



SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY

DECODING FUEL COSTS IN ELECTRIC BILLS

DECODING FUEL COSTS IN ELECTRIC BILLS

AUTHORS

Maggie Shober
Research Director
maggie@cleanenergy.org

George Cavros
Florida Director & Energy Policy Attorney
george@cleanenergy.org

DESIGN + EDITING

Kate Tracy
Communications Manager

ABOUT SOUTHERN ALLIANCE FOR CLEAN ENERGY

The Southern Alliance for Clean Energy is a nonprofit organization that promotes responsible and equitable energy choices to ensure clean, safe and healthy communities throughout the Southeast. As a leading voice for energy policy in our region, SACE is focused on transforming the way we produce and consume energy in the Southeast.

Proper citation for this report:

Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (2023).
Decoding Fuel Costs in Electric Bills

CONTENTS

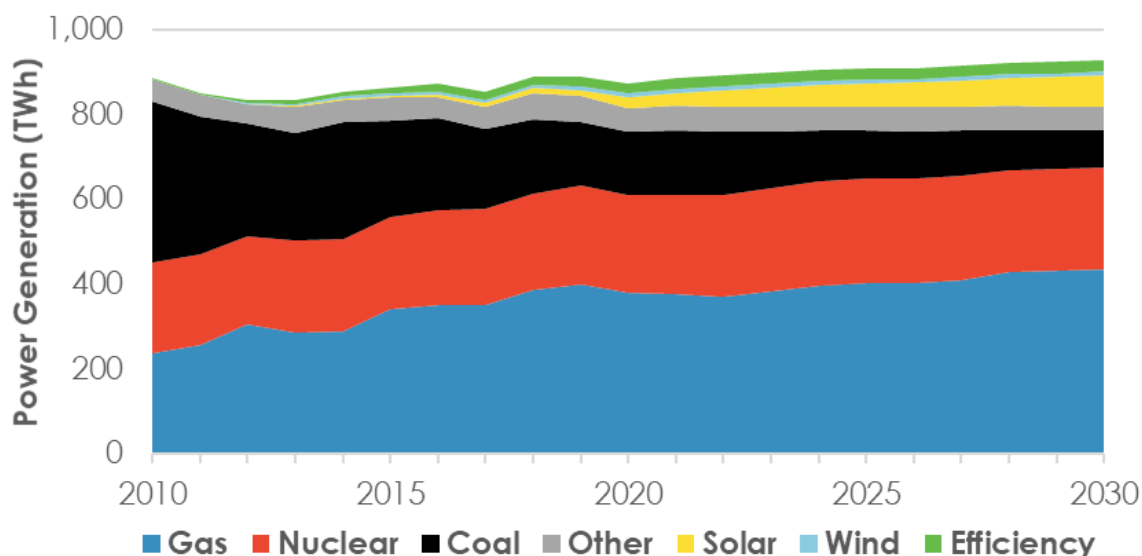
INTRODUCTION.....	1
FUEL COST RECOVERY 101	2
GAS PRICES AND GAS GENERATION.....	4
FUEL COST TRENDS IN FLORIDA	6
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT	7
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA.....	9
TAMPA ELECTRIC	11
FUTURE TRENDS IN FLORIDA	12
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?	13
SOURCES.....	15
APPENDIX: RATES AND BILL COMPONENT TABLES	17

INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, electric customers across the Southeast have felt the increase and volatility of natural gas prices directly on electric bills. Utilities in the region pass fuel costs directly on to customers, removing the risk of high and volatile fuel prices from a utility and placing it solely on the utility's customers. Exactly how utilities pass these costs through varies by state, for instance some adjust a fuel cost portion of electric rates annually, some monthly, and some at more varied intervals. But for most of these utilities, those adjustments need the approval of state regulators. The dockets where utilities propose adjustments to fuel cost rates have become more contentious, and though we have yet to see a regulator in the region disapprove of a utility passing 100% of fuel costs on to customers, there have been measures used to soften the impact on customer bills. It's been a confusing process, and in this paper, we'll break it down, and use three utilities in Florida as examples.

The main reason fuel costs are so impactful in the Southeast, and particularly in Florida, is that utilities rely heavily on gas-fired power plants to generate electricity for customers. Utilities across the Southeast increased reliance on this volatile and climate crisis-inducing fossil fuel, as seen in Figure 1. By doing so, utilities have opened their customers to more and more risk of bill increases due to fuel costs, often without much discussion of this risk and certainly without the typical electric customer understanding the full potential impact such a build-out of gas infrastructure could have on bills.

Figure 1. Southeast Generation Historical and Forecast by Fuel Type, 2010-2030



Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, 2022, *Tracking Decarbonization in the Southeast*, Fourth Annual Report published June 2022.

In fact, this trend continues, as several utilities in the region have planned new gas-fired power plants. Increasing our reliance on gas will only lead to more issues with power bill volatility and unreliable electric systems in extreme weather, while slowing the transition to low-cost and clean energy. Key ways to mitigate high and volatile electric bills are to increase energy efficiency, renewable energy, and storage, and to update regulations so that utilities bear some fuel cost risk.

FUEL COST RECOVERY 101

At least once per year or so, electric utilities engage in a process called a rate case to set the rates (or a range of possible rates) needed to recover investments the utility has made in power plants, power lines, and other infrastructure, plus a return on investment for its shareholders. This process is overseen by, and the rates and return are ultimately approved by, a state-level regulatory body called a Public Service Commission or something similar. However, rate cases do not cover all of the utilities' costs to serve customers. Not included are utility expenses for fuel and purchased power.

The regulations on how Commissions determine how fuel and purchased power costs are passed through to customers vary by state, but here in the Southeast 100% of those costs are passed on to customers via electric bills.

Fuel cost pass-through regulations originated as a temporary response to World War I and World War II.¹ The current regulations determining how utilities recover fuel costs were set in the 1970s in response to the oil crisis, and have remained largely unchanged.² In the 1970s, when these regulations were formed, most fuel-based electricity was generated using either coal or nuclear, which both have relatively stable price markets compared to gas.

In Florida there is a portion of electric bills called the Fuel Cost Recovery Factor, and for residential customers there are two rates: one for the first 1,000 kWh used in a month and another (usually slightly higher) rate for any kWh used over 1,000. These Fuel Cost Recovery Factors vary by utility, and are typically set once a year by the Public Service Commission based on a forecast of these costs provided by the utility. However, in recent years, many Florida utilities have filed for what is called a "Midcourse Correction," where the utility is either under-recovering or over-recovering based on its actual costs and asks the Commission for permission to adjust the Fuel Cost Recovery Factor either up or down.

Electric utilities dispatch their system, or in other words decide when power plants run and at what capacity, based on a complex combination of demand, economics, and the transmission system. A part of the economics is supposed to be the cost to run each plant. For some types of power plants, such as gas-fired and coal-fired power plants, fuel costs can be a major portion of the overall cost to run the power plant. Thus, utilities are supposed to consider all of these costs to decide when to run certain plants. However, if a utility relies too much on one type of power plant, and the cost to run all of those power plants increase as the cost of fuel increases, a utility may not be able to reduce its usage of those power plants because of their poor economics.

