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October 28, 2005

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director
Division of Commission Clerk
and Administrative Services
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. 050001-EI


Dear Ms. Bayo:

Submitted herewith are the original and ten (10) copies of Late-Filed Deposition Exhibits (Nos. 1 – 5) of Tampa Electric Company's Witness Ms. Joann T. Wehle. These late-filed exhibits were requested during Ms. Wehle's deposition conducted in this proceeding on October 21, 2005. Please note that Late-Filed Deposition Exhibit No. 2, page 2 of 2, has certain confidential information redacted from the enclosed filing. That redacted information is the subject of a separate Request for Confidential Classification and Motion for Protective Order, also being filed today.

Please acknowledge receipt and filing of the above by stamping the duplicate copy of this letter and returning same to this writer.

Thank you for your assistance in connection with this matter.

Sincerely,


James D. Beasley

JDB/bjd
Enclosures

cc: All Parties of Record (w/encls.)

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

10460 OCT 28 '05

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

**BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

In re: Fuel and Purchased Power)	DOCKET NO. 050001-EI
Cost Recovery Clause and)	FILED: OCTOBER 28, 2005
Generating Performance Incentive)	
Factor)	

REDACTED VERSION

**TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S
LATE FILED DEPOSITION EXHIBITS (NOS. 1-5)
OF
JOANN T. WEHLE**

Tampa Electric files this its Late Filed Deposition Exhibits of Witness Joann T. Wehle (Nos.1-5), requested during her deposition held on October 21, 2005.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
10460 OCT 28 '05
FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 050001-EI
DEPOSITION OF JOANN T. WEHLE
LATE FILED DEPOSITION EXHIBITS
FILED: OCTOBER 28, 2005

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LATE FILED EXHIBIT

TITLE

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| 2 | Natural Gas Commodity and Transportation Forecast for 2005 and 2006 Used to Develop Tampa Electric's 2006 Fuel Factor. |
| 3 | Hypothetical Scenerio: Resulting 2006 Fuel Factors Assuming Natural Gas Prices based on the Most Recent Nymex Natural Gas Forward Curve as of Market Close 10/20/05. |
| 4 | Impacts from Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Rita |
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**TEC's Current Mark-to-Market Positions for Natural Gas, by Hedging
Instrument and by Month, for 2005 and 2006.**

Tampa Electric's mark-to-market positions for natural gas as of 10/20/05 are unrealized gains as follows:

2005

October	\$17,319,140
November	\$11,885,950
December	\$10,039,760

2006

January	\$10,057,230
February	\$8,858,080
March	\$7,714,980
April	\$3,186,480
May	\$3,491,480
June	\$3,505,280
July	\$4,231,320
August	\$3,204,850
September	\$2,846,050
October	\$2,877,550
November	\$2,106,170
December	\$2,311,920

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**Natural Gas Commodity and Transportation Forecast for 2005 and 2006 Used to
Develop Tampa Electric's 2006 Fuel Factor.**

Tampa Electric's monthly natural gas price forecast used in the development of its most recent projection filing was as follows:

	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Hedging</u>	<u>Total</u>
2005				
September	████	████	2.14	9.74
October	████	████	2.90	9.26
November	████	████	4.22	8.21
December	████	████	5.46	7.30
2006				
January	████	████	2.24	11.09
February	████	████	2.31	11.01
March	████	████	2.58	10.50
April	████	████	0.64	10.29
May	████	████	0.20	9.32
June	████	████	0.09	8.82
July	████	████	0.01	8.51
August	████	████	0.02	8.54
September	████	████	0.01	8.54
October	████	████	0.00	8.59
November	████	████	0.00	8.96
December	████	████	0.00	9.28

Information provided is on a \$/MMBtu basis. Any fuel usage surcharges included in commodity costs. A █████ usage charge included in transportation costs.

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**Hypothetical Scenerio:
Resulting 2006 Fuel Factors Assuming Natural Gas Prices based on the Most Recent
Nymex Natural Gas Forward Curve as of Market Close 10/20/05.**

Tampa Electric's resulting fuel factors based on hypothetical scenario with the following parameters:

Natural gas price forecast as of market close on 10/20/05.

Hedging and transportation included.

No re-dispatch of system units.

No adjustment for purchased power costs.

