



July 24, 2026

VIA: ELECTRONIC FILING

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

Re: Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause with Generating
Performance Incentive Factor
FPSC Docket No. 20260001-EI

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Attached for filing in the above docket on behalf of Tampa Electric Company, is the Prepared Direct Testimony and Exhibit No., JCH-2 of John C. Heisey, regarding Tampa Electric Company's Risk Management Plan 2027.

Thank you for your assistance in connection with this matter.

Sincerely,

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

Malcolm N. Means

MNM/bml
Attachment

cc: All Parties of Record (w/attachment)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Prepared Direct Testimony of John C. Heisey, filed on behalf of Tampa Electric Company, has been furnished by electronic mail on this 24th day of July 2026, to the following:

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ATTORNEY



BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 20260001-EI

IN RE: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S
FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER COST RECOVERY CLAUSE
WITH GENERATING PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE FACTOR

FUEL PROCUREMENT AND WHOLESALE POWER PURCHASES
RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

JANUARY 2027 THROUGH DECEMBER 2027

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY AND EXHIBIT
OF
JOHN C. HEISEY

FILED: JULY 24, 2026

BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

JOHN C. HEISEY

Q. Please state your name, business address, occupation, and employer.

A. My name is John C. Heisey. My business address is 3600 Midtown Drive, Tampa, Florida 33607. I am employed by Tampa Electric Company ("Tampa Electric" or the "company") as Senior Director, Origination and Trading.

Q. Please provide a brief outline of your educational background and business experience.

A. I graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a Bachelor of Science in Business Logistics. I have over 30 years of power and natural gas trading experience, including employment at TECO Energy Source, FPL Energy Services, El Paso Energy, and International Paper. Prior to joining Tampa Electric, I was Vice President of Asset Trading for the Entegra Power Group, LLC ("Entegra") where I was responsible for Entegra's energy trading activities. Entegra managed a large quantity of merchant capacity in bilateral and organized markets. I joined

1 Tampa Electric in September 2016 as the Manager of Gas
2 and Power Trading. I have held the position of Director,
3 Origination and Trading since August 2021. In this role,
4 I am responsible for directing all activities associated
5 with the procurement and delivery of energy commodities
6 for Tampa Electric's generation fleet. Such activities
7 include the trading, optimization, strategy, planning,
8 origination, compliance and regulatory oversight of
9 natural gas, power, coal, oil, byproducts, and wholesale
10 renewable energy credits ("RECs"). I am also responsible
11 for all aspects of the Asset Optimization Mechanism.
12

13 **Q.** What is the purpose of your testimony?
14

15 **A.** The purpose of my testimony is to sponsor and describe
16 Exhibit No. JCH-2, entitled Tampa Electric Company's Fuel
17 Procurement and Wholesale Power Purchases Risk Management
18 Plan 2027.
19

20 **Q.** Was this Exhibit prepared by you or under your direction
21 and supervision?
22

23 **A.** Yes, it was.
24

25 **Q.** Please describe your Exhibit.

1 **A.** My Exhibit, JCH-2, provides Tampa Electric's overall plan
2 for mitigating risk in the company's procurement of fuel
3 and purchased power during 2027.

4
5 **Q.** Is hedging activity included in Tampa Electric's Risk
6 Management Plan for 2027?

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8 **A.** No. Tampa Electric currently has no active natural gas
9 hedges.

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11 **Q.** Does this conclude your Direct testimony?

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13 **A.** Yes, it does.

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**TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
FUEL PROCUREMENT AND WHOLESALE POWER PURCHASES
RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN
2027**

Introduction

Tampa Electric serves its retail customers' electricity needs through a portfolio of generation and wholesale purchases. Tampa Electric's generation fuel mix is primarily a blend of natural gas, solar, and coal. The company's risk management activities focus on maintaining supplies of fuel to ensure reliable service. The company does not currently maintain nor execute any financial hedges to mitigate natural gas price volatility.

I. Qualitative and Quantitative Risk Management Objectives

A. Qualitative objectives

Tampa Electric's qualitative objective is to manage risks associated with fuel or power purchases. The main goal focuses on minimizing supply risk to ensure reliability of electric service to its customers at a reasonable price. Tampa Electric also commits to reducing price risks when it can do so without compromising supply reliability or imposing unnecessary costs on customers.

B. Quantitative objectives

Tampa Electric's quantitative objective is to prudently manage its fuel and wholesale energy procurement activities to minimize the variance from projected expenditures while taking advantage of cost-saving opportunities that do not result in increased supply risk. Tampa Electric has established a portfolio of fuel and purchased power products with creditworthy counterparties for known volumes and prices.

