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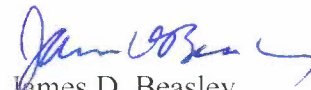
Mr. Adam J. Teitzman
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Review of 2019 Ten-Year Site Plans
Supplemental Data Request #2 (Nos. 1-2)
UNDOCKETED – 20190000-OT

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Pursuant to an email to Billy Stiles and Paula K. Brown from Douglas Wright dated July 2, 2019, attached are Tampa Electric Company's responses to Staff's Supplemental Data Request #2 (Nos. 1-2) for supplemental information on the company's generation expansion plans which will be used to supplement Tampa Electric's Company's 2019 Ten-Year Site Plan filed with the Commission on April 1, 2019.

Sincerely,


James D. Beasley

JDB/pp
Attachment

**TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
UNDOCKETED: REVIEW OF TYSP'S
2nd SUPPLEMENTAL DATA REQUEST
REQUEST NO. 1
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: JULY 24, 2019**

Forecasting

1. With respect to the forecasting methodology, procedure, and accuracy associated with TECO's forecast of "Total Sales to Ultimate Customers," please specify all the differences/ modifications/ improvements, if any, between TECO's 2018 TYSP and 2019 TYSP.
 - A. With respect to forecasting methodology, procedure, and accuracy associated with TECO's forecast of "Total Sales to Ultimate Customers, there were no significant differences, modifications or improvements between TECO's 2018 TYSP and 2019 TYSP.

The following minor change occurred: Within the residential energy use model, the elasticity for household income changed from 0.15 percent in the 2018 TYSP to 0.17 percent in the 2019 TYSP.

Although the same forecast methodology was used for the Public Authority Customer and Energy models in both forecast periods; the 2018 TYSP did not elaborate in Chapter II, pages 9 and 11, that three rate classes (Residential, General Service, General Service Demand) were modeled individually within this sector as was mentioned in the 2019 TYSP in Chapter II, pages 9 and 11.

Flood Mitigation

2. Please explain the Utility's planning process for flood mitigation for current and proposed power plant sites and transmission/distribution substations.
 - A. Substations: All new substations that are built require permitting through the appropriate governmental agencies. This ensures that all state and local storm water requirements are met. Depending on the flood zone where a new substation is built, the elevation of the substation may be built above normal grade. Foundations and control houses may be elevated to mitigate water intrusion on lower elevation parcels.

For existing substations, Tampa Electric keeps current elevation above sea level and evacuation zone category data. For a few substations where past flooding has been an issue during a major storm event, mitigating efforts have been made such as building a wall around critical equipment, cameras to watch water levels in the stations, and installing sandbags around control house entry doors.

Power Plants: Tampa Electric uses a combination of strategies to mitigate the impact of flooding on new power plants. These strategies are primarily use of flood walls to prevent flood waters from reaching critical equipment, raising site elevation, and elevating critical equipment which is outside the flood wall to a height not anticipated to be affected by flooding.

Each existing power plant was constructed to comply with permitting and other regulations and mitigate flood risk through elevation. Each existing power plant has a storm plan that addresses potential flooding and actions taken to reduce flooding impacts to the electric system. The storm plans include the use of storm walls or doors, flood pumps, and sandbags to secure the plant, and other actions as appropriate for that plant. Polk Power Station and most solar generation sites are located inland and are not prone to flooding. They are designed for proper water management and a 100-year rain event. In addition, the Lithia Solar site is designed to drain over two feet of water per hour.