in natural gas prices) to ensure the accuracy of long-term energy pricing and planning. The resulting fuel price forecasts, including high and low internal fuel forecasts, are then compared to the fuel price forecasts of NYMEX, EIA and S&P Global for reasonableness, and to identify and remove outliers.

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- 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.
 - b. Natural Gas.
 - c. Nuclear.
 - d. Fuel Oil.
 - e. Other (please specify each, if any).

ANSWER:

- a. Domestic coal demand is projected to experience a continued structural decline throughout the planning period, driven by ongoing coal plant retirements and increased competition from natural gas and renewable energy sources. Nevertheless, domestic and international developments—such as U.S. tariff measures, changes in federal clean energy policies, and geopolitical events, including the Ukraine conflict and recent tensions involving Iran—have the potential to rapidly alter supply and demand dynamics for both domestic and global energy markets, introducing additional uncertainty. Short-term increases in demand may arise due to factors such as heightened data center activity, natural gas price volatility, and delayed coal plant retirements; however, these are not expected to result in a sustained coal market recovery. Tampa Electric anticipates that coal will comprise less than 2.0 percent of its system fuel mix from 2026 onward, and the company plans to secure spot coal supplies and transportation on an as-needed basis during the planning period.
- b. Domestic natural gas supply is expected to remain both abundant and reliable throughout the planning period, supported by vast shale resources, steady productivity improvements, and ongoing infrastructure expansion linked to export growth and increased consumption tied to data centers. The U.S. will maintain its position as the world's largest natural gas producer, with production staying near record levels and growing modestly over the next decade. While

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annual volumes may fluctuate with changing price signals, the long-term fundamentals for supply remain robust.

Shale gas production is the foundation of U.S. supply, led by the Appalachian, Haynesville, and Permian basins. Associated gas from oil-directed drilling, particularly in the Permian Basin, plays an increasingly vital role. High oil prices can stimulate additional gas production, at times leading to oversupply, while weaker oil prices could tighten the gas market by reducing associated volumes. This links domestic gas supply dynamics more closely to oil market conditions.

The expansion of U.S. LNG export capacity is a major driver for natural gas supply, with new Gulf Coast liquefaction projects increasing feedgas demand, spurring upstream investment, and further connecting U.S. markets to global demand. This evolving linkage is likely to increase price volatility, especially during winter.

In summary, the outlook for domestic natural gas supply over the next decade is one of continued abundance, modest growth, and heightened sensitivity to price signals and global LNG demand. Tampa Electric maintains reliable, cost-effective supply through our focus on the natural gas portfolio and strategies to support reliable, diverse, low-cost sources of gas supply backed up by a network of upstream and downstream pipeline transportation, storage, and backup fuel capabilities, as described in more detail in the response to Request No. 78.

- c. Tampa Electric does not have nuclear generation as part of its energy mix.
- d. The U.S. is projected to remain a net exporter of oil and petroleum products throughout the planning period. The Permian Basin continues to serve as the cornerstone of U.S. oil production. Domestic demand within the U.S. is expected to remain steady over the next five years, followed by a gradual decline beginning in the early 2030s due to projected adoption of electric vehicles and advancements in energy efficiency. On a global scale, oil demand continues to rise, primarily driven by emerging economies; however, this growth is anticipated to level off beyond 2030. Global oil supply remains robust during the period, though short-term volatility in supply and pricing may occur because of geopolitical factors, with OPEC maintaining a

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significant influence. As Tampa Electric possesses a limited number of oil-capable units and utilizes oil exclusively as a backup fuel, its forecasted oil consumption for energy production remains below one percent.

- e. Tampa Electric does not utilize any other types of fuel that have not been identified above.

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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.

ANSWER:

Please see the table below for the requested information.

	*2025 Fuel Price Forecast (\$/MMBtu)	**2025 Actual Fuel Prices (\$/MMBtu)	Delta
Jan	5.58	5.47	-0.11
Feb	5.39	5.09	-0.30
Mar	4.79	5.22	0.43
Apr	4.78	5.11	0.33
May	4.78	4.44	-0.34
Jun	4.81	4.59	-0.22
Jul	5.14	4.57	-0.57
Aug	5.19	4.34	-0.85
Sep	5.03	4.10	-0.93
Oct	5.09	4.21	-0.88
Nov	5.26	4.41	-0.85
Dec	5.78	5.84	0.06
Average	5.14	4.78	-0.35

*Jan-Dec forecast prices from filing on 9/5/24

**Jan-Jun actual prices from filing on 7/25/25 and Jul-Dec actual prices from monthly A schedule filings

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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.