¹ Lin, Albert, Jeremy Kalin, and Kaja Rebane, *Learning to Share: A Primer on Fuel-Cost Pass-Through Reform*, published by Pearl Street Station Finance Lab on April 5, 2023. Available online at pssfinancelab.com/post/can-we-share-the-cost-of-fuel.

² S&P Global Market Intelligence, *RRA Regulatory Focus: Adjustment Clauses*, a state by state overview 2 (2017), Available online at spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/documents/adjustment-clauses-state-by-stateoverview.pdf.

There are several ways a utility can mitigate against fuel price spikes. The one most often talked about by utilities is their ability to hedge against these price spikes. There are two main types of hedges that a utility can use: physical hedging or financial hedging. Physical hedging means that the utility can physically purchase some portion of its fuel ahead of time. This is easier done for fuels that are easily stored, such as coal, and not as easy for fuels like natural gas. Financial hedging does not involve the physical exchange of fuel, but sets the price of fuel in the future at its current price.³ For instance, if gas is \$4/MMBtu today and a utility hedges at that price for a date two months in the future, if the price goes up to \$6/MMBtu in those two months the utility saves \$2/MMBtu but if it goes down to \$2/MMBtu the utility over pays \$2/MMBtu. Because we do not know whether gas prices will go up or down, or by how much, it is generally considered good practice for a utility to hedge some but not all its fuel supply needs. Utilities have full staff or departments devoted to fuel supply hedging strategies, depending on the size of the utility.

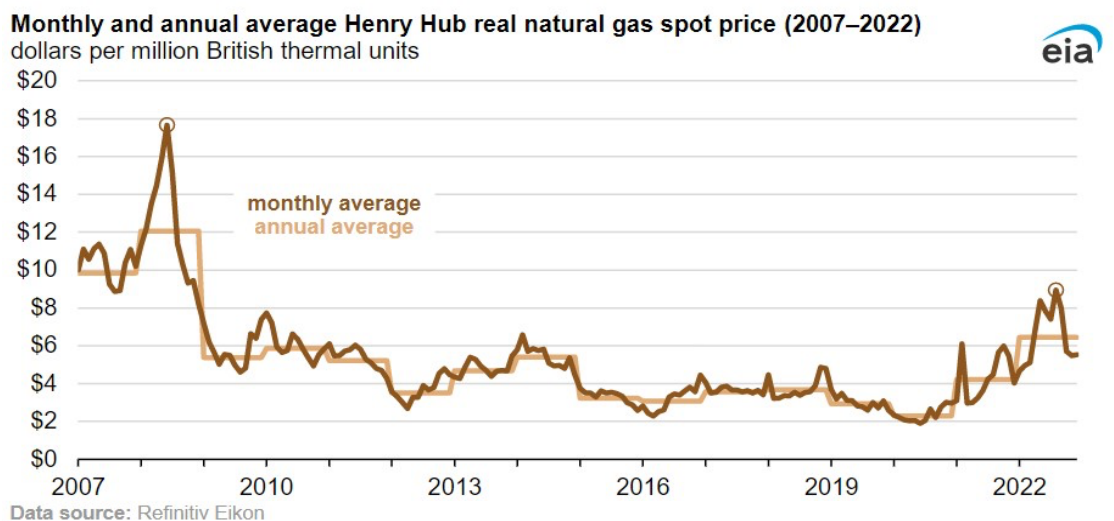
While hedging is an important practice for managing fuel cost risk, it is not enough to reduce overall costs if the utility becomes too reliant on any one fuel-based source. That is where strategies that involve non-fuel-based resources are most effective. If a utility invests in energy efficiency programs, solar, wind, and storage to provide electricity to meet its demand (or lower that demand, as in the case of energy efficiency), it can use its gas power plants less when gas prices are high, and thus lower the fuel costs that must be passed on to customers. Similarly, if a utility can increase its ability to import power from neighboring utilities by building or expanding transmission capacity, it will be able to use its gas plants less when gas prices are high. This strategy is obviously most effective where neighboring utilities have also invested in non-fuel resources and are not also overly reliant on the same fuel.

³ Florida investor-owned utilities in recent years have not been engaged in financial hedging. FPL has been prohibited from natural gas financial hedging since January 1, 2017, and DEF and TECO, have likewise been prohibited since January 1, 2018 pursuant to rate case settlement agreements. See e.g., Orders PSC-2016-0560-AS-EI and PSC-2021-0446-S-EI; PSC-2017-0451-AS-EU; PSC- 2017-0456-S-EI.

GAS PRICES AND GAS GENERATION

Gas prices were unusually low from 2009 through 2020, as seen in Figure 2. Over that timeframe the country's natural gas generation capacity increased by nearly 115 GW. That includes a significant build-out of gas power plants in the Southeast.

Figure 2. Monthly and Annual Gas Prices 2007 - 2022



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Average cost of wholesale U.S. natural gas in 2022 highest since 2008," *Today in Energy* on January 9, 2023: [eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=55119](https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=55119).

This increase in capacity in the Southeast was largely driven by power plants built as a result of utility Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) processes. In an IRP, a utility uses a number of forecasts to determine how to meet projected demand over 10-25 years. Those forecasts include fuel price forecasts, as well as demand forecasts and the future costs to install generating resources of all types, from gas and nuclear to solar, wind, and storage. From 2009 to the present utilities generally forecasted gas prices to remain relatively flat or to only increase in the far future.

For example, as seen in Figure 3, in its IRP completed in 2019 the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) assumed gas prices would stay below \$7/MMBtu through 2038 even in high gas price scenarios and would not rise above \$4/MMBtu until approximately 2030 under most scenarios. That led TVA's final IRP to include up to 4,300 MW of new gas by 2028 and up to 14,900 MW of new gas by 2038. TVA currently has plans for up to 6,000 MW of new gas by 2030.

