



Orlando Utilities Commission 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the 2026 Orlando Utilities Commission (“OUC”) Ten-Year Site Plan pursuant to Section 186.801 Florida Statutes and Section 25-22.070 of Florida Administrative Code. OUC’s Ten-Year Site Plan provides information required by this rule and consists of the following additional sections:

- Utility System Description (Section 2.0)
- Strategic Issues (Section 3.0)
- Forecast of Peak Demand and Energy Consumption (Section 4.0)
- Demand-Side Management (Section 5.0)
- Forecast of Facilities Requirements (Section 6.0)
- Supply-Side Alternatives (Section 7.0)
- Economic Evaluation Criteria and Methodology (Section 8.0)
- Analysis and Results (Section 9.0)
- Environmental and Land Use Information (Section 10.0)
- Conclusions (Section 11.0)
- Ten-Year Site Plan Schedules (Section 12.0)

In December 2020 OUC finalized an Electric Integrated Resource Plan (“EIRP”), which provides a roadmap to enable OUC to achieve its goal of Net Zero Carbon by 2050, as well as interim goals of 50% carbon emissions reductions by 2030 and 75% carbon emissions reductions by 2040 as compared to 2005 levels. The first major steps outlined to achieve these carbon reduction targets were to convert one coal fired generating unit (Stanton Energy Center Unit 1) to cleaner-burning natural gas no later than 2025, convert the other coal unit (Stanton Energy Center Unit 2) to cleaner-burning natural gas no later than 2027, and install 1,524 MWac of solar and 350 MW of energy storage by 2030. OUC anticipates refreshing its EIRP within the next 12 months.

In September 2021, OUC purchased the Osceola Generating Station (“OGS”), which better enables large-scale solar farms by mitigating the intermittency of solar power, the utility’s most viable source of renewable energy. The purchase of OGS also allows OUC to place its oldest coal-fired power plant, Stanton Unit 1 located in East Orange County at the utility’s Stanton Energy Center (“SEC”), into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026 in lieu of converting this unit to cleaner burning natural gas. The OGS purchase further provides OUC an extra layer of resiliency with emergency backup fuel to help prevent power disruption events as seen in Texas in early 2022 and elsewhere in the United States since then.

The purchase of OGS from Genova, a Texas-based private ownership group, will further diversify OUC’s generation fleet. OGS is comprised of three separate turbines, known in the industry as “peakers,” which can turn on and off quickly as opposed to the larger, Stanton Unit 1 turbine that requires more fuel and takes many hours to turn on. OGS can power up in just minutes. The acquisition of OGS and placing Stanton Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown will change OUC’s generation portfolio, making it more flexible in managing intermittent resources, and most importantly, as OUC’s primary goal, reducing carbon dioxide (“CO₂”) emissions.

OUC remains committed to meeting the EIRP’s objectives, which include increasing solar energy and other renewable resources for electric generation, and reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 50% by 2030 and 75% in 2040 as compared to 2005 levels before reaching Net Zero emissions by 2050.

OUC continues to increase solar energy, having added approximately 256 MW since late 2020. Meanwhile, OUC is exploring energy storage solutions and the use of other clean energy assets in addition to investing in electrification programs that would result in further carbon dioxide reductions and cleaner air for our community.

OUC continues to assume responsibility for supplying all of the City of St. Cloud (“St. Cloud”) loads through calendar year 2042. Load forecasts for OUC and St. Cloud have been integrated into one forecast, and details of the aggregated load forecast are provided in Section 4.0, including base-case growth, high-growth, and low-growth scenarios.

OUC has contracts to provide power to the City of Winter Park (“Winter Park”) through calendar year 2026, the City of Mount Dora (“Mt. Dora”) through 2030, the City of Chattahoochee (“Chattahoochee”) through 2027, and Lakeland Electric (“Lakeland”) through 2026. The power OUC is currently planning to provide to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, and Lakeland is summarized in Section 2.0.

OUC is a member of the Florida Municipal Power Pool (“FMPP”), which consists of OUC, Lakeland, and the Florida Municipal Power Agency (“FMPA”) All-Requirements Project. Power for OUC is supplied by units owned entirely by OUC, as well as units in which OUC maintains joint ownership and power purchases. OUC’s total capacity as of January 1, 2026, including capacity from units owned by OUC, St. Cloud’s entitlement to Stanton Energy Center Unit 2, and OUC’s current power purchases (including natural gas, landfill gas, and solar resources), provides total net summer capacity of approximately 2,593 megawatts (“MW”) and total net winter capacity of approximately 2,502 MW¹.

As discussed throughout this Ten-Year Site Plan, consideration of OUC’s current generating resources (including existing and planned power purchase agreements) and OUC’s current base-case load forecast indicate that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035.

¹ Net seasonal capacity ratings as of January 1, 2026. Includes capacity owned by OUC and St. Cloud, as well as OUC’s contractual power purchases.

2.0 UTILITY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

At the turn of the 20th century, John M. Cheney, an Orlando, Florida judge, organized the Orlando Water and Light Company and supplied electricity on a part-time basis with a 100-kilowatt (“kW”) generator. Twenty-four-hour service began in 1903. The population of the City of Orlando (“City”) had grown to roughly 10,000 by 1922, and Cheney, realizing the need for wider services than his company was capable of supplying, urged his friends to work and vote for a \$975,000 bond issue to enable the citizens of Orlando to purchase and municipally operate his privately-owned utility. The bond issue passed by a margin of almost three to one, as did a subsequent issue for additional improvements. The citizens of Orlando acquired Cheney’s company and its 2,795 electricity and 5,000 water customers for a total initial investment of \$1.5 million.

In 1923, OUC was created by the state legislature as an independent statutory commission with its own Board as a part of the government of the City. OUC was granted full authority to operate electric and water municipal utilities. The business was a paying venture from the start. By 1924, the number of customers had more than doubled. When Orlando citizens took over operation of their utility, the City’s population was less than 10,000; by 1925, it had grown to 23,000.

OUC has full authority over the management and control of the electric and waterworks plants in the City, those it has built or acquired and has been approved by the Florida legislature to offer these services in Osceola County, as well as Orange County. OUC’s charter has been amended a number of times since 1923 and it now allows it to undertake, among other things, the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of electric generation, transmission, and distribution systems, chilled water systems, as well as water production, transmission, and distribution systems, to meet the requirements of its customers. In addition, OUC offers a variety of energy and compliance services through interlocal agreements with other municipal utilities.

In 1997, OUC entered into an Interlocal Agreement with the City of St. Cloud in which OUC assumed operational control of St. Cloud’s electric systems and the responsibility for supplying all of St. Cloud’s loads for the 25-year term of the agreement, which added an additional 150 square miles of service area. OUC also assumed management of St. Cloud’s existing generating units and power purchase contracts. This agreement has been extended through 2042.

2.1 Existing Generation System

Presently, OUC has ownership interests in four electric generating plants, which are described further in this section. Table 2-1 summarizes OUC’s generating facilities as of January 1, 2026, which include:

- Stanton Energy Center Units 1 and 2, Stanton A, and Stanton B.
- Indian River Plant Combustion Turbine Units A, B, C, and D².
- Osceola Generating Station Units 1, 2, and 3.
- Florida Power & Light Company (“FPL”) St. Lucie Unit 2 Nuclear Generating Facility.

² As discussed throughout this report, OUC has purchased the steam units at the Indian River site; however, the units are currently in extended cold shutdown and, therefore, are not included in calculations of OUC’s available capacity.

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Table 2-1 Summary of OUC Generation Facilities

(As of January 1, 2026)

PLANT NAME	UNIT NO.	LOCATION (COUNTY)	UNIT TYPE	FUEL		FUEL TRANSPORT		COMMERCIAL IN-SERVICE MONTH/YEAR	EXPECTED RETIREMENT MONTH/YEAR	NET CAPABILITY	
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt			Summer MW	Winter MW
Indian River	A	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	06/89	Unknown	16 ⁽¹⁾	18 ⁽¹⁾
Indian River	B	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	07/89	Unknown	16 ⁽¹⁾	18 ⁽¹⁾
Indian River	C	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	08/92	Unknown	83 ⁽²⁾	88 ⁽²⁾
Indian River	D	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	10/92	Unknown	83 ⁽²⁾	88 ⁽²⁾
Stanton Energy Center	1	Orange	ST	BIT	NG	RR	PL	07/87	Unknown ⁽³⁾	453 ⁽⁴⁾	453 ⁽⁴⁾
Stanton Energy Center	2	Orange	ST	BIT	NG	RR	PL	06/96	Unknown	352 ⁽⁵⁾	352 ⁽⁵⁾
Stanton Energy Center	A	Orange	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	10/03	Unknown	184 ⁽⁶⁾	189 ⁽⁶⁾
Stanton Energy Center	B	Orange	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	02/10	Unknown	292	307
St. Lucie	2	St. Lucie	NP	UR	--	TK	--	06/83	Unknown	60 ⁽⁷⁾	62 ⁽⁷⁾
Osceola Generating Station	1	Osceola	GT	NG	FO	PL	TK	12/2001	Unknown	157	157
Osceola Generating Station	2	Osceola	GT	NG	FO	PL	TK	12/2001	Unknown	157 ⁽⁸⁾	157 ⁽⁸⁾
Osceola Generating Station	3	Osceola	GT	NG	FO	PL	TK	06/2002	Unknown	157	157
⁽¹⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 48.8 percent. ⁽²⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 79.0 percent. ⁽³⁾ As discussed throughout this 10-Year Site Plan, OUC currently anticipates placing Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026. ⁽⁴⁾ Reflects 100 percent OUC ownership as of January 1, 2026. ⁽⁵⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 71.6 percent and St. Cloud entitlement of 3.4 percent. ⁽⁶⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 28.0 percent. ⁽⁷⁾ OUC owns approximately 6.1 percent of St. Lucie Unit No. 2. Reliability exchange divides 50 percent power from Unit No. 1 and 50 percent power from Unit No. 2. ⁽⁸⁾ Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 is currently not able to provide power to OUC but expected to be able to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period.											

The Stanton Energy Center is located 12 miles southeast of Orlando, Florida. The 3,280-acre site contains Units 1 and 2, as well as Units A and B, and the necessary supporting facilities. Stanton Unit 1 was placed in commercial operation on July 1, 1987, followed by Stanton Unit 2, which was placed in commercial operation on June 1, 1996. Both units are fueled primarily by pulverized coal and can generate up to approximately 70 MW each on natural gas, utilize natural gas igniters, and operate at emission levels that are within the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (“FDEP”) requirement standards for sulfur dioxide (“SO₂”), nitrogen oxides (“NO_x”), and particulates (“PM”). Stanton Unit 1 is a 453 MW net coal-fired facility; as of January 1, 2026 OUC owns 100 percent of this unit, which provides approximately 453 MW of capacity to the OUC system. Stanton Unit 2 is a 463 MW net coal-fired generating facility; OUC maintains a 71.6 percent (approximately 336 MW) ownership share of this unit. OUC anticipates placing Stanton Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026 and converting Stanton Unit 2 to be capable of operating only on natural gas by the end of 2027; OUC is in the process of determining the final timing of these changes.

OUC entered into an agreement with Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA), FMPA, and Southern Company-Florida LLC (“SCF”, an affiliate of Southern Power), which governs the ownership of Stanton A, a combined cycle unit at the Stanton Energy Center that began commercial operation on October 1, 2003. NextEra Energy purchased Southern Power’s interest in Stanton A, and as such, discussion of Stanton A’s ownership structure refers to NextEra Energy throughout this Ten-Year Site Plan, as appropriate. OUC, KUA, FMPA, and NextEra Energy are joint owners of Stanton A, with OUC maintaining a 28 percent ownership share (and purchases 52 percent), KUA and FMPA each maintaining 3.5 percent ownership shares, and NextEra Energy maintaining the remaining 65 percent of Stanton A’s capacity. Stanton A is a 2 X 1 combined cycle utilizing General Electric combustion turbines. Stanton A is dual-fueled with natural gas as the primary fuel and No. 2 oil as the backup fuel.

Stanton B is a 1 X 1 combined cycle utilizing General Electric combustion turbines. Stanton B is dual-fueled with natural gas as the primary fuel and No. 2 oil as the backup fuel. OUC is the sole owner of Stanton B.

The Indian River Plant is located four miles south of Titusville on US Highway 1. The 160-acre Indian River Plant site contains three steam electric generating units (No. 1, 2, and 3) and four combustion turbine units (A, B, C, and D). The three steam turbine units were sold to Reliant Energy in 1999, with OUC subsequently repurchasing the units in 2012. Given their current condition (the units are currently in extended cold shutdown), the Indian River steam units do not provide generating capacity for OUC, but do provide OUC with future options for new generating capacity. The combustion turbine units are primarily fueled by natural gas, with No. 2 fuel oil as an alternative. OUC has a partial ownership share of 48.8 percent (approximately 16 MW summer and 18 MW winter, per unit) in Indian River Units A and B, as well as a partial ownership share of 79 percent (approximately 83 MW summer and 88 MW winter, per unit) in Indian River Units C and D.

OUC has a 6.08951 percent ownership share in St. Lucie Unit 2 (a nuclear generating facility operated by FPL), providing approximately 60 MW of summer and 62 MW of winter generating capacity to OUC. A reliability exchange with St. Lucie Unit 1 results in half of the capacity being supplied by St. Lucie Unit 1 and half by St. Lucie Unit 2.

St. Cloud has an entitlement to capacity from Stanton Unit 2 associated with its purchase through FMPA (related to FMPA's participation in the Stanton II Project). FMPA's ownership stake in Stanton Unit 2 through the Stanton II Project is 23.2 percent, and St. Cloud's purchase from FMPA's Stanton Unit 2 ownership is 14.67 percent (providing approximately 15 MW).

The Osceola Generating Station is comprised of three separate turbines, with each unit providing 157 MW of summer and winter capacity. OUC anticipates completion of all necessary transmission system improvements to allow all three of the Osceola Generating Station units to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period.

2.2 Purchase Power Resources³

OUC has a purchase power agreement ("PPA") with NextEra Energy for 80 percent of NextEra Energy's 65 percent ownership share of Stanton A through December 2031, as well as an additional PPA with NextEra Energy to purchase the remaining 20 percent of NextEra Energy's 65 percent ownership share of Stanton A through December 2028.

2.3 Power Sales Contracts

OUC has the following contractual power sales:

- a contract to provide power to the City of Winter Park ("Winter Park") through 2026.
- a contract to provide power to the City of Mt. Dora ("Mt. Dora") through 2030.
- a contract to provide power to the City of Chattahoochee ("Chattahoochee") through 2027.
- a contract to provide power to Lakeland Electric ("Lakeland") through 2026.

For purposes of this Ten-Year Site Plan, OUC has assumed the winter and summer capacities and annual energy presented in Table 2-2 will be provided to Winter Park, Lakeland, Mt. Dora, and Chattahoochee.

³ OUC's renewable power purchases are discussed in Section 2.4 of this Ten-Year Site Plan.

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Table 2-2 Projected Annual Summer and Winter Peak Capacity (MW) and Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh) to be Provided to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, and Lakeland

	SUMMER MW			
Calendar Year	Winter Park	Mt. Dora	Chattahoochee	Lakeland
2026	17	26	9	100
2027	0	26	9	0
2028	0	27	0	0
2029	0	27	0	0
2030	0	27	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0
	WINTER MW			
Calendar Year	Winter Park	Mt. Dora	Chattahoochee	Lakeland
2026	17	20	7	50
2027	0	20	7	0
2028	0	20	0	0
2029	0	20	0	0
2030	0	21	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0
	ANNUAL GWh			
Calendar Year	Winter Park	Mt. Dora	Chattahoochee	Lakeland
2026	98	108	37	35
2027	0	110	37	0
2028	0	112	0	0
2029	0	114	0	0
2030	0	116	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0
All Summer and Winter MW are non-coincident. All rounded to nearest MW or GWh.				

2.4 OUC's Renewable Energy and Sustainability Initiatives and Community Activities

OUC is actively incorporating renewable technologies into its diverse generation portfolio and taking other steps to reduce carbon dioxide ("CO₂") emissions. In 2020, OUC established new clean energy goals to achieve a 50 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2030⁴, a 75 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2040⁵, and net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050. These targets require investments in technologies such as solar photovoltaic ("PV") and energy storage. Such technologies will allow OUC to meet customer electricity demand while reducing CO₂ emissions.

Renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainability and community engagement are crucial to achieving OUC's clean energy goals. OUC's recent renewable energy and sustainability initiatives, as well as activities in the community and customer education programs, are discussed in the following subsections⁶.

2.4.1 Solar and Batteries

2.4.1.1 Customer Facing Solar and Battery Programs

OUC actively provides more opportunities for its customers to participate in solar projects and programs. These initiatives include TruNet Solar, a Battery Storage Rebate, OUCommunity Solar, SunChoice®, and the Solar Thermal rebate Program.

- TruNet Solar is OUC's net metering program whereby all energy delivered by OUC to the customer will be billed using standard retail rates and customers are credited for all energy supplied by them to OUC based on a credit rate per kWh until June 30, 2030 that equals the community solar energy rate (currently 4.567¢/kWh) and the levelized fuel charge thereafter. This amount is subject to change based on market conditions. This program went into effect July 1, 2025 and is for customers not grandfathered under the Solar Net Metering program (including those taking over an account on or after July 1, 2025, from a grandfathered customer). The existing rooftop solar customers that have submitted a complete interconnection application for their current premises before June 30, 2025 ("grandfathered customer") will be reimbursed for excess energy generation as follows:
 - The credit rate per kWh until June 30, 2045, shall equal the sum of the non-fuel base and fuel charge (currently 10.65¢/kWh for residential customers). This amount is subject to change based on market conditions.
 - For residential customers the non-fuel base charge shall not include the conservation adder for all additional kWh over 1,000.
 - For time of use ("TOU") customers the energy supplied to OUC by the customer will be measured and credited by distinct TOU time periods.
 - After June 30, 2045, the credit rate per kWh shall equal the levelized fuel charge.
- OUC offers rebates for battery storage system purchase and installation to customers who export excess energy under the Community Solar Energy Rate. Eligible customers with rooftop solar systems sized below 20 kW can receive a rebate of \$150 per rated kWh up to \$2,000 for adding battery storage to their solar installations. The battery storage must be directly

⁴ Compared to a 2005 CO₂ baseline.