ANSWER:

There were no process changes in Tampa Electric's forecast of fuel prices from its 2025 TYSP to its 2026 TYSP.

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

ANSWER:

Tampa Electric regularly reviews its natural gas portfolio to ensure the availability of sufficient assets for reliable, cost-effective gas delivery from supply regions to its generating facilities. In 2027, Tampa Electric plans to increase its upstream pipeline capacity on the Trunkline to access deeply discounted Permian Basin gas supply. The company has also secured delivered gas on FGT for the upcoming summer seasons. Ongoing assessments of new pipeline projects, capacity expansions, and open seasons will support future increases in demand for natural gas. Furthermore, the company is exploring long-term supply agreements to enhance portfolio diversity. The Polk Fuel Diversity Project will offer additional backup fuel for the Polk Power Station, reducing risks related to gas pipeline interruptions and ensuring consistent energy production during extreme weather events. Other priorities include expanding the portfolio of fuel assets to minimize supply or transportation disruptions, optimizing pipeline transportation terms upon renewal, evaluating pipeline receipt point quality, securing seasonal firm supply less affected by adverse conditions, and adding market area or upstream pipeline capacity or storage to address increasing gas needs and mitigate Mobile Bay supply risk.

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

ANSWER:

- a. Currently, the company does not assume carbon dioxide (CO₂) compliance costs in the resource planning process.
- b. Not applicable
- c. Not applicable

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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.

ANSWER:

AIR EMISSIONS:

In 2025, Tampa Electric Company did not experience impacts to unit dispatch, curtailments, or retirements from environmental regulations relating to air emissions.

In 2017, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") implemented an update to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR") that removed Florida from the CSAPR program based on updated modeling and emission reduction commitments. In December 2019, EPA proposed to approve Florida's Infrastructure State Implementation Plan ("SIP") related to the 2015 ozone NAAQS, and on March 5, 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") announced that Florida meets all National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") statewide.

On April 25, 2024, the EPA issued final revisions to strengthen the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") rule for existing coal-fired power plants. Tampa Electric's coal-fired unit, Big Bend Unit 4, is subject to these updated MATS regulations. The unit is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator, scrubber, and a selective catalytic reduction system, and has already demonstrated compliance with the most stringent "Low Emitting Electric Generating Unit" classification for MATS. Compliance with the MATS rule has been achieved with minimal additional capital investment, reducing the overall impact of the revised rule. On February 24, 2026, EPA finalized a rule to repeal the 2024 amendments to the MATS rule.

On March 9, 2022, the EPA published a final rule to amend the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAP") for Stationary Combustion that removed the stay for natural gas-fired, stationary combustion turbines ("CT") and established emission limitations for stationary CTs located at major sources of HAP emissions. Tampa Electric's Big Bend Station is subject to the Rule, and CT Units 4A, 4B, 5, and 6 have demonstrated compliance with the formaldehyde standard.

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On April 25, 2024, the EPA issued Greenhouse Gas (“GHG”) Emission Guidelines for Existing Coal-Fired Power Plants and New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Combustion Turbines. Tampa Electric has one existing coal-fired unit, Big Bend Unit 4, that is subject to the rule. The performance standards are based on the remaining operational life of the unit. Units that permanently cease operation prior to 2032 will have no new CO₂ reduction requirements under the new rule. Medium-term units, which include units that cease operation by 2039, will have a numeric emission rate limit based on 40 percent natural gas co-firing that must be met by 2030. Units that intend to operate after January 1, 2039 (long-term units) will have a numeric emission rate limit based on application of carbon capture and storage with a 90 percent capture rate that must be met by January 1, 2032. On June 11, 2025, EPA published a proposed rule that would repeal the 2024 GHG Emission Standards and on February 12, 2026, EPA rescinded its 2009 GHG Endangerment Finding, which is the legal foundation for regulating GHG emissions. A coalition of two dozen states and multiple cities, as well as several environmental groups have challenged EPA’s rescission of the GHG Endangerment Finding. Tampa Electric will develop a compliance strategy once the rule is repealed and potential litigation outcomes are certain.

WATER QUALITY:

Tampa Electric discharges cooling water at Big Bend Station and cooling water and low volume industrial wastewater at Bayside and Polk Power Stations. These discharges are required to meet water quality effluent limits for both chemical and thermal components. For chemical constituents at all three stations, Tampa Electric implements a combination of control measures, including internal treatment technologies, waste stream discharge restrictions and recycling of internal waste streams. For compliance with thermal permit limitations at Big Bend and Bayside Power Stations, both of which employ once-through cooling technology, the only method of discharge control available is limiting unit output (derating) to reduce thermal loading. Ambient temperature conditions requiring such measures typically occur only in the hottest months (July-September) of the year. Polk Power Station employs a recirculating Cooling Reservoir for thermal control.