Figure 3. Gas Price Forecasts from TVA's 2019 IRP

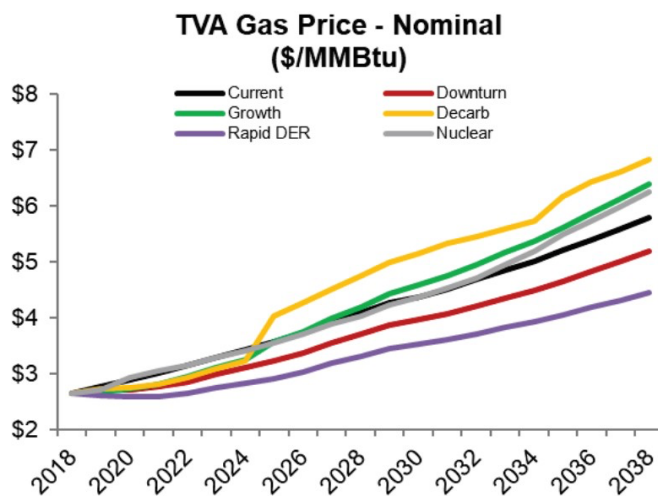
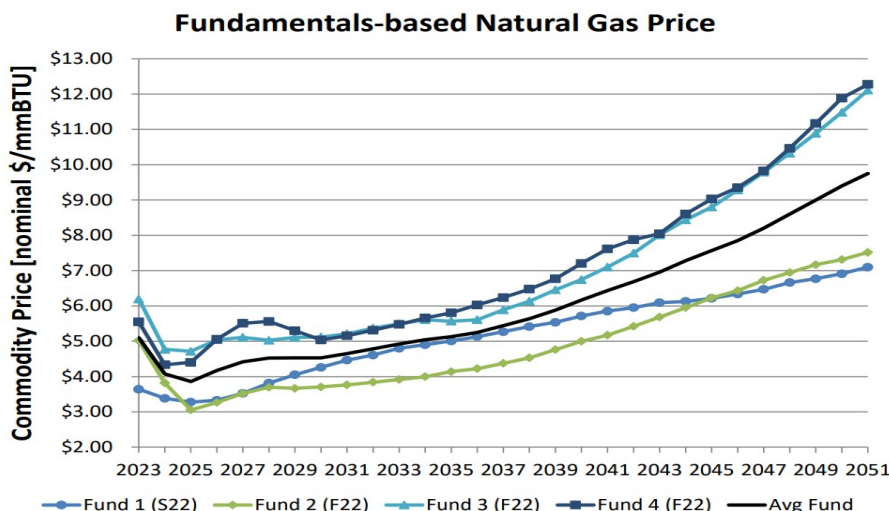


Figure 6-3: Gas Price Assumptions

Source: TVA 2019 Integrated Resource Plan, Volume I - Final Resource Plan, available online at [tva.com/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Integrated-Resource-Plan](https://www.tva.com/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Integrated-Resource-Plan).

In fact, this trend continues today despite the recent increases in gas prices. At its March 22, 2023 stakeholder meeting Duke Energy presented a chart, shown here as Figure 4, of gas price forecasts it plans to use in its upcoming 2023 Carbon Plan and Integrated Resource Plan to be filed September 1, 2023. Those forecasts tend to assume gas prices will decrease to approximately between \$3-4.80/MMBtu in 2025 and not rise back above \$6/MMBtu until 2036-2044. Duke's 2022 Carbon Plan included 2,000 MW of new gas capacity by 2029.

Figure 4. Gas Price Forecasts Presented by Duke Energy in 2023 Carbon Plan IRP Stakeholder Meeting



Source: Duke Energy Carolinas Resource Plans Stakeholder Meeting 3 slides, virtual meeting March 22, 2023, available online at p-cd.duke-energy.com/-/media/pdfs/carolinas-irp-support/march-22-meeting-slides.pdf.

FUEL COST TRENDS IN FLORIDA

Below we'll use the three largest investor-owned utilities in Florida to show just how much the fuel cost pass-through portion of electric bills has changed since 2020. The charts and analysis are based on rate schedules and filings from Florida Power & Light (FPL), Duke Energy Florida (DEF), and Tampa Electric Company (TECO) to the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC). For each of these utilities we calculated four different portions that make up the total average monthly electric bill: fixed fee, fuel charges, energy charges, and other charges. The other category includes non-fuel riders on the bill to pay for things like storm restoration and recovery and storm hardening, energy efficiency, and environmental cleanup. Since 2010 these three Florida utilities increased combined gas generation capacity by over 7,000 MW.

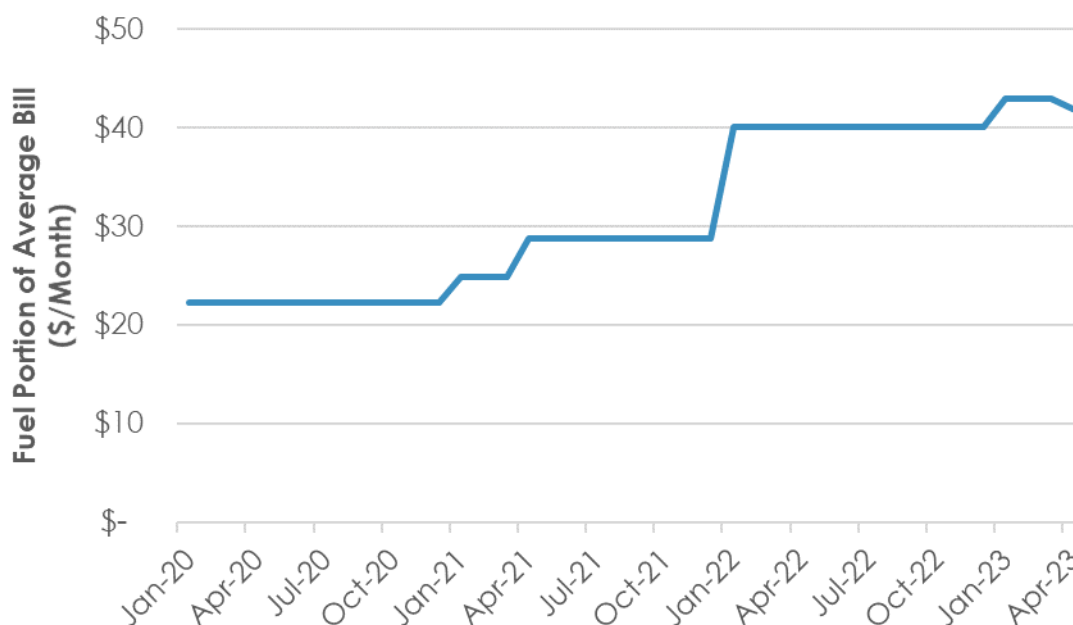
The trends and timelines are similar: Florida utilities did not forecast the sharp increase in gas prices in 2021, so they began filing to adjust Fuel Cost Recovery Factors at various times in 2021, 2022, and early 2023. The utilities had significantly under-recovered gas costs in 2022 which were recently approved for recovery on customer bills starting this month. The impact on customer bills from the 2022 under-recovered costs were mitigated as the Commission allowed the utilities to offset those costs against *projected* 2023 over-recovery of fuel costs. But the Fuel Cost Recovery Factors today are still *far above* levels in 2020, 2021, and 2022.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

FPL is the largest electric utility in Florida and has taken its customers on a fuel cost rollercoaster over the last two years. FPL met 70% of its customers' demand with gas in 2020.⁴

In 2021 FPL's residential customers used an average of 1,116 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per month. Keeping that usage level steady, we see that the fuel portion of the average electric bill went from \$22/month in 2020 to peak at \$43/month in early 2023 before dropping slightly to \$42/month in April of 2023, as seen in Figure 5.⁵ The PSC has already approved another slight reduction in FPL's Fuel Cost Recovery Factor for May 2023, from \$0.03656/kWh to \$0.03224/kWh. This will bring the fuel cost portion of the bill to \$37/month for the average FPL customer. If prices remain as forecasted, the fuel portion of the bill could remain at that \$37/month level for the rest of 2023. Despite the recent and expected drop, the fuel portion of the bill adds an additional \$15-20 each month to electric bills or \$180-250 per year compared to 2020.