⁵ Compared to a 2005 CO₂ baseline.

⁶ Please refer to Section 5.0 of this Ten-Year Site Plan for discussion of OUC's conservation and demand-side management programs.

connected to the customer's solar system to qualify for this incentive. This program follows a successful pilot program conducted in 2019.

- Residential and commercial customers enrolled in the OUC Community Solar program can get access to sustainable, maintenance-free solar energy without the costs associated with installing panels on their homes or businesses. Those enrolled subscribe at a small premium to receive between 10 percent to 100 percent of their energy from OUC's solar resources.
- In 2024, OUC introduced its SunChoice® program, which allows commercial customers to demonstrate their commitment to the deployment of utility scale solar arrays and secure Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") as evidence of their commitment to offsetting their consumption with renewable energy sources. The program costs are in addition to a customer's standard utility bill. Customers subscribe a percentage of their actual consumption in 10 percent tranches. Customers pay tiered prices associated with their subscription level. OUC retires the RECs in the customer's name annually based on their subscription level and the actual quantity of energy they consume.
- Residential customers participating in the Solar Thermal Program receive a rebate of \$900 for installing a solar water heating system. Federal incentives, including the investment tax credit, are available to eligible customers to help minimize costs of solar PV, energy storage and solar thermal systems.

2.4.1.1 Utility Scale Solar and Batteries

As part of a pilot program, a 4-megawatt, 8-megawatt-hour utility scale battery energy storage system ("BESS") was installed at OUC Substation 29 in east St. Cloud. Substation 29 is connected to transmission lines that support the solar array at the Harmony Solar Energy Center.

In order to better utilize solar energy and increase its reliability during cloudy weather, OUC has embarked in designing its own advanced algorithms and control schemes. These algorithms are being tested at OUC's Grid Integration Lab ("GIL"), formerly known as "Nanogrid", a living laboratory for testing the interoperability of multiple distributed energy resources and the ability to self-operate at OUC's Gardenia facility. GIL currently is comprised of 64 kWdc of floating solar, 100 kW/129kWh lithium iron phosphate batteries, 120kW DC fast charging, 194 kW DC-coupled battery fast charger, 28kW of Level 2 EV charging, and 16kW/64kWh flywheel energy storage. The site is used in partnership opportunities with UCF and local startups, such as developing an intelligent control system and testing capacitors for enhanced microgrid operations. The research into dispatch and control of assets at GIL will enable solar to become more reliable during intermittent weather as well as help to drive down costs for energy storage.

OUC completed installation of a 1.6 MWac floating array on a Florida Department of Transportation ("FDOT") pond in late 2025. Plans are in place to develop a roadmap for a larger deployment of floating solar throughout OUC's territory.

Table 2-3 presents a summary of OUC's existing contracts for purchases of solar power.

Table 2-3 OUC's Existing Solar Purchase Power Contracts

Facility	Operational Year	Purchased Capacity (Nameplate; MWac)
Stanton Energy Center	2011	5.1
Kenneth P. Ksionek	2017	8.9
Harmony	2020	34.0
Taylor Creek	2020	74.5
Harmony II	2024	74.5
Storey Bend	2024	74.5

2.4.2 Landfill Gas

Methane or landfill gas is created by the decomposition of wet organic waste under anaerobic, or oxygenless, conditions in a landfill. This gas is considered a renewable energy source because the anaerobic digestion process continues as waste materials are constantly added to the landfill.

In partnership with Orange County, OUC captures methane gas emissions from county landfill cells and pipes it to the Stanton Energy Center where it is co-fired with coal. In addition to helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this 8 MW project has the potential to displace more than three percent of the coal burned at the Stanton Energy Center. It will be capable of producing in excess of 100,000 megawatt-hours ("MWh") of reduced-emissions power – offsetting about 44,000 tons of coal each year.

Table 2-4 presents a summary of OUC's existing contracts for purchases of landfill gas power.

Table 2-4 OUC's Existing Landfill Gas Purchase Power Contracts

Facility	Operational Year	Purchased Capacity (MW)
Port Charlotte/Collier	2011	4.00
Monarch Hills	2016	6.00
Holopaw JED	2017	9.00

2.4.3 Carbon Reduction

With more than 720 vehicles – ranging from plug-in hybrids to bucket trucks – OUC's fleet logs more than 2.7 million miles annually. OUC currently has ten line trucks employing the Jobsite Energy Management System (JEMS). JEMS is a great application for hybrid technology since much of the vehicle's work is done when stationary. The hybrid diesel-electric system allows the main engine to be turned off while crews operate entirely off the battery, therefore reducing the production of greenhouse gases and reducing fuel consumption for idling. OUC reduces its carbon footprint by using alternative fuels, purchasing electric vehicles and recycling automotive products to help the environment. As part of an overall plan to reduce emissions in its fleet, OUC uses "B20" – a blend of 80 percent petroleum diesel and 20 percent biodiesel –

a clean-burning alternative fuel made from new or used vegetable oils and animal fats, including recycled cooking grease. B20 has been integrated seamlessly into the fueling system without any changes to vehicles or fuel storage and distribution equipment. OUC uses biodiesel at the Pershing Fleet Center and the Gardenia site. OUC has installed two 10,000-gallon fuel tanks that store E85 fuel at its Pershing and Gardenia sites.

OUC's Fleet Division has incorporated several eco-conscious policies, including the use of earth-friendly products and special care taken to dispose contaminated fuels according to environmental standards. Tires, batteries, and oil filters are recycled through vendors, while antifreeze and motor oil are handled on-site. OUC recycles about 20,000 gallons of used oil each year. OUC also has a vehicle idling policy that requires the engine to be turned off after five minutes of idling.

Embracing fuel-efficient technology as a commitment to green initiatives, OUC has grown the commitment to include fourteen all-electric cars, two plug-in electric hybrids, and twenty-six hybrids in the fleet.

OUC has installed more than 300 public charging stations. In July 2023, OUC commissioned the Robinson Mobility Recharge Hub with 21 high-speed chargers located in downtown Orlando. An OUC-led partnership that includes the City of Orlando, Orange County and Power Electronics, the manufacturer of the EV charging equipment, received a \$500,000 grant from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to build the station. A second Hub with 6 fast charging stations was installed near the Orange County Convention Center in September 2024. OUC has provided an additional 40 level 2 charging stations to meet the needs of its employees and fleet.

2.4.4 Energy Efficiency and Sustainability

OUC's commitment to efficiency and sustainability is also demonstrated by Reliable Plaza, OUC's energy and water efficient center on West Anderson Street. Reliable Plaza earned Gold Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") certification in 2009, recognizing the 10-story administration and customer service center as the "Greenest Building in Downtown Orlando." Reliable Plaza also holds a Florida Water Star certification, a voluntary program for new and existing construction that encourages water efficiency in appliances, plumbing fixtures, irrigation systems and landscapes. Reliable Plaza utilizes a number of environmentally friendly features designed to use 28 percent less energy and 40 percent less water than a similarly sized facility.

OUC's 24-acre St. Cloud Operations & Maintenance Facility is the first net-zero energy campus for a Florida utility, combining state-of-art technology with sustainability. The campus uses 50 percent less energy and 40 percent less water than conventional facilities of similar size. It supports permanent fleet and logistic operations, as well as being designed to accommodate a future new substation based on projected load growth. It will also serve as an alternative emergency response center for OUC operations.

OUC's Commercial Indoor Lighting Program helps customers convert old, inefficient lighting to high-efficiency technology. Since launching the program in 2002, more than 45 million kWh and 10.5 MW demand has been saved in buildings like public schools, churches, theme parks and hospitals, resulting in annual energy cost savings of about \$16 million.

The Home Utility Report Program (“HUR”) is a free service offered to OUC customers designed to help them save energy, water, and money. The report compares a customer’s energy and water consumption to similar households, as well as provides personalized tips that show how much they can save by changing their behavior. Participants receive a free HUR monthly email report or bi-monthly printed report. To administer the HUR program, OUC works with a third-party company that helps utilities meet their efficiency goals through effective customer engagement. There is also an online portal available to customers to obtain additional information on how to save energy and water.

2.5 Transmission System

OUC’s existing transmission system in Orlando consists of 31 substations interconnected through approximately 340 miles of 230 kV and 115 kV lines. OUC is integrated into the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (“FRCC”) regional transmission grid through multiple utilities. Additionally, OUC is responsible via an Interlocal Agreement for planning, operating and maintaining St. Cloud’s nine substations interconnected through approximately 85 miles of 230 kV and 69 kV transmission lines.

3.0 STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

OUC incorporates a number of strategic considerations while planning for the electrical system. This section provides an overview of a number of these strategic considerations.

3.1 Strategic Business Units

OUC 's Electric and Water operations is organized into three strategic business units: Electric & Water Production ("EWP"), Transmission ("TRAN") and Electric and Water Distribution ("EWD") that report to a Chief Operating Officer.

3.1.1 Energy and Water Production Business Unit

The EWP business unit has structured its operations based on a competitive environment that assumes that even OUC's customers are not captive. EWP will only be profitable if it can produce electricity and water that is competitively priced in the open market. In line with this strategy, OUC is continually studying strategic options to improve or reposition its generating assets.

OUC's generating system has been designed over the years to take advantage of fuel diversity and the resultant system reliability and economic benefits. OUC's longstanding intent to achieve diversity in its fuel mix is evidenced by its participation in other generating facilities in the State of Florida. The first such endeavor occurred in 1977 when OUC secured a share of the Crystal River Unit 3 nuclear plant (which is now retired), followed by the acquisition of an ownership share in Lakeland Electric's McIntosh Unit 3 coal-fired unit (which is now retired) in 1982. In 1983, OUC acquired a share of the St. Lucie Unit 2 nuclear unit. OUC also modified the Stanton Energy Center coal units to allow the units to offset a portion of their coal usage with natural gas. Additional details of OUC's generating facilities are presented in Table 2-1 and Schedule 1 of Section 12.0 of this Ten-Year Site Plan.

OUC's fuel diversity is further enhanced by the renewable energy resources that are discussed in detail in Section 2.4 of this Ten-Year Site Plan.

In 2020 the Business Unit led the Electric Integrated Resource Plan that calls for a review of OUC's generation needs in light of the growing penetration of distributed energy resources, such as solar power, and a call to move to Net Zero Carbon by 2050. Florida-specific factors were taken into consideration because renewable resources are limited relative to other regions in the country and could impact fuel diversity. Currently, wind, hydroelectric and geothermal are not economically and/or technically viable in Florida – and biomass and landfill gas, while technically viable, are only available in small quantities. While solar is feasible, it poses intermittency challenges, and back up resources will be necessary to ensure that power is always available. OUC will continue to evaluate wind-by-wire generation and monitor emerging clean technologies such as hydrogen, offshore wind and small modular nuclear power plants.⁷

Table 3-1 summarizes OUC's existing (owned and purchased) capacity by fuel type, including renewable energy resources. The ability to generate up to approximately 70 MW while operating on natural gas in each of Stanton Units 1 and 2 further enhances the percentage of generating capacity fueled by natural gas.

⁷ OUC anticipates refreshing its Electric Integrated Resource Plan within the next 12 months.

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Table 3-1 Capacity (MW) Owned and Purchased by OUC by Fuel Type
(As of January 1, 2026)

PLANT NAME	WINTER CAPACITY						SUMMER CAPACITY					
	Coal	Nuclear	Gas/ Oil	PV	LFG	Total	Coal	Nuclear	Gas/ Oil	PV	LFG	Total
Stanton ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	682		1,055			1,737	682		1,028	7		1,717
Indian River			213			213			197			197
St. Lucie		62				62		60				60
Osceola ⁽³⁾			471			471			471			471
Other (MW)					19	19				129	19	148
Total (MW)	682	62	1,739	0	19	2,502	682	60	1,696	136	19	2,593
Total (percent)	27%	2%	69%	0%	1%	100%	26%	2%	65%	5%	1%	100%
⁽¹⁾ "Coal" capacity includes OUC's share of the landfill gas burned in Stanton Units 1 and 2. ⁽²⁾ Stanton Units 1 and 2 can each generate up to approximately 70 MW while operating on natural gas., which is included in "Gas/Oil" capacity ⁽³⁾ Reflects Osceola Generating Station Units 1 through 3. Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 is currently not able to provide power to OUC but expected to be able to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period.												

3.1.2 Transmission Business Unit

The OUC Transmission Business Unit is responsible for the planning, engineering, construction, and maintenance of all substations and lines operating at 69kV or higher. To maintain reliable and economic service and proactively plan for the future, OUC plans and evaluates various upgrades to its transmission system.

3.1.3 Energy and Water Distribution Business Unit

OUC's EWD business unit focuses on providing OUC's customers with the safest and most reliable electric service possible.

OUC's leadership in providing reliable electric distribution service is demonstrated by its commitment to making initial investments in high quality material and equipment. Additionally, more than 68 percent of OUC's distribution system is underground, protecting it from trees and high winds. OUC's dependability is also attributable to its proactive maintenance programs to identify and correct potential problems, proactive replacement of old equipment, and a tree-trimming program that minimizes tree-related service disruptions.

3.2 Florida Municipal Power Pool

In 1988, OUC joined Lakeland Electric and FMPP's All-Requirements Project members to form the Florida Municipal Power Pool ("FMPP"). Later, KUA joined FMPP. Over time, FMPP's All-Requirements Project has added members as well. FMPP is an operating-type electric pool, which dispatches all the pool members' generating resources in the most economical manner to meet the total load requirements of the pool. The central dispatch provides savings to all parties via reduced commitment costs and lower overall fuel costs. OUC serves as the FMPP dispatcher and handles all accounting for the allocation of fuel expenses and savings. The term of the pool agreement is three years and automatically renews until terminated by the consent of all participants.

OUC's participation in FMPP provides significant savings from the joint commitment and dispatch of FMPP's units. Participation in FMPP also provides OUC with a ready market for any excess energy available from OUC's generating units.

3.3 Security of Power Supply

OUC currently maintains interchange agreements with other utilities in Florida to provide electrical energy during normal and emergency conditions. The reliability of the power supply is enhanced by metered interconnections with other Florida utilities, including twelve interconnections with Duke Energy Florida, four with KUA, two with Tampa Electric Company, two with FPL, one with Lakeland Electric, one with Central Florida Tourism Oversight District, two with St. Cloud, and one with NextEra. Along with enhancing reliability, these interconnections also facilitate the marketing of electric energy by OUC to and from other electric utilities in Florida.

3.4 Environmental Performance⁸

As the quality of the environment is important to Florida, and especially important to the tourism-driven economy of Central Florida, OUC is committed to protecting human health and preserving the quality of life and the environment in Central Florida. To demonstrate this commitment, OUC has chosen to operate its generating units with emission levels below those required by permits and licenses by equipping its power plants with the best environmental protection systems available at the time of their construction and continuously enhancing these systems over time. Unit 2 is the first unit of its size and kind in the nation to use selective catalytic reduction (“SCR”) to remove nitrogen oxides (“NO_x”). Using SCR and low-NO_x burner technology, Stanton 2 successfully meets the stringent air quality requirements imposed upon it. Stanton A incorporates environmentally advanced technology and enables OUC to diversify its fuel mix while adding more flexibility to OUC’s portfolio of owned generation and purchased power. Stanton B further contributes to OUC’s environmentally responsible portfolio of generating resources.

This superior environmental performance not only preserves the environment, but also results in many economic benefits, which help offset the costs associated with the superior environmental performance. Additionally, OUC has installed natural gas igniters for both Stanton 1 and Stanton 2, eliminating the use of No. 6 fuel oil and reducing the amount of coal burned during operations when economical to do so.

Further demonstrating its environmental commitment to clean air, OUC has harnessed the power of methane. Methane gas, if not captured and burned, is released into the atmosphere and is considered 20 times more intense than carbon dioxide in terms of possible global warming effects. As discussed in Section 2.4.2, OUC has signed a contract to burn methane gas collected from the Orange County landfill adjacent to Stanton Energy Center. Both Stanton 1 and Stanton 2 have the capability of burning methane. Additionally, OUC receives the energy generated from the burning of methane gas collected from the Port Charlotte/Collier, Holopaw JED and Monarch Hill Landfills.

OUC has also voluntarily implemented a product substitution program not only to protect workers’ health and safety but to minimize hazardous waste generation and to prevent environmental impacts. The Environmental Compliance and Safety Departments constantly review and replace products to eliminate the use of hazardous substances. To further prevent pollution and reduce waste generation, OUC also reuses and recycles many products.

3.4.1 Emphasis on Sustainability

OUC completed its first greenhouse gas inventory for the entire company in 2008 and updates the inventory annually. This report helps OUC analyze how it impacts the environment and details operating emissions. The report is made available to customers, typically commercial, that request it.

3.5 Community Engagement, Connecting with Our Customers, and Economic Development

3.5.1 Community Engagement

As Orlando’s hometown utility, OUC is committed to helping the community it serves. Individuals and organizations know they can rely on the utility when it matters most—through board involvement, support,

⁸ Please refer to Section 2.4 of this Ten-Year Site Plan for a detailed discussion of OUC’s renewable generating technologies and other environmental initiatives.

employee volunteerism and more. OUC supports more than 300 nonprofit and business-based organizations that focus on the four pillars of social impact, environmental stewardship, education and economic development and participates in nearly 150 events each year, while employees annually volunteer between 5,000 and 10,000 hours in the community. Many events incorporate sustainability messaging, encouraging the efficient use of energy and water.