FUEL RECOVERY FACTORS - BY RATE GROUP
(ADJUSTED FOR LINE/TRANSFORMATION LOSSES)
TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
FOR THE PERIOD: JANUARY 2006 THROUGH DECEMBER 2006

GROUP	RATE SCHEDULE	AVERAGE FACTOR	FUEL RECOVERY LOSS MULTIPLIER	FUEL RECOVERY FACTOR
A	RS,GS,TS	6.017	1.0041	6.042
A1*	SL-2, OL-1&3	6.017	N/A	5.649
B	GSD,GSLD,SBF	6.017	1.0004	6.019
C	IS-1&3,SBI-1&3	6.017	0.9754	5.869
A	RST,GST			
	ON-PEAK	7.322	1.0041	7.352
	OFF-PEAK	5.326	1.0041	5.348
B	GSDT, EV-X, GSLDT, SBFT			
	ON-PEAK	7.322	1.0004	7.325
	OFF-PEAK	5.326	1.0004	5.328
C	IST-1&3, SBIT-1&3			
	ON-PEAK	7.322	0.9754	7.142
	OFF-PEAK	5.326	0.9754	5.195

* GROUP A1 IS BASED ON GROUP A, 15% ON-PEAK AND 85% OFF-PEAK

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Impacts from Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Rita

Hurricane Dennis

4 a) When did TEC first experience impacts from Hurricane Dennis?

July 8, 2005.

4 b) When was the last day that Tampa Electric experienced impacts from Hurricane Dennis?

July 25, 2005.

4 c) How was Tampa Electric impacted by Hurricane Dennis?

Hurricane Dennis' path through the eastern Gulf of Mexico forced the evacuation and shutdown of many deepwater Gulf of Mexico natural gas rigs. These are the same facilities that supply much of the natural gas that comes into FGT Zone 3 and into Gulfstream, exactly the same locations where Tampa Electric was issued its receipt point capacity when the pipeline expanded to serve Tampa Electric's needs. Correspondingly, Tampa Electric's natural gas suppliers declared *force majeure* for deliveries at Mobile Bay and into Destin causing the loss of about 75% of its natural gas supply.

Tampa Electric was not immediately impacted by Hurricane Dennis with respect to purchased power, but the power market was clearly influenced by the loss of natural gas supply. Because Hurricane Dennis' landfall was primarily a weekend event, low loads statewide masked the impact to the power market at first. However, for the following couple of weeks, purchase power was less available than normal as utilities conserved their natural gas and other fuels.

Tampa Electric's oil or coal supplies were not impacted by Hurricane Dennis. Local inventories of these fuels make them less susceptible to Hurricane impacts. Nonetheless, all fuel levels were monitored closely relative to the loss of natural gas supply.

- 4 d) What alternatives were available and which alternatives were chosen during Hurricane Dennis?

There were 4 primary alternatives available to mitigate the natural gas supply reduction caused by Hurricane Dennis. The four alternatives considered were 1) use purchase power to replace the gas-fired generation, 2) run dual-fueled gas-fired units on oil, 3) use Tampa Electric's Hurricane Products (see below for a description of products) to replace lost natural gas supply and, 4) acquire replacement natural gas supply from the market. Tampa Electric chose to use some of its Hurricane Products and use some market natural gas supply.

Tampa Electric has acquired various "Hurricane Products" during the past year. Those products are: 1) storage at Bay Gas Storage, 2) "synthetic" storage from a gas marketer, and 3) gas supply call options from gas marketers. Tampa Electric acquired other natural gas flexibility and reliability products primarily for operational purposes. However, these tools are also valuable during hurricane activity and therefore are included in the portfolio of Hurricane Products. Those additional products include 1) Gulfstream Park-n-Ride service and 2) receipt point swaps to move some of its receipt point capacity out of FGT Zone 3 and into Zones 1 and 2. The primary Hurricane Products used during Hurricane Dennis were the Gulfstream Park-n-Ride and natural gas supply call options.

Tampa Electric also went to the gas supply market to purchase replacement supply. That supply came from storage or from unaffected gas supply that was available on FGT at receipt points not impacted by Hurricane Dennis or through interconnecting pipelines.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (provided as a unified response since the impacts are interrelated)

- 4 a) When did TEC first experience impacts from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita?

Tampa Electric was first impacted by Hurricane's Katrina and Rita on August 27th and September 21st respectively.

- 4 b) When was the last day that Tampa Electric experienced impacts from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita?

Tampa Electric's fuel and purchased power activities are still impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Purchased power is still less available than would be expected for this time of year. Also, since more than 50% of natural gas and oil production in the Gulf of Mexico is still shut-in, clearly the energy commodity markets are still influenced. Industry experts such as PIRA Energy Consulting estimate that natural gas and oil production in the Gulf of Mexico will not return to normal before the end of 1st quarter 2006.