WASTE ISSUES:

The Coal Combustion Residuals (“CCR”) Rule became effective on October 19, 2015, requiring Tampa Electric’s Big Bend Power Station to meet various operational requirements and to undertake closure and or retrofit of three CCR units at the station. Two projects were completed in 2020 and 2021;

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and the final project is the North Gypsum Stackout Area Drainage Enhancements, completed in 2025.

On May 8, 2024, EPA finalized revisions to the 2015 rule, commonly referred to as the Legacy Impoundments and CCR Management Units (“CCRMU”) Rule. The rule required utilities to evaluate their sites to identify any past placements of CCRs in the environment, that were defined by the rule as legacy CCR units or CCRMUs. In February 2026, EPA extended the compliance deadlines for CCRMUs and legacy CCR units, giving facilities more time to complete investigations, groundwater monitoring, and closure requirements. Key deadlines, including Facility Evaluation Reports and groundwater monitoring, were pushed back to 2027–2029. These extensions reduce near-term compliance costs by delaying expenses for site investigations, groundwater wells, monitoring, and closure planning.

In April 2026, EPA proposed major changes to the CCR rule that would give facilities more flexibility, especially for legacy coal ash units. The proposal would exempt CCR dewatering structures, scale back or eliminate certain CCRMU requirements and allow site-specific permitting decisions for groundwater monitoring, cleanup, closure methods, and timelines. It also simplifies beneficial-use requirements and allows limited CCR removal during post-closure. Tampa Electric is still evaluating the impact of the proposed rule on its operations, but does not expect it to impact unit dispatch, curtailments, or retirements during the current planning period.

Big Bend Power Station is the only plant with CCR units regulated under the CCR Rule, however, compliance with these regulations is not expected to impact unit dispatch or require curtailments or retirements during the current planning period.

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- 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?
 - b. What compliance strategy does the Company anticipate employing for the rule?
 - c. If the strategy has not been completed, what is the Company's timeline for completing the compliance strategy?
 - d. Will there be any regulatory approvals needed for implementing this compliance strategy? How will this affect the timeline?
 - 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.
 - f. If the answer to any of the above questions is not available, please explain why.

ANSWER:

- a. Tampa Electric will have one coal-fired unit, Big Bend Unit 4, subject to the rule.
- b. Tampa Electric is still evaluating its compliance strategy.
- c. The timeline for completing the compliance strategy is unknown at this time due to the uncertainty surrounding the final repeal of the rule.
- d. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection will be responsible for approving the compliance strategy and timeline.
- e. Tampa Electric is still developing its compliance strategy and at this time, the costs are unknown. If costs are incurred as a result of this rule, Tampa Electric may seek recovery of the costs. The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab Emissions Cost.

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f. Not applicable.

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- 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.
 - b. Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).
 - c. Cooling Water Intake Structures (CWIS) Rule.
 - d. Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rule.
 - e. Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units.
 - f. Affordable Clean Energy Rule or its replacement.
 - g. Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards (ELGS) from the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category.

ANSWER:

- a. There are no reliability impacts associated with the Mercury Air Toxics Standards Rule.
- b. There are no reliability impacts associated with Cross-State Air Pollution Rule.
- c. Tampa Electric has completed Cooling Water Intake Structure modifications associated with the re-powering of Big Bend Unit 1. The company has also completed the modifications for both Unit 1 and Unit 2 at Bayside. Effects on reliability related to compliance with this rule will depend on the compliance option(s) implemented for Big Bend Unit 4. If, for example, unit operation is contingent on the function of intake structure modifications, then malfunction of screens or pumps could limit or prevent operation of associated generating units.
- d. There are no reliability impacts associated with the Coal Combustion Residual Rule.

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- e. The Greenhouse Gas emission standards (Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units) could impact the amount and type of fuel burned by Big Bend Unit 4, the dispatch of that unit, as well as Big Bend Unit 4's retirement date. Until the final compliance strategy is finalized, the extent of the impacts are unknown.
- f. Not applicable – the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions is the replacement rule.
- g. There are no reliability impacts associated with the Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled, (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab EPA Operational Effects.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab EPA Cost Effects.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

The requested data is provided in the Tampa Electric electronic attachment in MS Excel format titled (BS 142) 2026 TYSP Data Request #1.Excel Tables, tab EPA Unit Availability.

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- 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.

ANSWER:

There are no currently approved costs for environmental compliance investments that would mitigate the need for future investments.