BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI

IN RE: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S
PETITION FOR AN INCREASE IN BASE RATES
AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE CHARGES

DIRECT TESTIMONY AND EXHIBIT
OF
JEFFREY S. CHRONISTER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

JEFFREY S. CHRONISTER

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

A. My name is Jeffrey S. Chronister. My business address is 702 North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida 33602. I am the Assistant Controller for Tampa Electric Company ("Tampa Electric" or "company").

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

A. I graduated from Stetson University in 1982 with a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Accounting. Upon graduation I joined Coopers & Lybrand, an independent public accounting firm, where I worked for four years before joining the company in 1986. I started in Tampa Electric's Accounting department, moved to TECO Energy's Internal Audit department in 1987, and returned to the Accounting department in 1991. I am a Certified Public Accountant in the State of Florida, and

a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") and the Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants. I have served in my current position as Assistant Controller of Tampa Electric since September 2003.

Q. Please describe your duties as Assistant Controller.

A. I am responsible for maintaining the financial books and records of the company and for the determination and implementation of accounting policies and practices for Tampa Electric. I am also responsible for budgeting activities within the company.

INTRODUCTION

Q. What is the purpose of your direct testimony in this proceeding?

A. My direct testimony presents the calculation of Tampa Electric's revenue requirement request for the 2009 projected test year. I will describe how the company prepared the budget used to calculate the revenue requirement, explain key components of the company's budgeted financial statements, show the company's performance against the Commission's operations and

maintenance ("O&M") expense benchmark, discuss details of the revenue requirement calculation such as regulatory and pro forma adjustments, and present the company's proposed regulatory treatment for a transmission base rate adjustment ("TBRA").

Q. Have you prepared an exhibit to support your direct testimony?

A. Yes, I am sponsoring Exhibit No. ____ (JSC-1) entitled "Exhibit of Jeffrey S. Chronister" consisting of 16 documents, prepared under my direction and supervision. These consist of:

Document No. 1	List Of Minimum Filing Requirement Schedules Sponsored Or Co-Sponsored By Jeffrey S. Chronister
Document No. 2	MFR Schedule A-1 Full Revenue Requirements Increase Requested
Document No. 3	MFR Schedule F-5 Forecasting Models MFR Schedule F-8 Assumptions
Document No. 4	Income Statement Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009
Document No. 5	Income Statement Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 Budget Methodology
Document No. 6	Forecasted Income Statement Twelve

	Months Ended December 31, 2008
Document No. 7	Actual Income Statement Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007
Document No. 8	Monthly Balance Sheet 2009
Document No. 9	13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2009
Document No. 10	13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2009 Budget Methodology
Document No. 11	Forecasted 13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2008
Document No. 12	Actual 13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2007
Document No. 13	Statement Of Cash Flows For The Period Ended December 31, 2009
Document No. 14	MFR Schedule C-37 O&M Benchmark Comparison By Function
Document No. 15	MFR Schedule C-3 Jurisdictional Net Operating Income Adjustments
	MFR Schedule C-4 Jurisdictional Separation Factors - Net Operating Income
	MFR Schedule C-5 Operating Revenues Detail
Document No. 16	MFR Schedule B-4 Two Year Historical Balance Sheet

MFR Schedule B-5 Detail Of Changes In Rate Base

MFR Schedule B-6 Jurisdictional Separation Factors - Rate Base

Q. Are you sponsoring any sections of Tampa Electric's Minimum Filing Requirements ("MFRs")?

A. Yes. I am sponsoring or co-sponsoring the MFRs listed in Document No. 1 of my exhibit.

Q. What is the source of the data contained in your direct testimony and exhibit you sponsor in this proceeding?

A. The historical data presented in my direct testimony and exhibit is based on the books and records of the company. These books and records are maintained under my supervision and are kept in the regular course of business in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the Florida Public Service Commission ("FPSC" or "Commission") and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC").

The company's books and records are audited annually by

PricewaterhouseCoopers, the company's independent auditors. These annual financial statement audits, in conjunction with internal control testing required by Sarbanes-Oxley legislation, have shown a consistent, reliable system of internal controls over the company's accounting and financial reporting. The company's continuous internal control compliance gives financial statement users assurance of the quality and reliability of the information contained in the company's books and records as well as all Tampa Electric financial reports.

In addition, the company is audited on a regular basis by the FPSC and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), and, from time to time, by a number of other governmental agencies, including FERC. The company makes regular monthly, quarterly and annual reports to the FPSC and FERC and periodic, quarterly and annual reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The budgeted data presented in my direct testimony and exhibit are derived from the company's comprehensive budget process, which I will discuss in detail later.

Q. Please summarize the rate relief Tampa Electric is requesting.

A. Tampa Electric seeks a permanent base rate increase of $228,167,000 as shown in MFR Schedule A-1, Full Revenue Requirements Increase, as Document No. 2 of my exhibit. This increase will afford the company an opportunity to recover all of its prudently incurred costs to provide cost-effective and reliable service to its customers including the opportunity to earn a 12.00 percent return on common equity ("ROE") and an overall rate of return of 8.82 percent on its 2009 average jurisdictional rate base of $3,656,800,000.

Q. What is meant by "opportunity to earn a 12.00 percent ROE"?

A. While Tampa Electric is requesting an ROE of 12.00 percent, this request only affords the company the opportunity to earn at that level but does not guarantee the return. As investments and operating costs change over time, the base rates approved by the Commission in this proceeding will remain the same. If a corresponding change in the volume of sales does not materialize, revenue growth may lag behind the growth of the costs to serve Tampa Electric's customers. If this occurs, the company's ROE could fall below the ROE percentage used to set rates in this proceeding.

Q. What test year did the company use to determine its revenue requirement in this proceeding?

A. Tampa Electric's requested rate increase is based on a 2009 projected test year. The test year is appropriate because it reflects the conditions under which Tampa Electric will operate in the future and the company's anticipated capital and operating costs when new rates go into effect. Projected test year 2009 is also appropriate because it will best show the required level of revenues necessary to recover the projected cost of service, including an appropriate return on the related level of investment necessary to provide customers with reliable service when the company's new prices are in effect.

Q. What would be the resulting ROE for the 2009 projected test year absent the requested rate relief?

A. Without the requested rate relief, the earned 2009 ROE would be 4.38 percent, far below the fair and reasonable ROE of 12.00 percent supported in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witness Donald A. Murry, Ph.D. The 4.38 percent projected earned ROE for 2009 reflects a significant decline in return that will continue

unabated without rate relief. Slowing customer growth combined with increasing costs to serve customers reliably are driving returns below levels needed to maintain Tampa Electric's financial integrity, necessitating the need for rate relief. The need to maintain financial integrity is discussed in more detail in the direct testimonies of Tampa Electric witnesses Gordon L. Gillette and Susan D. Abbott.

BUDGET PROCESS

Q. Please describe the process that Tampa Electric used to prepare the 2009 test year budget.

A. The 2009 budget was prepared using an integrated process that combined the goals and objectives of the company with economic and financial conditions. Based on the company's obligation to serve and expectations of the requirements and challenges associated with that obligation, plans were developed for projects and activities. These plans for projects and activities were developed within each department, and then consolidated into company projections. Each department quantified its projects and activities into specific resource requirements in its respective budgets. This process is described in more detail in Document No. 3 of

my exhibit.

Q. What primary economic and financial conditions were considered in developing the test year budget?

A. The primary economic and financial conditions considered when Tampa Electric prepared the 2009 budget were customer growth, which includes number of customers and usage per customer, and inflation or cost increases. The company's Customer, Demand and Energy forecasts are explained in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witness Lorraine L. Cifuentes. The company used a variety of indices to estimate the effect of cost increases in the 2009 budget.

The company used specific indices or price trends for certain fundamental raw materials (e.g. concrete and steel), equipment and property. The Handy-Whitman Index was used to estimate price increases for certain utility-specific property items. The Handy-Whitman Index provides the level of costs for different types of utility construction. It is used by utilities, service companies, valuation engineers and equipment industries. Handy-Whitman Index numbers are widely used to trend earlier valuations and original cost at prices

prevailing at a certain date.

When specific indices were not available for certain cost categories, the company used the CPI-U, an index to estimate price increases for general goods and services. The Commission has approved the use of CPI-U for this purpose in the past and the CPI-U used in this proceeding is shown in MFR Schedule C-33. Payroll cost assumptions are based on appropriate compensation levels given expected conditions on the job market.

Q. How is the budget created?

A. The generation of the budget is an integrated process that results in a complete set of budgeted financial statements: income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The income statement is constructed using various sources to determine revenues and expenses. The balance sheet is budgeted by starting with beginning balances. Then accounts on the balance sheet are budgeted by either forecasting monthly balances for the remainder of the year or forecasting monthly activity in the account for the remainder of the year, depending on the type of account. Once the balance sheet and income statement have been

constructed, a resulting statement of cash flows is generated. This then determines the capital structure needs of the company and the required debt and equity transactions needed during the budget year.

Q. Please describe the most material components of the 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet and Income Statement.

A. The largest component of the 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet is net plant-in-service. In-service balances reflect the capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment investments over time as well as the construction cost contained in the near-term capital budget. With the exception of the fuel and interchange expenses, which are recovered through the fuel and purchased power and capacity cost recovery clauses and are not a subject in this proceeding, the largest cost component of the 2009 budgeted income statement is O&M expense.

Q. What other key elements are used to develop the budgeted financial statements?

A. In addition to the O&M and capital expenditure budgets, other fundamental elements utilized in the development

of the budgeted financial statements include the Customer, Demand and Energy forecasts, the revenue budget, the generation/outage schedule, and the Fuel and Interchange budget.

Q. Please discuss the Customer, Demand and Energy forecasts and the revenue budget.

A. The Load Research and Forecasting section of the Regulatory Affairs department produces the Customer, Demand and Energy forecasts, which reflect customer growth projections as well as load and consumption projections. Witness Cifuentes is responsible for this function and discusses key assumptions used to develop the forecasts in more detail in her direct testimony. The revenue budget is derived by applying tariff rates to electricity sales contained in the Customer, Demand and Energy forecasts by customer rate class. Detailed revenue data by month is generated and provided for inclusion in the Income Statement.

Q. Please describe the company's overall O&M and capital budgeting process.

A. Considering forecasted demand, Tampa Electric determines

the required capital investment necessary to serve the load reliably as well as the O&M needed to provide the high quality of service customers have come to expect. The company also considers factors such as environmental and regulatory compliance, reserve requirements and other items. Once the required projects and activities have been determined, the company estimates the costs associated with those projects and activities. The costs are determined by analyzing the resources to be utilized and the price of those resources.

Different tools are used to determine the costs of the resources needed, depending on the type of resource. For example, as described in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witness Dianne S. Merrill, compensation amounts are driven by conditions in the job market. As described in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witnesses Mark J. Hornick and Regan B. Haines, materials and equipment are projected taking into account market conditions and cost trends that are relevant to each specific item.

Q. How are the detailed O&M and capital budgets developed?

A. Each operating department within the company develops

detailed resource budgets for O&M and capital, by month and by FERC account. Operating departments distinguish between O&M and capital based on the nature of the activity involved with consideration of the company's accounting policies and practices. Each operating department budgets according to its individual needs, weighing its options regarding how to perform O&M and capital work in the most cost-effective manner. Each detailed operating department budget is then entered into the budget system.

All of the previously discussed factors are combined to produce a total projected amount of O&M and capital expenditures for the company. The activities and projects that are necessary to provide safe and reliable service to customers are planned by the departments that perform them and the costs are developed using consistent assumptions. The officers of the company examine these totals for reasonableness and consistency. The president of Tampa Electric is ultimately accountable for managing the budget once it has received Board of Director approval.

Q. Was the company's 2009 test year budget prepared consistently with the company's normal annual budget

process?

A. Yes. The process was the same; however, due to the timing of filing the company's petition for a base rate increase, the timing of the process was different. First, the steps needed to create the budget, as well as the finalization of the budget itself, were done earlier in the calendar year than usual. In addition, certain steps were performed concurrently rather than in sequence. For example, demand and outage projections were performed simultaneously with initial O&M and capital projections. However, despite changes in the time frames involved, the process for generating the 2009 budget contained the same steps and oversight as the company's normal annual budget process.

Q. Has Tampa Electric's budget process proven to be reliable in the past?

A. Yes. Actual results have historically tracked to budgeted amounts. The budgets are used for investor presentations, business planning and key decision-making. Monthly budget-versus-actual analyses are performed and these monthly variance analyses are part of the internal control system that has facilitated the

company's compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley.

Q. What other factors impact the reliability of the company's budget process?

A. Tampa Electric uses a process that incorporates the AICPA guidelines for preparing financial forecasts. The company's process reflects all of the guidelines, including those related to quality, consistency, documentation, the use of appropriate accounting principles and assumptions, the adequacy of review and approval, and the regular comparison of financial forecasts with attained results.

Q. In your opinion, does Tampa Electric's 2009 budget process result in a fair and reasonable projection of amounts necessary for the company to provide safe and reliable service?

A. Yes. I believe Tampa Electric used a reasonable, reliable and time-proven process to produce its 2009 company budget.

BUDGETED INCOME STATEMENT

Q. How was Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted Income Statement

developed?

A. The 2009 budgeted Income Statement was prepared by the Accounting department under my direction and supervision. The Accounting Department assembled forecasted data prepared by numerous team members who specialize in different areas of the company's operations. The same accounting principles, methods and practices, which the company employs for historical data, were applied to the forecasted data to arrive at the budgeted Income Statement. Approval of the Income Statement budget was then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval by the president of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

The income statement is developed using all forecasted revenues and other types of income, largely base revenues and the revenues from the four cost recovery clauses. The income statement also contains projections for off-system sales and other operating revenues such as rent revenues and miscellaneous service revenues.

To complete the income statement, all operating expenses are accumulated including O&M expense, which I discuss

later, depreciation expense and property taxes. Interest expense and interest income, as well as all below-the-line items are also considered. Once all pre-tax components are determined, income taxes are calculated to determine final net income.

Q. Were the depreciation rates used in the 2009 budget those most recently approved by the Commission?

A. Yes. The depreciation expense in the 2009 budget reflects the rates approved in the company's 2007 Depreciation Study in Docket No. 070284-EI in Commission Order No. PSC-08-0014-PAA-EI issued on January 4, 2008.

Q. Please describe the documents in your exhibit that relate to the budgeted Income Statement.

A. Document No. 4 of my exhibit entitled "Income Statement Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009" shows the expected results of operations for Tampa Electric under current rates. Document No. 5 of my exhibit entitled "Income Statement Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 Budget Methodology" sets forth line-by-line the source or budget methodology for each item included in the 2009 budgeted Income Statement. Document Nos. 6 and 7 of my

exhibit provide the same information for forecasted 2008 and actual 2007, in the same format as Document 4 of my exhibit.

Q. What were the underlying methods and assumptions used to develop Tampa Electric's 2009 Income Statement budget?

A. A summary of the methods is provided on MFR Schedules F-5 and F-8, which are included in Document No. 3 of my exhibit. Projects and activities are developed and appropriate cost assumptions are applied. As I stated earlier, inputs into the income statement budgeting process are supplied by various personnel who specialize in specific areas of the company's operations.

Q. In your opinion, does Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted Income Statement fairly and reasonably reflect the revenues and expenses expected for the company in 2009?

A. Yes. The 2009 budgeted Income Statement is based on supportable levels of revenues and expenses, with expenditures reflecting appropriate and necessary projects and activities at reasonable and prudent cost levels.

BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

Q. How was Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet developed?

A. The 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet was prepared by the Accounting Department under my direction and supervision. Certain data used in the process were provided by various other departments. Each line item was developed using the same accounting principles, methods and practices used in accounting for historical data. Approval of the budgeted Balance Sheet was then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval by the president of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

The balance sheet is a continuous representation of account balances through time. Therefore, the development of any balance sheet starts with establishing the beginning balances. The 2009 Balance Sheet was derived from the forecasted 2008 Balance Sheet. The 2008 budgeted Balance Sheet was originally prepared as part of the company's annual budget process in late 2007, with an estimated 2007 year-end Balance Sheet. In January 2008, the company then produced the final 2008 budget using actual 2007 year-end balances as

the starting point. The 2009 budget was completed in June 2008. At that time, the company reforecasted budgeted 2008 balances to reflect the most current information as a basis for beginning the company's 2009 Balance Sheet.

For certain accounts, the monthly balances were projected for the remainder of the year. For all other accounts, the change or activity in the account was forecasted and then applied to the previous balance in sequence each month to produce monthly balances. For instance, plant, property and equipment balances were budgeted using the projected timing of expenditures included in the capital budget and projected timing of in-service dates for assets. Some balance sheet accounts, such as accrued interest and deferred clause balances, were driven by the activity reflected in the income statement. Because activity was applied in sequence, budgeted balance sheet data for each month of the year was prepared (as reflected in Document No. 8 of my exhibit) and used to compute the 13-month average Balance Sheet. Document No. 9 of my exhibit reflects the result of that averaging process.

Q. How was Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted statement of cash

flows developed?

A. The budgeted cash flows were a function of the overall change in all items included in the budgeted balance sheet for the company. Cash needs dictated the extent of debt and equity necessary to operate the business, given the timing of cash inflows and outflows. Long-term debt issuances and equity infusions were projected. Then short-term debt was forecasted to reflect the expected balance of cash needs for each month.

Q. Please describe the documents in your exhibit that relate to the budgeted Balance Sheet and budgeted Statement of Cash Flows.

A. Document No. 8 of my exhibit is the budgeted Balance Sheet for 2009. Document No. 9 of my exhibit, entitled "13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2009", presents the 13-month average per books Balance Sheet. Document No. 10 of my exhibit consists of four pages and is entitled "13-Month Average Balance Sheet As Of December 31, 2009 Budget Methodology". This document provides line-by-line the source or budget methodology for each item included in the 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet. Document Nos. 11 and 12 of my exhibit provide

the same information for forecasted 2008 and actual 2007, in the same format as Document No. 9 of my exhibit. Document No. 13 of my exhibit presents the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended December 31, 2009.

Q. In your opinion, does Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet fairly and reasonably reflect the account balances expected for the company in 2009?

A. Yes, it does. It is based on supportable levels of capital structure, plant in service and working capital, with expenditures reflecting appropriate and necessary projects and activities at reasonable and prudent cost levels.

FPSC O&M BENCHMARK

Q. Please explain what the Commission's O&M benchmark is and how it is used.

A. Since the early 1980s, the Commission has compared companies' O&M costs to a benchmark computed by escalating a base year to the year being reviewed. For production O&M, the base year allowed costs are escalated by inflation as measured by the CPI-U plus

costs related to additional capacity additions since the base year. All non-production costs are escalated by inflation as measured by the CPI-U compounded by customer growth. Costs that are greater than this calculated benchmark require justification before being considered a prudent cost of service.

Q. How did you calculate the O&M benchmark for 2009?

A. The O&M benchmark for 2009 was calculated by applying the appropriate Commission-established multiplier to the 1991 actual O&M amounts from the last base rate proceeding. A compound multiplier was calculated using historical CPI-U and customer growth amounts plus estimates for the 2008 and 2009 periods based on Tampa Electric's customer, demand and energy forecasts. The compound multiplier of customer growth and CPI-U inflation was applied to transmission, distribution, customer accounts, customer service and information systems, sales expenses, and administrative and general. For production accounts, only CPI-U was applied and then adjustments were made for additions and retirements of generating units from 1991 through 2009.

Q. What is the company's overall performance relative to

the benchmark expected to be for the 2009 test year?

A. As shown on MFR Schedule C-37, Document No. 14 of my exhibit, the company's total 2009 O&M costs are expected to be under the benchmark by $23,955,000. This is despite the many challenges the company has faced since its last rate case and it demonstrates that the company's cost control efforts have been able to offset increasing cost pressure over time. Cost control is one of the many factors that have allowed the company to continue meeting the needs of its customers for the past 16 years without seeking base rate relief.