From unique solar pavilions and sculptures at high visibility locations like Lake Lorna Doone Park, Inter & Co Stadium and St. Cloud's Lakefront Park, to H₂OUC Hydration Stations at parks and neighborhood centers, OUC's commitment to sustainability can be seen all around town.

OUC also supports a diverse group of business chambers within its service territory, including Ivanhoe Village, Lake Nona, , and Hispanic chambers. While actively engaging with the St. Cloud, Indian American, Prospera, Caribbean, Haitian, African-American, and Asian communities. OUC is also actively involved with economic gardening and business development organizations such as Orlando Economic Partnership, Downtown Orlando Partnership, Central Florida Hotel and Lodging, and technical associations.

In 2021, OUC unveiled a 200-square-foot "home" on wheels that served as a model of sustainable living for anyone to experience. The Tiny Green Home, a partnership between OUC, the City of Orlando and Orlando Science Center ("OSC"), was an educational resource showcasing the benefits of energy and water conservation, renewable energy, sustainability rebates, vehicle electrification, composting, growing food and sustainability programs offered by OUC, the city and OSC. Stationed on OSC property in Loch Haven Park, the micro-dwelling also includes a functioning roof-top solar array and a rain barrel to collect and conserve water, among other green features visitors could add to their own homes. The Science Center was responsible for staffing, operating and maintaining the exhibit, which was accessible with admission. Retired in 2025, the Tiny Green Home hosted more than 20,000 visitors through community events and OSC tours.

In 2023, OUC partnered with the Orlando Science Center to launch a new interactive exhibit that focuses on water and energy conservation. Designed to educate and engage, the exhibit highlights the importance of managing these essential resources responsibly and explores innovative solutions for the future. Through an interactive and gamified experience, concepts such as IoT (Internet of Things), Smart Grid technology, Micro Grids are introduced. The "Power Play" game challenges visitors to route power to a city as quickly and efficiently as possible. Participants select where a city's buildings, solar panels and power plants are connected to create a balanced power grid. The goal: link all elements so power production and consumption are balanced. The fast-paced game provides a practical and engaging introduction to energy management and the complexity of maintaining a reliable power grid.

3.5.1.1 Utility and Community Volunteerism

OUC launched Project CARE, its utility assistance fund, in 1994. The program, managed by Heart of Florida United Way 2-1-1, a local, nonprofit organization, provides rapid response to customers in need through case management. Since its inception, Project CARE has allocated more than \$8 million, assisting more than 30,000 households and thousands of families and individuals. For every \$1 donated by customers, OUC contributes \$2 to the program.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, OUC took immediate steps to help impacted customers. OUC suspended electric and water disconnections for nonpayment and waived late payment

fees with a \$12.1 million customer-relief package that included \$7.5 million to lower electric fuel rates; a \$2.6 million contribution to Project CARE, in partnership with the City of Orlando; \$1.5 million for utility bill payment assistance to qualified small businesses; and \$500,000 for new OUC Power Pass customers. Payment plans and deferred payment arrangements were offered to customers for up to 12 months depending on qualifying criteria. By the end of 2020, more than 6,500 customers accessed Project CARE funds while more than 1,800 small businesses took advantage of the OUC relief program targeting them. Meanwhile, OUC connected more than 2,800 customers to the federal government's Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP") and helped more than 40,000 set up payment plans, amounting to millions of dollars in deferred revenues.

With prices rising for so many products and services, we know our customers are feeling the strain. That's why OUC is continuing to invest in OUC's utility assistance program—Project Care. Below shows the assistance provided in the last three fiscal years. In OUC's fiscal year 2025, OUC provided more than \$229,000 in utility assistance to help nearly 1,000 households with a plan to increase funding for fiscal year 2026.

In FY2023: October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023

- Total Assistance Amount: \$799,864
- Households Assisted: 2,694
- Average Assistance Amount: \$296.91

In FY2024: October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024

- Total Assistance Amount: \$302,682
- Households Assisted: 1,020
- Average Assistance Amount: \$296.75

In FY2025: October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025

- Total Assistance Amount: \$229,064
- Households Assisted: 721
- Average Assistance Amount: \$317.70

Regarding volunteerism, OUC's Proud Volunteer program encourages and rewards employees for their volunteer work in the community. Employees volunteer over 6,000 hours every year and help support a variety of nonprofit organizations in the community including quarterly volunteer events specifically for employees with one of the four events focused on environmental clean-up.

The annual OUC Charity Golf Tournament has raised over \$1 million for more than 87 Central Florida non-profits since its inception in 1995. In 2025, OUC raised \$58,000 for 4 central Florida non-profit organizations in support of OUC's four pillar approach to community investment.

3.5.1.2 Water Color Project

Since 2006, OUC has hosted the Water Color Project, a conservation-themed art program that encourages students to highlight the importance of saving water through their artwork. While fourth- and fifth-grade students compete to have their artworks featured in OUC's Water Conservation Calendar, middle and high school students paint water-inspired themes on rain barrels. Their completed works are displayed in

a traveling exhibit, judged and later sold in a silent auction, with the proceeds going back to the winning schools' art programs. More than 40,000 students from over 250 local schools have participated in this program. Launched in 2020, OUC now hosts an annual public auction of the rain barrels painted by the local middle and high school students who participated in our annual Water Color competition. Proceeds directly benefit the Orange County Public Schools Visual Arts Department.

With the success of the Water Color Project, OUC launched the program in St. Cloud and rebranded it as the Watts Savings Project with a focus on energy conservation. OUC kicked off this inaugural project in 2025 and since then have had 14 schools and almost 2,000 students participate in the calendar contest. Each year, OUC employees vote for the top 13 calendar designs, which are featured in the yearly calendar. With such a successful launch, OUC will expand this program in the next school year to grow and include additional schools in its territory.

3.5.1.3 Project AWESOME

OUC and the Orlando Science Center deliver energy and water conservation workshops to every fifth grader in OUC's service territory via Project AWESOME (Alternative Water & Energy Supply; Observation, Methods & Education). The educational program promotes both water and energy conservation through a hands-on curriculum using content approved by OUC that meets Common Core Standards. As part of an electric and water conservation and alternative sources educational program, the projects include modeling the flow of electricity from coal and solar power sources through substations before being distributed to industrial and residential consumers and designing and creating a drip irrigation system for a city park. Project AWESOME, which launched in 2009, delivers two 90-minute classroom workshops (one per semester), as well as hands-on labs and pre- and post-classroom activities. Energy is covered as part of the earth science section that's taught in the fall semester while water is the focus of the spring semester's life science section. Due to COVID and schools turning to virtual learning in early 2020, Project AWESOME workshops shifted to online. In 2021, OSC shifted back into the classrooms but continues to offer a virtual option to all the teachers for convenience and accessibility. Since 2009, more than 139,000 students have gone through the curriculum.

3.5.1.4 Strategic Partnerships Promote Awareness

OUC partners with highly visible, professional sports teams in Central Florida to highlight OUC's commitment to sustainability, conservation, and impactful economic development efforts. As of 2026, some of these partnerships include: Orlando Magic, Orlando City Soccer Club, and United States Tennis Association ("USTA").

Our current partnership with the Orlando Magic focuses on promoting energy and water conservation through interactive activations at games, in-game LED banners and videos. In addition to our game-day activities, we also partner with the Magic to host B2B events designed to promote commercial conservation efforts. These events provide an opportunity to engage businesses customers and partners in energy and water efficiency practices, offering valuable insights and resources to help them reduce their environmental impact while also driving cost savings.

In the past, OUC played a significant role in the design phase of the Orlando Magic's LEED-certified home, the Kia Center (formerly the Amway Center), contributing to its energy and water efficiency features. We highlighted the facility's LEED certification and sustainability efforts through educational signage and digital media. Additionally, from 2019 to 2022, OUC supported the Orlando Magic's Community Assist Program—donating one tree for every assist made by a Magic player during the season. Now concluded,

it was a key initiative that helped plant more than 5,000 trees in the Central Florida community. Today, OUC continues to focus on its commitment to energy and water conservation in collaboration with the Orlando Magic.

Since 2015, OUC has been the official and exclusive electric and water utility partner for Orlando City Soccer Club and Orlando Pride. Within Inter&Co Stadium (formerly Exploria Stadium), OUC branded all water fountains and showcases the savings that can be achieved through sustainability initiatives. Both permanent and transitional signage highlights energy and water efficiency features incorporated into the facility. In November 2020, OUC unveiled “Gyration,” a soccer-ball shaped solar sculpture designed by UCF students. The sculpture generates 1,264 kWh of clean energy annually, achieving net-zero carbon output. In 2023, OUC also installed EV charging equipment at the stadium. Additionally, OUC serves as the presenting sponsor for the Club’s sustainability initiative, which is focused on maintaining a zero-waste facility.

OUC’s partnership with the USTA at the Home of American Tennis in Lake supports sustainability. OUC is exclusively designated as the “Official Sustainability & Utility Sponsor” and highlights energy, water, and emerging technology through initiatives such as EV charging stations, hydration stations, and solar arrays on the roofs of shade pavilions. The facility hosts more than 250 events and attracts approximately 400,000 unique visitors per year.

3.5.1.5 OUC Empowerment Zone

OUC has a multi-year commitment to revitalizing one of the most economically disadvantaged zip codes in its territory, 32805. The Empowerment Zone program encourages broad-based economic prosperity and community support, ensures improved access to OUC programs and improves the overall health and wellness of the community. In short: OUC’s Empowerment Zone seeks to build thriving communities by leveraging OUC’s resources and partnerships to enhance three pillars: educational opportunities, sustainable housing, and health and wellness. Examples include:

- Virtual Tutoring Programs with ELEVATE Orlando, which OUC supported by donating a total of 20 laptops to two middle schools. OUC employees participated in weekly sessions tutoring ten students.
- In 2019, OUC employees raised \$42,000 for New Image Youth Center (“NIYC”), as part OUC’s annual workplace giving campaign, OUCares. NIYC works with at-risk students in grades K-12 in the Parramore community and provides academic support, social development, health and wellness programs and crisis intervention services. In addition, OUC donated 25 laptops to the New Image Youth Center to support their education assistance programs.
- OUC created a pre-apprenticeship program to meet the goals of creating career opportunities vs. job opportunities; prioritizing diversity, equity and inclusion; and raising median incomes for the community. This approach is helping to combat unemployment; increase livable wages; eliminate financial burdens on students; and provide a measurable impact. To date, OUC has sponsored three pre-apprenticeship cohorts. All 11 members of the inaugural class, who graduated in October 2021, landed full-time jobs paying more than \$30,000 a year, plus benefits and paid apprenticeship training classes to help them with career advancement. Seven students graduated from the 2022-23 program, with participants attending classes at PKZ and West Oaks Academy. The 2024 and 2025 program graduated 19 students.

- OUC is working with Career Source of Central Florida to provide opportunities for high school students to learn about careers in the utilities industry hosting site tours and providing speakers to assist in raising awareness of the utility industry as a potential employer.
- OUC partnered with the Central Florida Housing Trust - Parramore Asset Stabilization Fund on an affordable housing project. OUC's contribution to the initiative included improving the efficiency of 83 residential units, with such upgrades as attic insulation and weather stripping, duct work repair, irrigation improvements, LED lighting, Energy Star® windows, hybrid water heaters and energy efficient AC systems. Residents of these homes realized annual utility savings of approximately \$575 annually.
- OUC also is developing cost-saving programs and providing conservation education through neighborhood advisory councils. OUC partnered with LIFT Orlando, a local nonprofit, to help revitalize the City of Orlando's Lake Lorna Doone Park, which is in the Empowerment Zone. OUC's is sponsoring the recently built 4,800-square-foot OUC Solar Pavilion at Lake Lorna Doone Park and EV charging stations and hydration stations in the park. The pavilion will serve as a hub for community events and activities while providing 42kWac of renewable energy.
- With the goal of inspiring young and old residents to read books, OUC and community partners set up nine Little Free Libraries in the Parramore neighborhood since May of 2021. Painted by OUC volunteers, each Little Free Library resembles a miniature wooden house with a pitched roof and glass door that opens to two shelves of books, two dozen or so in all. To date more than 4,000 books have been distributed across the eleven libraries.
- Recognizing that personal health and wellness are critical to community revitalization, OUC has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve health and wellness in the Parramore Empowerment Zone. Working with Shepherd's Hope, OUC sponsors the HEAL program – promoting healthy eating and an active lifestyle with focus on topics from obesity and mental health to cardiovascular risks and nutrition. Average attendance of 33 senior citizens and 27 high school students was observed in sessions held in 2022 and 2023. Activities including distribution of more than 3,600 pieces of educational material and 252 bags of fresh food, along with completion of 15 home energy audits, resulted from the HEAL program. Additionally, attendees were connected with Shepherd's Hope who offer free healthcare and condition management programs as part of their mission.

3.5.2 Connecting with Our Customers

From providing better online access to their consumption history to designing convenient and effective conservation programs, OUC arms customers with the information and tools they need to optimize the efficiency of their homes and businesses. This includes the community outreach previously discussed in this report as well as a mix of new technologies and programs designed to provide customers with the information, control and options they desire.

3.5.2.1 Self-Service Options

OUC's informational website, self-service portal and automated phone system are transacted with millions of times each year by many customers.

Customers are able to find tips, videos on ways to save, and frequently asked questions regarding their services. Through their myOUC online profile, they are able to pay their bills, make service requests, request payment extensions and more. The Usage Dashboard and OUC Power Pass program continue to

drive adoption of the website. The site is mobile friendly and accessible from a range of devices including tablets and smartphones.

3.5.2.2 Traditional Media and Digital Outreach

OUC utilizes a comprehensive, multi-channel approach to reach our customers through print, digital, television, radio, social, outdoor media and community partnerships. By diversifying and targeting media, OUC can effectively reach the right customer with the right message. Campaigns cover a range of topics, from safety to storm prep to sustainability. These campaigns reinforce OUC's commitment to showing customers how to reduce their energy and water use and ultimately their utility bills while promoting programs and initiatives important to the community.

Launched in February 2024 and still actively running OUC's "Get Green" campaign continues to drive engagement and increased rebate redemptions through targeted and segmented messaging. By tailoring email content to specific customer segments, including water and energy usage patterns, and utilizing seasonal scheduling, the campaign remains relevant and resonates across a wide audience. The strategic use of data, including DMV information for EV rebates and detailed customer attributes like home age and income to ensure the right messages reaches the right customers.

The campaign continues to leverage multiple channels to maximize its reach, including Meta ads, Google Display Ads, OTT streaming ads, direct-to-home postcards and organic social media posts. A dedicated landing page on OUC's website (ouc.com/getgreen) is the central hub for the campaign, driving significant traffic. In 2025, the site had 59,591 sessions and an active user base of 54,883. Additionally, email marketing remains a key focus, with monthly emails and follow-ups along with A/B testing ensuring optimal communication. The campaign's success is reflected not only in its rebate redemptions but also in its ability to generate long-term energy and water savings, proving to be a valuable tool in OUC's conservation efforts.

3.5.2.3 Connections

Connections is a monthly newsletter sent to all OUC customers whether they receive a paper statement or e-bill. The newsletters are posted on www.OUC.com and feature OUC's programs, community events, sustainability initiatives, and energy- and water-saving tips.

3.5.2.4 OUC Blog

In 2019, OUC launched a blog called OUConnect (www.oucblog.com). On OUConnect, customers can learn ways to save energy, water and money and how OUC is creating innovative products and services to meet the ever-growing needs of Central Florida. Customers will also read articles about community initiatives, as well as profiles on employees making a difference both at work and in their hometowns.

3.5.2.5 OUConnect E Newsletter

In April 2019, OUC launched a monthly email newsletter to all residential and commercial customers with email addresses (170,000). This newsletter keeps customers informed and connected to OUC's programs, products, provides conservation tips and more.

3.5.2.6 Social Media

Instagram, Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and NextDoor allow OUC to update customers about the Commission's community involvement, as well as provide them with conservation tips, outage and

restoration updates, and other need-to-know, real-time information that may affect them. Social media platforms also serve as additional customer service outlets, allowing customers to notify OUC about issues needing quick resolution, and provide additional opportunities for the Commission to build interactive relationships with customers and potentially diffuse negative situations.

3.5.2.7 Digital Meters

OUC's entire service area was upgraded with nearly 370,000 digital electric and water meters. The digital meters are easier to read and provide detailed information about customers' daily energy and water use. Meters can be monitored remotely, which reduces costs and time while ensuring an accurate and timely reading for the customer. Remote monitoring also allows OUC to better predict and prevent outages and restore power faster. OUC created Florida's first meter farm consisting of 120 electric meters and four water meters at its Pershing facility. The farm provides information and shows OUC exactly how updates are installed to ensure the meters are working correctly.

3.5.2.8 OUC Power Pass Program

OUC Power Pass is a program that allows customers to pay-as-you-go or pay in advance for utility services allowing the option of avoiding deposits, late fees and a monthly bill. Statistics have shown that pay-before-consumption programs result in less electricity and water usage because customers are more aware of how much they are using. Customers can check on their electric bill or water usage every day using the OUC Power Pass portal or receive alerts via text, email and/or phone. More than 20,000 customers are enrolled in the program to date.

3.5.2.9 Usage Dashboard

Digital meter technology allows customers to monitor electric and water consumption on 15 minute basis instead of waiting until the end of the month to receive their bills. The ability to track usage patterns and adjust lower energy bills was one of the items most frequently requested by OUC customers. To accommodate their needs, OUC released the OUC Usage Dashboard to most residential customers through their myOUC online profile. Because the new system also provides high-consumption alerts via email, changes in usage can be made immediately, and costs can be kept in check.

3.5.2.10 Online Rebate Application

OUC is continuing the use of software through the next few years and implemented a new software solution for rebate processing in 2022. OUC provides an online rebate application tool for customers to apply for rebates without the hassle of paperwork. It offers more convenience for customers and reduces transaction time. Customers are able to access the tool through their myOUC online profile.

