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July 15, 2026

VIA ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

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

Re: *2026 Ten-Year Site Plan Data Request #2; Undocketed*

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Please find enclosed for filing, Duke Energy Florida, LLC's Response to Staff's Data Request #2, questions 1 through 7, issued on June 24, 2026, regarding DEF's 2026 TYSP.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (850) 521-1425.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stephanie A. Cuello

Stephanie A. Cuello

SAC/mh
Attachments

cc: Phillip Ellis, PELLis@psc.state.fl.us and Segundo Sanchez, ssanchez@psc.state.fl.us,
Division of Engineering, FPSC

DEF's Response to Staff's Data Request #2 Regarding the 2026 Ten Year Site Plan: Questions 1-7

- Please identify and list any Department of Energy orders issued since 2023 that the Utility has been subject to. As part of this response, explain how these orders have impacted the Utility's planning or operations, and state whether these impacts are contained within the Utility's 2026 Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP).

Response:

DOE Orders Impacting Duke Energy Florida Load Forecast

DOE 202(c) Emergency Orders affecting Duke Energy Florida service territory

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA - DIRECT ORDERS						
Order Number	Date Issued	Year	Entity	Facility/Location	Purpose/Description	Effective Period
202-24-1	10/09/2024	2024	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy service territory	Authorizing generating units to operate at low load as needed related to Hurricane Milton	Through 12:00 AM EST October 13, 2024

DOE Orders : Impact on Utility Load Forecast

These orders are internal DOE administrative directives governing DOE operations, personnel, security, and facilities.
They apply to DOE facilities and contractors, not external utilities regulated by state commissions or FERC.

Order ID	Effective Date	Affects Load Forecast?	Rationale	Title
DOE O 151.1E	11/5/2024	INDIRECT	Emergency response coordination could indirectly affect load during emergencies	Comprehensive Emergency Management System
DOE O 544.1A	2/5/2024	INDIRECT	Could affect industrial load priorities during national emergencies	Priorities and Allocations Program

Legend:

INDIRECT

Order may have indirect/peripheral impact on load during specific circumstances

The Department of Energy orders identified in response to this question were emergency response orders and did not impact DEF's planning process. Order 202-24-1 impacted DEF's operations by providing additional dispatch flexibility because certain DEF resources had been affected by Hurricane Milton.

- Please refer to DEF's 2026 TYSP, Schedule 2.2.1, Column (8), "Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers" and Schedule 2.3.1, Column (6), "Total No. of Customers" and Table 1 for the following questions:

Table 1. DEF's Actual and Projected Growth in Sales & Customer Numbers

	Total Sales to Ultimate Customers	Annual Increase	Total No. Of Customers	Annual Increase
	(GWh)	(%)	(%)	
Year	Sch. 2.2.1 (8)	Staff Calculated	Sch. 2.3.1 (6)	Staff Calculated
2016	38,774		1,743,149	
2017	38,023	-1.94%	1,775,340	1.85%
2018	39,144	2.95%	1,801,564	1.48%
2019	39,187	0.11%	1,832,885	1.74%
2020	39,230	0.11%	1,863,814	1.69%

2021	39,451	0.57%	1,898,726	1.87%
2022	40,512	2.69%	1,933,060	1.81%
2023	40,832	0.79%	1,968,221	1.82%
2024	41,132	0.73%	2,009,470	2.10%
2025	41,140	0.02%	2,037,989	1.42%
2026	43,497	5.73%	2,106,261	3.35%
2027	44,069	1.32%	2,136,212	1.42%
2028	44,418	0.79%	2,166,469	1.42%
2029	44,827	0.92%	2,203,288	1.70%
2030	45,387	1.25%	2,243,463	1.82%
2031	45,966	1.28%	2,283,713	1.79%
2032	46,331	0.79%	2,323,256	1.73%
2033	46,952	1.34%	2,361,308	1.64%
2034	47,376	0.90%	2,399,380	1.61%
2035	47,991	1.30%	2,437,374	1.58%

- a. In 2025, DEF achieved an annual growth rate of 0.02 percent in “Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers.” This is relatively lower than what the Utility achieved in previous years since 2018. Please explain the reason(s) behind the lower growth rate for 2025.
- b. For 2026, DEF projected a significant annual growth rate of 5.73 percent in “Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers,” which is the highest growth rate for both the historical and forecasting periods of the instant TYSP (2016-2035). Please explain the reasons behind the significant growth rate for 2026.