Q. Although the company's total O&M expense is below the benchmark, are there specific categories of 2009 expense that exceed the benchmark?

A. Yes, there are. Budgeted expenses for Distribution and Sales Expenses were above the benchmark. Distribution expense, which is $657,000 above the benchmark, is discussed in witness Haines' direct testimony. Additionally, Sales Expense (FERC accounts 911 to 916) in 2009 totaled $2,459,000 compared to the benchmark amount of $641,000 due to a change in the classification of expenses. Included in the Sales Expense total is

$901,000 for economic development (reflected in FERC account 912 - Demonstration and Selling Expenses); in 1991, these expenses were mainly posted to FERC accounts 908 and 921. The change to using account 912 for economic development expenses was prescribed by the Commission in 1995 in Order No. PSC-95-0583-NOR-PU, Docket No. 930165-PU. Also included in the 2009 Sales Expense total is $1,182,000 for wholesale sales and marketing (reflected in FERC account 912); in 1991, these expenses were posted to FERC account 561 - Load Dispatching. The change to using account 912 for wholesale sales and marketing expenses was prescribed by FERC in 1996 in FERC Order No. 888. Excluding these reclassifications of expense items that were previously included in other FERC account groupings, the 2009 Sales Expense amount is under the benchmark amount.

Q. Is a historical prior year the only starting point used by the Commission in prior proceedings for benchmark calculations?

A. No. Although there is Commission precedent for using a historical prior year, projected test year data from the last rate case has also been used in determining the O&M benchmark.

Q. If Tampa Electric had made benchmark calculations on the 1993 and 1994 test year O&M used by the Commission to calculate the revenue requirements in the company's last rate case, what would the resulting performance have been in comparing the benchmark to 2009 expenses?

A. The results would show the 2009 O&M expenses are well below the benchmark. Tampa Electric's 2009 O&M expense is $33 million below a benchmark based on 1993 test year O&M and $39 million below a benchmark based on 1994 test year O&M.

Q. Are there any major expense items in the company's 2009 O&M total that were not present in 1991? If so, how does this impact the benchmark results?

A. Yes. In 1994, after the company's last rate proceeding, the Commission approved the accrual of a $4 million annual storm damage expense in Docket No. 930987-EI in Order No. PSC-94-0337-FOF-EI. The amount of storm damage expense included in Tampa Electric's requested O&M is $20 million for 2009. As stated earlier, 2009 O&M is $24 million below the Commission benchmark. If this new storm accrual expense, which was zero in 1991, was added to the benchmark amount, Tampa Electric's 2009

O&M would be $44 million below the benchmark.

REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Q. Please describe the calculation of the company's revenue requirement for 2009.

A. Tampa Electric's 2009 Budgeted Income Statement and 13-Month Average Balance Sheet are the starting points for calculating the revenue requirement. Tampa Electric's 2009 budgeted Income Statement and Balance Sheet are the basis for the per books 13-month average rate base, net operating income and capital structure calculations. Certain regulatory adjustments are then applied. The regulatory adjustments fall into two categories: those that are necessary to comply with FPSC directives, policies and decisions (adjustments) and those that are necessary to produce a test year that is indicative of on-going revenues and expenditure levels (pro forma adjustments). Jurisdictional separation factors, supported in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witness William R. Ashburn, are then utilized to derive the jurisdictional amounts upon which the revenue requirement is calculated.

As shown on MFR Schedule A-1, the 8.82 percent required

cost of capital is first applied to the jurisdictional adjusted average rate base of $3,656,800,000 resulting in a required jurisdictional net operating income of $322,530,000. Comparing the required jurisdictional net operating income to the jurisdictional net operating income based on the company's 2009 projected test year of $182,970,000, the net operating income deficiency is $139,560,000. After adjusting for taxes, there is a jurisdictional revenue deficiency for 2009 of $228,167,000.

Q. What Commission adjustments were made to the company's 2009 budget for the purpose of calculating the revenue requirement?

A. The Commission adjustments to the 2009 test year Income Statement and a description of the jurisdictional amount and the impact on the revenue requirement of each adjustment are shown in Document No. 15 of my exhibit, which is a compilation of MFR Schedules C-3, C-4 and C-5. The rate base adjustments and the jurisdictional amount of each adjustment are presented in Document No. 16 of my exhibit, which includes MFR Schedules B-4, B-5 and B-6.

Q. Please list the Commission adjustments made to Net Operating Income as shown in Document No. 15 of your exhibit.

A. The Commission adjustments described in Document No. 15 of my exhibit reflect Commission directives, policies and decisions from previous rate proceedings. Specifically, these adjustments are: 1) remove from base rates the revenues and expenses which are recoverable through the four cost recovery clauses, 2) remove franchise fee revenues and expenses, 3) remove gross receipts tax revenues and expenses, 4) remove revenues and expenses related to interruptible rate optional provision, 5) remove job order revenues and costs related to work performed for individual customers, and 6) remove expenses that have been deemed non-utility or non-recoverable through retail base rates such as industry association dues, civic club meals, stockholder relations expenses, charitable contributions and the portion of TECO Plaza lease expense associated with the Solaris and the atrium waterfall, which were disallowed in Docket No. 830012-EU in Order No. 12663.

Q. Please describe the Commission adjustments to rate base as shown in your Document No. 16 of your exhibit.

A. The Commission adjustments to rate base as shown in Document No. 16 of my exhibit reflects Commission directives, policies and decisions from previous rate proceedings. Specifically, these adjustments are: 1) remove from net plant-in-service the effect of items recoverable through the environmental cost recovery clause, 2) remove from net plant-in-service construction work in progress ("CWIP") balances that earn allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC"), 3) remove from working capital the effect of items for which a return is provided elsewhere, including deferred debits for clause-related under-recovery balances, 4) remove from working capital the effect of items which are part of capital structure (dividends declared) for ratemaking purposes, 5) adjust working capital for work orders related to jobs performed for individual customers (job order receivables) and 6) remove from rate base items that have been deemed non-utility or non-recoverable through retail base rates, such as acquisition adjustments.

Q. Did the company make any company pro forma adjustments to its 2009 revenue requirement?

A. Yes. After the company prepared its 2009 budget, it was

these are the components of the capital structure that are impacted by the shortfall between the clause expense incurred and the clause revenues collected.

For certain adjustments, such as the annualization of the five simple cycle units and the rail facilities, any applicable deferred tax and investment tax credit impacts were identified and adjusted first, then the remaining adjustment was prorated over all other sources of capital. These adjustments are discussed in more detail later in my direct testimony.

Q. What other adjustments were made to net operating income?

A. After all of these adjustments were made, income tax expense was adjusted to reflect the appropriate amount of interest expense based on the amount and cost of debt in the capital structure that was synchronized to the rate base.

Q. Did the company properly reflect in its 2009 revenue requirement calculation the impact of accounting pronouncements that were issued since the company's last rate case?

A. Yes. Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") and other accounting guidance have been properly reflected, including the impact of FAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, FAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, and FAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans. Accounting treatments reflect the Commission's instructions, as delineated in Docket No. 011605-EI in Order No. PSC-02-1484-FOF-EI, Docket No. 030304-PU in Order No. PSC-03-0906-FOF-PU, Docket No. 060733-EI in Order No. PSC-06-1040-PAA-EI, as well as other communications from the Commission and its Staff.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to annualization of five simple cycle units to be placed in service in 2009.

A. As described in the direct testimony of witness Hornick, five simple cycle combustion turbines are to be placed in service in 2009. Two will go in service in May 2009 and three in September 2009. Because these units will be generating electricity for customers for the period of time covered by new rates, it is appropriate for the

revenue requirement requested to reflect the significant investment and operating costs associated with these assets. The pro forma adjustment includes an impact on operating expenses as well as an impact on net plant-in-service to bring the company's total cost profile to an amount that reflects a full year of operation for these units. The jurisdictional net operating income adjustments are increases of $2,352,000 for the May units and $4,864,000 for the September units. The jurisdictional rate base adjustments are increases of $36,125,000 for the May units and $94,562,000 for the September units.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to annualization of rail facilities to be placed in service in 2009.

A. As described in the direct testimony of witness Hornick, Tampa Electric, in 2007, issued a request for proposal for solid fuel transportation because its existing contract will expire on December 31, 2008. Based upon final contract negotiations, the company has contracted for bimodal transportation: water and rail. Since there are no operable rail facilities at Big Bend Power Station, they must be constructed in 2008 and 2009 for

deliveries to begin by January 1, 2010. The pro forma adjustment includes an impact on operating expenses as well as an impact on net plant-in-service to bring the company's total cost profile to an amount that reflects a full year of operation for these units. The jurisdictional net operating income adjustment is an increase of $1,195,000. The jurisdictional rate base adjustment is an increase of $44,754,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to amortization of the channel dredging expense.

A. As described in the direct testimony of Tampa Electric witness Hornick, the company included in its 2009 budget an expense of $6.9 million to dredge the Big Bend Power Station channel, an event that occurs every five years. The dredging is necessary to provide appropriate passage for vessels to deliver solid fuel for use at the company's generating facilities. Since this expense is only incurred every five years, it is appropriate for the revenue requirement requested to reflect an adjustment to operating and investment costs to amortize the impact of this expenditure over five years. The jurisdictional net operating adjustment is a reduction

of $3,267,000. The jurisdictional rate base adjustment is an increase of $2,657,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to the increase in annual storm reserve accrual.

A. Based upon the storm study results and direct testimony of Tampa Electric witnesses Steven P. Harris and Edsel L. Carlson, Jr., it is appropriate to adjust the company's annual accrual from $4 million to $20 million. Accordingly, $16 million of expense was added to the O&M expense for calculating the 2009 revenue requirement. The jurisdictional net operating income adjustment is an increase of $9,828,000. The jurisdictional rate base adjustment for working capital is a reduction of $8,000,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to amortization of rate case expenses.

A. The company did not include rate case expense in its 2008 and 2009 budget, so an adjustment is necessary to include the estimated expense in the test year. The

incremental expense associated with this rate case will be incurred in 2008 and 2009 but deferred to better match a longer period of time that new rates will be in effect. The company estimates rate case expense to be $3,153,000 and is proposing to amortize the expense over a three-year period beginning in 2009. The jurisdictional net operating income adjustment is an increase of $645,000. The jurisdictional rate base adjustment for working capital to reflect the unamortized balance is an increase of $2,628,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to amortization of CIS costs associated with required rate case modifications.

A. The company did not include capital expenditures in its 2008 or 2009 budgets associated with the numerous and necessary modifications to update CIS. The incremental expenditures are projected to be $2,792,000. It is appropriate to depreciate these expenditures over a five-year period. The jurisdictional net operating income adjustment is an increase of $342,000. The jurisdictional rate base adjustment is an increase of $2,445,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to additional revenues due to the expiration of a CISR contract.

A. In 1998, this Commission approved a pilot program that enabled the company to enter into negotiated contracts with potential customers whose load was "at risk" of being relocated or located outside of Tampa Electric's service territory. The company was permitted to negotiate a discount on the base energy and/or base demand charges with commercial and industrial customers who could show they had viable alternatives to taking electric service from Tampa Electric. The company entered into one such contract that will expire in 2009. The customer will transfer from that CISR rate to the appropriate commercial rate. The proposed pro forma eliminates the discount and reduces the revenue requirement to account for the difference between the CISR rate and applicable tariff rate. The requested jurisdictional net operating income adjustment is an increase of $893,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment to remove CWIP from rate base.

A. In the company's last rate proceeding, the revenue requirement calculation included $36,171,000 of CWIP normally eligible for AFUDC in rate base. This was done to maintain specific financial integrity levels given the capital spending plan the company faced in 1992. Given Tampa Electric's current capital spending plan, financial integrity is again important for the company in this rate proceeding. However, the company is not requesting additional CWIP in rate base in this proceeding as discussed in the direct testimony of witness Gillette. For the budgeted test year 2009, this amount was included in rate base but was removed in the 2009 revenue requirement calculation through a pro forma adjustment and has no effect on the current petition for rate relief. Had this amount of CWIP been included in rate base, the revenue requirement would have been higher by $4,316,000.

Q. Please describe the nature and rationale for the pro forma adjustment related to adjusting common equity to offset purchased power debt imputation.

A. As described in the direct testimony of witness Gillette, it is appropriate to make an adjustment to common equity to reflect the debt imputation made by the

rating agencies associated with off balance sheet obligations for purchased power agreements. Accordingly, common equity was increased by $77,000,000 for this adjustment.

Q. Were there any other pro forma adjustments?

A. Yes. A further pro forma adjustment was made to comply with IRS normalization requirements as discussed in Tampa Electric witness Alan D. Felsenthal's direct testimony.

Q. In your opinion, do Tampa Electric's MFRs fairly present the company's financial condition and requested revenue increase based on the projected results for the 2009 test year?

A. Yes, they do. The MFRs accurately represent historical, current and projected activities and associated expenditures and assumptions.

TRANSMISSION BASE RATE ADJUSTMENT

Q. What is the purpose of Tampa Electric's proposed Transmission Base Rate Adjustment or TBRA?

A. As described in the direct testimony of witness Haines, Tampa Electric is expecting to make significant investments in transmission projects for peninsular Florida that will ultimately benefit retail customers. Due to the uncertainty of cost and timing, the company is proposing a TBRA. The TBRA would allow Tampa Electric to timely recover its transmission costs for 230 kV and above transmission projects submitted for Florida Reliability Coordinating Council ("FRCC") review.

Q. What is the company's proposed regulatory treatment for these capital expenditures?

A. Similar to the Generation Base Rate Adjustment clause approved by the Commission in Docket Nos. 050045-EI and 050078-EI, the TBRA is established to recover the costs of 230 kV transmission additions required pursuant to FRCC transmission need studies, which are not already being recovered through base rates or a cost recovery clause. Specifically, the company would be entitled to receive the annualized base revenue requirement for the first 12 months of operation, reflecting the actual costs incurred once the asset is placed in service. The TBRA will be calculated utilizing the ROE and capital

structure determined in this proceeding. Tampa Electric will calculate and submit for Commission confirmation the amount of the TBRA using a methodology similar to that used in calculating the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause.

Q. What is the company's proposed regulatory approval and cost recovery process that would take place as new transmission investments are placed into service?

A. Once transmission projects and associated costs have been identified by the FRCC in its regional planning process, the company will provide to the Commission its specific construction plans, estimated construction costs and its expected in-service date. In the year the transmission project is expected to be substantially complete, Tampa Electric will file for cost recovery using a methodology similar to the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause projection filing. In the event that the actual capital costs of transmission projects are higher or lower than projected, the difference will be flowed back via a true-up to the Capacity Cost Recovery Clause.

SUMMARY

Q. Please summarize your direct testimony.

A. I present and discuss the calculation of the revenue requirement supporting the rate increase of $228,167,000 requested by Tampa Electric. This is the level of revenue required to recover reasonable, prudent and necessary operating expenses and provide a fair return on the level of investment supporting the company's rate base.

I address the budgeted financial statements of Tampa Electric for 2009, which I believe provide the best estimate at this time of the most probable financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position for the projected period. The 2009 test year represents the appropriate period for this Commission to determine Tampa Electric's revenue requirement.

My direct testimony includes support of the proposed expenditures, which should be included in cost of service, representing reasonable and prudent levels for Tampa Electric in the test year. This is emphasized by the fact that the company's O&M is significantly under the Commission's benchmark despite extreme cost pressure and new operating requirements and challenges. I also

present and discuss accounting and ratemaking issues which adjust the 2009 budgeted financial statements to reflect the appropriate rate base, capital structure, rate of return, net operating income, proposed adjustments and the resulting revenue requirement.

I also discuss the procedures for calculating a TBRA which is an appropriate cost recovery mechanism given the need and nature of transmission investment beyond the test year. I believe that the MFRs fairly present Tampa Electric's financial condition and requested revenue increase based on the projected results for the 2009 test year.

Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
WITNESS: CHRONISTER

EXHIBIT

OF

JEFFREY S. CHRONISTER

Table of Contents

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 1
PAGE 1 OF 5
FILED: 08/11/2008

LIST OF MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENT SCHEDULES

SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY JEFFREY S. CHRONISTER

MFR Schedule	Title
A-1	Full Revenue Requirements Increase Requested
B-1	Adjusted Rate Base
B-2	Rate Base Adjustments
B-3	13-Month Average Balance Sheet - System Basis
B-4	Two Year Historical Balance Sheet
B-5	Detail Of Changes In Rate Base
B-6	Jurisdictional Separation Factors - Rate Base
B-7	Plant Balances By Account And Sub-Account
B-8	Monthly Plant Balances Test Year - 13 Year Months
B-9	Depreciation Reserve Balances By Account And Sub-Account
B-10	Monthly Reserve Balances Test Year - 13 Months
B-11	Capital Additions And Retirements
B-12	Production Plant Additions
B-13	Construction Work In Progress
B-15	Property Held For Future Use - 13-Month Average
B-17	Working Capital - 13-Month Average

MFR Schedule	Title
B-18	Fuel Inventory By Plant
B-19	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits
B-20	Other Deferred Credits
B-21	Accumulated Provision Accounts - 228.1, 228.2 And 228.4
B-24	Leasing Arrangements
B-25	Accounting Policy Changes Affecting Rate Base
C-1	Adjusted Jurisdictional Net Operating Income
C-2	Net Operating Income Adjustments
C-3	Jurisdictional Net Operating Income Adjustments
C-4	Jurisdictional Separation Factors - Net Operating Income
C-5	Operating Revenues Detail
C-6	Budget Versus Actual Operating Revenues And Expenses
C-8	Detail Of Changes In Expenses
C-9	Five Year Analysis - Change In Cost
C-10	Detail Of Rate Case Expenses For Outside Consultants
C-11	Uncollectible Accounts

MFR Schedule	Title
C-12	Administrative Expenses
C-13	Miscellaneous General Expenses
C-14	Advertising Expenses
C-15	Industry Association Dues
C-16	Outside Professional Services
C-17	Pension Cost
C-18	Lobbying Expenses Other Political Expenses And Civic / Charitable Contributions
C-19	Amortization / Recovery Schedule - 12 Months
C-20	Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
C-21	Revenue Taxes
C-23	Interest In Tax Expense Calculation
C-29	Gains And Losses On Disposition Of Plant And Property
C-30	Transactions With Affiliated Companies
C-31	Affiliated Company Relationships
C-32	Non-Utility Operations Utilizing Utility Assets
C-33	Performance Indices
C-35	Payroll And Fringe Benefit Increases Compared To CPI

MFR Schedule	Title
C-36	Non-Fuel Operation And Maintenance Expense Compared To CPI
C-37	O&M Benchmark Comparison By Function
C-38	O&M Adjustments By Function
C-39	Benchmark Year Recoverable O&M Expenses By Function
C-40	O&M Compound Multiplier Calculation
C-41	O&M Benchmark Variance By Function
C-42	Hedging Costs
C-43	Security Costs
C-44	Revenue Expansion Factor
D-1a	Cost Of Capital - 13-Month Average
D-1b	Cost Of Capital - Adjustments
D-2	Cost Of Capital - 5 Year History
D-3	Short-Term Debt
D-4a	Long-Term Debt Outstanding
D-4b	Reacquired Bonds
D-5	Preferred Stock Outstanding
D-6	Customer Deposits
D-7	Common Stock Data

MFR Schedule	**Title**
D-8	Financial Plans - Stock And Bond Issues
D-9	Financial Indicators - Summary
E-12	Adjustment To Test Year Unbilled Revenue
F-3	Business Contracts With Officers Or Directors
F-8	Assumptions

SCHEDULE A-1 | FULL REVENUE REQUIREMENTS INCREASE REQUESTED | Page 1 of 1

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide the calculation of the requested full revenue requirements increase.