3.5.2.11 PowerShift & PeakShift

In 2019, OUC launched a pilot project to offer Time of Use ("TOU") rates – internally known as PowerShift – to explore the viability of extending a new rate structure as an option for customers. The pilot formally ended in 2023. During an exploratory phase, OUC gauged interest from each customer segment and ultimately accepted 700 customers to participate in the pilot. Beginning in April 2021, the 700 pilot customers were billed utilizing On-Peak (2 p.m.-8 p.m.) and Off-Peak rates, the latter being the lowest, offering customers the opportunity to save on their monthly bills and to also smooth OUC's power demand curve. At the conclusion of the pilot, OUC offered participating customers the option to continue on the TOU rate. Of the initial 700 customers enrolled, 474 have chosen to remain in the program past the pilot phase. As part of the pilot, OUC created numerous marketing and communication materials to

ensure customers are equipped with the tools and resources to be successful in the program. Feedback gathered via quarterly customer surveys helped shape the program messaging OUC is using data from these surveys, as well as other data points and metrics gathered during the pilot to determine the future of TOU rates.

Building on the success of the PowerShift Pilot Program, in December of 2024, the OUC Board of Commissioners approved *PeakSHIFT*, a multiyear pricing plan to empower customers with new opportunities to save money, better align costs with how electricity is used and help shift OUC's system electric peak. As OUC implements this modernized pricing structure, the utility will continue to engage with customers and the community. The program has three primary components:

- **DemandLevel Pricing:** Anticipated to go live in November 2026, this program reduces variable non-fuel energy cost per kWh and adds a tiered fixed charge to encourage reducing distribution peak demand (the point where each residential and small commercial customer's usage is at its highest 15-minute average within the month), rebalance costs and reflect individual customers' usage of the electric grid.
- **TruNet Solar:** Anticipated to go live in November 2026, this program adjusts compensation for rooftop solar customers who apply for solar interconnection after June 30, 2025 to reflect industry changes and address systemwide cost equity concerns to ensure affordability of rates for all OUC customers.
- **Shift & Save:** Anticipated to go live in 2027, introduces a time-of-day pricing plan to enable customers to save money by shifting part of their electricity usage to "off-peak" periods for those that want additional incentives to save money.

3.5.2.12 Outage Alerts

OUC launched the first phase of its OUC Alerts program with Outage Alerts in December 2017. The system allows customers to receive information about service outages, including the cause and an estimated restoration time, via text, voice or email.

3.5.2.13 Billing Alerts

In January 2019, the second phase of OUC's Alerts program expanded to include Billing Alerts. The new feature lets customers set an alert, via text, email or voice, to let them know when their new bill is ready to view and when payment is due. This alert, along with Outage Alerts, launched in 2017, are among new "two-way communication" initiatives OUC has introduced to provide customers. Future OUC Alerts program phases to consider include consumption notifications and marketing messages.

3.5.3 Economic Development

Orlando has undergone a radical transformation over the years to diversify its economy and attract high-wage positions in technology, medicine, life sciences, and modeling and simulation. With Orlando's increasing emphasis on recruiting, retaining and expanding commercial customers, OUC has become a major player in the region's economic development. Working in partnership with Enterprise Florida, the Orlando Economic Partnership, and city and county governments, the utility is attracting more companies to Orlando and St. Cloud and helping them grow into vital and valuable members of the business community.

To attract large businesses that enhance the vitality of the community, OUC offers two rates. For large power users who qualify, OUC is able to negotiate its already-affordable rates to fit their business needs. The Economic Development Rider ("EDR") is available to new or expanding businesses representing select

target industries. Companies must add a minimum of 500 kW demand of new electric load and must create at least 25 new jobs at or above the 150 percent median income level to qualify. The Commercial Industrial Service Rider (“CISR”) is available to companies that have minimum load of 2,000 kW or greater, served by a single meter. Companies must provide validation of a lower rate offering outside OUC’s service territory to qualify.

Details of these rates and other incentives are outlined at www.oucpowersgrowth.com – a website that assists site selectors and businesses seeking to locate and learn more about Orlando and OUC. The site includes property search functionality and is mobile friendly.

4.0 FORECAST OF PEAK DEMAND AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

OUC prepares a set of sales, energy, and demand forecast models each year to support its budgeting and financial planning process as well as long-term planning requirements. In preparing the forecasts, OUC uses internal records, company knowledge of the service territory and customers, and economic projections. OUC draws on outside expertise as needed. S&P Global provides economic projection data. Itron provides the primary forecasting software, analysis of end-use equipment saturation and efficiencies, and technical expertise. In this forecast, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory was utilized to provide adoption curves used to project rooftop solar within OUC's service territory while the midpoint of multiple different industry electric vehicle curves was used to forecast electric vehicle sales.

4.1 Forecast Methodology

OUC has adopted a Statistically Adjusted Engineering ("SAE") modeling technique developed by Itron. This approach entails specifying end-use variables (xHeat for heating, xCool for cooling, and xOther for other use) and utilizing these variables in multi-regression models to forecast sales. SAE variables allow anticipated shifts in customer end-use consumption driven by the type, saturation and efficiency of heating and cooling equipment, and other end-use devices to be represented along with econometric drivers and the effects of photovoltaic systems ("PV") and electric vehicles ("EV") in the forecast models. Itron reviews OUC's application of these techniques and provides data on heating, cooling, and other end-use load trends. These techniques are used to develop the forecasts for both the OUC and St. Cloud service territories.

4.1.1 Residential

The residential sales forecast consists of both a customer forecast model and an average use per customer model. Monthly average usage models were estimated using actual data for the period 2011 to 2024. This provides 14 years of historical data and enough observations to estimate strong regression models. Once models showing the number of expected customers and the expected average use per customer are developed, the projected residential sales by year (y) and month (m) are calculated as the product of the customer and average usage forecasts:

$$Sales_{y,m} = Customers_{y,m} \times Average\ Usage_{y,m}$$

4.1.1.1 Residential Customer Forecast

Residential customers are forecast as a function of household growth for Orange County for the OUC service territory and Osceola County for the St. Cloud service territory. There is a strong correlation between historical changes in customer counts and historical changes in households. The multi-regression model for residential customers is represented as:

$$Customers_{y,m} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Households_{y,m})$$

The coefficients (β) are outputs of the multi-regression models.

4.1.1.2 Average Use Forecast

The residential forecast models utilize multi-regression modeling made up of three major components:

1. Changes in the economy, such as median household income and household size.
2. End-use equipment index variables, which capture the long-term net effect of equipment saturation and equipment efficiency improvements.
3. Weather variables, which serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year.

The SAE model framework begins by defining energy use for an average customer in year (y) and month (m) as the sum of energy used by heating equipment (xHeat_{y,m}), cooling equipment (xCool_{y,m}), and other equipment (xOther_{y,m}). The xHeat, xCool and xOther variables are defined as a product of an annual equipment index and a monthly usage multiplier. This model is represented as:

$$Average\ Usage_{y,m} = \beta_1(xHeat_{y,m}) + \beta_2(xCool_{y,m}) + \beta_3(xOther_{y,m})$$

Where:

$$xHeat_{y,m} = Economics_{y,m} \times HeatingEquipment_{y,m} \times HDD_Index_{y,m}$$

$$xCool_{y,m} = Economics_{y,m} \times CoolingEquipment_{y,m} \times CDD_Index_{y,m}$$

$$xOther_{y,m} = Economics_{y,m} \times OtherEquipment_{y,m}$$

A customer's monthly usage level is impacted by several economic factors, including household size and household income in real dollars.

$$Economics_{y,m} = \left(\frac{HH\ Size_{y,m}}{HH\ Size_{base\ y,m}} \right)^{0.542} \times \left(\frac{HH\ Income_{y,m}}{HH\ Income_{base\ y,m}} \right)^{0.130}$$

The annual equipment variables (HeatEquip, CoolEquip, OtherEquip) are defined as a weighted average across equipment types multiplied by equipment saturation levels normalized by operating efficiency levels.

$$HeatEquip_y = \sum_{tech} Weight \times \left(\frac{Saturation_y / Efficiency_y}{Saturation_{base\ y} / Efficiency_{base\ y}} \right)$$

$$CoolEquip_y = \sum_{tech} Weight \times \left(\frac{Saturation_y / Efficiency_y}{Saturation_{base\ y} / Efficiency_{base\ y}} \right)$$

$$OtherEquip_y = \sum_{tech} Weight \times \left(\frac{Saturation_y / Efficiency_y}{Saturation_{base\ y} / Efficiency_{base\ y}} \right)$$

The following degree day index variables serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year. For historic periods, actual heating degree days ("HDD") and cooling degree days ("CDD") are used. Normal HDDs and CDDs are used for forecast periods.

$$HDD_Index_{y,m} = \frac{HDD_{y,m}}{Normal\ HDD_y}$$

$$CDD_Index_{y,m} = \frac{CDD_{y,m}}{Normal\ CDD_y}$$

4.1.2 Non-Residential

4.1.2.1 General Service Non-Demand ("GSND")

The General Service Non-Demand ("GSND") and General Service Demand Secondary ("GSD Secondary") classes are modeled as a combined General Service Secondary class ("GS Secondary") because the historic data indicates customer migration has occurred back and forth between the two classes. The result is a single model, which produces predicted values with a higher correlation than that of two separate models. The forecast is later split between GSND and GSD Secondary using the monthly relationships between the two classes in the most recent year of actual data.

The framework for the GS secondary class sales forecast is similar to the residential class sales forecast except modeled on a total sales basis instead of by average use. It also has three major components and utilizes the SAE model framework. The end-use equipment variables are based on commercial appliance and equipment saturation and efficiency projections. The economic driver in the model is Orlando Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (“SMSA”) Gross Metro Product in real dollars. The third component is the weather variable, which is entirely composed of CDDs. HDDs are not used in the GS Secondary model because no statistically valid correlation between HDDs and sales could be identified. The xCool and xOther variables used in the GS secondary forecast use the same methodology as the residential forecast but with different economic assumptions.

The GS Secondary sales model is represented as:

$$Sales_{y,m} = \beta_1(xCool_{y,m}) + \beta_2(xOther_{y,m})$$

GS secondary customers are forecast as a function of population for Orange County for the OUC service territory and Osceola County for the St. Cloud service territory. There is a strong correlation between historical changes in customer counts and historical changes in the Orange County population. St. Cloud historical customers also correlate well with the Osceola County population.

The GS Secondary customer model is represented as:

$$Customers_{y,m} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Population_{y,m})$$

4.1.2.2 General Service Demand (“GSD”)

Forecast sales to GSD Secondary customers were modeled as discussed above. In addition to the customers taking service at secondary voltage, OUC serves 27 customers (excluding 6 OUC water plants) at primary voltage. These primary customers are forecasted as a whole on a total sales basis similar to the GSD secondary forecast.

Sales from the various GSD models are totaled to complete the GSD forecast.

4.1.2.3 Streetlights

Private and public lighting consumption is forecast separately. Both classes are not impacted by the weather, and the SAE modeling approach does not apply. Therefore, simple regression models are used to generate both forecasts. The forecast for private streetlights includes a linear trend to capture the historic organic growth that is expected to continue within the forecast period. The forecast for public streetlights does not include a linear trend as any growth in the number of lights has been offset by the replacement of traditional HPS and MH fixtures with LED fixtures.

4.1.2.4 OUC Use

OUC Use sales are those to OUC Water Plants, OUCooling Plants, and OUC facilities. The OUC Use models utilize CDDs, but not HDDs or the factors included in the “Other” SAE modeling variable.

4.1.3 Net Energy for Load (“NEL”) and Peak Demand Forecast

The individual OUC and St. Cloud net energy for load forecasts are generated based on the respective sales forecasts described above and the historic relationship between actual monthly sales and NEL. Peak demand forecasts are then developed for each system based on the forecast NEL and the historic relationship between NEL, peak demand and daily weather.

4.2 Base-Case Forecast Assumptions

Incorporated into the forecast regression models are sets of underlying economic, demographic, and weather assumptions.

4.2.1 Economics & Demographics

The economic and demographic assumptions are derived from forecasts for Orange County, Osceola County, and the Orlando SMSA provided by S&P Global.

4.2.1.1 Median Household Income

The residential sales forecast models use Median Household Income in real dollars, as shown in Table 4-1.

4.2.1.2 Gross Metro Product

The commercial average usage forecast models use Gross Metro Product in real dollars, as shown in Table 4-1.

4.2.1.3 Households and Population

The residential and commercial customer forecast models use households and population, respectively. The primary demographic drivers in the residential average usage forecast models are the number of households and the population (see Table 4-1). The population data is divided by the household data to determine household size used in the residential average usage forecast models.

Table 4-1 Economic & Demographic Projections

Year	Orlando SMSA Median Household Income ¹	Orlando SMSA Gross Metro Product (\$ Billions) ²	Orange County (Thousands)		Osceola County (Thousands)	
			Households	Population	Households	Population
2026	\$58,247	\$197.1	616.2	1,559.5	185.3	497.7
2031	\$60,520	\$223.3	655.2	1,635.0	212.9	566.1
2035	\$62,287	\$247.5	693.1	1,715.2	235.3	622.6
Average Annual Increase						
26 - 31	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	1.0%	2.8%	2.6%
26 - 35	0.7%	2.6%	1.3%	1.1%	2.7%	2.5%
(1) 2009 dollars (2) 2017 dollars						

4.2.3 Weather

Weather is a key factor affecting electricity consumption for indoor cooling and heating. Monthly CDDs are used to capture electric cooling load requirements while HDDs are used to capture electric heating load requirements. CDDs and HDDs are calculated from the daily average temperatures as reported by the National Weather Service for the weather station at the Orlando International Airport. CDDs are calculated using a 65°F base temperature as follows:

$$CDD_d = (Avg Temp_d - 65°F) \text{ when } Avg Temp_d \geq 65°F$$

The daily CDD values are then aggregated to yield monthly CDDs for each year as follows:

$$CDD_{y,m} = \sum CDD_{y,m,d}$$

Daily HDD values are calculated in a similar manner using a base temperature of 65°F as follows:

$$HDD_d = (65^{\circ}F - Avg Temp_d) \text{ when } Avg Temp_d \leq 65^{\circ}F$$

The daily HDD values are then aggregated to yield monthly HDDs for each year as follows:

$$HDD_{y,m} = \sum HDD_{y,m,d}$$

Due to historic weather trending warmer that escalation was continued to the forecast period in order to come up with “Normal” monthly weather with CDDs increasing and HDD decreasing annually over the forecast period.

4.3 Base-Case Load Forecast

A long-term annual base-case forecast was developed using the methodology and assumptions outlined above.

4.3.1 Customer and Sales Forecast Results

Total customers and retail sales for OUC and St. Cloud are expected to increase as shown in Table 4-2 through Table 4-5.

4.3.1.1 Residential Forecast

Increasing average usage per residential customer due to electric vehicle adoption is projected to be mitigated by increased appliance efficiency, increased customer conservation, increased penetration of rooftop solar, and declining household size, resulting in an increase in average usage per residential customer over the forecast period 2026 through 2035. Residential sales are projected to grow for OUC at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent and 4.4 percent in St. Cloud over this same period. The number of residential customers is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.4percent for OUC and 3.7percent for St. Cloud over this same period.

4.3.1.2 GSND Forecast

GSND is comprised of small commercial customers. GSND sales are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent and 2.0percent for OUC and St. Cloud, respectively, between 2026 and 2035. The number of GSND customers is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.5 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, for OUC and St. Cloud over this same period.

4.3.1.3 GSD Forecast

GSD is comprised of large commercial and industrial customers. Sales are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent and 2.1 percent for OUC and St. Cloud, respectively, between 2026 and 2035. The number of GSD customers is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.5 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively, for OUC and St. Cloud over this same period.

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Table 4-2 OUC Long-Term Sales Forecast (GWh)

Year	Residential	GSND	GSD	Lighting	OUC Use	Total Retail
2026	2,276	453	3,518	59	172	6,478
2031	2,616	478	3,842	61	173	7,170
2035	2,923	506	4,051	62	173	7,715
Average Annual Increase						
26 - 31	2.8%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.1%	2.1%
26 - 35	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%

Table 4-3 OUC Average Number of Customers Forecast

Year	Residential	GSND	GSD	Total Retail
2026	202,662	24,561	4,725	231,948
2031	217,053	25,339	4,873	247,265
2035	228,901	25,792	4,960	259,653
Average Annual Increase				
26 - 31	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%
26 - 35	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%

Table 4-4 St. Cloud Long-Term Sales Forecast (GWh)

Year	Residential	GSND	GSD	Lighting	Total Retail
2026	806	71	171	3	1,051
2031	1,015	78	190	3	1,286
2035	1,190	85	206	3	1,484
Average Annual Increase					
26 - 31	4.7%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%	4.1%
26 - 35	4.4%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%	3.9%

Table 4-5 St. Cloud Average Number of Customers Forecast

Year	Residential	GSND	GSD	Total Retail
2026	57,488	4,564	390	62,442
2031	70,273	5,109	437	75,819
2035	79,804	5,582	478	85,864
Average Annual Increase				
26 - 31	4.1%	2.3%	2.3%	4.0%
26 - 35	3.7%	2.3%	2.3%	3.6%

4.3.2 Forecast Hourly Peak Demand and NEL

Peak demand growth is driven by the aggregate retail load forecasts for OUC and St. Cloud. Seasonal hourly peaks and annual NEL are presented for OUC and St. Cloud in Tables 4-6 and 4-7, respectively. Table 4-8 represents the combined seasonal coincident hourly peak demand and NEL forecasts for OUC and St. Cloud.