**Figure 5. Monthly Fuel Charge on Average Florida Power & Light Residential Customer Bill
January 2020 – April 2023**



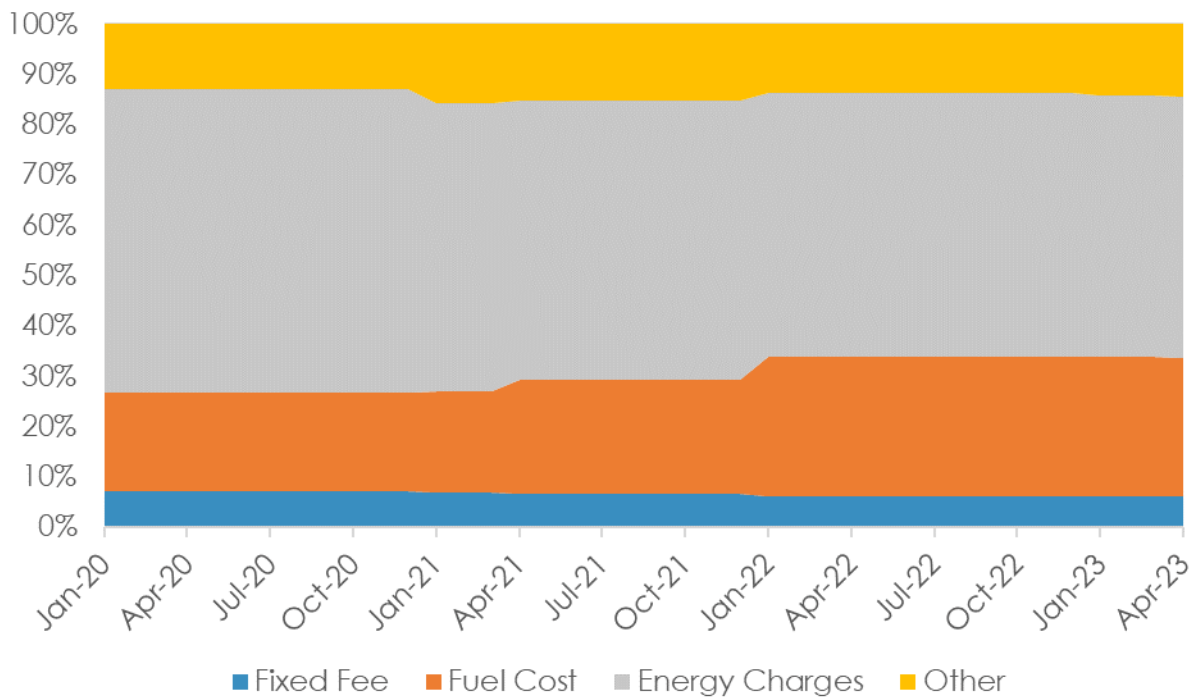
Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of FPL Rate Documents

⁴ For more on the changes in the generation mix used by FPL and other utilities, see SACE's 2022 Tracking Decarbonization in the Southeast Report at cleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/Tracking-Decarbonization-in-the-Southeast-Fourth-Annual-Report.pdf.

⁵ In January 2022 Gulf Power merged into FPL, though the customers of legacy FPL and legacy Gulf still have different rates. The rate calculations presented here for FPL are for customers in the FPL legacy service territory.

Other portions of FPL residential customer bills have changed since 2020 as well. The portion of the bill based on fixed fees and energy rates went up 14-15% between January 2020 and April 2023, while the other portion of the bill increased 49% and the fuel portion of the bill increased 88% over that same time period. Because the fuel portion of the bill has increased more than the overall bill increase, that portion of the bill went from making up 19% of the total bill in 2020 to 25% of the total bill today, as seen in Figure 6. That means that the average FPL residential customer is paying \$39 more each month today than in January 2020, an increase that is exacerbated by the increase in fuel costs passed on to customers.

Figure 6. Average Percent of Florida Power & Light Residential Monthly Bill by Bill Component



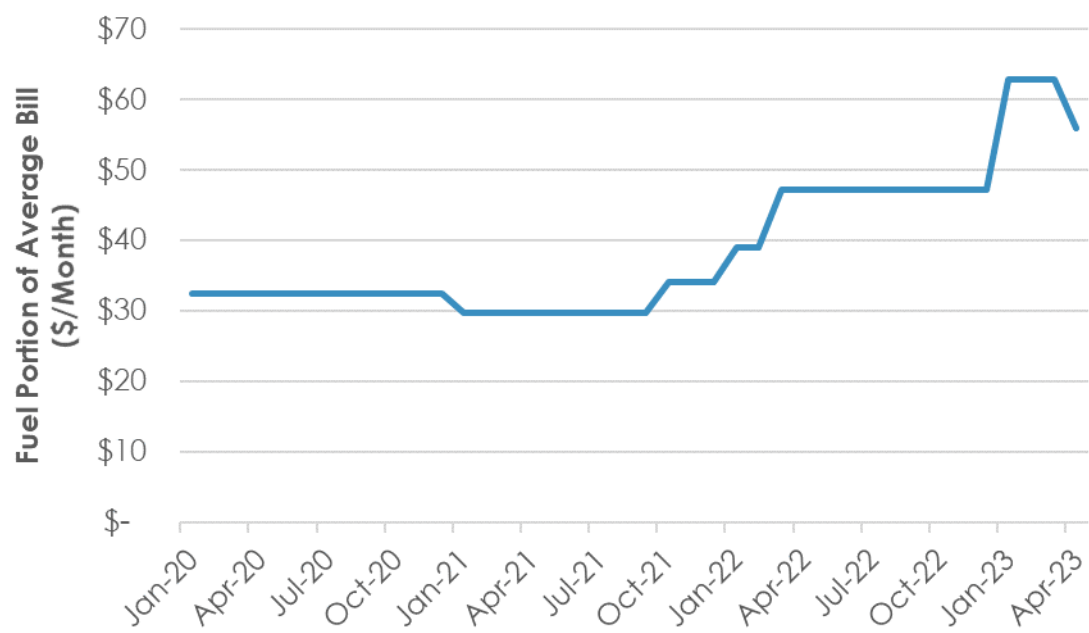
Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of FPL Rate Documents

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

DEF is another large electric utility that serves customers in Florida. DEF met 87% of electric demand with gas in 2020.

Keeping the usage flat at the 2021 average residential monthly usage of 1,045 kWh, the fuel charge portion of the bill increased from \$33/month in January 2020 to peak at \$63/month in early 2023 to drop slightly to \$56/month today, as seen in Figure 7. That means an average customer is paying an additional \$23 each month or \$281 each year on fuel costs compared to three years ago.