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister

Line No.	(1) Description	(2) Source		(3) Amount (000)
1				
2				
3	Jurisdictional Adjusted Rate Base	Schedule B-1		$ 3,656,800
4				
5	Rate of Return on Rate Base Requested	Schedule D-1a		8.82%
6				
7	Jurisdictional Net Operating Income Requested	Line 3 x Line 5		322,530
8				
9	Jurisdictional Adjusted Net Operating Income	Schedule C-1		182,970
10				
11	Net Operating Income Deficiency (Excess)	Line 7 - Line 9		139,560
12				
13	Earned Rate of Return	Line 9/Line 3	5.00%	
14				
15	Net Operating Income Multiplier	Schedule C-44		1.63490
16				
17	Revenue Increase (Decrease) Requested	Line 11 x Line 15		$ 228,167
18				
19				
20				
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22				
23				
24				
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34				
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39				
40				
41				

Supporting Schedules: B-1,C-1,C-44,D-1a

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 2
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-5 | FORECASTING MODELS | Page 1 of 16.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

INDEX TO FORECASTING METHODS AND MODELS

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 1 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-5 | FORECASTING MODELS | Page 2 of 16

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

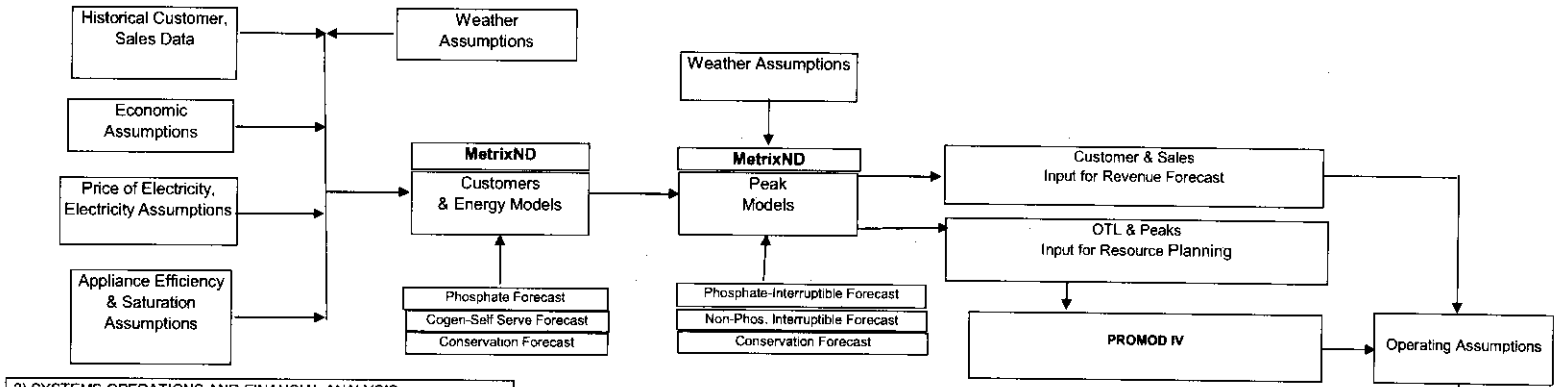
COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

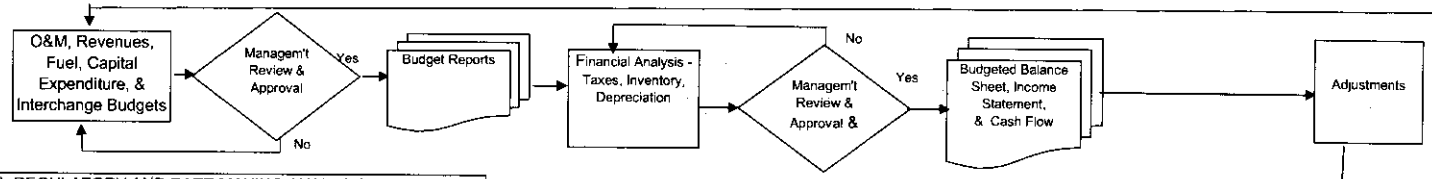
I. OVERVIEW

A. FLOW CHART OF FORECASTING PROCESS

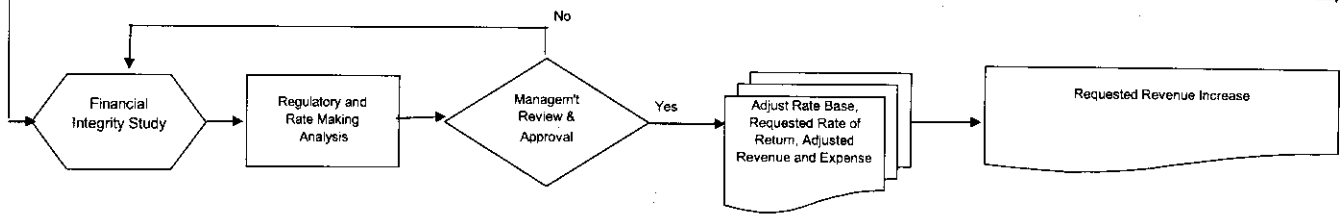
1) FLOWCHART OF TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY CUSTOMER, ENERGY, & DEMAND FORECASTING



2) SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS



3) REGULATORY AND RATE MAKING ANALYSIS



Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 2 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.

Type of data shown:
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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

B. NARRATIVE

The process used by Tampa Electric in this proceeding in developing the data for the projected test year was essentially the same as the company's normal budgeting process. The process consists of a body of defined methods, procedures and practices used in preparing periodic financial forecasts. All of Tampa Electric's financial forecasts are prepared in good faith, with appropriate care by qualified personnel. They are prepared using appropriate accounting principles, and the process provides for seeking out the best information that is reasonably available at the time. The forecasts use appropriate assumptions reflecting key factors and information that is consistent with company plans. Tampa Electric's process, which is subject to continuous review, is developed in a manner which permits revisions to improve its effectiveness in light of changed conditions. The process used to develop financial forecasts provides adequate documentation, includes regular comparison of forecasts with attained results, and includes adequate review and approval by responsible parties at the appropriate levels of authority.

Tampa Electric's budget process is diagramed on the flow chart titled "Flow Chart of Forecasting Process" on the preceding page of this schedule. The 2009 budget was prepared using an integrated process that combined the goals and objectives of the company with economic and financial conditions. Based on the company's obligation to serve and expectations of the requirements and challenges associated with that obligation, plans were developed for projects and activities. These plans for projects and activities were developed within each operating area, and then consolidated into company projections. Each operating area quantified its projects and activities into specific resource requirements in their respective budgets. The generation of the budget was an integrated process that resulted in a complete set of budgeted financial statements: Income Statement, Balance Sheet, and Statement of Cash Flows. The Income Statement was constructed using various sources to determine revenues and expenses. The Balance Sheet was budgeted by starting with beginning balances. Then accounts on the Balance Sheet were budgeted by either forecasting monthly balances for the remainder of the year or forecasting monthly activity in the account for the remainder of the year, depending on the type of account. Once the Balance Sheet and Income Statement were constructed, a resulting Statement of Cash Flows was generated. This then determined the capital structure needs of the company and final decisions were made regarding the required debt and equity transactions needed during the budget year.

The largest component of the 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet was net plant-in-service. In-service balances reflect the capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment investments over time as well as the construction cost contained in the near-term capital budget. The largest cost component of the 2009 budgeted Income Statement (aside from the fuel and interchange expense that is recovered through the fuel and purchased power and capacity clauses) is O&M expense. In addition to the O&M and capital expenditure budgets, other fundamental elements utilized in the development of the budgeted financial statements include the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, the revenue budget, the generation/ outage schedule, and the Fuel and Interchange budget. The Load Forecasting section of the Regulatory Affairs department produces the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, which reflects Customer growth projections as well as load and consumption projections. The revenue budget is derived by applying tariff rates to electricity sales contained in the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast by Customer rate class. Detailed revenue data by month is generated and provided for inclusion in the Income Statement.

Considering forecasted demand, Tampa Electric determines the required capital investment necessary to reliably serve the load as well as the O&M needed to provide the high quality of service our Customers have come to expect. The company also considers factors such as environmental and regulatory compliance, reserve requirements, and other items. Once the projects and activities required have been determined, the company estimates the costs associated with those projects and activities. The costs are determined by analyzing the resources to be utilized and the price of those resources. Different tools are used to determine the costs of the resources needed, depending on the type of resource. For example, labor dollars are projected using estimated numbers of employees and appropriate compensation amounts given conditions in the job market. Materials and equipment are projected taking into account market conditions and cost trends that are relevant to each specific item.

Each operating area within the company develops detailed resource budgets for O&M and capital, by month and by FERC account. Operating departments distinguish between O&M and capital based on the nature of the activity involved with consideration of the company's accounting policies and practices. Each operating department budgets according to its individual needs, weighing its options regarding how best to perform O&M and capital work in the most cost-effective manner. Each detailed operating department budget is then entered into the budget system.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 3 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.

Type of data shown:
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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

All of the previously discussed factors were combined to produce the total projected amount of O&M and capital expenditures for the company. The activities and projects that are necessary to provide safe and reliable service to Customers are planned by the departments that perform them and the costs are developed using consistent and supportable assumptions. These totals are examined for reasonableness and consistency by the officers of the company. The President of Tampa Electric is ultimately accountable for managing the budget once it has received Board of Director approval.

The 2009 budgeted Income Statement was prepared by the Accounting Department under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Controller. The Accounting Department assembles forecasted data prepared by numerous personnel who specialize in different areas of the company's operations. The same accounting principles, methods and practices which the company employs for historical data are applied to the forecasted data to arrive at the budgeted Income Statement. Approval of the Income Statement budget was then obtained after a thorough review by the senior management, including final review and approval by the President of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

The Income Statement is developed using all forecasted revenues and other types of income, largely base revenues and the revenues from the four cost recovery clauses. The Income Statement also contains projections for off-system sales and other operating revenues. Other operating revenues include rent revenues, miscellaneous revenues, such as by-product sales, wheeling revenues and point-to-point tariffs, and miscellaneous service revenues. To complete the Income Statement, all operating expenses are accumulated including items such as the O&M expense discussed later, depreciation expense and property taxes. Interest expense and interest income, as well as all below-the-line items are also considered. Finally, income taxes are calculated to determine final net income.

The 2009 budgeted Balance Sheet was prepared by the Accounting Department under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Controller. Certain data used in the process were provided by various other departments. Each line item was developed using the same accounting principles, methods and practices used in accounting and historical data. Approval of the Balance Sheet budget was then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval of Mr. Black, the President of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

The Balance Sheet is a continuous representation of account balances through time. Therefore, the development of any Balance Sheet starts with establishing the beginning balances. The 2009 Balance Sheet was derived from the forecasted 2008 Balance Sheet. The 2008 budgeted Balance Sheet was originally prepared as part of our annual budget process in late 2007, with an estimated 2007 year-end Balance Sheet. The company then updated the final budget in January 2008 with actual 2007 year-end balances, which became the beginning balances for 2008. The 2009 budget was completed in June of 2008. At that time the company reforecasted budgeted 2008 balances to reflect the most current information as a basis for beginning our 2009 Balance Sheet.

For certain accounts, the monthly balances were projected for the remainder of the year. For all other accounts, the change or activity in the account was forecasted and then applied to the previous balance in sequence each month to produce monthly balances. For instance, Plant, Property and Equipment balances were budgeted using the projected timing of expenditures included in the capital budget and projected timing of in-service dates for assets. Some balance sheet accounts, such as accrued interest and deferred clause balances, were driven by the activity reflected in the income statement. Because activity was applied in sequence, budgeted balance sheet data for each month of the year was prepared and used to compute the 13-month average Balance Sheet.

The budgeted cash flows were a function of the overall change in all items included in the budgeted balance sheet for the company. Cash needs dictated the extent of debt and equity necessary to operate the business, given the timing of cash inflows and outflows. Long term debt issuances and equity infusions were projected. Then short-term debt was forecasted to reflect the expected balance of cash needs for each month.

II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

Tampa Electric Company Forecasting Methodology

The Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast is the foundation from which the integrated resource plan is developed. Recognizing its importance, Tampa Electric employs the necessary methodologies for carrying out this function. The primary objective of this procedure is to blend proven statistical techniques with practical forecasting experience to provide a projection, which represents the highest probability of occurrence. Tampa Electric's retail customer, demand and energy forecasts are the result of six separate forecasting analyses:

1 Economic Analysis;
2 Customer Analysis;
3 Energy Analysis;
4 Peak Demand Analysis;
5 Phosphate Analysis; and
6 Conservation Programs Analysis

MetrixND, an advanced statistics program for analysis and forecasting, was used to develop the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecasts. This software allows a platform for the development of more dynamic and fully integrated models.

The MetrixND models are the company's most sophisticated and primary load forecasting models. The phosphate demand and energy is forecasted separately and then combined in the final forecast. Likewise, the effect of Tampa Electric's conservation, load management, and cogeneration programs is incorporated into the process by subtracting the expected reduction in demand and energy from the forecast.

1 Economic Analysis

The economic assumptions used in the forecast models are derived from forecasts from Economy.com and the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR).

2 Customer Multiregression Model

The customer multiregression forecasting model is an eight-equation model. The equations forecast the number of customers by eight major categories. The primary economic drivers in the customer forecast models are state population estimates, service area households and Hillsborough County employment growth.

1 Residential Customer Model: Customer projections are a function of Florida's population. Since a strong correlation exists between historical changes in service area customers and historical changes in Florida's population, Florida population estimates were used to forecast the future growth patterns in residential customers.

2 Commercial Customer Model: Total commercial customers include commercial customers plus temporary service customers (temporary poles on construction sites); therefore, two models are used to forecast total commercial customers:

a. The Commercial Customer Model is a function of residential customers. An increase in the number of households provides the need for additional services, restaurants, and retail establishments. The amount of residential activity also plays a part in the attractiveness of the Tampa Bay area as a place to relocate or start a new business.

b. Projections of employment in the construction sector are a good indicator of expected increases and decreases in local construction activity. Therefore, the Temporary Service model projects the number of customers as a function of construction employment.

3 Industrial Customer Model (Non-Phosphate): Non-phosphate industrial customers include three rate classes that have been modeled individually: General Service, General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand.

a. The General Service Customer Model is a function of Hillsborough County commercial employment.

b. The General Service Demand Customer Model is a function of Hillsborough County commercial and industrial employment. Since the structure of our local industrial sector has been shifting from an energy-intense manufacturing sector to a non-energy intense manufacturing sector, the type of customers in this sector have qualities of both large scaled commercial customers and smaller scaled industrial customers.

c. The General Service Large Demand Customer Model is based on Hillsborough County industrial employment.

4 Public Authority Customer Model: Customer projections are a function of Florida's population. The need for public services will depend on the number of people in the region; therefore, consistent with the residential customer model, Florida's population projections are used to determine future growth in the public authorities sector.

5 Street & Highway Lighting Customer Model: As the number of commercial customers increases so does the need for infrastructure expansion, such as street and highway lighting. Therefore, the commercial customer forecast is the basis for the Street & Highway Lighting customer model.

3 Energy Multiregression Model

There are a total of eight energy models. All of these models represent average usage per customer (kWh/customer), except for the temporary services model which represents total kWh sales. The average usage models interact with the customer models to arrive at total sales for each class.

The energy models are based on an approach known as Statistically Adjusted Engineering (SAE). SAE entails specifying end-use variables, such as heating, cooling and base use appliance/equipment, and incorporating these variables into regression models. This approach allows the models to capture long-term structural changes that end-use models are known for, while also performing well in the short-term time frame, as do econometric regression models.

1 **Residential Energy Model:** The residential forecast model is made up of three major components: (1) The end-use equipment index variables, which capture the long-term net effect of equipment saturation and equipment efficiency improvements; (2) The second component serves to capture changes in the economy such as household income,

household size, and the price of electricity; and, (3) The third component is made up of heating and cooling degree-day weather variables, which serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year.

2 **Commercial Energy Models:** Total Commercial energy sales include commercial sales plus temporary service sales (temporary poles on construction sites); therefore, two models are used to forecast total commercial energy sales.

a. Commercial Energy Model: The model framework for the commercial sector is the same as the residential model; it also has three major components and utilizes the SAE model framework. The differences lie in the type of end-use equipment and in the economic variables used. The end-use equipment variables are based on commercial appliance/equipment saturation and efficiency assumptions. The economic drivers in the commercial model are commercial productivity measured in terms of dollar output and the price of electricity for the commercial sector. The third component, weather variables, is the same as in the residential model.

b. Temporary Service Energy Model: The model is a subset of the total commercial sector and is a rather small percentage of the total commercial sector. Although small in nature, it is still a component that needs to be included. A simple regression model is used with the primary drivers being the Temporary Service customers and heating and cooling degree-days.

3 **Industrial Energy Model (Non-Phosphate):** Non-phosphate industrial energy includes three rate classes that have been modeled individually: General Service, General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand.

a. The General Service Energy Model has two major components. Utilizing the SAE model framework, the first component, economic index variables, includes estimates for commercial output and the price of electricity in the industrial sector. The second component is a heating and cooling degree-day variable.

b. The General Service Demand Energy Model has two major components. The first component, economic index variables, includes estimates for industrial output and the price of electricity in the industrial sector. The second component includes a cooling degree-day variable. Unlike the previous models discussed, heating load does not impact this sector.

c. The General Service Large Demand Customer Model is based on the industrial production manufacturing index variable and the price of electricity in the industrial sector.

4 **Public Authority Sector Model:** Within this model, the equipment index is based on the same commercial equipment saturation and efficiency assumptions used in the commercial model. The economic component is based on government sector productivity and the price of electricity in this sector. Weather variables are consistent with the residential and commercial models.

5 **Street & Highway Lighting Sector Model:** The street and highway lighting sector is not impacted by weather; therefore, it is a rather simple model and the SAE modeling approach does not apply. The model is a linear regression model where street & highway lighting energy consumption is a function of the number of billing days in the cycle, and the number of daylight hours in a day for each month.

The eight energy models described above plus an exogenous interruptible and phosphate forecast are added together to arrive at the total retail energy sales forecast.

4 Demand Multiregression Models

After the total retail energy sales forecast is complete, it is integrated into the peak demand model as an independent variable along with weather variables. The energy variable represents the long-term economic and appliance trend impacts. To stabilize the peak demand data series and improve model accuracy, the volatility of the phosphate load is removed. To further stabilize the data, the peak demand models project on a per customer basis.

The weather variables provide the monthly seasonality to the peaks. The weather variables used are heating and cooling degree-days for both the temperature at the time of the peak and the 24-hour average on the day of the peak. By incorporating both temperatures, the model is accounting for the fact that cold/heat buildup contributes to determining the peak day.

The non-phosphate per customer kW forecast is multiplied by the final customer forecast. This result is then aggregated with a phosphate coincident peak forecast to arrive at the final projected peak demand.

5 Phosphate Demand and Energy Analysis

Because Tampa Electric's phosphate customers are relatively few in number, the company's Commercial/Industrial Customer Service Department has obtained detailed knowledge of industry developments including:

1 knowledge of expansion and close-out plans;
2 familiarity with historical and projected trends;
3 personal contact with industry personnel;
4 governmental legislation;
5 familiarity with worldwide demand for phosphate products.

This department's familiarity with industry dynamics and their close working relationship with phosphate company representatives were used to form the basis for a survey of the phosphate customers to determine their future energy and demand requirements. This survey is the foundation upon which the phosphate forecast is based. Further inputs are provided by individual customer trend analysis and discussions with industry experts.

6 Demand Side Management and Cogeneration Programs

The effects of Tampa Electric's Conservation, Load Management and Cogeneration programs is incorporated into the forecasting process by subtracting the expected incremental reduction in demand and energy from the forecasts.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.