Table 4-6 OUC Forecast Hourly Peak Demand (Summer and Winter) and NEL

Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	NEL (GWh)
2026	1,272	1,007	6,568
2031	1,322	1,117	7,270
2035	1,395	1,178	7,823
Average Annual Increase			
26 - 31	0.8%	2.1%	2.0%
26 - 35	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%

Table 4-7 St. Cloud Forecast Hourly Peak Demand (Summer and Winter) and NEL

Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	NEL (GWh)
2026	296	224	1,227
2031	341	275	1,501
2035	388	313	1,733
Average Annual Increase			
26 - 31	2.9%	4.2%	4.1%
26 - 35	3.0%	3.8%	3.9%

Table 4-8 System Forecast Coincident Hourly Peak Demand (Summer and Winter) and NEL (Total of OUC and St. Cloud)

Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	NEL (GWh)
2026	1,565	1,162	7,795
2031	1,659	1,299	8,770
2035	1,776	1,420	9,556
Average Annual Increase			
26 - 31	1.2%	2.2%	2.4%
26 - 35	1.4%	2.3%	2.3%

4.4 High and Low Load Scenarios

In addition to the base-case, two long-term forecast scenarios representing a high and low range around the forecast peak demand and NEL were constructed to test for sensitivity of uncertain economic conditions and

customer growth. Weather conditions deviating from normal were not included in sensitivity testing due to non-growth-related impacts and an equal probability of affecting any given year either negatively or positively. The high and low load scenarios represent alternatives to the base-case forecast and are defined by 0.5 percent higher and 0.5 percent lower economic growth rates, respectively. Table 4-9 represents a summary of the high and low load scenarios.

Table 4-9 High and Low Scenario System Forecast Peak Demand (Summer and Winter) and NEL (Total of OUC and St. Cloud)

High Load Scenario			
Year	Summer	Winter	NEL
	(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2026	1,567	1,162	7,801
2031	1,672	1,307	8,837
2035	1,802	1,438	9,683
Average Annual Increase			
26 - 31	1.3%	2.4%	2.5%
26 - 35	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Low Load Scenario			
Year	Summer	Winter	NEL
	(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2026	1,564	1,162	7,789
2031	1,645	1,290	8,705
2035	1,751	1,403	9,432
Average Annual Increase			
26 - 31	1.0%	2.1%	2.2%
26 - 35	1.3%	2.1%	2.1%

5.0 DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Sections 366.80 through 366.83, and 403.519, Florida Statutes (“F.S.”), are known collectively as the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (“FEECA”). Section 366.82(2), F.S., requires the Florida Public Service Commission (“PSC”) to adopt appropriate goals designed to increase the conservation of expensive resources, such as petroleum fuels, to reduce and control the growth rates of electric consumption and weather-sensitive peak demand. Pursuant to Section 366.82(6), F.S., the PSC must review the conservation goals of each utility subject to FEECA at least every five years. The six utilities subject to FEECA are Florida Power & Light Company (“FPL”), Duke Energy Florida, LLC. (“DEF”), Tampa Electric Company (“TECO”), Florida Public Utilities Company (“FPUC”), OUC, and JEA (referred to collectively as the “FEECA utilities”).

OUC’s residential and commercial/industrial numeric conservation goals for the 2025 through 2029 period were established by the PSC pursuant to Order No. PSC-2024-0433-FOF-EG issued September 20, 2024, as amended by Order No. PSC-2024-0433A-FOF-EG issued September 24, 2024. These PSC-established annual demand-side management (“DSM”) goals are presented in Tables 5-1 and 5-2.

OUC committed to a 1 percent goal of energy efficiency as a percent of retail sales. This includes measures beyond those measured through FEECA. Because OUC must operationally plan to generate enough energy to meet demand at all times, and because OUC can incentivize, but not control, actual adoption, this forecast is being used for purposes of this Ten-Year Site Plan.

Table 5-1 Residential DSM Goals Approved by the PSC

Calendar Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)
2025	0.111	0.181	1.072
2026	0.113	0.192	1.129
2027	0.114	0.203	1.186
2028	0.116	0.214	1.243
2029	0.118	0.225	1.301

Table 5-2 Commercial/Industrial DSM Goals Approved by the PSC

Calendar Year	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Annual (GWh)
2025	0.485	0.380	3.207
2026	0.534	0.411	3.508
2027	0.577	0.438	3.769
2028	0.620	0.463	4.019
2029	0.661	0.485	4.247

OUC has continued to promote its DSM and conservation programs to increase customer awareness of such programs. Not only do these programs help customers save money by saving energy, but the programs also help OUC reduce emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and better position OUC to meet possible future greenhouse gas regulations. It should be noted that government mandates have forced manufacturers to increase their efficiency standards of appliances, thereby decreasing the incremental amount of cost-effective energy savings achievable, and the efficiency of new power generation equipment has increased. Appliance and generating unit efficiency improvements have muted the effectiveness of DSM and conservation programs, as overall efficiency increases in the marketplace partially offset the benefit of such programs.

The conservation programs included in OUC's 2025 DSM Plan (approved by the PSC on April 15, 2025) and offered to OUC's customers in 2025 consist of the following:

- Residential Existing Home Rebates Program
- Residential Efficiency Delivered Program
- Residential New Home Rebates Program
- Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program
- Commercial/Industrial Lighting Rebates Program
- Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentives Rebates Program

The remainder of this section describes OUC's residential home energy surveys and commercial/industrial energy audits (Section 5.1), and each of the DSM and conservation programs outlined above (Sections 5.2 and 5.3). Incentives and rebate amounts included in the program descriptions are current as of the time this report was prepared. In addition to offering these programs, OUC continues to play an active role in promoting conservation through community relations as discussed in Section 2.4 and Section 3.6 of this Ten-Year Site Plan.

5.1 *Energy Survey Programs*⁹

5.1.1 *Residential Home Energy Survey Program*

OUC has been offering home energy surveys dating back to the 1980's. The home energy walk-through surveys are designed to provide residential customers with recommended energy efficiency measures and practices that customers can implement and to encourage participation in various OUC rebate programs. The home energy surveys are available to both single family and multi-family residential customers.

The Residential Energy Walk-Through Survey includes a review of the customer's electric consumption history as well as a walk-through review of the attic; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system; air duct and air returns; window caulking; weatherstripping around doors; and, if applicable faucets, toilets and lawn sprinkler systems. OUC provides participating customers specific tips on conserving electricity and water as well as details on customer rebate programs. OUC Conservation

⁹ As noted in OUC's 2025 DSM Plan, discussion of OUC's Residential Home Energy Survey and Commercial/Industrial Energy Audit programs is included for informational purposes as OUC has continued to offer the programs. Demand and energy reductions associated with these programs are not treated as contributing to the numeric conservation goals established by the FPSC for OUC.

Specialists use this walk-through type of audit technique as a means of motivating OUC customers to participate in other conservation programs and qualify for appropriate rebates.

One of the primary benefits of the Residential Energy Survey Program is the education it offers customers on energy conservation measures and the ways lifestyle and behavior can directly affect energy use. Customers participating in the Energy Survey Program are provided with historical energy usage and a list of relevant recommended conservation measures for implementation. Customers receive an analysis report that includes pro forma estimates of implementation costs, savings, and payback periods for recommended measures. Customers benefit from the increased comfort experienced and decreased electric and water bills when efficiency measures are implemented.

The Home Energy Survey rates a customer's home energy use efficiency and where improvements can yield lower utility bills. To participate, OUC customers may request an appointment for a Walk-Through Energy Survey by calling the OUC Customer Service Call Center. Participation is tracked through service orders that are produced when appointments are scheduled and completed.

5.1.2 Commercial/Industrial Energy Audit Program

OUC's Commercial/Industrial Energy Audit Program has been offered for several years. These audits are focused on increasing the energy efficiency and energy conservation of commercial buildings. Each audit includes a free survey comprised of a physical walk-through inspection of the commercial facility performed by trained and experienced energy experts. The survey examines heating and air conditioning systems including duct work, refrigeration equipment, lighting, water heating, motors, process equipment, and the thermal characteristics of the building including insulation. Following the inspection, the customer receives a written report detailing cost-effective recommendations to improve the energy and water efficiency of the building. Participating customers are encouraged to consider other recommended OUC commercial programs and directly benefit from energy conservation measures, which decrease their electric and water bills.

OUC customers may participate by calling the OUC Customer Service Call Center or contacting their assigned key account manager and requesting an appointment for a Walk-Through Energy Survey. Participation is tracked through service orders that are produced when appointments are scheduled and completed.

5.2 Residential Programs

5.2.1 Residential Existing Home Rebates Program

OUC's Residential Existing Home Rebate Program provides rebates for the following six measures:

- Heat Pump Water Heater Rebates
- Heat Pump A/C Rebates
- Ceiling Insulation Rebates
- Duct Repair Rebates
- ENERGY STAR® Windows Rebates
- Smart Thermostat Rebates

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These six measures are common to all three of OUC's Residential DSM program; all measures except the Smart Thermostat Rebates measure, which is slated to be released in 2026, are measures that OUC has been offering through its 2020 DSM Plan and earlier DSM program offerings. Customers may participate by submitting a rebate application online at <http://www.OUC.com/rebates> or via email, mail, in-person, or facsimile. Proof of purchase and/or receipts are required to be included in the application and repairs can be carried out by a contractor or the customer. Participation is tracked based on the number of rebates processed. Typically, these rebates are credited on the customer's bill, or a check can be processed and sent to the customer or the property owner who may have paid for the improvement.

Heat Pump Water Heater Rebate Measures

Commonly referred to as hybrid electric heat pump water heaters, heat pump water heaters with a Uniform Energy Factor (UEF) in excess of 2.2 can cut water heating electric use and costs by more than half. Across all three of OUC's Residential DSM Programs, OUC currently offers a rebate of \$500 for heat pump water heaters; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Heat Pump A/C Rebate Measures

Across all three of OUC's Residential DSM Programs, OUC offers separate rebate amounts for the following two Air Source Heat Pump measures: CEE Tier 2 and ENERGY STAR®/CEE Tier 1. This measure provides rebates to qualifying customers in existing or new homes who install heat pumps having a seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER2) of 15.2 or higher, along with a Heating Season Performance Factor of greater than 9.0. Customers receive a rebate in the form of a credit on their bill ranging up to \$1,150, depending upon the SEER or SEER2 rating and capacity (tons) of the new heat pump. The following table illustrates the rebate values available depending on the size and efficiency of the Heat Pump installed; these rebate amounts may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

		SEER2 Upgraded To:								
SEER2		15.2 - 15.99	16.0 - 16.99	17.0 - 17.99	18.0 - 18.99	19.0 - 19.99	20.0 - 20.99	21.0 - 21.99	22.0 - 22.99	
SEER		16.00 - 16.99	17.0 - 17.99	18.0 - 18.99	19.0 - 19.99	20.0 - 20.99	21.0 - 21.99	22.0 - 22.99	23.0 - 23.99	
AC Size (Tons)	1	-	-	\$55	\$85	\$115	\$140	\$165	\$185	
	1.5	-	\$55	\$110	\$155	\$200	\$240	\$275	\$305	
	2	-	\$90	\$165	\$230	\$285	\$340	\$385	\$425	
	2.5	\$45	\$130	\$220	\$300	\$370	\$435	\$495	\$550	
	3	\$65	\$165	\$275	\$370	\$455	\$535	\$605	\$670	
	3.5	\$90	\$200	\$330	\$440	\$540	\$635	\$715	\$790	
	4	\$110	\$235	\$385	\$510	\$625	\$730	\$825	\$910	
	5	\$150	\$310	\$490	\$655	\$795	\$925	\$1,045	\$1,150	
SEER2 is the main rating that determines the rebate value.										
If only SEER listed on AHRI, use corresponding SEER column above.										

Ceiling Insulation Rebate Measures

The attic is often the easiest place to add insulation and lower total energy consumption throughout the seasons. OUC has previously offered Ceiling Insulation rebates as a separate program, but as with other measures, in OUC's 2025 DSM Plan, ceiling insulation rebates are now offered as a qualified measure across all three of OUC's Residential DSM Programs. OUC's Ceiling Insulation measure is designed to encourage customers to upgrade their attic insulation to save energy and reduce OUC's peak demand and to save

customers money by reducing their electric bills. Participating customers receive a rebate of \$0.12 per square foot for upgrading their attic insulation to R-38 or higher; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. The rebate is available for insulation added to conditioned areas only.

Duct Repair Rebate Measures

Beginning in 2000, OUC offered a Duct Repair Rebates Program designed to encourage customers to repair leaking ducts on existing systems. In OUC's 2025 DSM Plan, duct repair is offered as a qualified measure across all three of OUC's Residential DSM Programs. Ducts must be sealed with mastic and fabric tape or any other Underwriters Laboratory (UL) approved duct tape. Participating customers receive a rebate for 100 percent of the cost of duct repairs on their homes, up to \$100; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

ENERGY STAR® Windows Rebate Measures

Installation of energy-efficient windows can help reduce energy consumption of heating, cooling, and lighting, thereby reducing utility generation capacity and saving customers money on their power bills. OUC has historically offered rebates to support efficient window installations through its High-Performance Windows Rebates program; beginning with OUC's 2025 DSM Plan, this offering has been converted to a measure that is available in all three of OUC's Residential DSM Programs and this measure has been modified to offer rebates only for windows that meet ENERGY STAR® criteria consisting of National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) certification, meets ENERGY STAR® southern regionally accepted standards of a U-Factor ≤ 0.32 and a Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) ≤ 0.23 . Participating customers receive a rebate of \$1.50 per square foot for the purchase of ENERGY STAR® rated energy efficient windows; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Smart Thermostat Rebate Measures

The only new residential DSM measure submitted in OUC's 2025 DSM Plan is the Smart Thermostat Rebate Measure. A Smart Thermostat is like a programmable thermostat, but the Smart Thermostat utilizes internet connectivity to allow the customer or their designated surrogates to more actively control the home's heating, cooling, and ventilation system behavior. The benefits of Smart Thermostats include more precise control of comfort, automated control of conditioned space based on actual occupancy, schedule and environmental conditions and the ability to permit remote access to the thermostat to pre-condition a space – all of which assist customers by saving money on their bills and reducing need for utility generation capacity. OUC's Smart Thermostat measure provides a rebate amount of \$50 per installation; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

5.2.2 Residential Energy Efficiency Delivered Program

What was originally referred to as the 'home energy fix-up program' was subsequently revamped and expanded to allow for any OUC customer (energy, water, or both energy and water) to participate and renamed the 'Efficiency Delivered' program. By 2020, the program was expanded to allow for participation by all residential customers regardless of home type (single family and multi-family) and regardless of ownership status (owned or rented with landlord approval).

OUC's Residential Efficiency Delivered Program is available to residential customers and provides support for up to \$2,500 of energy and water efficiency upgrades based on the assessed needs of the customer's home and the customer's household income. OUC determines its contribution toward the cost of

improvements utilizing three household income tiers:

Household Income	OUC Contribution
Less than \$40,000	85% of the actual cost of repairs and upgrades
\$40,001–\$60,000	50% of the actual cost of repairs and upgrades
Greater than \$60,000	Rebates only

1. \$40,000 or less: OUC contributes 85 percent of total cost, not exceeding \$2,125
2. \$40,001 to \$60,000: OUC contributes 50 percent of the total cost, not exceeding \$1,250 and
3. greater than \$60,000: OUC will contribute the value of the current rebate incentives that apply toward the measures employed.

To participate in the Residential Efficiency Delivered Program, a customer must request and complete a no-charge Residential Home Energy Survey. A Conservation Specialist from OUC performs a survey at the customer's home and determines which home improvements have the potential to save the customer the most money. Ordinarily, Energy Survey recommendations require a customer to spend money replacing aging equipment or adding energy conservation measures; however, customers may not have discretionary income to implement these measures - especially those customers with lower household incomes. To be eligible for this program, the customer's account must be in good credit standing, with the exception that low-income customers can participate if they have a current balance that is not delinquent. Under this program, OUC arranges for a licensed, approved contractor to perform the necessary repairs based on OUC negotiated and contracted rates. The remaining portion of the cost for which the customer is responsible (i.e., the 15 or 50 percent customer share depending on household income), is paid directly to OUC or recovered interest-free over a 24-month period on the participant's monthly electric bill.

The purpose of the Residential Efficiency Delivered Program is to achieve utility energy and water conservation goals and to reduce customers' energy and water costs, especially for low-income households. Implementation of measures offered through the Efficiency Delivered program helps to dampen the impact of seasonal billing changes due to weather variation for customers for which a larger portion of household income is required to pay the utility bill. Through this program, OUC helps customers achieve lower utility bills, while providing the additional benefit of decreasing the likelihood of incurring costly service disconnect fees and late charges resulting from an inability to pay the utility bill. OUC believes that this program particularly helps low-income customers better afford other essential living expenses. For all participating customers, this program offers a single point of contact to facilitate the implementation of a whole suite of conservation measures leveraging OUC's purchasing power to receive reasonable costs with installation offered by pre-screened qualified contractors.

OUC's Residential Efficiency Delivered Program includes each of the measures included in OUC's Residential Existing Home Rebates Program (please refer to Section 5.2.1 herein for descriptions of those measures), as well as measures related to air sealing infiltration control (i.e., attic stair cover insulation, door sweeps and caulking and weatherstripping) and heating and cooling system maintenance (i.e., maintenance checks and air filter replacements).

5.2.3 Residential New Home Rebates Program

OUC's Residential New Home Rebates Program provides a flexible "a la carte" program through which a home buyer can select a limited number of measures available through OUC's Residential Existing Home Rebates Program (including Heat Pump Water Heaters, Heat Pump Air Conditioners, Solar Thermal Water Heaters, and a collection of water conservation devices). This program structure has evolved from earlier DSM program offerings based on feedback from the residential building community and OUC's efforts to streamline the marketing and administration of all its residential DSM programs and measure offerings. This program encourages builders to build structures and install equipment above current building code to maximize energy savings achievable.