Response:

- a. The principal driver underlying the change in “Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers” is the residential customer class. For 2025, DEF experienced a moderation in residential customer growth, declining from 2.25 percent in 2024 to 1.50 percent in 2025. This lower customer growth trajectory, and the associated reduction in total retail sales, is the primary factor contributing to the comparatively lower annual growth rate reflected for 2025.
 - b. DEF understands that Staff’s question appears to reference the High Case forecast scenario. Under DEF’s Base Case forecast, the projected annual growth rate for 2026 is -2.02 percent.
3. Please refer to DEF’s response to Staff’s Data Request #1, No. 40, and its associated Excel Table File (Data Centers), for the questions below:

- a. Please explain how the 3 existing customer accounts associated with data center loads were identified.
- b. Please explain how the projected customer accounts associated with data center loads were determined.
- c. In its response to Staff's Data Request #1, No. 77, pertaining to DEF's 2025 TYSP, the Utility reported 5 existing data centers in its service area with 48.0 GWh total energy usage in 2024 and summer and winter peak demand being 14.5 MW and 7.0 MW, respectively. In its response to Staff's Data Request #1, No. 40, regarding DEF's 2026 TYSP, the Utility reported 3 existing data centers in its service area with 16.0 GWh total energy usage in 2025 and 4.0 MW as both summer and winter peak demand. Please explain the differences.

Response:

- a. The Director of Large Account Management asked the Account Executives to identify all data centers we serve in the State of Florida.
 - b. The Director of Large Account Management asked the Account Executives to identify all new data centers we serve in the State of Florida.
 - c. The reduction in DEF's number of data centers between its 2025 TYSP and 2026 TSYP from 5 to 3, is due to one data center going out of business and the other turning into a call center.
4. Please refer to DEF's response to Staff's Data Request #1, Nos. 40, and its associated Excel Table File (Data Centers), as well as No. 41 for the questions below:
- a. Please clarify whether or not the Utility's retail sales forecast includes the projected loads associated with DEF's identified 2 planned data centers (after 2026) in its Data Response No. 40. Please explain your response.
 - b. DEF's Data Response No. 41.b. reads, "DEF has received inquiries from a number of potential new customers. None of these progressed to the level of commitment that would warrant inclusion in the DEF 2025 TYSP load forecast." In this response, please clarify whether DEF intended to indicate its 2026 TYSP load forecast, instead of its "2025 TYSP load forecast."

Response:

- a. No. DEF's retail sales forecast does not include the projected load associated with the two planned data centers identified in DEF's response to Data Request No. 40. DEF's retail sales forecast incorporates general load growth through a statistically adjusted end-use modeling framework, which reflects anticipated economic growth and other

relevant forecast drivers. The projected load associated with these planned customers was not included as a discrete manual adjustment because the expected load did not meet the threshold or materiality level necessary to warrant separate treatment outside of the standard forecasting methodology.

- b. DEF's Data Response No. 41.b contained a typographical error. DEF intended to refer to its 2026 TYSP load forecast, rather than its 2025 TYSP load forecast.

5. Please refer to the table below. Please explain and elaborate on the drivers for the reduction in DEF's PEV count forecast over the planning period from its 2025 TYSP and 2026 TYSP.