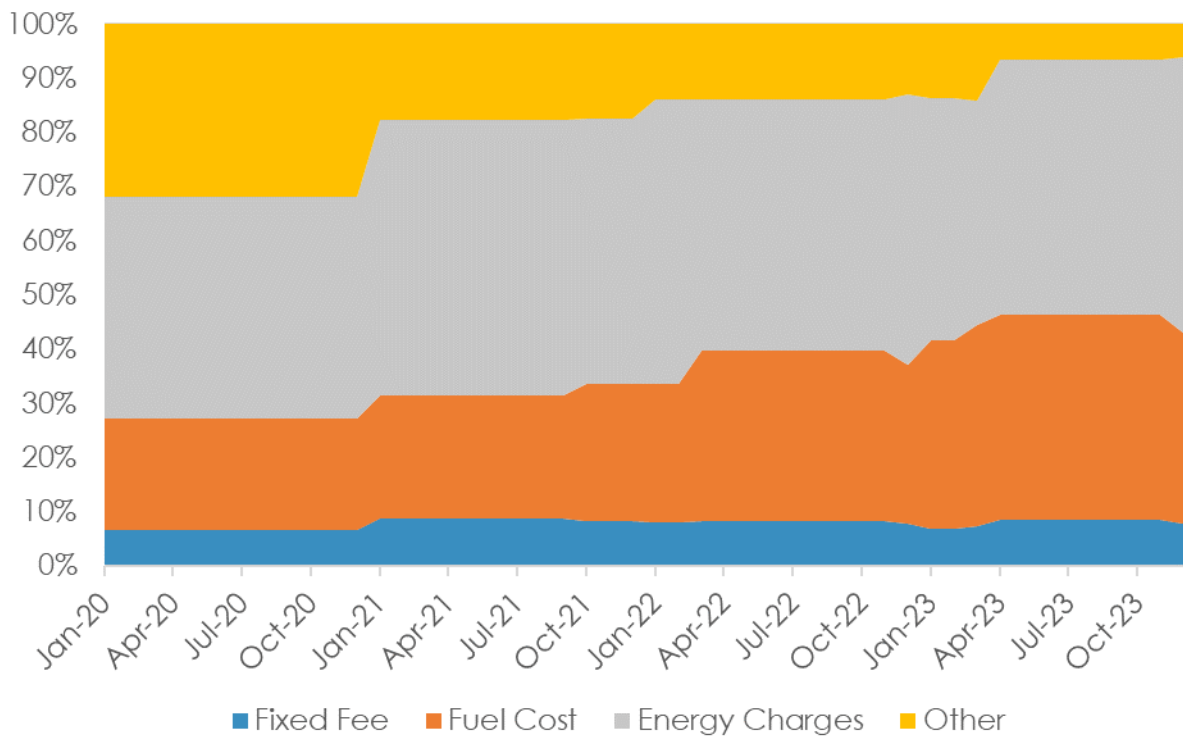
**Figure 7. Monthly Fuel Charge on Average Duke Energy Florida Residential Customer Bill
January 2020 – April 2023**



Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of DEF Rate Documents

The fuel cost portion of the average DEF residential customer has increased significantly more than any other portion of the bill since January 2020. It increased 72% compared to the 19% increase in the fixed fee and the 8% increase in the energy rate portion. The other portion declined over that time period. Thus the fuel portion went from being 21% of the total average electric bill in 2020 to 38% of the total average electric bill today, as seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Average Percent of Duke Energy Florida Residential Monthly Bill by Bill Component



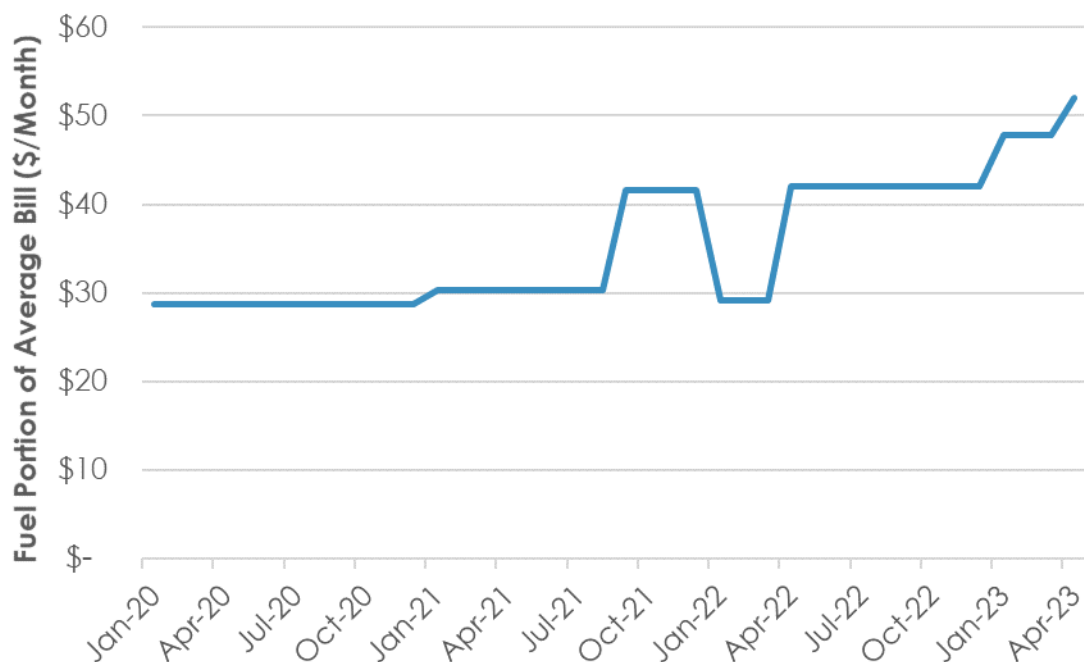
Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of DEF Rate Documents

TAMPA ELECTRIC

TECO, another large electric utility in Florida, serves the Tampa area. Gas made up 86% of its generation mix in 2020.

In 2021 TECO's residential customers used an average of 1,162 kWh each month. Using that usage level to calculate bills, the fuel portion of electric bills increased from \$29/month in 2020 to \$52/month in April 2023, as seen in Figure 9. That means TECO residential customers are paying an average of \$19-23 more each month or \$267 each year on fuel charges in 2023 compared to 2020.