Type of data shown:
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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

III. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The company construction requirements are determined by utilizing the system requirements as determined by the Resource Planning, Energy Supply Operations, Project Management, Engineering & Construction and System Planning departments in conjunction with economic considerations developed by the Resource Planning and Business Planning Departments. The individual components of the construction requirements are further broken down and evaluated on a number of factors prior to the start of the budget cycle.

1 Resource Planning reviews the need for additional generating capacity as determined by the generation expansion plan which is reviewed and updated annually. The need for additional capacity is determined by the updated Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, the effect of conservation and load management programs, availability of generation from other sources at competitive rates and the need to reliably serve Customer energy requirements in the most economical way possible. The costs to be budgeted to meet these requirements are initially developed by Resource Planning and Energy Supply Engineering and Construction utilizing standard industry cost data which is further refined by detailed architect/engineer estimates.

2 System Planning annually develops the five-year T&D Construction Plan. This plan utilizes the Customer growth forecast developed by Regulatory Affairs, government agency requirements and the knowledge and information about large Customer plans gained from contacts with these Customers. Energy Delivery Project Management with the help of the respective engineering groups then develops cost and scheduling information for budget purposes.

3 The need to maintain the production facilities at their current or improved levels of generating capacity and availability through prudent equipment or component replacement or improvement is reviewed prior to budget development as well as throughout the year. In addition, a ten-year Major Outage Matrix (MOM) is maintained in the Resource Planning Department to forecast major construction projects related to the existing equipment. The MOM defines what projects will be performed in a given period. Once projects are identified, Energy Supply Operations and Engineering & Construction develop detailed cost estimates and schedules for budget purposes.

Once the costs are defined, each major construction project has a Program Scope Approval (PSA) document developed, reviewed and approved by various levels of management. The PSA defines project scopes, costs and economic justification. The entire construction budget is then summarized and presented, along with the PSA's, to the President and other officers for review and approval prior to submission to the Board of Directors for final approval.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

IV. ANNUAL OPERATIONS FORECASTS

A. PROMOD IV - PRODUCTION COSTING MODEL

The PROMOD IV System, a computer software package that simulates the operations and financial commitments undertaken by utilities for generating electric power to satisfy short and long-term Customer requirements, is the company's comprehensive production costing model for projecting future fuel costs. PROMOD IV differs from conventional production costing program in its treatment of generating unit forced outages. It is these forced outages that impact operating cost estimates, and projected utilization of high-cost peaking and intermediate equipment which directly affect fuel budget forecasts. Since these outages are random and unpredictable, PROMOD IV employs a special mathematical technique (convolution) to consider their resultant impact on fuel requirements and operating costs.

Forced outages are treated within the program by a comprehensive probabilistic model. Each generating unit is represented by capacity states to give explicit consideration to partial loss of unit capability and outages of varying duration. All possible capacity states of each unit are considered, in combination with all possible capacity states of all other units, in order to obtain the most reasonable forecast of fuel consumption, operation costs, and plant capacity factors.

For fuel budget application and system planning studies, PROMOD IV produces more reliable results than conventional hourly production costing programs because of its explicit treatment of forced outages. PROMOD IV also provides a measure of system reliability, since expected unserved energy requirements are a standard calculation. The basic data requirements include generating unit operations data, fuel price, quantity and availability; demand and energy, and system operating characteristics.

The basic outputs are system production costs, fuel quantities consumed, generation by unit, and BTU requirements.

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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

B. FUEL AND NET INTERCHANGE BUDGET

The fuel consumption forecast is prepared using data (describe in MFR-8) from sources both within and outside the company. These data are used in a series of mathematical calculations that simulate actual system operations. These calculations are currently performed using PROMOD IV, the same program used by Tampa Electric in projecting fuel costs for the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause. See also description in Section IV. A. of this MFR. The preparation of the fuel budget involves five departments: Plant Stations, Wholesale Marketing and Fuels, Regulatory Accounting, Resource Planning, and Regulatory Affairs. The final fuel consumption quantities, including net interchange sales, are developed and provided to both the Fuels and Regulatory Accounting Departments by Resource Planning. Based upon those forecasted consumption quantities and the fuel pricing and fuel inventory levels, the Wholesale Marketing and Fuels Department estimates the purchase quantities of the various fuels required, fuel purchase prices, transportation costs, and the timing of the flow of various fuel through the company's inventory system to the power plants. The Fuels Department provides this information to the Regulatory Accounting and Resource Planning Departments.

The Regulatory Accounting Department reviews this information and establishes the forecasted fuel charge-out prices using appropriate accounting principles. Using the information provided by the Regulatory Accounting Department, Resource Planning develops an interchange forecast which is provided to Regulatory Affairs along with the system generation (MWH) and energy (BTU) requirements for use in the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause. The average price of the existing inventory of fuel, adjusted for the receipts of that particular fuel, is the per-unit cost which is applied to the expected fuel burn to determine the expected fuel expense for that fuel for the month being considered. This process is carried out for each type of fuel for each month during the forecast period and then totaled to determine fuel recoverable expense for each month of the forecast period. The Regulatory Accounting Department then prepares the final fuel and interchange budget as it is formulated and used within Tampa Electric.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

C. REVENUE BUDGET

The electric revenue billed to Customers is calculated by the Regulatory Affairs Department, using the following data sources:

1 Customer, Demand, and Energy Forecast

2 Fuel and Interchange Budget

3 Recoverable Environmental Cost Recovery Clause expenses (budgeted by various budgeting locations within the company)

4 Recoverable Conservation Cost Recovery Clause expenses (budgeted by various budgeting locations within the company)

The process begins with the conversion of monthly Customers and MWH sales from Customer classes to rate schedules. Monthly billing KW are then derived by using historical load factors. A complete description of this process is contained in MFR Schedule E-15. Base revenues are calculated using the current approved rates found in each schedules tariff. Fuel revenues are calculated using total Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery factors, which are based on expenses included in the fuel and interchange budget. Fuel factors are computed using the recoverable portion of the total fuel and net power transaction expenses contained in the budget, plus true-up, GPIF, and interest amounts.

Capacity revenues are calculated using Capacity Cost Recovery factors which are based on expenses included in the fuel and interchange power budget. Capacity factors are computed using only the recoverable portion of capacity expenses plus true-up and interest amounts.

Environmental and conservation revenues are calculated using factors, which are based on budgeted recoverable expenses included in the company's expense budget, plus the prior year's true-up, and interest.

Optional provision revenue are computed based up the projected quantity of MWH that will be purchased on behalf of interruptible Customers during generation system deficiencies. The cost of power purchased, plus an administrative charge, equals the total optional provision revenue.

Florida Gross Receipts Tax Adjustment revenues are computed using the appropriate factor for the forecast year.

Franchise revenue is computed by applying a percentage, based on 2007 data, to the total of all the above-mentioned forecast revenues.

Deferred fuel and capacity revenue is accounted for by the Regulatory Accounting Department in accordance with the Commission prescribed practices of the Fuel and Purchased Power and Capacity Cost Recovery Clauses.
Deferred environmental and conservation revenue is accounted for by the Regulatory Accounting Department in accordance with Commission prescribed practices of the Environmental and Conservation Cost Recovery Clauses.

The unbilled component revenues are computed by deducting MWHs relating to projected line losses, company use and large Customers billed on the last day of the month from net energy for load (NEL), and deducting an estimate of the current month's billings to determine unbilled MWHs. These MWHs are then priced on the most recent month's average base rates. The change in unbilled revenues outstanding in the period, compared to the previous period, indicates the amount of revenue recorded.

Other operating revenues are gathered by the Financial Reporting Department from various areas of the company, based on current agreements and historical practices.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

D. OTHER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (EXCLUSIVE OF FUEL AND PURCHASED POWER)

Tampa Electric determines the O&M needed to provide the high quality of service customers have come to expect. The company considers factors such as environmental and regulatory compliance, reserve requirements and other items. Once the required projects and activities have been determined, the company estimates the costs associated with those projects and activities. The costs are determined by analyzing the resources to be utilized and the price of those resources.

Different tools are used to determine the costs of the resources needed, depending on the type of resource. Materials and equipment are projected taking into account market conditions and cost trends that are relevant to each specific item.

Each operating department within the company develops detailed resource budgets for O&M by month and by FERC account. Operating departments distinguish O&M based on the nature of the activity involved with consideration of the company's accounting policies and practices. Each operating department budgets according to its individual needs, weighing its options regarding how to perform O&M work in the most efficient manner.

Each detailed operating department budget is then entered into the budget system.

All of the previously discussed factors are combined to produce a total projected amount of O&M for the company. The activities and projects that are necessary to provide safe and reliable service to customers are planned by the departments that perform them and the costs are developed using consistent assumptions. The officers of the company examine these totals for reasonableness and consistency. The president of Tampa Electric is ultimately accountable for managing the budget once it has received Board of Director Approval.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. BUDGETED INCOME STATEMENT

The budgeted income statement is prepared by the Financial Reporting Department relying on data from other company personnel for certain figures in the Income Statement. The same accounting principles, methods and practices which are employed for historical data are applied to the data collected from others to arrive at the budgeted Income Statement. The Assistant Controller reviews the assumptions and methods used to complete the preparation of the budgeted Income Statement.

1 Revenues
See Revenue Budget section of this Schedule.

2 Fuel and Net Interchange Costs
See Fuel and Net Interchange Budget section of this Schedule.

3 Other Operation and Maintenance
See Other Operations and Maintenance Expenses section of this Schedule.

4 Deprecation and Amortization Expense
Depreciation and amortization expense are computed by applying the rates from the company's last depreciation study approved, in Docket No. 070284-EI by Commission Order No. PSC-07-0657-PCO-EI to the average monthly plant-in-service balances on an account/subaccount level in the same manner that actual depreciation and amortization expense is computed.

5 Income Tax
Current Federal and State income tax expense is computed based on budgeted income before taxes, adjusted for any estimated permanent and timing differences defined under IRS Treasury Regulations, times the current statutory rates. The income tax provision has been determined using comprehensive interperiod income tax allocation where each dollar of revenue and each dollar of expense have inherent tax consequences. Deferred taxes are provided for all budgeted timing differences in the forecast period. Investments tax credits deferred from prior years are amortized ratably based on book lives.

6 Taxes Other Than Income Taxes
Taxes other than income taxes are analyzed and forecasted by applying the tax and fee rates to the applicable basis. These taxes & fees are property taxes, franchise fees, state gross receipts tax, regulatory assessment fee, federal excise taxes, state sales and use tax, city & county business license taxes and payroll (FICA and federal & state unemployment) taxes. The total estimate of these taxes and fees are reduced by payroll taxes capitalized and property taxes which apply to non-utility property and are reflected below the line.

7 Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) is estimated by applying the last FPSC approved AFUDC rate to the average monthly balances of eligible Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) reduced by the Construction Work In Progress amount included in rate base approved by the Commission in the last rate proceeding Docket No. 920324-EI, Order No. PSC-93-0664-FOF-EI. The split between "Borrowed Funds" and "Other Funds" is based on the ratio of debt and other sources of funds used in arriving at the overall AFUDC rate.

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 14 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

8 Interest Expense

Interest expense on long-term debt is estimated by the Financial Reporting Department based on embedded cost rates for long-term debt outstanding at each month-end. Interest expense on short-term debt is estimated based on the average balance outstanding each month of the budgeted period. The average balance each month is the result of the company's cash requirements net of internally generated funds plus long-term financing. The cost rate is supplied by the Treasury Department as part of the budget year financing plan.

9 Summary

At the conclusion of the Income Statement budget process, certain analytical techniques are performed to provide assurance of the reasonableness of the results. Approval of the Income Statement is then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval by the president and the Board of Directors. Monthly budget-versus-actual analyses are performed, and these monthly variances are part of the internal control system that facilitates the company's compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley.

B. BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet budget process begins with estimated prior year-end balances and then treats each known change in significant Balance Sheet accounts as though it were being actually booked in sequence. As a result of this procedure thirteen-month Balance Sheets are developed. The development of significant Balance Sheet line items is performed by the Financial Reporting Department using the following methodology:

1 Utility Plant

The projected balance for plant-in-service is derived by taking the forecasted ending balances as of the prior year-end, adding plant additions expected to be placed in-service and subtracting expected plant retirements. The amount shown for plant held for future use is derived by adding expected purchases to the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year. The projected balance for Construction Work in Progress is calculated by adding monthly construction expenditures to the forecasted prior year-end balance and subtracting plant additions expected to be placed in-service. The projected balance for accumulated depreciation and amortization is derived by adding monthly depreciation expense computed based on monthly depreciable plant-in-service balances to the balance at the forecasted prior year-end, and subtracting the cost of expected plant retirements net of salvage values.

2 Customer Accounts Receivable

Customer accounts receivable are calculated for each month based on the average of the last three years' average ratios, of monthly revenues billed compared to accounts receivable balances. This ratio is then applied to monthly Customer revenues.

3 Unbilled Revenue Receivable

The projection is based on a calculation of budgeted unbilled MWHs multiplied by a budgeted revenue rate. The budgeted unbilled MWHs are determined by taking the budgeted Retail Net Energy for Load (NEL) MWHs and subtracting estimated line loss, company usage, and usage of interruptible customers to calculate the total MWHs to be billed. These MWHs are then divided into an estimated unbilled and billed MWH classification based on the timing of meter reads. The budgeted revenue rate is calculated by taking budgeted base revenues (excluding interruptible customers) divided by budgeted billed MWHs (excluding interruptible customers). The unbilled MWHs are then multiplied by the average rate per MWH.

SCHEDULE F-5	FORECASTING MODELS	Page 16 of 16
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, provide a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Provide a flow chart which shows the position of each model in the forecasting process.	Type of data shown: XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009 Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008 Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007 Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister
COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY		
DOCKET No. 080317-EI		

4 Fuel Stock and Materials and Supplies

The budgeted balance for fuel stock is based on balances on hand at the forecasted prior year-end at each generation plant and increasing such amounts for the projected cost of required monthly deliveries of fuel stock and reducing such amounts for the projected cost of fuel burned by each generation plant each month based on the Generation Expansion Plan and Fuel Budget. Fuel prices and quantities delivered are provide by the Fuels Department and quantities burned are provide by the Resource Planning Department. The balance for materials and supply inventories is based on estimates furnished to the Financial Reporting Department by the Materials Management Department of the level of supplies required by the Transmission, Distribution and Production Departments adjusted for unit cost increases for items procured at the composite inflation rate used in the budget.

5 Capitalization

Budgeted capitalization balances and structure are made based on the budgeted year financing plan developed by the Treasury Department and approved by the Chief Financial Officer. The budgeted balance for unappropriated retained earnings is calculated by adding to the balance at the prior year-end monthly net income from the budgeted Income Statement and deducting expected dividend accruals based on the budget year financing plan previously referred to.

6 Notes and Accounts Payable

The budgeted balances for Notes Payable are based on borrowing requirements determined by monthly cash requirements net of funds generated plus long-term financing.

The balances for Accounts Payable are estimated by adjusting the forecasted prior year-end balance for expected changes of items impacting these accounts.

7 Customer Deposits

The budgeted balances for Customer deposits are calculated by applying growth factors based on actual monthly deposits for the previous year. An average percentage of the deposit balance is determined and the average percentage is applied to each month's balance for the budgeted year.

8 Accrued Taxes

The balance for federal and state income taxes is determined by adding to the forecasted prior year-end balance the monthly budgeted expense developed per the Income Statement, net of payments based on statutory requirements.

9 Accrued Interest

The budgeted balance for accrued interest is derived by adding monthly interest expense projections to the balance at the end of the prior year. Such amounts are then reduced by projected monthly payments of interest accruals based on required interest payment dates on each series of long-term debt. Payments on short-term interest are assumed to be made in the month following the expense accrual.

10 Deferred Fuel Revenue

The budgeted balance for deferred fuel revenue is calculated by comparing budgeted monthly fuel revenues with budgeted monthly recoverable fuel and interchange costs and deferring the net excess amounts billed in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.

11 Deferred Income Taxes

The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for Income Statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of differences in the recognition of items of income and expense for book versus tax purposes.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 16 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 1 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

Type of data shown:
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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/ G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

INDEX TO ASSUMPTIONS

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 17 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

I. OVERVIEW

MFR Schedule F-8 follows the same general format as MFR Schedule F-5, which provides a brief description of each method or model used in the forecasting process. Schedule F-8 provides the assumptions which were used in the forecasting process described in Schedule F-5.

II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

For the projected test year, 2009, the following assumptions were used in developing Tampa Electric Company's sales forecast. For a detailed description and source of each model variable, refer to Schedule F-7. The customer models interact with the average usage models to arrive at total sales for each class.

	2009 Data		
Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Customer Models	2009	Annual Change (%)	Level Change
1) Florida Population (Thousands)	19,168.977	1.3%	238.183
2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment (Thousands)	42.592	-2.7%	(1.180)
3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment (Thousands)	545.933	0.9%	4.636
4) Hillsborough County Manufacturing Employment (Thousands)	30.982	0.01%	0.002
Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Average Use Models			
5) Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	488	0.0%	-
6) Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	3,655	0.0%	-
7) Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles	365	0.4%	2
8) Daylight Hours	4,437	-0.2%	(11)
9) Real Commercial Price of Electricity Index	1.1695	-0.7%	(0.0082)
10) Real Industrial Price of Electricity Index	1.3010	-1.0%	(0.0129)
11) Real Residential Price of Electricity Index	1.0544	0.2%	0.0020
12) Real Sales to Public Authorities Price of Electricity Index	1.1782	-0.9%	(0.0110)
13) Real Hillsborough County Household Income (Deflated by GDP-Implicit Price Deflator, Dollars per Household)	$77,335	-0.4%	-$289
14) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household	2.53	-0.5%	(0.01)
15) Residential Cooling Appliance Trend Index	451	-0.7%	(3)
16) Residential Heating Appliance Trend Index	120	-0.1%	(0)
17) Residential Other Appliance Trend Index	8,832	0.8%	70
18) Commercial Cooling Appliance Trend Index	0.0870	0.6%	0.0005
19) Commercial Heating Appliance Trend Index	0.0849	-0.1%	(0.0001)
20) Commercial Other Appliance Trend	0.9506	0.9%	0.0089
21) Hillsborough County Commercial Output Per Employee	$82,239	2.3%	$1,870
22) Hillsborough County Construction Output	$2,818,845	0.3%	$8,327
23) Hillsborough County Industrial Output Per Employee	$90,892	3.7%	$3,213
24) Hillsborough County Industrial Output	$2,815,881	3.7%	$99,863
25) Industrial Production Index: Manufacturing	119.99	2.0%	2.39
26) Hillsborough County Governmental Output Per Employee	$61,050	0.4%	$0.233

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 18 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS |

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

II. **CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST (continued)**

	2009 Data		
Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Peak Demand Models	2009	Annual Change (%)	Level Change
27) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 65 degrees less 24-hour temperature on the peak day)	76.0	0.0%	-
28) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on 24-hour temperature on the peak day less 65 degrees)	119.0	0.0%	-
29) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 50 degrees less temperature at the peak hour)	47.0	0.0%	-
30) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on temperature at the peak hour less 80 degrees)	61.0	0.0%	-
31) Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend (MWH/customer), 12-month moving average	2.51	1.2%	0.03
Assumptions for Escalation Rates			
32) Non-Production Escalation Rate: Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items	2.1%		
33) Production Escalation Rate: Blend of 2 Handy Whitman Indices, South Atlantic Region	3.6%		

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 19 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 4 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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III. SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

1. PRODUCTION PLANT EXPANSION

Production plant expansion is required to meet the needs of Tampa Electric's growing customer base cost-effectively while maintaining system reliability and environmental requirements. The major projects associated with the plan are listed below:

Major Projects

2009 Generation Expansion Aero-Derivative CT's

Tampa Electric is in the process of adding five aero-derivative combustion turbines to its generating fleet. The aero-derivatives will be Pratt & Whitney FT8 Swiftpac engines, which are derived from the JT8D Turbo fan aero engine used on the Boeing 727, the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 and the MD-80. The Swiftpac engines are 57MW each; three will provide quick start capability (cold start to full power in under ten minutes) and two will be configured for black start (the ability to start independent of an energized interconnection to the grid) with high availability. Two of the Swiftpac engines will be installed in May of 2009 at the Bayside Power Station and the remaining three units will be installed in September of 2009, one at the Big Bend Power Station and two more at the Bayside Power Station.