5.3 Commercial/Industrial Programs

5.3.1 Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program

OUC's Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program consists of the following measures:

- Ceiling Insulation Rebates
- Duct Sealing Rebates
- ENERGY STAR® Windows Rebates
- Heat Pump Water Heater Rebates
- LED Lighting and Occupancy Sensors Rebates
- Reflective Roof Treatment (including Cool Roof) Rebates
- Smart Thermostat Rebates
- Solar Thermal Water Heating Rebates
- Window Shade Film Rebates

All measures except the Smart Thermostat Rebates measure, which is new to the current DSM Plan, are measures that OUC included in its 2020 DSM Plan and earlier DSM program offerings. Commercial and industrial customers in good standing may participate in the Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program. Customers can initiate participation in this program in any combination of measures they choose by calling a customer service representative at OUC or by submitting an application online at <http://www.OUC.com/rebates> to take advantage of any of the measures offered through the Program. As applicable to specific measures, proof of purchase and/or receipts are required to be included in the application, and repairs or installation of qualifying equipment can be performed by a contractor or by the customer. Participation is tracked based on the number of rebates processed; typically, these rebates are credited to the customer's bill, or a check can be processed and sent to the business owner or landlord who may have paid for the improvements associated with measures selected by the customer.

Ceiling Insulation Rebate Measures

OUC offers Ceiling Insulation rebates to enable customers to increase their facility's resistance to heat loss and gain, which saves energy and reduces system peak demand and saves customers money by reducing their electric bills. Participating customers receive a rebate of \$0.12 per square foot for upgrading their ceiling insulation to R-38 or higher; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. The rebate is available for insulation added to conditioned areas only.

Duct Sealing Rebate Measures

This measure is designed to encourage customers to repair and maintain the ductwork on existing HVAC systems to improve the overall efficiency of their HVAC systems. OUC will rebate 100 percent of costs, up to \$100; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. Ducts must be sealed with mastic and fabric tape or other Underwriters Laboratory approved duct tape on all accessible boots, joints, and seams of the air duct system. Commercial and industrial customers with systems greater than 5.5 tons are eligible for rebates through OUC's Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebates Program. Invoices must include separately itemized amounts for each system repair and must reflect the repair or sealing method used.

ENERGY STAR® Windows Rebate Measures

Energy-efficient windows help minimize consumption by heating, cooling, and lighting, thereby reducing utility generation capacity and saving customers on their power bills. OUC has historically offered rebates to support efficient window installations through its High-Performance Windows Rebates program and as an eligible measure through its Commercial Custom Incentive Program; beginning with OUC's 2025 DSM Plan, this offering has been converted to a measure that is available to commercial and industrial customers through the Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program (and also through the Commercial Custom Program). This measure has been modified to provide rebates for windows that meet ENERGY STAR® criteria. Participating customers receive a rebate of \$1.50 per square foot for the purchase of ENERGY STAR® rated energy efficient windows; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Heat Pump Water Heaters Rebate Measures

Commonly referred to as hybrid electric heat pump water heaters, heat pump water heaters with a coefficient of performance (COP) of greater than 2.0 can cut water heating electric use and costs by more than half. OUC offers the same rebates to commercial and industrial customers as it offers to residential customers who install heat pump water heaters. OUC currently offers a rebate of \$500 for heat pump water heaters; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. Commercial and industrial customers who wish to install heat pump water heaters with greater capacity than residential units are eligible for rebates through OUC's Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebates Program.

LED Lighting and Occupancy Sensors Rebate Measures

Commercial and industrial customers that upgrade the efficiency of their lighting (i.e., LED lighting, occupancy sensors, and refrigerated display case LED lighting) may be eligible to receive a rebate of \$250/kW through the lighting rebates measures that are available through OUC's Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program, Commercial/Industrial Lighting Rebates Program, and Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebates Program; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. Participation is open to facilities located within OUC's service area that receive electric service under an OUC commercial rate. Participants or customers may be any of the following:

- Individual customers who install more efficient lighting in their own facilities.
- National or local companies that install more efficient lighting.
- Local contractors, design/build firms, architectural and engineering firms, and commercial property developers working on behalf of OUC commercial customers.

Reflective Roof Treatment (Including Cool Roof) Rebate Measures

This measure is designed to reflect the sun's rays and lower roof surface temperature while increasing the lifespan of the roof. OUC will rebate customers at \$0.12 per square foot for ENERGY STAR® cool/reflective roofing that has an initial solar reflectance greater than or equal to 0.70; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Smart Thermostat Rebate Measures

A Smart Thermostat is like a programmable thermostat, but the Smart Thermostat utilizes internet connectivity to allow the customer or their designated surrogates to more actively control the structure's heating, cooling, and ventilation system behavior. The benefits of Smart Thermostats include more precise control of comfort levels, automated control of conditioned space based on actual occupancy, schedule and environmental conditions and the ability to allow remote access to the thermostat to pre-condition a space – all of which assist customers by saving money on their bills and reduce need for utility generation capacity. OUC's Smart Thermostat measure provides a rebate amount of \$50 per installation; the rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Solar Thermal Water Heating Rebate Measures

Solar water heating provides an efficient and carbon-neutral alternative to conventional water heating methods. OUC's Solar Thermal Water Heating Rebate measure provides rebate incentives to commercial and industrial customers who install this technology based on the volume (in kW) of conventional capacity avoided by the installation. The amount of the rebate is \$900; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

Window Shade Film Rebate Measures

Window shade film reduces the energy and demand cooling loads placed on OUC's electric system by heat gain in conditioned space. To reduce energy and peak demands, and to enable customers to reduce their electric bills, OUC offers a rebate of \$0.55 per square foot of film installed in a customer's conditioned space; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion.

5.3.2 Commercial/Industrial Lighting Rebates Program

Commercial and industrial customers that upgrade the efficiency of their lighting (i.e., LED lighting, occupancy sensors, and refrigerated display case LED lighting) may be eligible to receive a rebate of \$250/kW through the lighting rebates measures that are available through OUC's Commercial/Industrial Prescriptive Rebates Program, Commercial/Industrial Lighting Rebates Program, and Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebates Program; this rebate amount may be adjusted in the future at OUC's discretion. Participation is open to facilities located within OUC's service area that receive electric service under an OUC commercial rate. Participants or customers may be any of the following:

- Individual customers who install more efficient lighting in their own facilities.
- National or local companies that install more efficient lighting.
- Local contractors, design/build firms, architectural and engineering firms, and commercial property developers working on behalf of OUC commercial customers.

5.3.3 Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentives Rebates Program

OUC has designed the Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebates Program to encourage electric demand reductions that go above and beyond the efficiency gains typically achieved in retrofit or replacement projects. Consequently, demand savings credit is based only on reductions that exceed current state and federal minimum efficiency standards, wherever such standards (e.g., Florida's Energy Efficient Building Code Standards) apply. In cases where these standards do not exist, savings credit is based on improvements relative to a customer's documented electric demand prior to participating in the program. The following measures are included in the Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentives Rebates Program; all of these are measures that OUC has been offering through its 2020 DSM Plan and earlier DSM program offerings:

- High Efficiency Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners Rebates
- High Efficiency Packaged Terminal Heat Pumps Rebates
- LED Lighting Rebates
- Occupancy Sensors Rebates
- Refrigerated Display Case LED Lighting Rebates
- Other Commercial Custom Incentive Measure Rebates

Through the Commercial/Industrial Custom Incentive Rebate Program, commercial and industrial customers receive incentives based on the demonstrated reduction in peak demand their projects achieve plus the value of the first-year energy savings. Energy and demand saving incentives are paid for the maximum one-hour average demand reduction that occurs during Summer Demand period defined as weekdays, between 1 p.m.– 6 p.m., from April through October. Pre- and post-installation inspections are required. Incentives and other program considerations are summarized below and may be changed in the future at OUC's discretion.

- \$250 per kW reduction incentive for all lighting measures.
- \$550 per kW reduction incentive plus \$0.032 per kWh for all non-lighting measures.
- Incentives shall not exceed 50% of project cost.
- Incentives may be paid at 50% on project completion and remainder at one year depending on performance results.
- All incentives will be paid as a credit appearing on the customer's OUC statement.
- Simple return on investment must be greater than 2 years.
- Energy and demand conservation measures should have a useful life of at least 10 years.
- A maximum incentive of \$200,000 per customer annually; this amount was increased from \$100,000 by OUC in August 2025.

The following requirements must be met prior to work beginning:

1. Customer prepares and submits a Project Application. Customer downloads the application at: <https://WWW.OUC.COM/SAVEYOURWAY>
2. Customer schedules on-site inspection(s) and meeting(s) with OUC to review proposed project.
3. Customer works with OUC through the incentive funding commitment and approval process.
4. OUC provides customer project approval and incentive funding commitment.

5. Customer performs any required pre-installation Measurement and Verification (M&V).

After work is complete, the following must occur:

1. Customer submits Installation Report
2. Customer performs post-installation M&V
3. Customer documents the kW and kWh savings.
4. Customer schedules on-site inspection(s) by OUC to confirm installation and M&V results.
5. Customer obtains final approval from OUC and receives rebate in the form of a billing credit on OUC monthly statement.

In addition to the residential and commercial programs previously discussed, OUC continues to do more to reduce energy consumption through supply-side initiatives, including:

- Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR) - The Conservation Voltage Reduction (CVR) Project is made possible by OUC's investment in its Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) and more sophisticated distribution equipment. The availability of AMI customer load and voltage interval data provides an opportunity to optimize voltage control and thereby reduce energy consumption based on better awareness and monitoring of system conditions at customer service points. Benefits of CVR include conservation related reductions in customer energy usage and line losses (with associated reductions in fuel usage) and lower demands on generation resources. As of December 2025, OUC had 157 feeders of the total of 190 feeders under CVR control.
- OUC District Cooling's Chilled Water District(s) Efficiency Improvements – District Cooling currently serves over 200 customers and provides more than 61,000 tons of cooling. The value of District Cooling is attributed to more efficient and less costly generation and delivery of chilled water when compared to what a customer would likely produce independently. District Cooling invests in higher efficiency chillers and equipment and optimizes its operations on a continuous basis to provide a lower cost and more efficient solution for subscribing customers.

6.0 FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Existing Capacity Resources

6.1.1 Existing Generating Capacity

OUC's total owned generating capability for OUC and St. Cloud (as of date this Ten-Year Site Plan was prepared) is 2,046 MW in the winter and 2,009 MW in the summer. OUC's existing generating capability (described in more detail in Section 2.0) consists of the following:

- Sole ownership of Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 (as of January 1, 2026)
- Joint ownership shares in Stanton Energy Center Unit 2 and Stanton A
- Sole ownership of Stanton Energy Center Unit B (Stanton B)
- Joint ownership shares of the Indian River combustion turbine units
- Joint ownership share of St. Lucie Unit 2 Nuclear Generating Facility
- Sole ownership of the Osceola Generating Station

St. Cloud's entitlement to capacity from Stanton Unit 2 is included as generating capability in Tables 6-2 and 6-3, consistent with the Interlocal Agreement described in Section 2.0.

6.1.2 Power Purchase Agreements

Corresponding to the construction of Stanton A, OUC entered into a PPA with SCF to purchase capacity from SCF's 65 percent ownership share of Stanton A. The original Stanton A PPA was for a term of 10 years and allowed OUC, KUA, and FMPA to purchase all of SCF's 65 percent capacity share. The utilities originally had options to extend the PPA beyond its initial term. OUC's Stanton A PPA has been extended through December 2031, and OUC has purchased an additional 87 MW from Stanton A through December 31, 2028. As discussed in Section 2, NextEra Energy has purchased SCF's interest in Stanton A.

As discussed in Section 2, OUC added 108.5 MWac of solar capacity (nameplate) in June 2020 through PPAs with NextEra, and added 149 MWac of solar capacity (nameplate) in December 2024, also through PPAs with NextEra. OUC also has PPAs associated with purchases of energy generated from landfill gas, as discussed in Section 2.

In 2020, OUC completed a comprehensive Electric Integrated Resource Plan ("EIRP") to guide OUC through the next 30 years¹⁰. Based on the results of the EIRP, OUC anticipates entering into PPAs for approximately 1,491 MWac of solar (nameplate) and 800 MWac of energy storage by the end of 2034 as summarized in Table 6-1.

¹⁰ OUC anticipates refreshing its Electric Integrated Resource Plan within the next 12 months.

Table 6-1 Anticipated Solar and Energy Storage PPAs

Commercial Operation Date	Nameplate Capacity (MWac) w/o Energy Storage	Energy Storage (MW)
June 2027	149	100
June 2029	149	0
June 2030	149	0
June 2031	149	100
June 2032	149	150
June 2033	373	250
June 2034	373	200

6.1.3 *Power Sales Agreements*

OUC's power sales to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, and Lakeland Electric are described in Section 2.3.

6.1.4 *Retirements and Modifications of Generating Facilities*

As mentioned previously, OUC currently anticipates placing Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026 and converting Stanton Unit 2 to be capable of operating only on natural gas by the end of 2027 (OUC is in the process of determining the final timing of the natural gas conversion). One factor affecting potential unit modifications and/or retirements is the impact of pending future environmental regulations. OUC will continue to monitor future environmental regulations that may impact its operating fleet and decisions related to generating units, and develop appropriate corresponding compliance plans.

6.2 *Reserve Margin Requirements*

The FPSC has established a minimum planned reserve margin criterion of 15 percent in 25-6.035 (1) Florida Administrative Code for the purposes of sharing responsibility for grid reliability. The 15 percent minimum planned reserve margin criterion is generally consistent with practice throughout much of the industry. OUC has adopted the 15 percent minimum reserve margin requirement as its planning criterion.

6.3 *Future Resource Needs*

6.3.1 *Generator Capabilities and Requirements Forecast*

Tables 6-2 and 6-3 (presented at the end of this section) display the forecast reserve margins for the combined OUC and St. Cloud systems for the winter and summer seasons, respectively. OUC's capacity from renewable projects (discussed in Section 2.4) that is projected to be available at the time of peak demand is also reflected in Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 indicate that OUC is projected to have adequate generating capacity to maintain the 15 percent reserve margin requirements through the period considered in this Ten-Year Site Plan (i.e.

through 2035). As such, this Ten-Year Site Plan does not include any further new capacity additions, beyond the solar and energy storage purchases associated with OUC's EIRP and discussed throughout this Ten-Year Site Plan.

6.3.2 Transmission Capability and Requirements Forecast

OUC continuously monitors and upgrades the bulk power transmission system as necessary to provide reliable electric service to its customers. OUC's current transmission system planning criteria are summarized in its annual filing to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Please see OUC's FERC Form 715 for additional information.

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Table 6-2 Projected Winter Reserve Requirements – Base-Case

Year	Retail and Wholesale Peak Demand (MW) ¹						Available Capacity (MW)					Reserves (MW)			Excess/ (Deficit) Capacity to Maintain 15% Reserve Margin (MW) ⁽⁷⁾
	OUC and STC	Mt. Dora	Chattahoochee	Lakeland	Winter Park	Total	Installed ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	SEC A PPA	Landfill Gas	Solar ⁽³⁾	Energy Storage ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽⁴⁾	Required ⁽⁵⁾	Available ⁽⁶⁾	
2025/26	1,231	20	7	50	17	1,325	1,889	437	19	0	0	2,345	185	1,020	836
2026/27	1,279	20	7	0	0	1,306	1,593	437	19	0	0	2,049	192	743	551
2027/28	1,322	20	0	0	0	1,342	1,593	437	19	0	100	2,149	198	807	609
2028/29	1,345	20	0	0	0	1,365	1,593	350	19	0	100	2,062	202	697	495
2029/30	1,368	21	0	0	0	1,389	1,593	350	19	0	100	2,062	205	673	468
2030/31	1,392	0	0	0	0	1,392	1,593	350	19	0	100	2,062	209	670	462
2031/32	1,416	0	0	0	0	1,416	1,593	0	19	0	200	1,812	212	396	183
2032/33	1,439	0	0	0	0	1,439	1,593	0	19	0	350	1,962	216	523	307
2033/34	1,464	0	0	0	0	1,464	1,593	0	19	0	600	2,212	220	749	529
2034/35	1,491	0	0	0	0	1,491	1,593	0	19	0	800	2,412	224	922	698

(1). Peak Demands shown are non-coincident.

(2). Includes existing net capability to serve OUC and St. Cloud.

(3). Capacity of Solar reflects capacity projected to be available at time of seasonal peak demand, which is assumed to be 0% for winter and 100% of nameplate capacity of energy storage.

(4). "Totals" may not add due to rounding.

(5). "Required Reserves" include 15 percent reserve margin on OUC and St. Cloud retail peak demand. OUC is not responsible for providing reserves to Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, Lakeland, or Winter Park.

(6). "Available Reserves" equals the difference between total available capacity and total peak demand.

(7). Calculated as the difference between "Available Reserves" and "Required Reserves."

(8). Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 is currently not able to provide power to OUC but expected to be able to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period. Capacity from Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 no longer included beginning winter 2026/27 as OUC anticipates placing the unit in extended cold shutdown by May 31, 2026.

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Table 6-3 Projected Summer Reserve Requirements – Base-Case

Year	Retail and Wholesale Peak Demand (MW) ¹						Available Capacity (MW)					Reserves (MW)			Excess/ (Deficit) Capacity to Maintain 15% Reserve Margin (MW) ⁽⁷⁾
	OUC and STC	Mt. Dora	Chattahoochee	Lakeland	Winter Park	Total	Installed ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	SEC A PPA	Landfill Gas	Solar ⁽³⁾	Energy Storage ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽⁴⁾	Required ⁽⁵⁾	Available ⁽⁶⁾	
2026	1,568	26	9	100	17	1,720	1,556	429	19	136	0	2,140	235	420	184
2027	1,614	26	9	0	0	1,649	1,556	429	19	210	100	2,314	242	665	423
2028	1,636	27	0	0	0	1,663	1,556	429	19	210	100	2,314	245	651	406
2029	1,613	27	0	0	0	1,640	1,556	342	19	285	100	2,302	242	662	420
2030	1,630	27	0	0	0	1,657	1,556	342	19	359	100	2,376	244	720	475
2031	1,664	0	0	0	0	1,664	1,556	342	19	434	200	2,551	250	887	638
2032	1,692	0	0	0	0	1,692	1,556	0	19	508	350	2,433	254	742	488
2033	1,721	0	0	0	0	1,721	1,556	0	19	695	600	2,870	258	1,149	890
2034	1,750	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,556	0	19	881	800	3,256	263	1,506	1,243
2035	1,783	0	0	0	0	1,783	1,556	0	19	881	800	3,256	267	1,474	1,206

(1). Peak Demands shown are non-coincident.