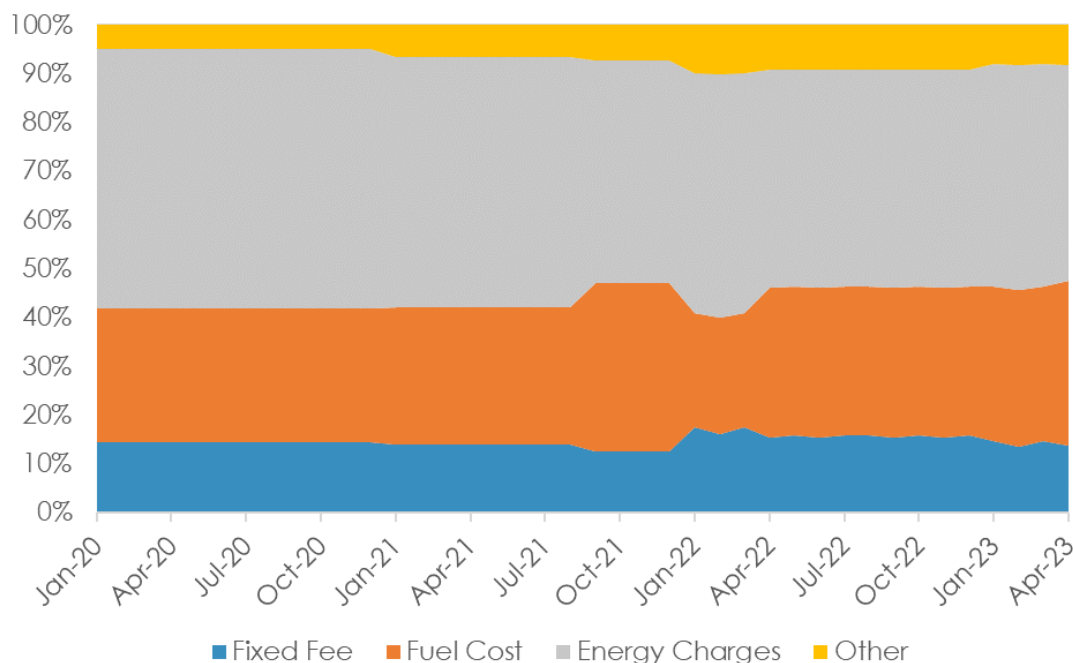
**Figure 9. Monthly Fuel Charge on Average TECO Residential Customer Bill
January 2020 – April 2023**



Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of TECO Rate Documents

The fuel portion of the average TECO residential bill has seen the largest absolute increase between January 2020 and April 2023 (\$23), though because the other portion of the bill started small in 2020 it has seen the largest percentage increase (148%). The fuel portion increased 81% over that time period, whereas the fixed fee and energy portions increased 43% and 23% respectively. Overall, average monthly electric bills have increased from \$104 to \$153, meaning an average customer is paying \$49 more per month or \$588 more per year in 2023 than in 2020. Even as the overall average TECO electric bill has increased, the fuel portion of the bill has gone from 27% of the total bill in 2020 to 34% in April 2023, as seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Average Percent of TECO Residential Monthly Bill by Bill Component



Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Analysis of TECO Rate Documents

The other portion of the bill has moved around as well. Starting in January 2022 the Storm Protection Plan rider increased from \$0.00239/kWh to \$0.00329/kWh and the Clean Energy Transition Mechanism was introduced at \$0.00441/kWh. So, the other portion of the bill started at 5% of the total bill in 2020, increased to 10% of the bill in January 2022, and settled to 8% of the total bill in 2023.

FUTURE TRENDS IN FLORIDA

Revised Fuel Cost Recovery Factors for FPL, DEF, and TECO went into effect in April 2023, with the assumption that they would remain unchanged for the rest of 2023.⁶ Most of these Fuel Cost Recovery Factors decreased slightly, except for TECO's, but remain much higher than they were in 2020. These latest Factors are based on the latest gas price forecasts. However, as we have seen over the past 3 years, gas price forecasts can be very wrong, so Fuel Cost Recovery Factors in Florida can still change in 2023 if actual gas prices do not track with current forecasts.

⁶ A lower projected fuel rate was approved for FPL to begin on May 1, 2023. See Order No. PSC-2023-0122-PCO-EI.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Regulations that allow utilities to pass 100% of fuel costs on to customers have stayed in place since the 1970s under the assumption that utilities cannot control fuel costs. However, utilities have always had some tools to manage fuel costs, and those are even more important today. As previously discussed, fuel price hedging policies remain a tool that utilities can and should continue to use to mitigate fuel cost spikes that are passed on to customers. However, beyond hedging are cost-effective non-fuel resources that can be used to replace energy and capacity from fuel-based resources, particularly gas that is more likely to have volatile markets and is not easily stored. However, these non-fuel resources are not always considered as a tool for mitigating fuel costs since resource decisions occur in a separate process from those that handle fuel costs.

Resource decisions by Southeast utilities tend to be made in IRPs (in Florida these are called Ten Year Site Plans), whereas fuel cost decisions are made in a separate process that is determined by state regulations. In his testimony in front of the South Carolina Public Service Commission in one of these fuel cost proceedings, Ron Binz, former Commissioner in Colorado, calls this separation of resource decisions from fuel cost decisions what it is: a “*moral hazard*.”⁷

As detailed in Binz’s testimony, adding a power plant to its rate base is the primary way electric utilities can grow profits for shareholders, creating a “capex bias” for the utility. This is where the utility is incentivized to invest in capital projects like power plants instead of lower cost options such as demand response, energy efficiency, and purchased power (a typical way of adding renewable energy). Binz goes on to explain that “From the utility’s perspective, operating a natural gas plant will build its rate base and is not risky because there is no way the utility will collect less than its reasonable and prudently incurred cost for fuel, no matter how much the price changes.” Thus, the separating of resource decisions from fuel costs, and the shifting of the risk of fuel cost spikes from utilities to customers, is a moral hazard. To further explain this moral hazard concept, Binz uses the example of a car salesman that wants to earn a higher commission and thus pushes customers toward more expensive cars regardless of the fuel efficiency of the car. The salesman only cares about the purchase price, whereas the customer will pay the purchase price and ongoing fuel costs.

Beyond fuel hedging we can make changes within the current utility regulatory regime and to the utility regulatory regime. The first is for utilities, likely pushed by their regulators through advocacy from organizations like SACE, to invest more in non-fuel resources like demand response, energy efficiency, and renewable energy and less in fuel-based resources, specifically for utilities to stop expanding their reliance on natural gas. At the very least, Commissions should consider the moral hazard of utilities having no exposure to fuel cost risk when considering utility proposals to expand fuel-based resources. The second is for utility regulations to change such that 100% of fuel costs are no longer passed directly on to customers. This change would mean utilities have some skin in the game by having some exposure to fuel cost risk. A complete shift of all fuel costs from customers back to utilities is likely not a good option at this point since utilities have made 50 years of decisions under the current regime, but even shifting a small amount (some proposals are around 10%) of fuel costs to the utility could dampen the impact of the moral hazard created by the current utility regulatory regime.

⁷ Binz, Ronald J. Corrected Direct Testimony and Exhibits on behalf of South Carolina Coastal Conservation League, Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, and Upstate Forever, before the Public Service Commission of South Carolina in Docket No. 2022-3-E, filed September 8, 2022. Available online at cleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/South-Carolina-Fuel-Cost-Proceeding-Testimony-for-SACE-Upstate-Forever-SC-Coastal-Conservation-League.pdf.

For example, starting in 2018, the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission shifted 2% of fuel costs to the utility, and is considering an increase to that amount.⁸ In Idaho the amount of fuel costs that utilities are responsible for was 10% starting in 1992 and was reduced to 5% in 2009.⁹

Ultimately, the increasing volatility of electric bills is one of many drawbacks of an electric system that is too reliant on gas. In addition to changing the way we regulate fuel cost recovery, clearly, we need to move away from relying so heavily on gas for electricity - and its financial and climate risks. In order to move to a lower cost, lower risk energy future, we have to first start by simply not building any new gas-fired power plants. Secondly, scale up investment in resources that can reliably displace the need for more gas - without the drawbacks of gas. This entails scaling up investments in energy efficiency and demand response as well as accelerating the development of renewable energy resources and storage.