II. Oversight & Reporting of Fuel Procurement Activities

The company's fuel and wholesale energy procurement processes include strong internal controls and independent oversight.

- A.** The TECO Energy Board of Directors ("Board") established an Energy Risk Policy ("Risk Policy"). This policy governs all energy commodities transacting activities at each of TECO Energy's operating units. The scope of this policy includes:

- Roles and responsibilities of various individuals and functions with respect to risk management
 - Authorized transacting activity
 - Risk limits
 - Valuation and data management
 - Credit risk management
 - Reporting
 - Compliance and enforcement
- B.** The Risk Policy sets out certain responsibilities of the Risk Advisory Committee (“RAC”) including the following activities:
- Reviewing the Risk Policy periodically and recommending changes and enhancements for approval by the Board.
 - Reviewing corporate risk limits for recommendation to the Board.
 - Establishing the quantitative limits for operating companies within Board-approved corporate risk limits. The RAC may, at its discretion, delegate approval of sub-limits to operating company management.
 - Establishing guidelines for risk management and measurement.
 - Overseeing and reviewing the risk management process and infrastructure.
 - Reviewing and approving transacting strategies proposed by the operating companies.
 - Understanding and approving methodologies used for valuation and risk measurement.
 - Reviewing and approving corporate and operating company risk limits.
 - Reviewing risk reports, including portfolio risk summaries, and profitability and performance summaries.
 - Enacting, maintaining, and enforcing limit violation and trader misconduct policies.
 - Taking appropriate courses of action when the risk position of a transacting group has exceeded or is approaching the established limits.
 - Reviewing and approving new risk management products.
 - Presenting periodic reports to the Board or its committees.
- C.** TECO Energy established a corporate Energy Risk Management Department (“middle office”), which is overseen by the Senior Director, Enterprise Risk Management.
- D.** Tampa Electric established additional oversight or control mechanisms to ensure compliance with policies and procedures. The following practices provide checks and balances on fuel and purchased power procurement activities:
- Fuel and wholesale energy procurement activities are conducted in accordance with company guidelines, including review by Origination and Trading and Executive Management.

- All agreements are formalized in a written contract that is reviewed by legal counsel and commercial sponsors.
 - The contracts are reviewed by the Middle Office of TECO Energy's Energy Risk Management Department for potential credit risks and incorporation of appropriate credit protection.
 - The company maintains approval authority restrictions based on the term and value of the transaction.
 - Payments of invoices under each contract are settled and approved by an independent department.
 - Each transaction is eligible for review by internal, external and regulatory auditors, and audits are performed regularly.
 - Information systems provide transaction authority control, credit monitoring, and, if applicable, mark-to-market and value-at-risk analyses and other key controls.
- E.** In accordance with the Risk Policy, Tampa Electric established commodity specific transaction limits for commodity transactions.
- The RAC reviews and approves commodity transaction limits for commodity, physical or financial, tenor (time limit), and dollar amount.
 - If applicable, only a few individuals are authorized to execute financial hedging transactions.
- F.** Although the company does not currently engage in financial hedging, Tampa Electric's Fuels Department has applicable policies and procedures. The key elements of its policies and procedures are:
- Financial hedging of fuel commodities is for mitigation of risk to fuel price uncertainty and volatility.
 - Hedging, as approved by the RAC, will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Risk Management Plan.
 - Execution of hedges under the Risk Management Plan will be consistent with approved transaction limits for authorized transactors.
 - Duties will be separated to ensure sufficient control over hedging transactions.
 - Hedging activity will be monitored regularly and reported at least once a month to ensure consistency with the Risk Management Plan.
- G.** Tampa Electric generates reports that summarize the company's fuel procurement activities. These include monthly financial reports produced by Regulatory Accounting, FERC Electric Quarterly Reports, FERC Form 1, FERC Form 580, FERC Form 923, FERC Form 552, FPSC Form 423, FPSC A-Schedules, and FPSC E- Schedules. In addition, position and, if applicable, mark-to-market reports are produced and reviewed by the Senior Director, Enterprise Risk Management. The company makes appropriate entries and related disclosures in its books and records as required by accounting standards.

III. Risk Assessment

In its Risk Policy, TECO Energy has identified the following types of risks for its commodity portfolio.

A. Market Risk

Market risk is the potential change in value of a commodity contract caused by adverse changes in market factors (price and volatility). The following are types of market risk.

1. **Price Risk:** Price risk refers to the uncertainty associated with changes in the price of an underlying asset. For instance, if a company has a short position in the market (e.g., it needs to meet load requirements by purchasing electricity or natural gas), it will be susceptible to price increases. Conversely, if a company is in a long position (e.g., excess generation or natural gas supply), it is exposed to decreases in market prices. Currently, Tampa Electric procures all (i.e., 100 percent) of its forward gas supply priced at an index.