General Generation Plant Facilities

General Plant Facilities plans reflect the need to support company activities that serve growing customer requirements. The plan includes necessary major improvements and replacements at the Big Bend Power stations to ensure the production of reliable and cost effective energy that meets environmental requirements. Big Bend station has a 132 day outage on Big Bend unit 2 to install an Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology for NOx control in accordance with the consent final judgment and consent decree. A rewind of the unit 2 generator and replacement of various boiler components. Big Bend unit 4 will have a 56 day outage to replace the condenser tube bundle, the deaerator and various boiler components. The outage will also add a condenser ball cleaning system and remove a high pressure turbine restriction currently limiting the unit by 25 MW.

The plan includes the addition of rail delivery and unloading facilities at the Big Bend Power station for the delivery of coal. The rail delivery facilities would provide bimodal fuel transportation to the plant. The facilities would support unit trains in excess of 100 cars and could supply up to 50% of the station's fuel requirements. The rail facilities are expected to be completed in November 2009.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 20 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION

The Energy Delivery (ED) expansion plan reflects the need to serve growing customer requirements while maintaining system integrity and reliability. Information for these expansion plans were developed by the Energy Delivery System Planning, Operations, Distribution, Transmission and Substation Engineering Departments. The following major projects are included in the plan:

2009 Projects

Energy Management System (EMS) Upgrade

Upgrade to the Energy Management Systems that manage and control real-time transmission and distribution functions and the control rooms at the Energy Control Center. It includes the addition of a fully redundant and NERC compliant disaster recovery facility plus other NERC cyber security requirements, the hardware and software used for automated generation control, supervisory control and data acquisition, and advanced applications used to operate TEC's transmission network.

Transmission Line Construction

There are three 230 kV line construction projects underway in 2009: Pebbledale to Willow Oak, Willow Oak to Davis and Lake Agnes to Gifford. These projects include the construction of approximately 50 miles of 230 kV line.

Pebbledale to Willow Oak

The Pebbledale to Willow Oak project includes the construction of approximately 10 miles of 230 kV circuit from Pebbledale Substation to the Willow Oak site located on the south side of SR 60 near the intersection of SR 60 and Coronet Road. At the Willow Oak Substation site, construction includes a 230 kV ring bus, a 69 kV ring bus and the installation of a 224 MVA, 230/69 kV transformer. The 69 kV circuit 66603 will be looped into Willow Oak along with a new circuit 66428 to Plant City via Coronet tap. The in service date for this project is December 2009.

Willow Oak to Davis

In 2007, the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) approved a Petition of Need for the Willow Oak to Davis 230 kV line. This line is being constructed in two phases: Davis to Wheeler Road 230 kV circuit including the Wheeler 230/69 kV transformer , Davis Substation and Willow Oak to Wheeler Road 230 kV circuit. This project is being permitted under the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). The two projects individually and in combination enhance system reliability, increase power transfer capability, and meet the local load requirements by serving existing and future distribution substations east of I-75 and north of S.R. 60 in Hillsborough County while minimizing cost to customers.

The first phase of this project, Davis to Wheeler Road, consists of constructing the new Davis 230 kV Substation adjacent to the existing River Substation and 12 miles of a single circuit 230 kV line to a new 230/69 kV substation at the existing Wheeler Road 69 kV Substation site. A 336 MVA, 230/69 kV transformer will be installed at the existing Wheeler Road Substation. In addition, a 230 kV circuit will be built from the new Davis Road Substation to the existing River Substation. The in service date for this project is June 2010. In 2008 the route study/analysis, TLSA application, and route certification of the Davis to Wheeler Road project is underway.

The second phase of this project consists of constructing approximately 17 miles of a single circuit 230 kV line from the Wheeler Road Substation to the Willow Oak Substation in Polk County. This will complete a 230 kV circuit from Pebbledale to Davis Substations when it goes into service

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/ G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION (continued)

Lake Agnes to Gifford

The Lake Agnes to Gifford, which is a joint transmission line with Florida Power Corporation d.b.a Progress Energy Florida, is being permitted under the TLSA also. This project includes installing 3000 Amp equipment at Lake Agnes Substation, relocating existing circuit 230612 to a new terminal position, upgrading some existing equipment to 3000 Amps, and installing new circuit 230630 before the in service date of summer 2011. In addition, TEC will build approximately 11 miles of new transmission line from Lake Agnes Substation to the TEC/PEF service area boundary.

Progress Energy Florida (PEF) will install new 3000 Amp equipment at their planned Gifford Substation and build approximately 17.0 miles of new transmission line from Gifford Substation to the TEC/PEF service area boundary. In 2008, work to complete Lake Agnes-Gifford TLSA corridor certification is underway, including costs for System Planning, Project Management, Community Affairs, public outreach, the route study, preparation and filing of the TLSA, and consultant fees.

Substation and Switching Station Projects:

Two new 230/69 kV substations and two new 69 kV switching stations are being constructed. Three existing substations are being upgraded and a 69 kV capacitor bank is being installed in an existing substation. These projects include a total of approximately 18 miles of transmission or distribution construction or rebuild.

Gannon 230/69kV Substation:
At Gannon 230kV Substation, install one 230kV circuit breaker, one supervisory controlled switch and 5 miles of 69 kV circuit. Demolish and rebuild Gannon 69kV Substation as an 8 breaker ring bus and install a new 230/69kV, 336MVA autotransformer.

Willow Oak 230/69kV Substation:
At the Willow Oak Substation site, construction includes a 230 kV ring bus, a 69 kV ring bus and the installation of a 224 MVA, 230/69 kV transformer.

Whitehurst 69kV Switching Station:
Construct a 3 breaker, 69kV ring bus switching station to accommodate 3 transmission circuits and a future single transformer distribution station.

Wilderness 69kV Switching Station:
Construct a 6 breaker, 69kV ring bus switching station to accommodate 3 existing transmission circuits; a new circuit to Mansfield Substation and two 69/13kv transformers.

Gulf City Transformer Upgrade to 37 MVA and 1-13kV Circuit
Replace the existing 12.5 MVA transformer with a 28 MVA transformer and construct a 3rd 13kV circuit at Gulf City Substation.

Boy scout 2nd TX & 2-13kV Circuits –
Install a 2nd 37 MVA 138/13kV TX on the East side of Boy scout Substation. Construct one new Boy scout 13 kV Circuit.

Meadow Park 2nd TX & 2-13kV Circuits –
Install a 2nd 28 MVA 69/13kV TX on the West side of Meadow Park Substation. Construct two new Meadow Park 13kV circuits.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION (continued)

Saint Cloud 69kV Cap Bank:
Install a 36.0 MVAR cap bank and 69kV circuit switcher at Saint Cloud Substation. The capacitor bank rack will accommodate expansion to 57.6 MVAR.

Miller Mac 1-13kV Circuit
Construct a 4th 13 kV circuit at Miller Mac Substation.

Trout Creek 4th 13kV Circuit
Construct a 4th 13kV circuit at Trout Creek Substation.

Harbour Island 4th 13-kV Circuit
Construct a 4th 13kV circuit at Harbour Island Substation.

Cross Creek 2nd 13kV Circuit
Construct a 2nd 13-kV circuit at Cross Creek Substation.

Cypress 13447Y / 13452Y L/T - extend 13447Y to Courtney Campbell
Extend Cypress 13447Y North along Memorial Highway to Courtney Campbell Causeway.

2009 Road Projects

Van Dyke Road – (Whirley Rd. to Tobacco Rd.) Relocate approximately 2 miles of transmission and distribution.

Lutz Lake Fern Phase 3 – (Blvd. of Roses to Dale Mabry) Relocate approximately 3 miles of distribution.

SR 574 MLK – (Highview to Parsons) Relocate approximately 1 mile of distribution.
Bell Shoals – (Bloomingdale to Boyette) Relocate approximately 2 miles of transmission and distribution circuits.

Pauls Drive – (Brandon Blvd. to Brandon Pkwy) Convert approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution feeder to underground.

I-4 & Crosstown Connector Project – Relocate approximately 1 mile of multiple overhead transmission and distribution lines.

22nd St. – (Club to Fletcher) Convert approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution to underground.
Cargo Road - Install 1 mile of underground distribution duct system for new road.

Jobs Likely to extend from 2008 to 2009

Bruce B. Downs – (Phase 1) Project is approximately 3.5 miles. Relocate multiple transmission and distribution feeder facilities.

Race Track Road – (Hillsborough to Douglas) Relocate approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution.
CR 655 Berkley Road - Relocate approximately 4 miles of overhead distribution and transmission facilities.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION (continued)

Lutz Lake Phase 2 - Relocate .3 miles of overhead distribution.

3. GENERAL PLANT FACILITY PLANS

General Plant Facilities plans reflect the need to support company activities that serve growing Customer requirements. There are no major projects in this category. Activities related to General Plant are those replacements and upgrades required to take advantage of improved technologies and equipment that is available.

4. AFUDC RATE

The AFUDC rate used is the rate that was approved by FPSC. The rate is in this schedule in Section V. 2. b.

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 24 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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IV. SYSTEM OPERATIONS

1. NET SYSTEM CAPACITY

Units		Summer MW	Winter MW	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
Bayside	1	700	791	The unit capabilities for Tampa Electric are developed by the Operations Planning department in
	2	928	1046	conjunction with each operating station. All ratings are maximum net dependable capability. Summer
	3	57	62	ratings are effective April 1 to November 30. Winter ratings are effective from December 1 to March 31.
	4	57	62	
	5	57	62	Bayside 5 & 6 are new CTs with a commercial in-service date of 5/09
	6	57	62	Bayside 3, 4 and Big Bend CT4 are new CTs with a commercial in-service date of 10/09
	Total	**1856**	**2085**	
Big Bend	1	383	393	Big Bend CT1 will be retired in 5/09
	2	378	388	Big Bend CT2 will be retired in 10/08
	3	383	393	Big Bend CT3 will be retired in 10/08
	4	435	445	
	CT1	10	11	
	CT2	0	0	
	CT3	0	0	
	CT4	57	62	
	Total	**1646**	**1692**	
Partnership	1	3	3	
	2	3	3	
	Total	**6**	**6**	
Phillips	1	17	18	
	2	17	18	
	Total	**34**	**36**	
Polk	1	235	240	
	2	159	184	
	3	164	184	
	4	149	184	
	5	149	184	
	Total	**856**	**976**	
Grand Total		**4398**	**4795**	

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 10 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

2. PLANNED UNIT MAINTENANCE

Units		Start Date	End Date	Outage Weeks
Bayside	1	03/21/09	03/27/09	1
	1	10/17/09	10/23/09	1
	2	03/08/09	03/14/09	1
	2	10/31/09	11/06/09	1
Big Bend	1	11/28/09	12/31/09	5
	2	01/01/09	04/08/09	14
	2	11/30/09	12/20/09	3
	3	10/03/09	10/16/09	2
	4	04/04/09	05/29/09	8
Phillips	1	02/01/09	03/07/09	5
	2	11/13/09	11/15/09	1
Polk	1	02/01/09	03/07/09	5
	1	11/08/09	11/12/09	1
	2	11/13/09	11/15/09	1
	3	11/15/09	11/17/09	1
	4	03/21/09	03/27/09	1
	4	11/17/09	11/19/09	1
	5	03/28/09	04/03/09	1
	5	11/19/09	11/21/09	1

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

The planned outage schedule for Tampa Electric is developed by the Operations Planning department in conjunction with each operating station. Scheduling of planned outages is developed based on unit and system requirements.

Big Bend 2 planned outage includes the addition of a SCR.

Units not listed have no planned maintenance scheduled in 2009.
All planned outages are based on 2009 MOP Rev. 9 dated 4/1/2008

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 26 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

3. UNIT OUTAGE RATES

Units		Equivalent Forced Outage Rate	Maintenance Outage Rate	Equivalent Unplanned Outage Rate
Bayside	1	1.4	4.0	5.3
	2	1.4	3.6	4.9
	3-6	4.9	1.0	5.8
Big Bend	1	24.3	3.6	26.7
	2	12.0	2.3	13.9
	3	19.5	3.6	22.2
	4	11.1	1.4	12.2
	CT1	32.9	3.6	34.6
	CT4	4.9	1.0	5.8
Partnership	1&2	7.0	0.0	7.0
Phillips	1	2.2	14.9	16.6
	2	2.1	14.9	16.4
Polk	1	9.3	4.8	13.4
	2	0.7	0.6	1.3
	3	0.7	0.6	1.3
	4	0.7	0.6	1.3
	5	0.7	0.6	1.3

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

Outage rates for Tampa Electric are developed by the Operations Planning department in conjunction with each operating station utilizing historical data and expected unit operations.

Rates are based on NERC definitions and are not additive. PROMOD model rates vary slightly.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 27 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 15 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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				Supporting Basis for Assumptions
1	6.	INTERCHANGE (Continued)		
2	e	Reliant Vandolah Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 158 MW of peaking power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas but has light oil as a backup. The contract ends after May 31, 2012.
3				
4		MWH	63,984	
5		Fuel Cost ($000)	6,639	
6		O&M Cost ($000)	85	
7		Capacity Charge ($000)	7,925	
8		Startup Cost ($000)	752	
9		Transmission Cost ($000)	2,262	
10		Total Cost ($000)	17,663	
11				
12	f	Economy; Non-Firm "J" Market Based Purchase		Economy purchases are forecasted by representing peninsular Florida's spot power market through an hourly price profile. This market profile is based on 1) historical trends, 2) detailed fuel commodity price forecast, 3) available generating resources and 4) associated system energy requirements for other utilities throughout the state. The TEC production cost model compares the hourly "market" price with the TEC energy needed and transacts when the price is favorable. Minimum savings for any purchase is set at $3/MWH. Transaction fuel savings are split 50/50 between the buyer and seller.
13				
14		MWH	1,480,092	
15		Transaction Cost ($000)	102,983	
16				
17				
18	g	JA Emergency Purchase		This interchange represents the expected unserved energy (EUE) on the TEC system as estimated by production cost modeling; the amount of energy that may not be served by available Tampa Electric resources. PROMOD is the software currently employed by TEC and uses a probabilistic simulation based on unit availabilities, capacity, and system demand. The projected cost of the emergency energy is based on historical trends and is escalated using TEC fuel forecasts and available resources from throughout peninsular Florida.
19				
20		MWH	207	
21		Fuel Cost ($000)	18	
22		Transaction Cost ($000)	18	
23				
24	h	Optional Provision		The amount of optional provision expected to be purchased by TEC is determined by a system reliability analysis. The maximum amount of capacity that can be interrupted is based on the load forecast and is input into the Production Cost Model (PROMOD). During hours of capacity deficiency the interruptible load is first utilized to reduce total system requirements before emergency energy is purchased for the firm customers. The cost of optional provision energy is assumed to be the same as the emergency purchase.
25				
26		MWH	410	
27		Fuel Cost ($000)	35	
28		Transaction Cost ($000)	35	
29				
30	i	Schedule D Sales		Tampa Electric will sell energy to Seminole Electric Cooperative on an interruptible basis. The sale has a 65% projected capacity factor based on recent historic usage. The fuel is based on system incremental fuel cost. The O&M charge is 10% of fuel cost. The capacity charge is $6.12 per kw for capacity and $1.482 per kW for transmission. The contract has a three-year notice for termination and Tampa Electric projects the sale will end after December 31, 2012.
31				
32		MWH	18,055	
33		Fuel Cost ($000)	1,048	
34		O&M Cost ($000)	10	
35		Capacity Charge ($000)	13	
36		Total Revenue ($000)	1,071	
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 31 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

6. INTERCHANGE (Continued)

j Economy; Non-Firm Market Based Sales

MWH	178,454
Fuel Cost ($000)	7,942
O&M Cost ($000)	662
Transmission Rev ($000)	226
Ancil Rev ($000)	41
Capacity Charge ($000)	267
Total Revenue ($000)	9,138

k Partial Requirement Sales

SEBRING/FPC (MWH)	375,300
WAUCHULA (MWH)	70,500
STCLOUD (MWH)	70,400
REEDY CREEK (MWH)	268,200
SEBRING/FPC (MW)	71
WAUCHULA (MW)	16
STCLOUD (MW)	15
REEDY CREEK (MW)	41

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

Economy sales are forecasted by representing peninsular Florida's spot power market through an hourly price profile. This market profile is based on 1) historical trends, 2) detailed fuel commodity price forecast, 3) available generating resources and 4) associated system energy requirements for other utilities throughout the state. The TEC production cost model compares the hourly "market" price with the TEC energy available and transacts when the price is favorable, and bidders would be expected to strike on the differential. The minimum savings for any sale is set at $11 / MWH. Transaction fuel savings are split 50/50 between the buyer and seller.

Wauchula — Tampa Electric sells partial requirements, load following energy and capacity to the City of Wauchula, Florida. Demand for this contract peaks at approximately 15 MW and is projected to have about a 50% load factor. Capacity is $9.42 per kW demand per month, non-fuel energy is $5.54 per MWH and fuel is system average. The contract ends after December 31, 2013.

St. Cloud — Tampa Electric sells partial requirements of 15 MWs of capacity to the City of St. Cloud, Florida. Capacity is $9.42 per kW demand per month, non-fuel energy is $5.54 per MWH and fuel is system average. Based on recent history usage, St. Cloud utilizes the capacity at about a 40% utilization factor. The contract ends after December 31, 2012.

Progress Energy FL. — Tampa Electric sells partial requirements of 70 MWs of capacity to the Progress Energy Florida. Capacity is $9.42 per kW demand per month, non-fuel energy is $5.54 per MWH and fuel is system average. Based on recent history usage, Progress Energy Florida utilizes the capacity at about a 40% utilization factor. The contract ends after February 28, 2011.