⁸ Lin et al.

⁹ Lin et al.

SOURCES

GENERAL SOURCES

- Binz, Ronald J. Corrected Direct Testimony and Exhibits on behalf of South Carolina Coastal Conservation League, Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, and Upstate Forever, before the Public Service Commission of South Carolina in Docket No. 2022-3-E, filed September 8, 2022. Available online at cleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/South-Carolina-Fuel-Cost-Proceeding-Testimony-for-SACE-Upstate-Forever-SC-Coastal-Conservation-League.pdf.
- Lin, Albert, Jeremy Kalin, and Kaja Rebane, *Learning to Share: A Primer on Fuel-Cost Pass-Through Reform*, published by Pearl Street Station Finance Lab on April 5, 2023. Available online at pssfinancelab.com/post/can-we-share-the-cost-of-fuel.
- S&P Global Market Intelligence, RRA Regulatory Focus: Adjustment Clauses, a state by state overview 2 (2017), Available online at spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/documents/adjustment-clauses-state-by-stateoverview.pdf.
- Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, 2022, *Tracking Decarbonization in the Southeast*, Fourth Annual Report published June 2022. Available online at cleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/Tracking-Decarbonization-in-the-Southeast-Fourth-Annual-Report.pdf.

RATE DOCUMENTS FOR FLORIDA UTILITIES

Florida Power & Light Company

- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for FPL, Order No. PSC-2021-0324-FOF-EI, August 26, 2021.
- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for FPL, Order No. PSC-2022-0418-FOF-EI, December 12, 2022.
- FPL, Fifty-Eighth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, April 1, 2021.
- FPL, Fifty-Eighth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.201, January 1, 2022.
- FPL, Fifty-Fourth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, January 1, 2020.
- FPL, Fifty-Fourth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.201, January 1, 2020.
- FPL, Fifty-Ninth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, January 1, 2022.
- FPL, Fifty-Seventh Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, January 1, 2021.
- FPL, Fifty-Seventh Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.201, January 1, 2021.
- FPL, Sixtieth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, January 1, 2023.
- FPL, Sixty-first Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, February 1, 2023.
- FPL, Sixty-second Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, April 1, 2023.
- FPL, Sixty-third Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030, May 1, 2023.
- FPL, Tariff Sheets, Nos. 8.030.3-5, January 1, 2022.
- FPL, Thirty-eighth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, April 1, 2023.
- FPL, Thirty-fifth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, January 1, 2022.
- FPL, Thirty-fourth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, April 1, 2021.
- FPL, Thirty-ninth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, May 1, 2023.
- FPL, Thirty-seventh Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, February 1, 2023.
- FPL, Thirty-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet No 8.030.1, January 1, 2023.

Duke Energy Florida

- DEF, Eighty-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, January 1, 2020.
- DEF, Fortieth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.120, January 1, 2022.
- DEF, Forty-first Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.120, January 1, 2023
- DEF, Ninety-fifth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, October 1, 2021.
- DEF, Ninety-first Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, January 1, 2021.
- DEF, Ninety-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, March 1, 2022.
- DEF, One hundred and first Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, April 1, 2023
- DEF, One hundredth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.105, January 1, 2023
- DEF, Thirty-eighth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.120, January 1, 2021.
- DEF, Thirty-fifth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.120, January 1, 2020.
- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for DEF, Order No. PSC-2021-0324-FOF-EI, August 26, 2021.
- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for DEF, Order No. PSC-2022-0418-FOF-EI, December 12, 2022.

Tampa Electric Company

- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for TECO, Order No. PSC-2021-0324-FOF-EI, August 26, 2021.
- Florida Public Service Commission, Storm Protection Plan rates for TECO, Order No. PSC-2022-0418-FOF-EI, December 12, 2022.
- TECO, Eightieth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, January 1, 2021.
- TECO, Eighty-fifth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, January 1, 2023
- TECO, Eighty-first Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, September 1, 2021
- TECO, Eighty-fourth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, September 1, 2021
- TECO, Eighty-second Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, January 1, 2022
- TECO, Eighty-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.020, April 1, 2023
- TECO, Seventy-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.030, January 1, 2020
- TECO, Thirty-eighth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.021, January 1, 2022
- TECO, Thirty-ninth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.021, January 1, 2023
- TECO, Thirty-seventh Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.021, January 1, 2021
- TECO, Thirty-sixth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.021, January 1, 2020
- TECO, Twenty-eighth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.030, January 1, 2021
- TECO, Twenty-ninth Revised Tariff Sheet, No. 6.030, January 1, 2022

APPENDIX: RATES AND BILL COMPONENT TABLES

Florida Power & Light (FPL) Rate Schedules and Bill Components

	Rate Schedules												Average Bill Components				
Date	Base charge	Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,00 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh	Conservation	Capacity	Environmental	Storm Protection	Hurricane Michael Storm Recovery	Hurricane Sally Storm Recovery	Transition credit	Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
Jan-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Feb-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Mar-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Apr-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
May-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Jun-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Jul-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Aug-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Sep-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Oct-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Nov-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Dec-20	\$8.28	\$0.06115	\$0.07170	\$0.01897	\$0.02897	\$0.00139	\$0.00230	\$0.00155		\$0.008			\$8.28	\$69	\$15	\$22	\$115
Jan-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02123	\$0.03123	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$25	\$122
Feb-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02123	\$0.03123	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$25	\$122
Mar-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02123	\$0.03123	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$25	\$122
Apr-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
May-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Jun-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Jul-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Aug-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Sep-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Oct-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Nov-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Dec-21	\$8.34	\$0.06156	\$0.07218	\$0.02473	\$0.03473	\$0.00149	\$0.00294	\$0.00149	\$0.00042	\$0.008	\$0.003		\$8.34	\$70	\$19	\$29	\$126
Jan-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Feb-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145

	Rate Schedules												Average Bill Components				
Date	Base charge	Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,00 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh	Conservation	Capacity	Environmental	Storm Protection	Hurricane Michael Storm Recovery	Hurricane Sally Storm Recovery	Transition credit	Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
Mar-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Apr-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
May-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Jun-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Jul-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Aug-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Sep-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Oct-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Nov-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Dec-22	\$8.99	\$0.06683	\$0.07683	\$0.03487	\$0.04487	\$0.00134	\$0.00239	\$0.00299	\$0.00214	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00198)	\$8.99	\$76	\$20	\$40	\$145
Jan-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03745	\$0.04745	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$43	\$154
Feb-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03745	\$0.04745	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$43	\$154
Mar-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03745	\$0.04745	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$43	\$154
Apr-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03656	\$0.04656	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$42	\$153
May-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Jun-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Jul-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Aug-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Sep-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Oct-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Nov-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149
Dec-23	\$9.48	\$0.07063	\$0.08055	\$0.03224	\$0.04224	\$0.00122	\$0.00212	\$0.00312	\$0.00382	\$0.008	\$0.003	\$(0.00158)	\$9.48	\$80	\$22	\$37	\$149