Tampa Electric's fuel acquisition and transportation for natural gas, oil and coal returned to normal around mid-October.

- 4 c) How was Tampa Electric impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita?

Hurricane Katrina's path through the eastern Gulf of Mexico forced the evacuation and shutdown of many deepwater Gulf of Mexico natural gas rigs. These are the same facilities that supply much of the natural gas that comes into FGT Zone 3 and into Gulfstream, exactly the same locations where Tampa Electric was issued its receipt point capacity when the pipeline expanded to serve Tampa Electric's needs. Correspondingly, Tampa Electric's natural gas suppliers declared *force majeure* for deliveries at Mobile Bay and into Destin causing the loss of nearly all of its natural gas supply. Hurricane Rita compounded the problem. Just as some oil and natural gas supply was returning in the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico, Rita forced the evacuation of, and damaged, some of the same facilities hit by Katrina. Hurricane Rita's landfall east of New Orleans crippled another key natural gas and oil supply area. In fact, Henry Hub is considered the primary benchmark location for natural gas in the United States (NYMEX natural gas futures are based on this location). Hurricane Rita caused Henry Hub to issue a *force majeure* for several days during September.

Katrina also impacted Tampa Electric's coal transportation. Katrina made landfall near, and passed very close to, the TECO Bulk Terminal (TBT) facility. The TBT facility provides almost all coal handling (river barge unloading, ocean vessel loading, ground storage, coal blending, etc.) for Tampa Electric. This facility, along with the homes of its employees, received extensive damage. As a result, TBT declared *force majeure* for its coal handling operations. While recovery from Katrina was underway, Hurricane Rita impacted Louisiana once again. Rita caused additional shipping delays and delayed recovery of the entire area.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita impacted the entire oil industry by shutting down and/or damaging numerous oil refineries. The loss of refining capacity diminished the amount of diesel fuel available in the market. Tampa Electric's suppliers did not issue *force majeure*, but finding incremental supply was difficult.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita had an impact on the purchased power market of Florida as well. Due to the dramatic reduction of natural gas available into Florida plus the loss of refined petroleum products, Florida utilities went into a fuel conservation mode. Under this mode, utilities reduced or completely eliminated all discretionary power sales. As such, Tampa Electric was not able to make as many economic wholesale purchases as it typically makes.

4 d) What alternatives were available and which alternatives were chosen during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita?

Tampa Electric's first alternative was to purchase wholesale power. This option benefited the natural gas, coal and oil issues by reducing the amount needed for all of those commodities. Prior to the summer, Tampa Electric had arranged seasonal purchase power options. These purchases gave Tampa Electric economic opportunities as well as reliability in case of hurricane issues. Tampa Electric executed these options to maximize the amount of purchased power it could bring into the system. It also made wholesale power purchases from the market to the extent power was available.

With respect to natural gas, there were 4 primary alternatives available to mitigate the natural gas supply reduction caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The four alternatives considered were 1) use purchase power to replace the gas-fired generation, 2) run dual-fueled gas-fired units on oil, 3) use Tampa Electric's Hurricane Products to replace lost supply and, 4) acquire replacement natural gas supply from the market. Tampa Electric utilized all of these options to ensure that enough natural gas was available to operate the units. Ultimately, all of Tampa Electric's natural gas supply activities returned to relative normalcy by October 14, 2005.

With respect to oil, Tampa Electric continued activities initiated when Katrina made landfall in Florida. Tampa Electric purchased oil supplies (commodity only) at ports not typically utilized by Tampa Electric due to distance. Tampa Electric also found transportation for that supply and arranged for deliveries to both Polk Station and Big Bend Station to assure adequate inventories were maintained.

With respect to coal, Tampa Electric had three primary options for replacing the coal handling issue. Those options included 1) coal deliveries by rail, 2) coal deliveries out of Atlantic coast terminals directly to Big Bend and, 3) using replacement coal handling operations along the Mississippi River. Tampa Electric chose option 3 because it was the lowest cost option and had the smallest change to the supply delivery chain. Tampa Electric contracted with an available terminal upriver of TBT and also contracted with two mid-stream operators to do the coal handling.

With respect to coal to Polk Station, Tampa Electric also decided to add an additional trucking company to move coal from Big Bend to Polk Station. This additional coal assured that Tampa Electric maintained full silos at Polk throughout the natural gas and oil disruptions.

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**Coal supply agreements under long-term and short-term contracts
as of October 2004**

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As of October 1, 2004, Tampa Electric had 51% projected coal usage for the rest of 2004 and 2005 under long-term contract.