(2). Includes existing net capability to serve OUC and St. Cloud.

(3). Capacity of Solar reflects capacity projected to be available at time of seasonal peak demand, which is assumed to be 50% of nameplate capacity for summer solar without energy storage and 100% of nameplate capacity of energy storage.

(4). "Totals" may not add due to rounding.

(5). "Required Reserves" include 15 percent reserve margin on OUC and St. Cloud retail peak demand. OUC is not responsible for providing reserves to Bartow, Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, or Lakeland. Wholesale sale shown to Lake Worth includes reserves.

(6). "Available Reserves" equals the difference between total available capacity and total peak demand.

(7). Calculated as the difference between "Available Reserves" and "Required Reserves."

(8). Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 is currently not able to provide power to OUC but expected to be able to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period. Capacity from Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 no longer included beginning summer 2026 as OUC anticipates placing the unit in extended cold shutdown by May 31, 2026.

7.0 SUPPLY-SIDE ALTERNATIVES

As discussed previously, consideration of OUC's current generating resources (including existing and planned PPAs) and OUC's current base-case load forecast indicates that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035 (the final year considered in this Ten-Year Site Plan). As such, no new capacity additions have been evaluated as part of this Ten-Year Site Plan, beyond the solar and energy storage purchases discussed throughout this Ten-Year Site Plan.

8.0 ECONOMIC EVALUATION CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

This section presents the economic evaluation criteria and methodology used for OUC's current planning processes.

8.1 Economic Parameters

The economic parameters are summarized below and are presented on an annual basis.

8.1.1 Inflation and Escalation Rates

The general inflation rate, construction cost escalation rate, fixed O&M escalation rate, and nonfuel variable O&M escalation rate are each assumed to be 2.0 percent.

8.1.2 Present Worth Discount Rate

The present worth discount rate is assumed to be 7.5 percent.

8.2 Fuel Price Forecasts

The natural gas and fuel oil price forecasts reflected in this Ten-Year Site Plan were developed based on a combination of the NYMEX forward curve and projections provided by PIRA Energy Group ("PIRA"). PIRA was founded in 1976 and is an international energy consulting firm specializing in global energy market analysis and intelligence. Among other services, PIRA offers consulting on a broad range of subjects in the international crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, coal, biofuels, and emissions markets. PIRA's clients include international and national integrated oil and gas companies, independent producers, refiners, marketers, oil and gas pipelines, electric and gas utilities, industrials, trading companies, financial institutions, and government agencies.

The coal forecast reflected in this Ten-Year Site Plan was developed based on projections by Energy Ventures Analysis, Inc. ("EVA") for use by OUC as well as recent offers from suppliers of Illinois Basin coal. EVA is a consulting firm that engages in a variety of projects for private and public sector clients related to energy and environmental issues. In the energy area, much of EVA's work is related to analysis of the electric utility industry and fuel markets, particularly oil, natural gas, and coal. EVA's clients in these areas include coal, oil, and natural gas producers; electric utility and industrial energy consumers; and gas pipelines and railroads. EVA also works for a number of public agencies, such as state regulatory commissions, the US EPA, and the US DOE, as well as interveners in utility rate proceedings, such as consumer counsels and municipalities. Another group of clients include trade and industry associations, such as the Electric Power Research Institute, the Gas Research Institute, and the Center for Energy and Economic Development. EVA has provided testimony to numerous state public utility commissions, including the Florida Public Service Commission. Furthermore, the firm has filed testimony in a number of cases in both state and federal courts, as well as before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

9.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As discussed previously, consideration of OUC's existing generating resources (including existing and planned PPAs) and OUC's current base-case load forecast indicates that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035 (the final year considered in this Ten-Year Site Plan).

For informational purposes, OUC utilized PCI GenTrader to obtain the annual production costs associated for various load, fuel, and other sensitivity cases. GenTrader is a computer-based chronological production costing model developed for use in power supply system planning. GenTrader simulates the hour-by-hour operation of a power supply system over a specified planning period. Required inputs include the performance characteristics of generating units, fuel costs, and the system hourly load profile for each year.

The cumulative present worth cost ("CPWC") calculations presented in this section account for annual system costs (i.e. fuel and energy, non-fuel variable O&M, and startup costs) for each year of the expansion planning period and discounts each back to 2026 at the present worth discount rate of 7.5 percent. These annual present worth costs are then summed over the 10-year forecast period to calculate the total CPWC of the expansion plan being considered.

9.1 CPWC Analyses

9.1.1 Base-Case Analysis

The base-case considers the base load forecast presented in Section 4 and the base fuel price forecasts. The CPWC associated with the base-case analysis is approximately \$2.640 billion.

9.1.2 Sensitivity Analyses

As part of its capacity planning process, OUC considers a number of sensitivity analyses to measure the impact of variations to critical assumptions. Among the numerous sensitivities that OUC may consider in its planning processes are high and low fuel prices, high and low load and energy growth projections, a case in which the differential between natural gas and coal price projections is held constant over time, and a high present worth discount rate case. Of these sensitivities, only the high load and energy growth projection sensitivity would potentially impact the timing of unit additions as compared to the base-case analysis. For informational purposes, the following subsections describe the high and low load and energy growth, the high and low fuel price, the constant differential fuel price, and the high present worth discount rate sensitivities.

9.1.2.1 High Load Forecast Sensitivity

The high load forecast is presented in Section 4.0; as with the base-case load forecast, OUC is anticipated to have sufficient capacity to maintain its 15 percent reserve margin under the high load forecast sensitivity. The CPWC associated with the high load analysis is approximately \$2.660 billion.

9.1.2.2 Low-Load Forecast Sensitivity

The low-load forecast is presented in Section 4.0; as with the base-case load forecast, OUC is anticipated to have sufficient capacity to maintain its 15 percent reserve margin under the low load forecast sensitivity. The CPWC associated with the low-load analysis is approximately \$2.620 billion.

9.1.2.3 High Fuel Price Forecast Sensitivity

OUC's contractual arrangements for coal delivery will mitigate the effects of volatility in coal prices; however, for purposes of this analysis, this factor was not considered. The CPWC associated with the high natural gas and coal price forecast sensitivity is approximately \$3.014 billion.

9.1.2.4 Low Fuel Price Forecast Sensitivity

OUC's contractual arrangements for coal delivery will mitigate the effects of volatility in coal prices; however, for purposes of this analysis, this factor was not considered. The CPWC associated with the low natural gas and coal price forecast sensitivity is approximately \$2.266 billion.

9.1.2.5 Constant Differential Natural Gas and Coal Price Forecast Sensitivity

The constant differential natural gas and coal price forecast sensitivity assumes that the differential in prices between coal and natural gas projected for 2026 will remain constant through 2035. The CPWC associated with the constant differential natural gas and coal price forecast sensitivity is approximately \$2.647 billion.

9.1.2.6 High Present Worth Discount Rate Sensitivity

The high present worth discount rate sensitivity assumes a 10 percent present worth discount rate instead of the 7.5 percent present worth discount rate used in the other economic analyses discussed in this section. The CPWC associated with the high present worth discount rate sensitivity is approximately \$2.393 billion.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

As discussed previously, consideration of OUC's current generating resources (including existing and planned PPAs) and OUC's current base-case load forecast indicates that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035 (the final year considered in this Ten-Year Site Plan).

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

As discussed previously, consideration of OUC's current generating resources (including existing resources and anticipated PPAs) and OUC's current base-case load forecast indicates that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035 (the final year considered in this Ten-Year Site Plan).

In 2020, OUC completed a comprehensive Electric Integrated Resource Plan ("EIRP") to guide OUC through the next 30 years, and is in the process of refreshing the EIRP. OUC anticipates refreshing its Electric integrated Resource Plan within the next 12 months. Results of the 2020 EIRP have been discussed throughout this Ten-Year Site Plan. Relevant highlights of the 2020 EIRP and OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan include:

- OUC anticipates entering into PPAs for approximately 1,491 MWac of solar (nameplate) and 800 MW of energy storage by 2034.
- OUC anticipates placing the coal-fired Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026.
- OUC anticipates converting the coal-fired Stanton Energy Center Unit 2 to be capable of operating on 100 percent natural gas by the end of 2027.
- OUC has pledged to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050, with interim targets of 50% carbon emissions reductions by 2030 and 75% carbon emissions reductions by 2040, both as compared to 2005 levels.

12.0 TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN SCHEDULES

This section presents the schedules required by the Ten-Year Site Plan rules for the FPSC. The information contained within the FPSC Schedules is representative of the combined OUC and City of St. Cloud systems, consistent with all sections of the 2026 OUC Ten-Year Site Plan.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
2026 TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN

Schedule 1
Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2025

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri	Fuel Alt	Fuel Transport Pri	Fuel Transport Alt	Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen. Max. Nameplate KW ⁽¹⁾	Net Capability Summer MW	Net Capability Winter MW
Indian River	A	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	0.2	06/89	Unknown	41,400	16 ⁽²⁾	18 ⁽²⁾
Indian River	B	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	0.2	07/89	Unknown	41,400	16 ⁽²⁾	18 ⁽²⁾
Indian River	C	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	0.2	08/92	Unknown	130,000	83 ⁽³⁾	88 ⁽³⁾
Indian River	D	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	0.2	10/92	Unknown	130,000	83 ⁽³⁾	88 ⁽³⁾
Stanton Energy Center	1	Orange	ST	BIT	NA	RR	UN	UN	07/87	Unknown ⁽⁴⁾	464,500	311 ⁽⁵⁾	311 ⁽⁵⁾
Stanton Energy Center	2	Orange	ST	BIT	NA	RR	UN	UN	06/96	Unknown	464,500	352 ⁽⁶⁾	352 ⁽⁶⁾
Stanton Energy Center	A	Orange	CC	NG	DFO	PL	TK	3	10/03	Unknown		184 ⁽⁷⁾	189 ⁽⁷⁾
Stanton Energy Center	B	Orange	CC	NG	DFO	PL	TK	3	02/10	Unknown	333,000	292	307
St. Lucie ⁽⁸⁾	2	St. Lucie	ST	NUC	NA	TK	UN	UN	08/83	Unknown		60	62
Osceola Generating Station ⁽⁹⁾	1	Osceola	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	3	12/2001	Unknown	197,000	157	157
Osceola Generating Station ⁽⁹⁾	2	Osceola	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	3	12/2001	Unknown	197,000	157	157
Osceola Generating Station ⁽⁹⁾	3	Osceola	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	3	6/2002	Unknown	197,000	157	157

NOTES:

⁽¹⁾ Nameplate ratings are reported for units which OUC maintains majority ownership. Values reported are for the entire unit (not just OUC's ownership share)

⁽²⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 48.8 percent.

⁽³⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 79.0 percent.

⁽⁴⁾ As discussed throughout OUC's 2026 10-Year Site Plan, OUC currently anticipates placing Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026.

⁽⁵⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 68.6 percent. As of January 1, 2026, OUC's owns 100% of Stanton Energy Center 1.

⁽⁶⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 71.6 percent and St. Cloud entitlement of 3.4 percent.

⁽⁷⁾ Reflects an OUC ownership share of 28.0 percent.

⁽⁸⁾ OUC owns approximately 6.1 percent of St. Lucie Unit No. 2. Reliability exchange divides 50 percent power from Unit No. 1 and 50 percent power from Unit No. 2.

⁽⁹⁾ Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 is currently not able to provide power to OUC but expected to be able to provide power to OUC by the summer 2026 peak period.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
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Schedule 2.1
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Population	Members per Household	Rural and Residential Average No. of Customers GWH	Average KWH Consumption Per Customer	Average KWH Consumption Per Customer	GWH	Commercial Average No. of Customers	Average KWH Consumption Per Customer
HISTORY:								
2016	514,813	2.56	2,491	201,424	12,369	401	23,991	16,719
2017	576,536	2.79	2,481	206,959	11,987	424	24,323	17,440
2018	577,895	2.74	2,576	210,899	12,212	475	25,020	18,966
2019	615,376	2.85	2,599	216,113	12,026	474	25,751	18,424
2020	634,982	2.86	2,750	221,756	12,402	459	26,391	17,408
2021	631,387	2.76	2,701	228,707	11,808	461	27,128	16,997
2022	642,220	2.72	2,798	236,057	11,851	484	28,013	17,285
2023	633,874	2.62	2,857	242,199	11,795	506	28,065	18,020
2024	655,296	2.64	2,923	248,682	11,752	506	28,394	17,814
2025	653,828	2.57	2,971	254,550	11,670	529	28,833	18,331
FORECAST:								
2026	667,321	2.57	3,081	260,150	11,845	524	29,125	17,979
2027	679,116	2.56	3,197	265,673	12,035	530	29,405	18,030
2028	691,014	2.55	3,303	271,127	12,183	537	29,679	18,077
2029	703,645	2.54	3,410	276,531	12,331	544	29,944	18,153
2030	716,270	2.54	3,516	281,932	12,471	550	30,199	18,205
2031	728,497	2.54	3,631	287,326	12,638	556	30,448	18,268
2032	740,752	2.53	3,754	292,699	12,825	564	30,690	18,366
2033	752,927	2.53	3,878	298,053	13,012	572	30,925	18,485
2034	765,150	2.52	3,993	303,391	13,162	581	31,153	18,642
2035	777,672	2.52	4,113	308,705	13,324	591	31,374	18,842

Notes:
Represents total of OUC and St. Cloud.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	GWH	Industrial Average No. of Customers	Average KWH Consumption Per Customer	Railroads and Railways GWH	Street & Highway Lighting GWH	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWH	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWH
HISTORY:							
2016	3,506	5,811	603,333	0	61	142	6,601
2017	3,480	5,839	595,929	0	59	124	6,568
2018	3,513	5,709	615,262	0	61	146	6,769
2019	3,544	5,579	635,318	0	61	145	6,823
2020	3,336	5,301	629,406	0	62	131	6,740
2021	3,447	5,210	661,681	0	62	136	6,807
2022	3,557	5,102	697,124	0	63	141	7,042
2023	3,587	5,075	706,729	0	44	162	7,155
2024	3,638	5,103	712,958	0	62	167	7,295
2025	3,708	5,109	725,731	0	61	191	7,459
FORECAST:							
2026	3,689	5,115	721,258	0	62	172	7,529
2027	3,816	5,158	739,748	0	63	172	7,778
2028	3,905	5,199	751,185	0	63	172	7,981
2029	3,951	5,238	754,336	0	63	173	8,141
2030	3,990	5,275	756,413	0	64	173	8,292
2031	4,031	5,310	759,182	0	64	173	8,455
2032	4,079	5,344	763,352	0	64	173	8,634
2033	4,131	5,376	768,405	0	64	173	8,818
2034	4,190	5,407	774,894	0	65	173	9,002
2035	4,257	5,438	782,838	0	65	173	9,200

Notes:
Represents total of OUC and St. Cloud.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year	Sales for Resale GWH	Utility Use & Losses GWH	Net Energy for Load GWH	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
HISTORY:					
2016	1,100	278	7,979	0	231,226
2017	1,032	302	7,902	0	237,121
2018	1,040	189	7,998	0	241,628
2019	644	295	7,762	0	247,443
2020	665	220	7,625	0	253,448
2021	534	206	7,547	0	261,045
2022	505	217	7,764	0	269,172
2023	578	239	7,972	0	275,339
2024	575	337	8,206	0	282,179
2025	503	260	8,222	0	288,492
FORECAST:					
2026	278	266	8,073	0	294,390
2027	147	278	8,202	0	300,236
2028	111	288	8,379	0	306,005
2029	112	297	8,550	0	311,713
2030	114	306	8,712	0	317,406
2031	0	315	8,770	0	323,084
2032	0	325	8,959	0	328,733
2033	0	335	9,153	0	334,354
2034	0	345	9,347	0	339,951
2035	0	356	9,556	0	345,517

Notes:

Represents total of OUC and St. Cloud.

Historical "Sales for Resale" includes sales to various entities to which OUC provided power.

Forecast "Sales for Resale" includes aggregated projected sales to City of Winter Park, City Mt. Dora, City of Chattahoochee, and Lakeland Electric as summarized in Section 2 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

"Net Energy for Load" may not match other Schedules due to rounding.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
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Schedule 3.1
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand
Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Load Management	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Net Firm Demand
HISTORY:									
2016	1,620	252	1,368	0	0	0.5	0.0	2.5	1,617
2017	1,638	255	1,383	0	0	0.4	0.0	5.0	1,633
2018	1,541	207	1,334	0	0	0.4	0.0	3.7	1,537
2019	1,634	199	1,431	0	0	0.5	0.0	3.4	1,630
2020	1,590	224	1,362	0	0	0.8	0.0	2.3	1,586
2021	1,653	246	1,404	0	0	0.6	0.0	1.9	1,650
2022	1,666	243	1,420	0	0	0.5	0.0	2.0	1,663
2023	1,795	241	1,551	0	0	0.8	0.0	1.6	1,792
2024	1,811	300	1,509	0	0	0.7	0.0	1.4	1,809
2025	1,822	198	1,622	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.7	1,820
FORECAST:									
2026	1,720	152	1,568	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,720
2027	1,649	35	1,614	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,649
2028	1,664	27	1,636	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1,663
2029	1,641	27	1,613	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1,640
2030	1,659	27	1,630	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,657
2031	1,666	0	1,664	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,664
2032	1,694	0	1,692	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1,692
2033	1,724	0	1,721	0	0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1,721
2034	1,753	0	1,750	0	0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1,750
2035	1,786	0	1,783	0	0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1,783

Notes:

"Retail" represents total of OUC and St. Cloud. "Wholesale" represents peak demand for entities to which OUC provided wholesale power. Peak demands may not match other schedules and tables in OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to non-coincidence of peaks and/or rounding.