Reedy Creek Improve Dist. — Tampa Electric sells partial requirements of up to 75 MWs of capacity to the Progress Energy Florida. Capacity is $9.42 per kW demand per month, non-fuel energy is $5.54 per MWH and fuel is system average. Reedy Creek has projected to take 50, 50, 25 and 5 MWs of monthly demand in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Based on the contract and recent history, Tampa Electric projects Reedy Creek to take 80% of the projected demand and to utilize the capacity at a 75% utilization factor. The contract ends after May 31, 2017.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 17 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/ G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

	Assumptions	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
7.	2009 REVENUE BUDGET	
	1. Operating Revenue	
	a. Base Revenues	
	(1) The assumptions used in developing MWH sales are in Mrs. Cifuentes 2009 Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, Section II., pages 2 through 3 of this Schedule.	Supports KWh forecast.
	(2) See MFR Schedule E-15 for discussion of the conversion of MWH sales to rate classes.	Presents proper allocation to rate classes.
	b. Fuel Revenues	
	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
	c. Capacity Revenues	
	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Capacity Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
	d. Environmental Revenues	
	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Environmental Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
	e. Conservation Revenues	
	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Conservation Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
	f. Optional Provision Revenues	
	(1) Assumes there will be requests from some Interruptible Customers to purchase power during times of generation deficiency rather than curtail usage.	Optional Provision Energy is forecasted using the PROMOD production costing computer program.
	g. Gross Receipts Tax Revenues	As per State of Florida Statute.
	h. Franchise Revenues	
	(1) The percentage of Franchise Revenues to Base, Fuel, Capacity, Environmental, Conservation, and Optional Provision Revenue in 2007 will apply to 2009.	Assumes no changes in Franchise agreements.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 33 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

7. 2009 REVENUE BUDGET (continued)

Assumptions	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2. Deferred Fuel Revenue	
a. Deferred fuel revenue will reflect the amount by which estimated fuel cost recovered through fuel rates is greater than actual fuel costs.	
b. Interest is accrued at 5%.	See Financing Section V.1. of this schedule.
3. Unbilled Revenues	
a. The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues betweeen December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009.	All generation, less line losses and company use, will either be recorded as billed or unbilled revenues.
4. Other Operating Revenues	
a. The 2009 projection for other operating revenues assumes an overall increase of 1.7% for miscellaneous service revenues, rent from electric property and other electric revenues combined.	Miscellaneous Service Revenues -- Bill Copy Fees, Late Pay Fees, Turn-on charges, and Returned Check Fees are budgeted by Billing Data Management based on previous history and customer growth projections from Load Forecasting. Reconnect Fees, Tampering Fees, and Field Credit Fees are budgeted by Field Services based on previous history and planned deployment of department recourses. Temporary Poles are budgeted by ED Business Planning based on actual trends. Rent from electric property consist primarily of rent for pole attachments and Metro Link. Rental revenue from pole attachments and metro link are based on known contracts. Other electric revenues consist primarily of point to point transmission, wheeling, gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues. Point to point transmission revenue assumption was based on existing contracts and expected activities in the current year. Wheeling revenue was based on prior years actuals multiplied by the CPI and the projected Capacity Rate and Short Term Power Rate. Gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues were primarily based on estimated production of plant (from PROMOD) and current market conditions and/or contract agreements.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 34 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 19 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

8.	OPERATION and MAINTENANCE EXPENSES		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
	A. COST CHANGE RATES		
	a. General Inflation Rate		2009 forecasted CPI-U rate of 2.1% per Moody's Economy.com (December 2007 release)
	b. Labor		2009 salary and wage increases are based on the following guidelines:
			Supervisory payroll – 4.0% — Managerial recommendation
			Operating payroll - 3.5% January through March of 2009 and 3.85% for April through December 2009 (IBEW), 3.85% for OPEIU for all of 2009 — IBEW and OPEIU contract
			Office payroll – 4.0% for all of 2009 for all office employees, non-covered, non-exempt — Managerial recommendation
			Success sharing - 5.0%. In general employees can earn additional base wages in a lump sum pay out based on the company successfully meeting all of its goals for 2009. — Managerial recommendation
			Promotions and merit adjustments follow normal historical patterns budgeted. — Consistent with historical performance
			All positions that are budgeted for 2009 will be filled with qualified employees at rates and in the time frame that they were budgeted. — Consistent with historical performance
	c. Material		The 2.1% CPI-U general inflation rate and the 2009 forecasted Handy-Whitman Index rate (production costs) of 3.6% per Moody's Economy.com (February 2008 release) were utilized when specific information for 2009 material cost changes were not available. When they exist contract data were used.
	d. Contractors		The 2.1% CPI-U general inflation rate was utilized when specific information on 2009 contractor costs changes was not available.
	e. Vehicle Rates		
	a. Light Vehicles	$5.33/hour	The 2009 vehicle charge out rates are calculated based on Fleet Services detailed budget for all vehicles costs to purchase, operate and maintain each type of vehicle. These costs are then divided by the budgeted vehicle utilization for the Energy Delivery, Customer Service and Facilities to determine the monthly cost for the budget and to compute the hourly rate.
	b. Medium Vehicles	$9.46/hour	
	c. Heavy Vehicles	$22.65/hour	

* See Schedule C-8 for explanations of changes in expenses from projected Prior Year Ended 2008 to Projected Test Year Ended 2009.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 35 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 20 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

Type of data shown:
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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
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	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	
1. Financial / Capital Structure	
a. Capital Structure Objectives:	
Total Debt 44.7%	
Common Equity 55.3%	The 2009 test year equity ratio is projected to be 55.3% on a jurisdictional adjusted basis including off balance sheet debt obligations for purchased power agreements..
2. Budgeted Income Statements	
a. Unbilled Revenues	The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues betweeen December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009.
b. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction	Assumed AFUDC rate of 7.79% applied to eligible projects. Commission practices for determining AFUDC rates. The 7.79% rate was approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-95-1229-FOF-EI, Docket No. 950621-EI, effective January 1, 1995.
c. Depreciation and amortization	Depreciation and amortization expense is computed by applying the rates in the last depreciation study approved by the FPSC to the budgeted average monthly plant-in-service balances on an account/subaccount level in the same manner that actual depreciation and amortization expense is computed.
d. Taxes - Other than Income Taxes	
1. Regulatory Assessment Fee	Assumes no rate changes from current .072% and no change in fee base – operating revenue less sales for resale.
2. Property Tax	Assumes a 4% annual increase in property assessment (tax base) from 2007 actual assessment. Assumes increases in net plant per plant & depreciation budget.
3. Gross Receipts Tax	Assumes no rate change from current 2.5% and no change in tax base – retail sales of electrical energy.
4. Franchise Fee	Assumes no new franchise fee agreements and no change in existing agreements bases or rates.
5. Miscellaneous other taxes	Assumes no significant change from prior years for tax rates on state & federal excise, use tax on company, use electric energy, licenses, etc..
6. Payroll Taxes	Assumptions 1. The 2009 Labor budget and Success Sharing budgets were used for total gross wages. 2. For the purposes of the calculation of the State and Federal Unemployment taxes, the total employee count was based on the active employee population as of 02/28/08 excluding Coops/BCE's. 3. Under current tax law the employer portion for FICA are the following: OASDI 6.2%, and MEDICARE 1.45% The 2009 budgeted FICA tax calculation was based on the current rates. 4. The percentage of FICA taxable wages for 2009 was based on 2007 historical data.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-8 | ASSUMPTIONS | Page 21 of 24

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

Type of data shown:
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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/ G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

2.	Budgeted Income Statements (continued)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
	e. Income Taxes	
	1. Income taxes are computed at statutory rates adjusted for permanent differences.	
	2. Full interperiod tax allocation was followed.	
	3. Amortization of investment tax credit using an average plant life of 53.5 years.	
3.	Balance Sheet Assumptions - Assets	Supporting basis for assumptions
	a. Electric Plant	The Capital Budget is the source of plant-in-service, property held for future use and construction work in progress additions, cost of removal and salvage. Retirements of plant-in-service are based on the five year average for the year ended 2006, except steam and other production retirements are based on budgeted in service additions and amortizable plant retirements are based on the recovery schedule and the in service additions.
		Past performance is the basis for plant retirements that cannot be discretely determined.
	b. Cash	Assumed cash balances are set to meet liquidity needs.
	c. Customer Receivables	Assumed the last three year average ratio (2006 & 2007 actual and 2008 budget) of monthly revenues billed compared to accounts receivable balances. This ratio is applied to the 2009 monthly revenue budget.
		Based on historical trends.
	d. Associated Companies Receivables	Assumes a 1 month balance. Billings to associated companies are assumed to be collected in the month following the recording of the receivable.
	e. Unbilled Utility Revenues	The projection is based on a calculation of budgeted unbilled MWHs multiplied by a budgeted revenue rate. The budgeted unbilled MWHs are determined by taking the budgeted Retail Net Energy for Load (NEL) MWHs and subtracting estimated line loss, company usage, and usage of interruptible customers to calculate the total MWHs to be billed. These MWHs are then divided into an estimated unbilled and billed MWH classification based on the timing of meter reads. The budgeted revenue rate is calculated by taking budgeted base revenues (excluding interruptible customers) divided by budgeted billed MWHs (excluding interruptible customers). The unbilled MWHs are then multiplied by the average rate per MWH.
	f. Interchange sales Receivable	The monthly balances for interchange receivable are based on the current month's interchange sales. It is assumed that each month's sales will be collected in the subsequent month.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 37 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
Page 22 of 24

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1	3. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Assets (cont.)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2		
3	g. Fuel Stock	The projected balances for fuel stock were based on amounts expected to be on hand on December 31, 2008 by generating plant, increased for the projected cost of required monthly deliveries of fuel stock and reduced for the projected cost of fuel burned by plant each month based on the Fuel and Interchange Budget.
4		
5		
6		
7	h. Other Plant Materials & Supplies	The balance consists of materials and supplies inventory for general stores issues, major & minor materials, transformers, reclosers, bushings and generation related material and supplies. Projected inventory reductions are offset by projected increases for new parts for operating areas.
8		
9		
10		
11	i Prepayments	Primarily prepaid insurance, ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity (recovered thru ECRC) and LTSA for Polk unit 1. The prepaid insurance balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 increased by the expected payments for insurance policy premiums then decreased by the monthly amortization over the life of the policy. The ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 decreased by the monthly amortization recognition of expense recovered thru ECRC. The LTSA balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 increased by a cash payment made at the beginning of year then reduced by the cost of O&M and capital related work performed monthly.
12		
13		
14		
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16		
17		
18	j. Derivatives	Derivatives are based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of March 31, 2008.
19		
20	k. Unamortized Debt Expense	The projected balance for unamortized debt expense was calculated based on required monthly amortization of existing bonds and an estimated issue cost of bonds to be issued in 2009.
21		
22		
23	l. Deferred Income Tax	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for income statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of difference in the recognition of items on income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
24		
25		
26		
27	4. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Liabilities	Supporting basis for assumptions
28		
29	a. Equity Contributions	Equity Contributions from TECO Energy are estimated at $285.0M in 2009.
30		
31		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
32		
33	b. Long-Term Debt	Assumed an additional $125 million of debt issuance @6.9% in 2009, with $1.3 million in associated debt issuance costs.
34		
35		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
36		
37	c. Short-Term Debt	Short-term debt balances are projected to range from $11.8M to $103.8M in 2009 at a short-term debt interest rate of 4.5%.
38		
39		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
40		
41	d. Shares Outstanding	Assumes no additional sales of stock in 2009.
42		

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 38 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8	ASSUMPTIONS	Page 23 of 24
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	EXPLANATION: For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.	Type of data shown: XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009 Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008 Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY Page 23 of 24		Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/
DOCKET No. 080317-EI		G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

1	4. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Liabilities (cont.)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	e. Misc. Paid in Capital	The projected balances are derived from the estimated December 31, 2008 balances increased by equity contributions
3		forecasted to be made by TECO Energy Inc.
4		
5	f. Retained Earnings	Derived by adding to the December 31, 2008 balance monthly income projections developed in
6		connection with the budgeted income statement and deducting expected dividend accruals based on the financing plan.
7		
8	g. Capital Stock Issuance Expense	Assumes no change in 2009
9		
10	h. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Assumes the after tax loss on the interest rate swap derivative transaction associated with the $100M (Tampa Electric portion)
11		long-term debt issuance in 2008. This balance is being amortized over the 10 year life of the debt instrument.
12		
13	i Account Payables	Consists of manual accrual, payroll, fuel (including coal and oil), natural gas, purchased power accruals and other miscellaneous accruals.
14		Manual accrual balances are based on the sum of each business units percentage of completed but unpaid project costs at month end. Payroll
15		accrual is calculated using accrual factor based on number of days accrued for each month multiplied by the average monthly budgeted payroll.
16		Fuel, natural gas and purchased power accruals reflect current month purchases (Current month's activity is paid in the subsequent month).
17		Other payable balances are based on historical activities and/or current forecasted activities.
18		
19	j. Customer Deposits	The budgeted balances for customer deposits are calculated by applying growth factors based on actual monthly deposits
20		for the previous year. An average percentage of the deposit balance is determined and the average percentage is applied
21		to each month's balance for the budgeted year.
22		
23	k. Taxes Accrued	The balance for federal and state income taxes is determined by adding to the forecasted prior year-end balance the monthly
24		budgeted expense developed per the income statement, net of payments based on statutory requirements.
25		
26	l. Accrued Vacation Pay	Based on active employee population (excluding coop's and BCE's) and their vacation allotment and salary projections.
27		In addition, vacation carryover was based on 2008 actuals increased by 4%.
28		
29	m. Other Deferred Credits	Other Deferred Credits consist primarily of employee benefit plan cost including the impact of FAS 158, deferred clause, and contract retention
30		balances. Projected monthly balances for pension plan costs are derived by adding monthly expense to the prior year's year end balance based
31		on an actuarial valuation of pension costs and deducting payments made to fund such costs consistent with the Company's existing funding
32		policies. Projected monthly balances for postretirement health and welfare costs are derived by adding monthly expense to the prior year's year
33		end balance based on an actuarial valuation of costs then deducting projected claims. Deferred clauses are calculated by comparing budgeted
34		monthly revenues with budgeted monthly recoverable expense the deferring the excess amounts billed in accordance with current FERC/FPSC
35		guidance. Contract Retention balances are based on contract requirements, projected completion & approval dates as well as potential letters of
36		credit to be received.
37		
38	n. Asset Retirement Obligation	The projected balance for ARO is increased by taking the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year-end multiplied by the
39		accretion amortization rate of 6%.
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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 39 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE F-8	ASSUMPTIONS	Page 24 of 24
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	EXPLANATION For a projected test year, provide a schedule of assumptions used in developing projected or estimated data. As a minimum, state assumptions used for balance sheet, income statement and sales forecast.	Type of data shown: XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009 Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008 Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007 Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/ R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/ G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn
COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY Page 24 of 24		
DOCKET No. 080317-EI		

1	4. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Liabilities (cont.)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	o. Deferred Income Taxes	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated
3		for income statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of
4		differences in the recognition of items of income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
5		
6	p. Reserve for Injuries & Damages	The Reserve for I&D balance is based on the balance at December 31, 2008 and the year-end 2009 balance recommended by Towers Perrin.
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Supporting Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 3
PAGE 40 OF 40
FILED: 08/11/2008

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 4
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
($000)

Line No.			
	OPERATING REVENUES		
1	Total Sale of Electricity	$	2,269,777
2	SO2 Allowance Sales		13,208
3	Other Operating Revenues		38,427
	Total Operating Revenues		2,321,412
	OPERATING EXPENSES		
4	Operation-Fuel		988,138
5	-Purchased Power		275,617
6	-Other & Maintenance		404,373
7	Depreciation & Amortization		204,313
8	Taxes-Other		154,894
9	Gain on Disposal Property		(900)
10	Total Operating Expenses		2,026,435
11	Total Operating Income		294,977
	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		
12	Allowance for Other Funds		12,585
13	Miscellaneous Other Income/(Deductions)		4,735
14	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		17,320
15	INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES		312,297
	INTEREST EXPENSE		
16	Interest on Long-Term Debt		105,232
17	Amortization Premium/Discount		6,470
18	Interest on Short-Term Debt		2,279
19	Other Interest Expense		7,648
20	Allowance for Borrowed Funds		(4,859)
21	*Total Interest Expense*		116,770
22	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		195,527
23	Income Taxes		69,133
24	NET INCOME	$	126,394

INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	Components	Amount ($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
	OPERATING REVENUES			
1	Sales of Electricity	Base Revenues	836,397	The budget for operating revenues resulting from the sales of electricity is supported by the testimony of Mr. Ashburn.
		Fuel Revenues	1,153,310	
		Capacity Revenues	91,601	
		Conservation Revenues	18,688	
		Environmental Revenues	47,980	
		Optional Provision Revenues	344	
		Franchise Revenues	42,240	
		Gross Receipt Revenues	53,944	
		Interchange Sales	5,903	
		Wholesale Sales	63,192	
		Deferred Fuel Revenues	(36,569)	The budgeted deferred fuel revenue is calculated by comparing fuel revenues billed with recoverable fuel and purchased power costs, then deferring the over-recoveries in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
		Deferred Capacity Revenues	(5,522)	The budgeted deferred capacity revenue is calculated by comparing capacity revenues billed with recoverable capacity expense, then deferring the over-recoveries in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
		Deferred Conservation Reven	(592)	The budgeted deferred conservation revenue is calculated by comparing conservation revenues billed with recoverable conservation expense, then deferring the over-recoveries in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
		Deferred Environmental Reve	-	The budgeted deferred environmental revenue is calculated by comparing environmental revenues billed with recoverable environmental expense, then deferring the over-recoveries in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
		Unbilled Revenues	(1,139)	Represents the net change in unbilled revenues between December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009.
	Total Sales of Electricity		2,269,777	
2	SO2 Allowance Sales		13,208	Reflects the sale of 40,000 SO2 Allowance credits @ $330 per credit.
3	Other Operating Revenues	Misc Service Revenues	12,785	Miscellaneous Service Revenues -- Bill Copy Fees, Late Pay Fees, Turn-on charges, and Returned Check Fees are budgeted by Billing Data Management based on previous history and customer growth projections from Load Forecasting. Reconnect Fees, Tampering Fees, and Field Credit Fees are budgeted by Field Services based on previous history and planned deployment of department resources. Temporary Poles are budgeted by Energy Delivery Business Planning based on actual trends.
		Rent from Electric Property	10,372	Rent from electric property consist primarily of rent for pole attachments and Metro-Link. Rental revenues from pole attachments and Metro-Link are based on known contracts.
		Other Electric Revenues	15,270	Other electric revenues consist primarily of point to point transmission, wheeling, gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues. Point to point transmission revenue assumptions were based on existing contracts and expected activities in the current year. Wheeling revenue was based on prior years actuals multiplied by CPI and the projected Capacity Rate and Short Term Power Rate. Gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues were primarily based on estimated production of plant (from Promod) and current market conditions and/or contract agreements.
			38,427	
	Total Operating Revenues		2,321,412	

INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	Components	Amount ($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
	OPERATING EXPENSES			
4	Operation-Fuel		988,138	The detail budget amount for fuel was derived from the Fuel and Interchange Budget supported by the testimony of Mrs. Wehle and Mr. Haines. Fuel cost was adjusted for deferred fuel expense calculated in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
5	-Purchased Power		275,617	The detail budget amount for purchased power was derived from the fuel and interchange budget supported by the testimony of Mr. Haines.
6	-Other & Maintenance		404,373	The process for budgeting other operation and maintenance expense is based on detailed estimates of each operating department throughout the Company. This was adjusted for deferred environmental and conservation computed in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
7	Depreciation & Amortization		204,313	Depreciation and amortization expense is computed by applying the rates in the last depreciation study approved by the FPSC to the budgeted average monthly plant-in-service balances on an account/sub account level in the same manner that actual depreciation and amortization expense is computed.
8	Taxes-Other		154,894	Regulatory Assessment Fee - Assumes no rate change from the current .072% rate and no change in fee base – operating revenue less sales for resale. Property Tax - Assume the 4% annual increase in property assessment (tax base) from 2007 actual assessment. Assumes increases in net plant per plant & depreciation budget. Gross Receipts Tax - Assumes no rate change from current 2.5% and no change in tax base – retail sales of electrical energy. Franchise Fee - Assumes no new franchise fee agreements and no change in existing agreements basis or rates. Miscellaneous other taxes – state & federal excise, use tax on company use electric energy, licenses, etc. No significant change from prior years. Payroll taxes are based on 2009 payroll budget and all estimated applicable rates/limits for employment taxes.
9	Gain on Disposal Property		(900)	Represents the amortization of gains on the sale of various parcels of utility property.
10	Total Operating Expenses		2,026,435	
11	Total Operating Income		294,977	
	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)			
12	Allowance for Other Funds		12,585	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) is estimated by applying the last FPSC approved AFUDC rate to the average monthly balances of eligible Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) reduced by the Construction Work In Progress amount included in rate base approved in the last rate order. The split between "Borrowed Funds" and "Other Funds" is based on the ratio of debt and other sources of funds used in arriving at the overall AFUDC rate. The rate of 7.79% was the most recent rate approved by the FPSC.
13	Miscellaneous Other Income/(Deductions)		4,735	This classification primarily consists of interest income on clause underrecovery balances, Zap Cap revenue and expense, charitable contributions, dues and expenditures for certain civic related activities. Interest on clauses is calculated by applying a 4.4% commercial paper rate to the average monthly underrecovery balance for each of the applicable clauses. Zap Cap revenues/expense are created based on sales expectations (marketing efforts, weather, and sales trends), product price, and program expense expectations (labor, depreciation, marketing, I/T, etc.). Charitable contributions, dues and expenditures for certain related activities are based on historical levels. Also included are amortizations of the gains of sales related to property held for future use.
14	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		17,320	
15	INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES		312,297	