	2025 TYSP PEVs	2026 TYSP PEVs	Difference	% Difference
2026	112,917	105,888	-7,029	-6.22%
2027	152,824	131,081	-21,743	-14.23%
2028	205,171	160,267	-44,904	-21.89%
2029	272,878	197,212	-75,666	-27.73%
2030	357,871	244,151	-113,720	-31.78%
2031	461,273	300,852	-160,421	-34.78%
2032	582,663	368,027	-214,636	-36.84%
2033	714,221	447,457	-266,764	-37.35%
2034	857,869	538,821	-319,048	-37.19%

Source: DEF's response to Staff Data Request No. 1, Question 31; DEF's response to similar staff question in 2025.

Response:

The reduction in DEF's PEV count forecast between the 2025 TYSP and the 2026 TYSP reflects updated policy assumptions and evolving market conditions observed during 2025. Key drivers include:

- **Removal of Federal EV Tax Credits:** The 2026 TYSP reflects the elimination of federal tax incentives for new and used electric vehicles under the One Big Beautiful Big Act. The removal of these incentives increases the effective purchase price of EVs and is expected to reduce consumer adoption, particularly among price-sensitive buyers.
- **Changes to Federal Fuel Economy and Emissions Policy:** The 2026 TYSP forecast removed assumptions associated with Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) compliance penalties that previously encouraged manufacturers to increase EV production.

- **Broader Market Conditions:** The 2026 TYSP also reflects increased uncertainty surrounding vehicle affordability, including tariff-related impacts on vehicle and battery supply chains, higher vehicle costs, and changing competitive dynamics within the EV market.

6. Please refer to the table below. Please explain and elaborate on the drivers for the reduction in DEF's public PEV charging station forecast over the planning period from its 2025 TYSP and 2026 TYSP.

	2025 TYSP	2026 TYSP	Difference	% Difference
2026	4,933	3,434	-1,500	-30.40%
2027	7,162	4,295	-2,867	-40.03%
2028	10,189	5,322	-4,867	-47.76%
2029	14,154	6,573	-7,581	-53.56%
2030	19,139	8,123	-11,016	-57.56%
2031	25,180	9,963	-15,217	-60.43%
2032	32,234	12,105	-20,130	-62.45%
2033	39,844	14,604	-25,240	-63.35%
2034	48,108	17,460	-30,648	-63.71%

Source: DEF's response to Staff Data Request No. 1, Question 31; DEF's response to similar staff question in 2025.

Response:

The reduction in projected public charging infrastructure is primarily a result of the revised PEV adoption forecast. Public charging demand is directly related to the number of electric vehicles expected on the road, and lower projected vehicle adoption reduces the amount of charging infrastructure needed to support those vehicles. Contributing factors include:

- **Federal Funding Changes:** The 2026 TYSP reflects increased uncertainty regarding federal support for EV charging infrastructure following changes to federal transportation electrification programs, resulting in more conservative assumptions regarding future public charging deployment.
- **Forecast Consistency:** The 2026 TYSP public charging forecast was updated to remain internally consistent with the revised PEV adoption forecast, ensuring projected infrastructure deployment appropriately reflects expected vehicle growth.

7. Please refer to Schedule 3.2.1 of DEF's 2026 TYSP, which details DEF's history and forecast of Winter Peak Demand. Please explain the drivers behind DEF's forecasted

increase in Total Winter Demand over the forecast period relative to the historical period, most notably the increase from 10,441 MW in 2024/25 to a forecasted 11,728 MW in 2025/26.

Response:

The forecasted increase in Total Winter Demand, including the increase from 10,441 MW in 2024/25 to 11,728 MW in 2025/26, is primarily attributable to the winter peak demand forecast methodology used for resource planning purposes. DEF develops its winter peak forecast using a P90 winter peak demand assumption based on a 30-year normal heating degree day (“HDD”) framework. This planning assumption is intended to reflect peak demand conditions associated with an approximately one-in-ten-year extreme cold weather event, rather than a continuation of actual historical weather conditions. As a result, the forecasted winter peak demand reflects the capacity requirement necessary to reliably serve customers under more severe winter weather conditions, which contributes to the higher forecasted Total Winter Demand relative to the historical period.