In 2026, the volatility of natural gas increased as new Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") export projects came online, raising domestic gas demand. The Iran conflict has also contributed to market uncertainty; while domestic price impacts have been limited to date, uncertainty is expected to remain until the conflict is resolved. Volatility is likely to continue into 2027 as additional LNG export projects begin commercial operations and data center demands emerge. Tampa Electric evaluated its exposure to changes in the price for natural gas during 2027 based on the forward price forecasts from various consultants and agencies including the NYMEX (New York Mercantile Exchange), Energy Information Administration ("EIA") and S&P Global and the company's expected usage under both low and high price natural gas cases. In the low case, natural gas expenditures decrease by an estimated \$222.1 million, and total fuel and purchased power costs decrease by \$222.9 million. In the high case, natural gas expenditures increase by an estimated \$265.8 million, and the total fuel and purchased power costs increase by \$271.3 million.

In 2027, Tampa Electric is subject to limited price risk related to variation in coal prices. That price risk is mitigated in part because the company has onsite inventory at known prices to meet its expected coal needs. In addition, the company's coal requirements are minimal at under two percent of forecasted generation. Expected market conditions do not currently require further price risk mitigation, for the reasons described in Section IV of this plan.

Tampa Electric requires small quantities of fuel oil and maintains a contract that eliminates its supply risk. Due to the small quantities of fuel oil needed for generation, the cost impact caused by price risk is minimal and is therefore not quantified.

2. **Time Spread Risk:** This is the risk that the relationship between two points (*i.e.*, one month versus six months) on the forward curve changes. Because the shape of the fuel or electricity forward curve changes to reflect the market's expectations of spot and future fuel or electricity prices, the relationship between any two points on the curve is not always constant. Due to the nature of its business, Tampa Electric has little reason or opportunity to offset energy commodity requirements in one month with resources delivered in another month. Therefore, time spread risk is not a significant issue for Tampa Electric.
3. **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk is associated with the lack of marketability of a commodity. It includes the risk of an adverse cost or return variation stemming from the lack of marketability of a financial instrument. Liquidity risk may arise because a given position is very large relative to typical trading volumes of like commodity and contract tenor, or because market conditions are unsettled. Liquidity risk is usually reflected in a wide bid-ask spread and large price movements in response to any attempt to buy or sell. A firm facing the need to quickly unwind a portfolio of illiquid instruments may find it necessary to sell at prices far below fair value. Tampa Electric is not exposed to liquidity risk for natural gas financial instruments since the company does not use financial hedges. Tampa Electric, if it contracts forward for wholesale power, does have some liquidity risk for wholesale power transactions since the Florida market has a limited number of participants, and transmission constraints can limit access to wholesale power transactions both inside and outside Florida. During periods of high demand, Tampa Electric also tracks liquidity risk related to natural gas supply in the Mobile, Alabama Bay area.
4. **Basis Risk:** Basis risk is the risk exposure due to a difference in commodity value between different delivery points. Electricity markets are regional. Prices can vary by location due to differences in both supply costs and the cost of transmission between locations. These price differences are dynamic, primarily due to changes in transmission availability between locations. Power basis risk is not a significant issue for the company as most of our purchased power is sourced from the Florida market. As gas demand remains strong in the Southeast, Tampa Electric is experiencing spot and forward basis strength at certain market area trading hubs. Natural gas basis risk is a moderate risk that is managed and continuously monitored. Natural

gas basis risk is mitigated with short- and long-term upstream gas transportation agreements. Due to the low consumption of coal and Tampa Electric's negligible use of oil, coal and oil basis risk is not a significant issue for the company.

Fundamentally, market risk is created by the existence of "open" positions. An open position is the difference between an existing requirement and the ability to meet that requirement with existing resources.

B. Volume Risk

Volume risk is the potential adverse economic impact of unanticipated changes in supply or demand. Tampa Electric faces supply risk, because there is uncertainty associated with the availability of generating units or fuel availability for those units. If a generating unit fails, Tampa Electric must replace the power with another unit's generation or with purchased power at market prices. If fuel supply is curtailed, Tampa Electric utilizes contracted natural gas storage capacity and/or backup fuel to mitigate fuel supply risk. Tampa Electric also faces demand risk since there is uncertainty associated with customer demand, and thus uncertainty in the determination of the fuel or energy purchase volumes necessary to supply such demand. Tampa Electric's volume risk for fuel and purchased power in 2027 will be managed through extensive portfolio planning.

C. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to a counterparty's failure to fulfill the terms of a contract on a timely basis. It includes both settlement risk associated with payment for fuel or energy received, as well as the potential risk that the counterparty defaults on an obligation to provide or receive fuel or energy. Credit risk depends on the probability of counterparty default, the concentration of credit exposure with a small number of counterparties, the total amount of exposure, and the volatility of markets. Tampa Electric's current credit risk will vary based on the number of its trading counterparties. Tampa Electric's existing credit risk is minimal since it uses a wide variety of creditworthy counterparties and has systems and processes in place to monitor and control credit risk.

D. Administrative Risk

Administrative risk is the risk of loss associated with deficiencies in a company's internal control structure and management reporting due to human error, fraud, or a system's inability to adequately capture, store and report transactions. The company has consistently maintained appropriate administrative controls for entering and administration of commodity transactions.

IV. Risk Management Strategy and Current Hedging Activity

Tampa Electric's risk management strategy is designed to limit exposure to different types of risk applicable to the company's operation.

A. Market Risk

Tampa Electric's potential market risk is the result of open positions in four commodities:

- Natural Gas
- Coal
- Fuel Oil
- Purchased Power

System energy requirements during 2027 are projected to be served in the proportions shown in the following table.

Commodity	Percent of System Energy
Natural Gas	80
Solar	17
Coal	1
Purchased Power	2

Based on Tampa Electric's assessment of market risk factors, the company has implemented the market risk management strategies described below.

1. **Coal:** Tampa Electric has onsite inventory for its expected coal needs in 2027 reducing exposure to price volatility and mitigating coal volume risk. Coal represents one percent of the company's generation mix on an MWH basis. Therefore, the associated cost impacts from price risk are minimal.
2. **Fuel Oil:** In 2027, Tampa Electric will continue to purchase its fuel oil needs at indexed market prices. Oil represents less than one percent of the company's generation mix on an MWH basis. Therefore, the associated cost impacts from price risk are minimal. Tampa Electric maintains a contract with a local supplier to deliver all its needs, which mitigates supply risk.
3. **Natural Gas:** Tampa Electric will prepare its annual natural gas supply Request for Proposal ("RFP") in the Third Quarter of 2026 to procure 70 to 90 percent of its gas requirements for 2027. The

company will procure the remaining balance of its requirements monthly or daily as requirements become more certain. All products procured in the annual RFP are at indexed market prices.

Although volatility is expected to continue in 2027, natural gas prices will be slightly lower, supported by strong domestic gas production and healthy storage levels.

4. **Purchased Power:** The total forecasted purchased power for 2027 is 466 GWH. The remaining GWH, or 38 percent of 2027 forecasted wholesale energy purchases will be purchased from as-available cogenerators or on the short-term, non-firm market for economy or reliability purposes. Tampa Electric does have a pair of small (i.e., less than 20 MW each) firm, long-term FPSC-approved purchased power contracts and each contract is set at a competitive fixed price.

Some of the company's purchased power contracts include a variable or an indexed fuel price component. Therefore, Tampa Electric has exposure to fuel price risk for its wholesale energy purchases, particularly for purchased power supplied from natural gas-fired generation. Tampa Electric has never hedged wholesale energy transactions with financial instruments due to the lack of a liquid, published wholesale energy market and appropriate available instruments.

In summary, Tampa Electric's planned operations in 2027 result in nominal market risk associated with coal and fuel oil. Non-price risks associated with natural gas and purchased power are also minimal.

5. **Volume Risk:** Hedging of volumetric risk is problematic due to a limited number of viable financial hedging instruments. Tampa Electric has identified the following physical hedges:
- Maintaining appropriate inventory stockpiles provides a physical hedge against volume risk.
 - "Swing" contracts enable the buyer to take variable volumes up to a predefined limit.
 - Full requirement contracts enable the buyer to take any volume up to total usage.

Tampa Electric uses inventory swing contracts and full requirements contracts where needed commodity volumes are small and in situations where commodity volumes are unpredictable in volume and/or timing. Other alternatives will continue to be identified, assessed, and implemented as necessary.

6. **Credit Risk:** TECO Energy's credit risk management process is composed of the following primary steps.
 - Gather counterparty information for initial evaluation.
 - Assess counterparty creditworthiness and assign credit limit.
 - Determine credit collateral requirements, as needed.
 - Request, review, and monitor contractual requirements, legal covenants, collateral documents, and credit provisions.
 - Quantify counterparty exposure and measure against approved limits.
 - Monitor counterparty and credit support provider qualities.
 - Prepare credit exposure reports daily that are reviewed prior to entering into transactions.
7. **Administrative Risk:** Tampa Electric maintains an energy trading risk management system and processes to efficiently and effectively track, monitor and evaluate contracts and trading activities. Tampa Electric's administrative processes and system controls have passed repeated internal and external (Sarbanes-Oxley) audits.