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 5
PAGE 3 OF 3
FILED: 08/11/2008

INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	Components	Amount ($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
	INTEREST EXPENSE			
16	Interest on Long-Term Debt		105,232	Interest on long-term debt is computed based on the embedded cost of debt at December 31, 2008, adjusted for additional amounts of long-term debt forecasted to be issued during 2009.
17	Amortization Premium/Discount		6,470	Amortization of discounts & premiums as well as issuance and call premiums have been computed using the required monthly amortization schedules to project future debt expense.
18	Interest on Short-Term Debt		2,279	Interest on short-term debt was estimated by applying a projected interest rate of 4.5% to the average balance of short-term debt expected to be outstanding for each month of 2009.
19	Other Interest Expense		7,648	The customer deposit interest expense budget is based on the results of the customer deposit budget by Billing Data Management. Interest rates are applied according to the split between residential and non-residential deposits (determined by actuals and adjusted, if necessary, by changes in growth rate difference between the customer classes). Other interest expense reflects interest costs on counter party deposits. It is calculated by applying an estimated 7.75% FERC interest rate to the average cumulative deposit balances.
20	Allowance for Borrowed Funds		(4,859)	The calculation of allowance for borrowed funds used during construction is discussed in connection with previous comments on AFUDC - Other Funds, shown on Line 12.
21	Total Interest Expense		116,770	
22	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		195,527	
23	Income Taxes		69,133	
24	NET INCOME		$ 126,394	

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 6
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

FORECASTED INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008
($000)

Line No.			
	OPERATING REVENUES		
1	Total Sale of Electricity	$	2,133,446
2	SO2 Allowance Sales		19,202
3	Other Operating Revenues		37,778
	Total Operating Revenues		2,190,426
	OPERATING EXPENSES		
4	Operation-Fuel		851,750
5	-Purchased Power		306,045
6	-Other & Maintenance		353,786
7	Depreciation & Amortization		187,092
8	Taxes-Other		146,165
9	Gain on Disposal Property		(1,001)
10	Total Operating Expenses		1,843,837
11	Total Operating Income		346,589
	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		
12	Allowance for Other Funds		7,227
13	Miscellaneous Other Income/(Deductions)		6,255
14	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		13,482
15	INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES		360,071
	INTEREST EXPENSE		
16	Interest on Long-Term Debt		103,898
17	Amortization Premium/Discount		6,157
18	Interest on Short-Term Debt		1,574
19	Other Interest Expense		7,452
20	Allowance for Borrowed Funds		(2,791)
21	Total Interest Expense		116,290
22	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		243,781
23	Income Taxes		90,548
24	NET INCOME	$	153,233

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 7
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

ACTUAL INCOME STATEMENT
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007
($000)

Line No.			
	OPERATING REVENUES		
1	Total Sale of Electricity	$	2,058,341
2	SO2 Allowance Sales		91,094
3	Other Operating Revenues		38,993
	Total Operating Revenues		2,188,428
	OPERATING EXPENSES		
4	Operation-Fuel		947,862
5	-Purchased Power		271,938
6	-Other & Maintenance		317,442
7	Depreciation & Amortization		178,586
8	Taxes-Other		140,368
9	Gain on Disposal Property		(1,056)
10	Total Operating Expenses		1,855,140
11	Total Operating Income		333,288
	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		
12	Allowance for Other Funds		4,471
13	Miscellaneous Other Income/(Deductions)		9,904
14	OTHER INCOME AND (DEDUCTIONS)		14,375
15	INCOME BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXES		347,663
	INTEREST EXPENSE		
16	Interest on Long-Term Debt		100,355
17	Amortization Premium/Discount		5,469
18	Interest on Short-Term Debt		638
19	Other Interest Expense		7,451
20	Allowance for Borrowed Funds		(1,726)
21	Total Interest Expense		112,187
22	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		235,476
23	Income Taxes		85,200
24	NET INCOME	$	150,276

MONTHLY BALANCE SHEET
2009
ASSETS
($000)

Line No.		REFORECAST DEC 2008	BUDGET JAN 2009	BUDGET FEB 2009	BUDGET MAR 2009	BUDGET APR 2009	BUDGET MAY 2009	BUDGET JUN 2009	BUDGET JUL 2009	BUDGET AUG 2009	BUDGET SEP 2009	BUDGET OCT 2009	BUDGET NOV 2009	BUDGET DEC 2009
1	Utility Plant in Service	$ 5,603,454	$ 5,649,656	$ 5,655,719	$ 5,672,861	$ 5,695,804	$ 5,914,941	$ 5,943,138	$ 5,953,855	$ 5,964,529	$ 6,119,163	$ 6,136,406	$ 6,146,418	$ 6,296,380
2	Accumulated Depreciation	(2,006,930)	(1,999,357)	(2,006,999)	(2,018,472)	(2,030,950)	(2,039,861)	(2,046,759)	(2,054,975)	(2,064,665)	(2,074,152)	(2,082,892)	(2,092,528)	(2,101,509)
	Net Utility Plant in Service	3,596,524	3,650,299	3,648,720	3,654,389	3,664,854	3,875,080	3,896,379	3,898,880	3,899,864	4,045,011	4,053,514	4,053,890	4,194,871
3	Construction Work in Progress	414,529	410,992	466,615	512,244	545,380	374,091	390,202	420,130	449,238	329,866	344,772	368,361	244,660
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,011,053	4,061,291	4,115,335	4,166,633	4,210,234	4,249,171	4,286,581	4,319,010	4,349,103	4,374,877	4,398,286	4,422,251	4,439,531
	Other Property & Investments													
4	Other Investments & Special Funds	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
5	Non-Utility Plant-Net	3,734	3,712	3,716	3,727	3,756	3,804	3,876	4,025	4,137	4,148	4,143	4,129	4,113
	Total Other Property & Investments	4,008	3,986	3,990	4,001	4,030	4,078	4,150	4,299	4,411	4,422	4,417	4,403	4,387
	Current Assets													
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,000	3,225	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,049	1,000
7	Funds Held By Trustee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Working Funds	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
9	Special Deposits	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
	Accounts Receivable From:													
10	Customers	157,335	157,211	156,097	134,045	146,368	156,054	172,196	185,899	173,267	199,987	171,783	152,392	162,910
11	*Associated Companies*	*7,563*	*7,240*	*8,071*	*5,596*	*5,975*	*7,499*	*8,082*	*5,966*	*6,195*	*5,925*	*6,422*	*6,948*	*5,725*
12	Unbilled Utility Revenues	34,439	31,461	28,680	29,427	29,807	35,772	37,668	39,687	44,180	40,050	38,924	34,531	33,300
13	Interchange Sales	5,801	5,590	5,138	5,113	5,331	5,599	5,823	6,365	6,865	6,450	6,022	5,731	5,047
14	Other	4,835	6,568	5,568	9,568	7,568	7,268	7,868	7,768	10,768	5,768	8,768	6,768	6,558
15	Fuel Stock	81,569	83,865	90,091	97,101	105,154	112,384	111,640	110,366	107,361	104,788	97,001	89,299	89,067
16	CAAA Allowances	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Other Plant Materials & Supplies	56,449	56,678	56,908	57,137	57,366	57,596	57,825	58,054	58,284	58,513	58,742	58,972	59,201
18	Prepayments	8,506	12,366	10,740	9,111	16,852	17,095	15,362	17,568	15,758	13,948	12,141	10,335	8,526
19	Derivative	0	12,179	10,651	8,532	6,979	6,202	5,426	4,726	3,876	2,726	1,761	1,240	986
	Total Current Assets	357,318	376,553	373,114	356,800	384,570	407,639	421,060	437,589	427,724	439,325	402,734	380,435	372,490
	Other Assets:													
20	Unamortized Debt Expense	38,087	37,848	37,208	36,769	36,330	35,891	35,452	35,013	34,575	34,136	33,697	34,499	34,049
21	Preliminary Survey & Investigatior	12,681	4,954	4,979	5,016	5,070	5,122	5,174	5,236	5,288	5,340	5,403	5,454	5,506
22	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	193,648	189,716	184,534	179,777	172,664	178,996	169,550	165,892	163,835	143,803	126,212	105,046	95,589
23	Regulatory Asset Tax Related	62,051	62,218	62,385	62,552	62,719	62,886	63,053	63,220	63,387	63,554	63,721	63,887	64,054
24	Deferred Income Tax	176,612	174,293	173,682	172,493	171,992	171,823	171,234	171,096	170,900	170,166	169,924	169,855	169,467
25	Long Term Derivative	1,332	750	352	140	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
26	Other	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0
	Total Other Assets	484,411	469,579	463,140	456,747	448,830	454,773	444,518	440,512	438,040	417,054	399,012	378,796	368,720
	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,856,990	$ 4,911,409	$ 4,955,579	$ 4,984,181	$ 5,047,664	$ 5,115,661	$ 5,156,309	$ 5,201,410	$ 5,219,278	$ 5,235,678	$ 5,204,449	$ 5,185,885	$ 5,185,128

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. _____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 8
PAGE 1 OF 2
FILED: 08/11/2008

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 8
PAGE 2 OF 2
FILED: 08/11/2008

MONTHLY BALANCE SHEET
2009
CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES
($000)

Line No.		REFORECAST DEC 2008	BUDGET JAN 2009	BUDGET FEB 2009	BUDGET MAR 2009	BUDGET APR 2009	BUDGET MAY 2009	BUDGET JUN 2009	BUDGET JUL 2009	BUDGET AUG 2009	BUDGET SEP 2009	BUDGET OCT 2009	BUDGET NOV 2009	BUDGET DEC 2009
	CAPITALIZATION													
	Common Stock													
27	Shares Outstanding - 10	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697	$ 119,697
28	Miscellaneous Paid in Capital	1,585,840	1,650,840	1,705,840	1,745,840	1,785,840	1,785,840	1,805,840	1,825,840	1,825,840	1,845,840	1,870,840	1,870,840	1,870,840
29	Retained Earnings	183,987	191,596	157,439	161,751	148,500	160,287	177,048	173,546	192,953	207,872	162,809	167,633	171,142
30	Capital Stock Issuance Expense	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)	(701)
31	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(4,540)	(4,499)	(4,459)	(4,419)	(4,378)	(4,338)	(4,298)	(4,257)	(4,217)	(4,176)	(4,136)	(4,096)	(4,055)
	Total Common Equity	1,884,283	1,956,933	1,977,816	2,022,168	2,048,958	2,060,785	2,097,586	2,114,125	2,133,572	2,168,532	2,148,509	2,153,373	2,156,923
32	Long-Term Debt	1,664,850	1,664,882	1,664,915	1,664,947	1,664,980	1,665,013	1,665,045	1,665,078	1,665,110	1,665,142	1,665,175	1,790,208	1,790,241
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,664,850	1,664,882	1,664,915	1,664,947	1,664,980	1,665,013	1,665,045	1,665,078	1,665,110	1,665,142	1,665,175	1,790,208	1,790,241
	Total Capitalization	3,549,133	3,621,815	3,642,731	3,687,115	3,713,938	3,725,798	3,762,631	3,779,203	3,798,682	3,833,674	3,813,684	3,943,581	3,947,164
	Current Liabilities:													
33	Notes Payable	50,809	0	30,222	14,309	31,614	95,699	103,819	82,269	83,691	96,529	38,417	0	11,828
34	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Vouchers Payable	15,411	8,000	8,500	10,000	8,500	8,500	10,000	8,500	8,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	18,000
36	Other Payables & Deposits	162,404	182,044	172,023	169,000	171,182	183,373	166,724	171,221	174,378	155,844	142,982	136,224	145,121
37	Customer Deposits	115,325	116,375	117,434	118,503	119,582	120,670	121,768	122,876	123,994	125,123	126,262	127,411	128,571
38	Taxes Accrued	14,194	18,501	25,017	26,227	29,154	33,317	43,529	55,563	70,395	67,761	79,279	45,475	14,838
	Interest Accrued:													
39	Long-Term Debt	21,571	30,164	28,238	31,823	28,680	20,193	21,576	30,163	28,237	31,821	28,681	20,910	23,008
40	Other	1,915	2,093	2,580	3,136	3,674	4,367	5,047	5,482	5,908	6,403	6,790	7,086	1,717
41	Dividends Declared	0	0	0	0	20,477	0	0	23,325	0	0	55,994	0	0
42	Accrued Vacation Pay	14,461	14,392	14,465	14,537	14,610	14,683	14,755	14,828	14,901	14,974	15,046	15,119	15,192
43	Derivative	2,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities	16,733	15,855	14,343	14,419	14,672	15,143	15,255	15,828	16,138	16,414	15,583	14,752	14,750
	Total Current Liabilities	415,180	387,424	412,822	401,954	442,145	495,945	502,467	530,055	526,142	524,869	519,034	376,977	373,025
	Other Liabilities:													
45	Other Deferred Credits	175,620	185,764	184,159	179,776	177,419	175,410	174,444	174,862	176,083	164,731	164,282	164,040	165,184
46	Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)	27,093	27,096	27,099	27,102	27,105	27,108	27,111	27,114	27,117	27,120	27,123	27,126	27,129
47	Regulatory Liability Tax Related	18,488	18,496	18,503	18,511	18,518	18,526	18,533	18,541	18,548	18,556	18,563	18,571	18,578
48	Long Term Derivative	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
49	Investment Tax Credits	10,979	10,948	10,917	10,887	10,856	10,826	10,795	10,764	10,733	10,702	10,672	10,641	10,610
50	Deferred Income Taxes	615,974	614,930	613,999	613,073	611,507	615,459	613,325	613,455	614,144	607,783	602,435	595,880	593,955
51	Reserve for Injuries & Damages	44,470	44,883	45,296	45,710	46,123	46,536	46,950	47,363	47,776	48,190	48,603	49,016	49,430
	Total Other Liabilities	892,677	902,170	900,026	895,112	891,581	893,918	891,211	892,152	894,454	877,135	871,731	865,327	864,939
	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES	$ 4,856,990	$ 4,911,409	$ 4,955,579	$ 4,984,181	$ 5,047,664	$ 5,115,661	$ 5,156,309	$ 5,201,410	$ 5,219,278	$ 5,235,678	$ 5,204,449	$ 5,185,885	$ 5,185,128

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 9
PAGE 1 OF 2
FILED: 08/11/2008

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
ASSETS
($000)

Line No.		
1	Utility Plant in Service	$ 5,904,025
2	Accumulated Depreciation	(2,047,696)
	Net Utility Plant in Service	3,856,329
3	Construction Work in Progress	405,468
	Total Net Utility Plant	4,261,797
	Other Property & Investments	
4	Other Investments & Special Funds	274
5	Non-Utility Plant-Net	3,925
	Total Other Property & Investments	4,199
	Current Assets	
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,175
7	Funds Held By Trustee	0
8	Working Funds	84
9	Special Deposits	86
	Accounts Receivable From:	
10	Customers	163,503
11	Associated Companies	6,554
12	Unbilled Utility Revenues	35,302
13	Interchange Sales	5,746
14	Other	7,357
15	Fuel Stock	98,437
16	CAAA Allowances	4
17	Other Plant Materials & Supplies	57,825
18	Prepayments	13,101
19	Derivative	5,022
	Total Current Assets	395,196
	Other Assets:	
20	Unamortized Debt Expense	35,643
21	Preliminary Survey & Investigation	5,786
22	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	159,174
23	Regulatory Asset Tax Related	63,053
24	Deferred Income Tax	171,811
25	Long Term Derivative	236
26	Other	(0)
	Total Other Assets	435,702
	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,096,894

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES
($000)

Line No.			
	CAPITALIZATION		
	Common Stock		
27	Shares Outstanding - 10	$	119,697
28	Miscellaneous Paid in Capital		1,782,763
29	Retained Earnings		173,582
30	Capital Stock Issuance Expense		(701)
31	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		(4,298)
	Total Common Equity		2,071,043
32	Long-Term Debt		1,684,276
	Total Long-Term Debt		1,684,276
	Total Capitalization		3,755,319
	Current Liabilities:		
33	Notes Payable		49,170
34	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		0
35	Vouchers Payable		10,301
36	Other Payables & Deposits		164,040
37	Customer Deposits		121,838
38	Taxes Accrued		40,250
	Interest Accrued:		
39	Long-Term Debt		26,543
40	Other		4,323
41	Dividends Declared		7,677
42	Accrued Vacation Pay		14,766
43	Derivative		181
44	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities		15,376
	Total Current Liabilities		454,465
	Other Liabilities:		
45	Other Deferred Credits		173,983
46	Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)		27,111
47	Regulatory Liability Tax Related		18,533
48	Long Term Derivative		53
49	Investment Tax Credits		10,795
50	Deferred Income Taxes		609,686
51	Reserve for Injuries & Damages		46,950
	Total Other Liabilities		887,110
	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES	$	5,096,894

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 10
PAGE 1 OF 4
FILED: 08/11/2008

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	Components	Amount ($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
1	Utility Plant in Service		5,904,025	The projected balance for plant-in-service is derived by taking the forecasted ending balances as of the prior year-end, adding plant additions expected to be placed in-service and subtracting expected plant retirements. The amount shown for property held for future use is derived by adding expected purchases to the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year.
2	Accumulated Depreciation		(2,047,696)	The projected balance for accumulated depreciation and amortization is derived by adding monthly depreciation expense computed based on monthly depreciable plant-in-service balances to the balance at the forecasted prior year-end, and subtracting the cost of expected retirements of plant net of cost of removal/salvage values.
	Net Utility Plant in Service		3,856,329	
3	Construction Work in Progress		405,468	Construction expenditures are supported in the Construction Budget. The balance for construction work in progress is calculated by adding monthly construction expenditures to the forecasted prior year-end balance and subtracting plant additions expected to be placed in-service.
	Total Net Utility Plant		4,261,797	
	Other Property & Investments			
4	Other Investments & Special Funds		274	The amounts for this classification are derived from December 31, 2008 balances.
5	Non-Utility Plant-Net		3,925	The amounts for this classification are derived from December 31, 2008 balances, adjusted for estimated additions and retirements by month.
	Total Other Property & Investments		4,199	
	Current Assets			
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,175	Assumed cash balances are set to meet liquidity needs.
7	Funds Held By Trustee		0	
8	Working Funds		84	The balance for Working Funds are assumed to remain constant from the December 31, 2008 balance.
9	Special Deposits		86	The balance for Special Deposits are assumed to remain constant from the December 31, 2008 balance.
	Accounts Receivable From:			
10	Customers		163,503	This balance is based on the last three years' average ratio (2006 & 2007 actuals and 2008 budget) of monthly revenues billed compared to accounts receivable balances. This average ratio was then applied to the 2009 monthly revenue budget.
11	Associated Companies		6,554	Billings to associated companies are assumed to be collected in the month following the recording of the receivable.
12	Unbilled Utility Revenues		35,302	This balance represents an estimate of electric energy sales or Net Energy for Load (NEL) which remain unbilled at month-end. The budgeted unbilled MWHs are determined by taking the budgeted retail NEL MWHs and subtracting estimated line loss, company usage, and usage of interruptible customers to calculate the total MWHs to be billed. These MWHs are then divided into an estimated unbilled and billed MWH classification based on the timing of meter reads. The budgeted revenue rate is calculated by taking budgeted base revenues (excluding interruptible customers) divided by budgeted billed MWHs (excluding interruptible customers). The unbilled MWHs is then multiplied by the average rate per MWH.
13	Interchange Sales		5,746	The monthly balances for interchange receivable are based on the current month's interchange sales. It is assumed that each month's sales will be collected in the subsequent month.
14	Other		7,357	Primarily other customer receivable which is based on 2007 actuals excluding unusual activities.