Historical "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent annual demand reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs.

Forecast "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent cumulative annual demand reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs described in Section 5 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

Historical "Wholesale" includes sales to various entities to which OUC provided power.

Forecast "Wholesale" includes aggregated projected sales to City of Winter Park, City Mt. Dora, City of Chattahoochee, and Lakeland Electric as summarized in Section 2 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

"Wholesale" and "Retail" are net of "Conservation" reductions.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
2026 TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN

Schedule 3.2
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Load Management	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Net Firm Demand
HISTORY:									
2015/16	1,320	243	1,077	0	0	0.4	0.0	1.3	1,319
2016/17	1,194	210	984	0	0	0.3	0.0	4.4	1,189
2017/18	1,410	182	1,228	0	0	0.3	0.0	4.7	1,405
2018/19	1,134	76	1,055	0	0	0.3	0.0	3.5	1,131
2019/20	1,160	67	1,090	0	0	0.8	0.0	2.0	1,157
2020/21	1,307	169	1,134	0	0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1,304
2021/22	1,348	190	1,156	0	0	0.7	0.0	1.7	1,346
2022/23	1,521	291	1,228	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.6	1,519
2023/24	1,351	221	1,128	0	0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1,349
2024/25	1,663	381	1,280	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.5	1,661
FORECAST:									
2025/26	1,326	94	1,231	0	0	0.5	0	0.4	1,325
2026/27	1,308	27	1,279	0	0	1.0	0	0.8	1,306
2027/28	1,345	20	1,322	0	0	1.6	0	1.2	1,342
2028/29	1,369	20	1,345	0	0	2.2	0	1.7	1,365
2029/30	1,394	21	1,368	0	0	2.9	0	2.2	1,389
2030/31	1,398	0	1,392	0	0	3.6	0	2.7	1,392
2031/32	1,424	0	1,416	0	0	4.3	0	3.2	1,416
2032/33	1,448	0	1,439	0	0	5.0	0	3.7	1,439
2033/34	1,474	0	1,464	0	0	5.8	0	4.3	1,464
2034/35	1,502	0	1,491	0	0	6.6	0	4.8	1,491

Notes:

"Retail" represents total of OUC and St. Cloud. "Wholesale" represents peak demand for entities to which OUC provided wholesale power. Peak demands may not match other schedules and tables in OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to non-coincidence of peaks and/or rounding.

Historical "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent annual demand reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs.

Forecast "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent cumulative annual demand reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs described in Section 5 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

Historical "Wholesale" includes sales to various entities to which OUC provided power.

Forecast "Wholesale" includes aggregated projected sales to City of Winter Park, City Mt. Dora, City of Chattahoochee, and Lakeland Electric as summarized in Section 2 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

"Wholesale" and "Retail" are net of "Conservation" reductions.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
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Schedule 3.3
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm./Ind. Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
HISTORY:								
2016	7,992	1.2	12.3	6,601	1,100	278	7,979	55.4%
2017	7,934	0.8	31.0	6,568	1,032	302	7,902	55.3%
2018	8,033	0.8	34.7	6,769	1,040	189	7,998	59.4%
2019	7,778	1.0	14.3	6,823	644	295	7,762	54.4%
2020	7,558	1.6	9.0	6,740	665	220	7,625	52.2%
2021	7,570	11.5	11.4	6,807	534	206	7,547	52.2%
2022	7,770	1.1	4.8	7,042	505	217	7,764	53.3%
2023	7,983	1.9	8.5	7,155	578	239	7,972	50.8%
2024	8,216	1.7	8.2	7,295	575	337	8,206	51.8%
2025	8,234	1.0	10.4	7,459	503	260	8,222	51.6%
FORECAST:								
2026	8,077	1.0	3.0	7,529	278	266	8,073	53.6%
2027	8,211	2.0	7.0	7,778	147	278	8,202	56.8%
2028	8,391	2.0	10.0	7,981	111	288	8,379	57.5%
2029	8,569	4.0	15.0	8,141	112	297	8,550	59.5%
2030	8,737	6.0	19.0	8,292	114	306	8,712	60.0%
2031	8,800	7.0	23.0	8,455	0	315	8,770	60.2%
2032	8,996	9.0	28.0	8,634	0	325	8,959	60.5%
2033	9,196	10.0	33.0	8,818	0	335	9,153	60.7%
2034	9,396	12.0	37.0	9,002	0	345	9,347	61.0%
2035	9,611	13.0	42.0	9,200	0	356	9,556	61.2%

Notes:

"Retail" represents total of OUC and St. Cloud. "Wholesale" represents energy for entities to which OUC provided wholesale power. Energy may not match other schedules and tables in OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to rounding.

Historical "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent annual energy reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs.

Forecast "Residential Conservation" and "Comm/Ind. Conservation" represent cumulative annual energy reductions associated with new participants in OUC's DSM programs described in Section 5 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

Historical "Wholesale" includes sales to various entities to which OUC provided power.

Forecast "Wholesale" includes aggregated projected sales to City of Winter Park, City Mt. Dora, City of Chattahoochee, and Lakeland Electric as summarized in Section 2 of OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

"Wholesale" and "Retail" are net of "Conservation" reductions.

Schedule 4
Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Retail Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month	2025 Actual		2026 Forecast		2027 Forecast	
	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWH	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWH	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWH
January	1,190	584	1,231	579	1,279	598
February	1,122	502	1,170	519	1,216	536
March	1,156	539	1,168	584	1,202	605
April	1,240	608	1,277	611	1,320	632
May	1,461	722	1,493	690	1,545	713
June	1,410	737	1,451	725	1,493	749
July	1,553	799	1,512	777	1,558	802
August	1,575	796	1,568	781	1,614	807
September	1,379	714	1,460	720	1,505	744
October	1,238	634	1,395	660	1,446	681
November	1,291	540	1,246	570	1,300	591
December	998	546	1,216	579	1,289	599

Notes:

Represents the total of OUC and St. Cloud retail peak demands and net energy for load. Wholesale sales are not included.

Peak demands may not match other schedules and tables in OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to non-coincidence of OUC and St. Cloud peaks and/or rounding. NEL may not match other schedules and tables in OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to rounding.

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Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Nuclear		Trillion BTU	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(2)	Coal		1000 Ton	793	1,036	696	632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual	Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)		Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)		CC	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)		CT	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7)		Other	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(8)	Distillate	Total	1000 BBL	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)		Steam	1000 BBL	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)		CC	1000 BBL	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(11)		CT	1000 BBL	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(12)		Other	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)	Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	43,247	47,009	40,700	38,942	52,827	52,050	51,106	49,299	50,154	43,834	38,034	39,568
(14)		Steam	1000 MCF	4,552	3,514	2,246	1,173	9,106	9,371	9,991	10,176	14,973	15,596	11,880	11,648
(15)		CC	1000 MCF	37,683	42,752	34,661	35,527	39,768	38,582	37,080	34,156	27,566	25,095	21,888	23,260
(16)		CT	1000 MCF	1,012	743	3,794	2,242	3,952	4,097	4,035	4,967	7,615	3,143	4,265	4,660
(17)	Other (Specify)		Trillion BTU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

Represents fuel required to serve OUC and St. Cloud, and sales to wholesale customers.

Natural gas CC includes purchases from Stanton A PPA

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Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Firm Inter-Region Interchange		GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear		GWH	433	469	503	496	504	502	503	503	505	503	503	503
(3)	Coal		GWH	1,608	2,105	1,398	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	Residual	Total	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)		Steam	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(6)		CC	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7)		CT	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(8)		Other	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	Distillate	Total	GWH	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)		Steam	GWH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(11)		CC	GWH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(12)		CT	GWH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)		Other	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14)	Natural Gas	Total	GWH	5,753	5,059	5,443	5,341	6,789	6,601	6,398	6,093	5,911	5,203	4,487	4,696
(15)		Steam	GWH	384	287	225	119	817	791	827	874	1,409	1,453	1,094	1,079
(16)		CC	GWH	5,303	4,731	4,898	5,035	5,639	5,471	5,235	4,805	3,835	3,477	3,019	3,206
(17)		CT	GWH	65	41	320	187	333	339	336	414	667	273	374	411
(18)	NUG		GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(19)	Renewables	Total	GWH	408	588	729	1,084	1,086	1,447	1,811	2,174	2,543	3,447	4,356	4,356
(20)		Biofuels	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(21)		Biomass	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(22)		Hydro	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(23)		Landfill Gas	GWH	139	110	70	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
(24)		MSW	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(25)		Solar	GWH	268	478	659	1,023	1,025	1,386	1,749	2,113	2,482	3,386	4,295	4,295
(26)		Wind	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(27)		Other	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(28)	Other (Specify)		GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(29)	Net Energy for Load		GWH	8,206	8,222	8,073	8,202	8,379	8,550	8,712	8,770	8,959	9,153	9,347	9,556

Notes:

Represents GWh required to serve OUC and St. Cloud, and sales to wholesale customers.
Total Net Energy for Load may not correspond to other Schedules due to rounding.
Natural Gas CC includes purchases from Stanton A PPA

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Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
(1)	Firm Inter-Region Interchange		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(2)	Nuclear		%	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%
(3)	Coal		%	19.6%	25.6%	17.3%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(4)	Residual	Total	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(5)		Steam	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(6)		CC	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(7)		CT	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(8)		Other	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(9)	Distillate	Total	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(10)		Steam	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(11)		CC	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(12)		CT	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(13)		Other	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(14)	Natural Gas	Total	%	70.1%	61.5%	67.4%	65.1%	81.0%	77.2%	73.4%	69.5%	66.0%	56.8%	48.0%	49.1%
(15)		Steam	%	4.7%	3.5%	2.8%	1.4%	9.8%	9.3%	9.5%	10.0%	15.7%	15.9%	11.7%	11.3%
(16)		CC	%	64.6%	57.5%	60.7%	61.4%	67.3%	64.0%	60.1%	54.8%	42.8%	38.0%	32.3%	33.5%
(17)		CT	%	0.8%	0.5%	4.0%	2.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.7%	7.4%	3.0%	4.0%	4.3%
(18)	NUG		%												
(19)	Renewables	Total	%	5.0%	7.2%	9.0%	13.2%	13.0%	16.9%	20.8%	24.8%	28.4%	37.7%	46.6%	45.6%
(20)		Biofuels	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(21)		Biomass	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(22)		Hydro	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(23)		Landfill Gas	%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
(24)		MSW	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(25)		Solar	%	3.3%	5.8%	8.2%	12.5%	12.2%	16.2%	20.1%	24.1%	27.7%	37.0%	46.0%	44.9%
(26)		Wind	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(27)		Other	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(28)	Other (Specify)		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(29)	Net Energy for Load		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:

Represents GWh required to serve OUC and St. Cloud, and sales to wholesale customers.
Natural Gas CC includes purchases from Stanton A PPA

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Available MW	System Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Reserve Margin before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin after Maintenance MW	% of Peak
FORECAST:											
2026	1,556	584	0	0	2,140	1,720	420	27%	0	420	27%
2027	1,556	758	0	0	2,314	1,649	665	42%	0	665	42%
2028	1,556	758	0	0	2,314	1,663	651	40%	0	651	40%
2029	1,556	746	0	0	2,302	1,640	662	40%	0	662	40%
2030	1,556	820	0	0	2,376	1,657	720	43%	0	720	43%
2031	1,556	995	0	0	2,551	1,664	887	52%	0	887	52%
2032	1,556	877	0	0	2,433	1,692	742	42%	0	742	42%
2033	1,556	1,314	0	0	2,870	1,721	1,149	63%	0	1,149	63%
2034	1,556	1,700	0	0	3,256	1,750	1,506	81%	0	1,506	81%
2035	1,556	1,700	0	0	3,256	1,783	1,474	77%	0	1,474	77%

Notes:

"Firm Capacity Import" includes OUC's existing and future power purchase agreements, including renewables.

"System Firm Summer Peak Demand" includes OUC and St. Cloud peak demand, as well as OUC's wholesale power sales, and is non-coincident.

"Reserve Margin (MW)" calculated as "Total Available Capacity" minus "System Firm Summer Peak Demand."

"Reserve Margin (% of Peak)" calculated as "Reserve Margin (MW)" divided by "System Firm Summer Peak Demand" after adjusting for sales to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, and Lakeland.

OUC is not responsible for providing reserves to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, or Lakeland.

"Scheduled Maintenance (MW)" is zero, as no units are scheduled for maintenance during peak periods.

Forecast "System Firm Summer Peak Demand" may not exactly match up with peak demands presented in the OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to coincidence and rounding.

Reflects anticipated dates by which the Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 will be capable of delivering power to OUC following completion of necessary maintenance and transmission system improvements (summer of 2026). Capacity from Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 no longer included beginning summer 2026 as OUC anticipates placing the unit in extended cold shutdown by May 31, 2026.

ORLANDO UTILITIES COMMISSION
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Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Winter Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Available MW	System Firm Winter Peak Demand MW	Reserve Margin before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin after Maintenance MW	% of Peak
FORECAST:											
2025/26	1,889	456	0	0	2,345	1,325	1,020	81%	0	1,020	81%
2026/27	1,593	456	0	0	2,049	1,306	743	57%	0	743	57%
2027/28	1,593	556	0	0	2,149	1,342	807	60%	0	807	60%
2028/29	1,593	469	0	0	2,062	1,365	697	51%	0	697	51%
2029/30	1,593	469	0	0	2,062	1,389	673	47%	0	673	47%
2030/31	1,593	469	0	0	2,062	1,392	670	45%	0	670	45%
2031/32	1,593	219	0	0	1,812	1,416	396	26%	0	396	26%
2032/33	1,593	369	0	0	1,962	1,439	523	34%	0	523	34%
2033/34	1,593	619	0	0	2,212	1,464	749	45%	0	749	45%
2034/35	1,593	819	0	0	2,412	1,491	922	54%	0	922	54%

Notes:

"Firm Capacity Import" includes OUC's existing and future power purchase agreements, including renewables.

"System Firm Summer Peak Demand" includes OUC and St. Cloud peak demand, as well as OUC's wholesale power sales, and is non-coincident.

"Reserve Margin (MW)" calculated as "Total Available Capacity" minus "System Firm Summer Peak Demand."

"Reserve Margin (% of Peak)" calculated as "Reserve Margin (MW)" divided by "System Firm Summer Peak Demand" after adjusting for sales to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, and Lakeland.

OUC is not responsible for providing reserves to Winter Park, Mt. Dora, Chattahoochee, or Lakeland.

"Scheduled Maintenance (MW)" is zero, as no units are scheduled for maintenance during peak periods.

Forecast "System Firm Summer Peak Demand" may not exactly match up with peak demands presented in the OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan due to coincidence and rounding.

Reflects anticipated dates by which the Osceola Generating Station Unit 2 will be capable of delivering power to OUC following completion of necessary maintenance and transmission system improvements (summer of 2026). Capacity from Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 no longer included beginning summer 2026 as OUC anticipates placing the unit in extended cold shutdown by May 31, 2026.

Schedule 8
Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const. Start Mo/Yr	Commercial In-Service Mo/Yr	Expected Retirement Mo/Yr	Gen. Max. Nameplate KW	Net Capability		Status
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt					Summer MW	Winter MW	
Stanton Energy Center	1	Orange	ST	BIT	N/A	RR	N/A	-	N/A	Unknown ⁽¹⁾	464,500	-453	-453	OS
Stanton Energy Center	2	Orange	ST	NG	N/A	PL	N/A	-	N/A	04/27	464,500	352 ⁽²⁾	350 ⁽²⁾	OT

Notes:

1. As discussed throughout OUC's 2026 10-Year Site Plan, OUC currently anticipates placing Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 into extended cold shutdown by the end of May 2026. Changes to Net Capability for Stanton Energy Center Unit 1 represents reduction in output for OUC's 100% ownership share of Stanton 1 following unit being placed into extended cold shutdown.
2. Changes to Stanton Energy Center Unit 2 represents conversion from coal to natural gas. Net Capability shown is not incremental but rather the net capability following conversion.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

- (1) Plant Name and Unit Number:
- (2) Capacity
 - a. Summer:
 - b. Winter:
- (3) Technology Type:
- (4) Anticipated Construction Timing
 - a. Field construction start-date:
 - b. Commercial in-service date:
- (5) Fuel
 - a. Primary fuel:
 - b. Alternate fuel:
- (6) Air Pollution Control Strategy:
- (7) Cooling Method:
- (8) Total Site Area:
- (9) Construction Status:
- (10) Certification Status:
- (11) Status with Federal Agencies:
- (12) Projected Unit Performance Data
 - Planned Outage Factor (POF):
 - Forced Outage Factor (FOF):
 - Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):
 - Resulting Capacity Factor (%):
 - Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):
- (13) Projected Unit Financial Data
 - Book Life (Years):
 - Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year \$/kW):
 - Direct Construction Cost (\$/kW):
 - AFUDC Amount (\$/kW):
 - Escalation (\$/kW):
 - Fixed O&M (\$/kW-Yr):
 - Variable O&M (\$/MWH):
 - K Factor:

Notes:

As discussed throughout OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan, consideration of OUC's current existing generating resources (including existing PPAs), OUC's expected future PPAs, and OUC's current base-case load forecast indicates that OUC is projected to have adequate capacity to satisfy forecast reserve margin requirements through 2035 (the final year considered in the 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan). As such, no new capacity additions are included in the 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan.

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines

- (1) Point of Origin and Termination:
- (2) Number of Lines:
- (3) Right-of-Way:
- (4) Line Length:
- (5) Voltage:
- (6) Anticipated Construction Timing:
- (7) Anticipated Capital Investment:
- (8) Substations:
- (9) Participation with Other Utilities:

Notes:
OUC's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan does not include any proposed directly associated transmission lines. Therefore, Schedule 10 is not applicable.