Duke Energy Florida Rate Schedules and Bill Components

	Rate Schedules											Average Bill Components				
Date	Base charge	Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,00 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh	Energy Conservation Cost Recovery	Capacity Cost Recovery	Environmental Cost Recovery Clause	Asset Securitization Charge	Storm Protection Plan Surcharge	Storm Cost Recovery Surcharge	Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
Jan-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Feb-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Mar-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Apr-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
May-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Jun-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Jul-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Aug-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Sep-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Oct-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Nov-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Dec-20	\$10.52	\$0.06103	\$0.07774	\$0.03067	\$0.04067	\$0.02921	\$0.00339	\$0.01200	\$0.00079	\$0.00249		\$10.52	\$65	\$50	\$33	\$158
Jan-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Feb-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Mar-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Apr-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
May-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Jun-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Jul-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Aug-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Sep-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.02811	\$0.03811	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00251	\$0.00031		\$11.40	\$66	\$23	\$30	\$131
Oct-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.03228	\$0.04228	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00248	\$0.00031	\$0.00055	\$11.40	\$66	\$24	\$34	\$136
Nov-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.03228	\$0.04228	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00248	\$0.00031	\$0.00055	\$11.40	\$66	\$24	\$34	\$136
Dec-21	\$11.40	\$0.06271	\$0.07986	\$0.03228	\$0.04228	\$0.00338	\$0.01495	\$0.00099	\$0.00248	\$0.00031	\$0.00055	\$11.40	\$66	\$24	\$34	\$136
Jan-22	\$12.45	\$0.07623	\$0.08773	\$0.03681	\$0.04751	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00248	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$80	\$21	\$39	\$153
Feb-22	\$12.45	\$0.07623	\$0.08773	\$0.03681	\$0.04751	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00248	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$80	\$21	\$39	\$153
Mar-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Apr-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150

	Rate Schedules											Average Bill Components				
Date	Base charge	Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,000 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh	Energy Conservation Cost Recovery	Capacity Cost Recovery	Environmental Cost Recovery Clause	Asset Securitization Charge	Storm Protection Plan Surcharge	Storm Cost Recovery Surcharge	Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
May-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Jun-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Jul-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Aug-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Sep-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Oct-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Nov-22	\$12.45	\$0.06587	\$0.07474	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$69	\$21	\$47	\$150
Dec-22	\$12.45	\$0.07623	\$0.08773	\$0.04469	\$0.05539	\$0.00283	\$0.01103	\$0.00028	\$0.00234	\$0.00300	\$0.00055	\$12.45	\$80	\$21	\$47	\$161
Jan-23	\$12.51	\$0.07688	\$0.08823	\$0.05961	\$0.07031	\$0.00320	\$0.01328	\$0.00022	\$0.00265	\$0.00414	\$-	\$12.51	\$81	\$25	\$63	\$181
Feb-23	\$12.51	\$0.07688	\$0.08823	\$0.05961	\$0.07031	\$0.00320	\$0.01328	\$0.00022	\$0.00265	\$0.00414	\$-	\$12.51	\$81	\$25	\$63	\$181
Mar-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05961	\$0.07031	\$0.00320	\$0.01328	\$0.00022	\$0.00203	\$0.00414	\$-	\$12.51	\$70	\$24	\$63	\$169
Apr-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
May-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Jun-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Jul-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Aug-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Sep-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Oct-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Nov-23	\$12.51	\$0.06631	\$0.07505	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$70	\$10	\$56	\$148
Dec-23	\$12.51	\$0.07688	\$0.08823	\$0.05302	\$0.06372	\$0.00320	\$0.01280	\$0.00022	\$0.00199	\$0.00414	\$(0.01314)	\$12.51	\$81	\$10	\$56	\$159

Tampa Electric Rate Schedules and Bill Components

	Rate Schedules										Average Bill Components				
Date	Base charge	Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,00 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh	Capacity	Environ- mental	Energy Conservation	Storm Protection Plan	Clean Energy Transition Mechanism	Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
Jan-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Feb-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Mar-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Apr-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
May-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Jun-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Jul-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Aug-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Sep-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Oct-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Nov-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Dec-20	\$15.05	\$0.05271	\$0.06271	\$0.02702	\$0.03702	\$0.00010	\$0.00244	\$0.00232			\$15.05	\$56	\$5	\$29	\$104
Jan-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Feb-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Mar-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Apr-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
May-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Jun-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Jul-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Aug-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.02856	\$0.03856	\$0.00002	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$7	\$30	\$108
Sep-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.03938	\$0.04938	\$0.00170	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$9	\$42	\$121
Oct-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.03938	\$0.04938	\$0.00170	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$9	\$42	\$121
Nov-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.03938	\$0.04938	\$0.00170	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$9	\$42	\$121
Dec-21	\$15.05	\$0.05225	\$0.06225	\$0.03938	\$0.04938	\$0.00170	\$0.00269	\$0.00166	\$0.00239		\$15.05	\$55	\$9	\$42	\$121
Jan-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.02745	\$0.03745	\$0.00031	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$12	\$29	\$124
Feb-22	\$19.60	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.02745	\$0.03745	\$0.00031	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$19.60	\$61	\$12	\$29	\$122
Mar-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.02745	\$0.03745	\$0.00031	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$12	\$29	\$124
Apr-22	\$21.00	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.00	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$136

	Rate Schedules										Average Bill Components				
		Energy Charge (first 1,000 kWh)	Energy Charge (over 1,000 kWh)	Fuel Cost first 1,00 kWh	Fuel Cost over 1,000 kWh		Environ- mental	Energy Conservation	Storm Protection Plan	Clean Energy Transition Mechanism					
Date	Base charge					Capacity					Fixed Fee	Energy Charges	Other	Fuel Cost	Total Bill
May-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$137
Jun-22	\$21.00	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.00	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$136
Jul-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$137
Aug-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$137
Sep-22	\$21.00	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.00	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$136
Oct-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$137
Nov-22	\$21.00	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.00	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$136
Dec-22	\$21.70	\$0.05769	\$0.06769	\$0.03971	\$0.04971	\$0.00053	\$0.00138	\$0.00236	\$0.00329	\$0.00441	\$21.70	\$61	\$13	\$42	\$137
Jan-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04525	\$0.05525	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00092	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$12	\$48	\$150
Feb-23	\$19.88	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04525	\$0.05525	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00092	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$19.88	\$68	\$12	\$48	\$148
Mar-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04525	\$0.05525	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00092	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$12	\$48	\$150
Apr-23	\$21.30	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$21.30	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$154
May-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$155
Jun-23	\$21.30	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$21.30	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$154
Jul-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$155
Aug-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$155
Sep-23	\$21.30	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$21.30	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$154
Oct-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$155
Nov-23	\$21.30	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$21.30	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$154
Dec-23	\$22.01	\$0.06492	\$0.07617	\$0.04933	\$0.05933	\$(0.00018)	\$0.00138	\$0.00281	\$0.00373	\$0.00430	\$22.01	\$68	\$13	\$52	\$155