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	Components	Amount ($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
15	Fuel Stock		98,437	The projected balances for fuel stock were based on amounts expected to be on hand on December 31, 2008 by generating plant, increased for the projected cost of required monthly deliveries of fuel stock and reduced for the projected cost of fuel burned by plant each month based on the Fuel and Interchange Budget. Fuel prices, quantities delivered and quantities burned are supported by the testimony of Mrs. Wehle. MFR Schedule B18 details the monthly activity by station by fuel type.
16	CAAA Allowances		4	
17	Other Plant Materials & Supplies		57,825	The balance consists of materials and supplies inventory for general stores issues, major & minor materials, transformers, reclosers, bushings and generation related material and supplies. Projected inventory reductions are offset by projected increases for new parts for operating areas.
18	Prepayments		13,101	Primarily prepaid insurance, ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity (recovered thru ECRC) and LTSA for Polk unit 1. The prepaid insurance balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 increased by the expected payments for insurance policy premiums then decreased by the monthly amortization over the life of the policy. The ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 decreased by the monthly amortization recognition of expense recovered thru ECRC. The LTSA balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 increased by a cash payment made at the beginning of the year then reduced by the cost of O&M and capital related work performed monthly.
19	Derivative		5,022	Derivatives are projected based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of March 31, 2008.
	Total Current Assets		395,196	
	Other Assets:			
20	Unamortized Debt Expense		35,643	The projected balance for unamortized debt expense was calculated based on required monthly amortization of existing bonds and an estimated issue cost of bonds to be issued in 2009.
21	Preliminary Survey & Investigation		5,786	Individual department managers budget monthly additions and deductions from this account. At such time as it can be determined whether an initial effort will result in a capital project or operating expense, it will be added to rate base or operating expenses.
22	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits		159,174	This balance consists primarily of deferred clause under-recovery balances (fuel & PP, Capacity, Environmental) and FAS 158 balances which are accounted for in accordance with FPSC guidance.
23	Regulatory Asset Tax Related		63,053	Regulatory asset was created as a result of FAS 109 in 1993. This balance changes by permanent plant differences and plant related AFUDC items.
24	Deferred Income Tax		171,811	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for income statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of difference in the recognition of items on income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
25	Long Term Derivative		236	Derivatives are projected based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of March 31, 2008.
26	Other		(0)	
	Total Other Assets		435,702	
	TOTAL ASSETS		5,096,894	

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
	CAPITALIZATION		
	Common Stock		
27	Shares Outstanding - 10	119,697	Common stock, premium on capital stock and gain on resale or cancellation of capital stock represents the amounts outstanding at December 31, 2008 as no additional sales of stock are expected in 2009.
28	Miscellaneous Paid in Capital	1,782,763	The projected balances are derived from the estimated December 31, 2008 balances increased by equity contributions to be made by TECO Energy, Inc. to the company.
29	Retained Earnings	173,582	The balance for this account is derived by adding to the December 31, 2008 balance monthly income projections developed in connection with the budgeted income statement and deducting expected dividend accruals based on the financing plan supported by Mr. Gillette.
30	Capital Stock Issuance Expense	(701)	No new issues of Tampa Electric capital stock are planned for 2009, so the amount for this classification represent December 31, 2008 balance.
31	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(4,298)	Assumes the after tax loss on the interest rate swap derivative transaction associated with the $100 million (Tampa Electric portion) long-term debt issuance. This balance is being amortized over the life of the debt instrument.
	Total Common Equity	2,071,043	
32	Long-Term Debt	1,684,276	The budgeted balance represents amounts outstanding as of December 2008 increased by a projected $125 million debt issuance @ 6.9%. This issuance serves to meet the Company's need for capital and maintenance expenditures consistent with capital structure goals.
	Total Long-Term Debt	1,684,276	
	Total Capitalization	3,755,319	
	Current Liabilities:		
33	Notes Payable	49,170	The budgeted balances for Notes Payable are based on borrowing requirements determined by monthly cash requirements net of funds generated plus permanent financing. The 2009 cost rate is 4.6%.
34	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	0	
35	Vouchers Payable	10,301	Based on a 3 to 5 year historical trend.
36	Other Payables & Deposits	164,040	Primarily manual accrual, payroll, fuel (including coal and oil), natural gas and purchased power accruals. Manual accrual balances are based on the sum of each business units percentage of completed but unpaid project costs at month end. Payroll accrual is calculated using accrual factor based on number of days accrued for each month multiplied by the average monthly budgeted payroll. Fuel, natural gas and purchased power accruals reflect current month purchases (Current month's activity is paid in the subsequent month). Other payable balances are based on historical activities and/or current forecasted activities.
37	Customer Deposits	121,838	The budgeted balances for customer deposits are calculated by applying growth factors based on actual monthly deposits for the previous year. An average percentage of the deposit balance is determined and the average percentage is applied to each month's balance for the budgeted year.
38	Taxes Accrued	40,250	The balance for federal and state income taxes is determined by adding to the forecasted prior year-end balance the monthly budgeted expense developed on the income statement, net of payments based on statutory requirements.
	Interest Accrued:		
39	Long-Term Debt	26,543	The budgeted balance for interest accrued on long-term debt is derived by adding monthly interest expense to the balance as of December 31, 2008. Such amounts are then reduced by projected monthly payments of interest accruals based on required interest payment dates on each series of long-term debt.

13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009
BUDGET METHODOLOGY

Line No.	Caption / Account	($000)	Budget Methodology / Source
40	Other	4,323	This balance is primarily interest on customer deposits. The accrued interest on customer deposit budget is based on the results of the customer deposit budget by Billing Data Management. Interest rates are applied according to the split between residential and non-residential deposits (determined by actuals and adjusted, if necessary, by changes in growth rate differences between the classes). Then monthly account balances are determined based on deposit growth offset by timing of deposit applications.
41	Dividends Declared	7,677	Reflects three quarterly month-end balances for dividends accrued to the parent company. This amount does not reflect a balance in the 1st quarter in that dividends were accrued and paid in the same month.
42	Accrued Vacation Pay	14,766	Projected balance based on 2009 estimated vacation liability analysis.
43	Derivative	181	Derivatives are projected based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of March 31, 2008.
44	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities	15,376	Primarily Customer Tax Collections and FAS 158 balances. Customer tax collection is based on a two year historical average. The FAS 158 balances reflect the current portion of FAS 106 and SERP associated with FAS 158.
	Total Current Liabilities	454,465	
	Other Liabilities:		
45	Other Deferred Credits	173,983	This balance consists primarily of employee benefit plan cost including the impact of FAS 158, deferred clause, and contract retention balances. Projected monthly balances for pension plan costs are derived by adding monthly expense to the prior year's year end balance based on an actuarial valuation of pension costs and deducting payments made to fund such costs consistent with the Company's existing funding policies. Projected monthly balances for postretirement medical costs are derived by adding monthly expense based on an actuarial valuation of costs to the prior year's year end balance then deducting projected claims. Deferred clauses are calculated by comparing budgeted monthly revenues with budgeted monthly recoverable expense then deferring the excess amounts billed in accordance with current FERC/FPSC guidance. Contract Retention balances are based on contract requirements, projected completion & approval dates as well as potential letters of credit to be received.
46	Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)	27,111	The projected balance for ARO is increased by taking the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year-end multiplied by the accretion amortization rate of 6%.
47	Regulatory Liability Tax Related	18,533	Reflects FAS 109 which was implemented in 1993. This assumes the December 31, 2008 balance increased or decreased by amortization of Income Tax Credit (ITC) and excess Deferred Income Tax (DIT).
48	Long Term Derivative	53	Derivatives are projected based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of March 31, 2008.
49	Investment Tax Credits	10,795	The investment tax credit is a reduction in income taxes based on the investment in qualifying property. These benefits are amortized over the period that the qualifying property is used.
50	Deferred Income Taxes	609,686	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for income statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of differences in the recognition of items of income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
51	Reserve for Injuries & Damages (I&D)	46,950	The Reserve for I&D balance is based on the balance at December 31, 2008 and the year-end 2009 balance recommended by Towers Perrin.
	Total Other Liabilities	887,110	
	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES	5,096,894	

FORECASTED 13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008
ASSETS
($000)

Line No.		
1	Utility Plant in Service	$ 5,448,103
2	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,980,981)
	Net Utility Plant in Service	3,467,123
3	Construction Work in Progress	329,530
	Total Net Utility Plant	3,796,653
	Other Property & Investments	
4	Other Investments & Special Funds	274
5	Non-Utility Plant-Net	3,636
	Total Other Property & Investments	3,910
	Current Assets	
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	3,806
7	Funds Held By Trustee	0
8	Working Funds	84
9	Special Deposits	86
	Accounts Receivable From:	
10	Customers	150,857
11	Associated Companies	11,615
12	Unbilled Utility Revenues	37,625
13	Interchange Sales	6,876
14	Other	5,757
15	Fuel Stock	72,260
16	CAAA Allowances	12
17	Other Plant Materials & Supplies	56,557
18	Prepayments	12,925
19	Derivative	30
	Total Current Assets	358,490
	Other Assets:	
20	Unamortized Debt Expense	40,140
21	Preliminary Survey & Investigation	11,096
22	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	165,709
23	Regulatory Asset Tax Related	62,273
24	Deferred Income Tax	176,057
25	Long Term Derivative	1,390
26	Other	0
	Total Other Assets	456,666
	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,615,718

FORECASTED 13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008
CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES
($000)

Line No.			
	CAPITALIZATION		
	Common Stock		
27	Shares Outstanding - 10	$	119,697
28	Miscellaneous Paid in Capital		1,397,378
29	Retained Earnings		175,013
30	Capital Stock Issuance Expense		(701)
31	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		(5,106)
	Total Common Equity		1,686,281
32	Long-Term Debt		1,648,116
	Total Long-Term Debt		1,648,116
	Total Capitalization		3,334,396
	Current Liabilities:		
33	Notes Payable		27,462
34	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		0
35	Vouchers Payable		10,757
36	Other Payables & Deposits		159,662
37	Customer Deposits		109,307
38	Taxes Accrued		28,637
	Interest Accrued:		
39	Long-Term Debt		24,355
40	Other		4,049
41	*Dividends Declared*		11,713
42	Accrued Vacation Pay		13,984
43	Derivative		8,195
44	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities		15,488
	Total Current Liabilities		413,610
	Other Liabilities:		
45	Other Deferred Credits		178,526
46	Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)		27,081
47	Regulatory Liability Tax Related		18,631
48	Long Term Derivative		55
49	Investment Tax Credits		11,293
50	Deferred Income Taxes		590,099
51	Reserve for Injuries & Damages		42,028
	Total Other Liabilities		867,712
	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES	$	4,615,718

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 12
PAGE 1 OF 2
FILED: 08/11/2008

ACTUAL 13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007
ASSETS
($000)

Line No.		
1	Utility Plant in Service	$ 5,179,426
2	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,940,434)
	Net Utility Plant in Service	3,238,992
3	Construction Work in Progress	272,925
	Total Net Utility Plant	3,511,917
	Other Property & Investments	
4	Other Investments & Special Funds	274
5	Non-Utility Plant-Net	3,528
	Total Other Property & Investments	3,802
	Current Assets	
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	29,783
7	Funds Held By Trustee	15,452
8	Working Funds	84
9	Special Deposits	60
	Accounts Receivable From:	
10	Customers	149,020
11	Associated Companies	8,158
12	Unbilled Utility Revenues	35,611
13	Interchange Sales	6,633
14	Other	7,000
15	Fuel Stock	76,771
16	CAAA Allowances	0
17	Other Plant Materials & Supplies	51,880
18	Prepayments	11,583
19	Derivative	2,769
	Total Current Assets	394,805
	Other Assets:	
20	Unamortized Debt Expense	40,716
21	Preliminary Survey & Investigation	7,810
22	Miscellaneous Deferred Debits	260,532
23	Regulatory Asset Tax Related	60,920
24	Deferred Income Tax	188,846
25	Long Term Derivative	1,404
26	Other	37
	Total Other Assets	560,265
	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,470,790

ACTUAL 13-MONTH AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007
CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES
($000)

Line No.			
	CAPITALIZATION		
	Common Stock		
27	Shares Outstanding - 10	$	119,697
28	Miscellaneous Paid in Capital		1,160,332
29	Retained Earnings		180,705
30	Capital Stock Issuance Expense		(701)
31	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		(705)
	Total Common Equity		1,459,329
32	Long-Term Debt		1,602,034
	Total Long-Term Debt		1,602,034
	Total Capitalization		3,061,363
	Current Liabilities:		
33	Notes Payable		17,324
34	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		76,923
35	Vouchers Payable		14,709
36	Other Payables & Deposits		158,705
37	Customer Deposits		99,885
38	Taxes Accrued		41,128
	Interest Accrued:		
39	Long-Term Debt		23,156
40	Other		3,650
41	Dividends Declared		2,540
42	Accrued Vacation Pay		13,077
43	Derivative		18,549
44	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities		12,980
	Total Current Liabilities		482,627
	Other Liabilities:		
45	Other Deferred Credits		231,503
46	Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)		26,938
47	Regulatory Liability Tax Related		19,501
48	Long Term Derivative		676
49	Investment Tax Credits		13,228
50	Deferred Income Taxes		596,308
51	Reserve for Injuries & Damages		38,646
	Total Other Liabilities		926,800
	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION & LIABILITIES	$	4,470,790

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 13
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
($000)

Line No.		
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
1	Net Income	$ 126,394
	NONCASH EXPENSES, REVENUES, LOSSES, & GAINS INCLUDED IN INCOME:	
2	Depreciation	204,313
3	Deferred Income Taxes	(17,090)
4	Investment Tax Credit-Net	(368)
5	AFUDC	(12,585)
6	Deferred Clause Revenues (Expenses)	91,258
7	Other	2,806
8	Changes in Other Balance Sheet Accounts	(2,569)
9	NET CASH FLOW - OPERATING ACTIVITIES	392,159
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
10	Construction Expenditures	(635,274)
11	AFUDC	12,585
12	Advances To Affiliates	0
13	NET CASH - INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(622,689)
14	Cash Flow Before Financing Activities	(230,530)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
15	Increase/(Decrease) in Long-Term Debt	125,000
16	Restricted Cash	0
17	Premium/(Discount) in Long-Term Debt	0
18	Increase/(Decrease) in Short-Term Debt	(38,981)
19	Dividends	(139,239)
20	Equity Infusion/(Return of Capital)	285,000
21	Advances From Affiliates	0
22	Debt Issue Costs	(1,250)
23	NET CASH - FINANCING ACTIVITIES	230,530
24	NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$ -

SCHEDULE C-37 | O & M BENCHMARK COMPARISON BY FUNCTION | Page 1 of 1

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: For test year functionalized O & M expenses, provide the benchmark variances.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J.S. Chronister/M.J. Hornick
R.B. Haines/J.T. Wehle

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	(1) Function	(2) Test Year Total Company Per Books 2009	(3) O & M Adjustments 2009	(4) Adjusted Test Year O & M 2009	(5) Base Year Total Company Per Books 1991	(6) Base Year O & M Adjustments 1991	(7) Adjusted Base Year O & M 1991	(8) Compound Multiplier	(9) Per Books Base Year Benchmark (5) x (8)	(10) Adjusted Base Year Benchmark (7) x (8)	(11) Per Books Benchmark Variance (2) - (9)	(12) Adjusted Benchmark Variance (4) - (10)
1												
2												
3	Production	$ 1,418,853	$ (1,276,424)	$ 142,429	$ 477,318	$ (402,285)	$ 75,033	1.59931	$ 763,379	$ 150,122 *	$ 655,473	$ (7,693)
4												
5	Transmission	14,004	-	14,004	6,685	-	6,685	2.35243	15,726	15,726	(1,721)	(1,721)
6												
7	Distribution	59,127	-	59,127	24,855	-	24,855	2.35243	58,470	58,470	657	657
8												
9	Customer Accounts	34,376	-	34,376	17,120	-	17,120	2.35243	40,275	40,275	(5,899)	(5,899)
10												
11	Customer Service and Information	18,988	(17,701)	1,287	16,966	(14,395)	2,572	2.35243	39,912	6,050	(20,924)	(4,762)
12												
13	Sales Expenses	2,508	(49)	2,459	273	-	273	2.35243	641	641	1,867	1,818
14												
15	Administrative and General	120,271	16,048	136,319	62,754	(2,104)	60,650	2.35243	147,624	142,674	(27,353)	(6,355)
16												
17	Total O&M Expenses	$ 1,668,128	$ (1,278,126)	$ 390,002	$ 605,971	$ (418,784)	$ 187,187	2.21146	$ 1,066,027	$ 413,957	$ 602,101	$ (23,955)
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32												
33												
34												

35 * For benchmark purposes, Production O&M was adjusted for new capacity additions.

36 1991 Benchmark Year O&M of $120,001 was adjusted for new 2009 Test Year capacity additions; Polk 1-5 O&M of $27,838 + Bayside CT 3-6 of $1,955 + Big Bend CT 4 O&M of $328 = $30,121

37

38

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-8, C-9, C-38, C-39, C-40

Recap Schedules: C-41

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 14
PAGE 1 OF 1
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-3 | JURISDICTIONAL NET OPERATING INCOME ADJUSTMENTS | Page 1 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: List and explain all proposed adjustments to net operating income for the test year, the prior year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Adjustment	Reason for Adjustment or Omission (Provide Supporting Schedules)	(1) Total Adjustment	(2) Jurisdictional Factor	(3) Jurisdictional Adjustment
1	Commission Adjustments				
2	Conservation Revenues and Expenses	To remove conservation revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECCR	$ (165)	1.000000	$ (165)
3					
4	Environmental Revenues and Expenses	To remove environmental revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECRC clause	(21,033)	1.016058	(21,371)
5					
6	Franchise Fees and Gross receipts Tax	To remove franchise fee and gross receipt tax.	(18)	1.000000	(18)
7					
8	Optional Provisions Revenues and Expenses	To revove optional provision revenues and expenses	(1)	1.000000	(1)
9					
10	Fuel Revenues and Expenses	To remove fuel revenues and expenses which are recoverable through the fuel	3,060	0.132560	406
11		adjustment clause.			
12					
13	Job Order Revenues	To remove job orders related to work done for individual customers.	(44)	1.000000	(44)
14					
15	Industry Assoc.Dues/Economic Development	To remove industry association dues and 5% of economic development expenses that have been determined	47	0.984334	46
16		to be non-utility related and one-third of EEI dues consistent with past Commission policy.			
17					
18	Solaris and Waterfall	To remove the portion of lease expenses associated with the Solaris and the	3	0.951637	3
19		waterfall which were disallowed in Order No. 12663.			
20					
21	Stockholders Relations	To remove A&G expenses associated with stockholders relations.	140	0.969991	135
22					
23	GPIF Revenues/Penalties	To remove income/expenses associated with GPIF revenues/penalties.	522	1.000000	522
24					
25	Acquisition Amortization	To remove amortization expense associated with the OUC acquisition of transmission line.	196	0.966206	189
26					
27	Income Tax True-Up - Commission Adjs.	To synchronize interest supported by the capital structure after reconciling to rate base	(5,158)	0.978518	(5,047)
28					
29	Total Commission Adjustments		$ (22,452)		$ (25,345)
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42 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: C-2

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 1 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-3 | JURISDICTIONAL NET OPERATING INCOME ADJUSTMENTS | Page 2 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: List and explain all proposed adjustments to net operating income for the test year, the prior year and the most recent historical year.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Adjustment	Reason for Adjustment or Omission (Provide Supporting Schedules)	(1) Total Adjustment	(2) Jurisdictional Factor	(3) Jurisdictional Adjustment
1	Company Adjustments				
2	CISR Contract Expiration Upgrade	To include impact for necessary upgrade to CIS	$ 893	1.000000	$ 893
3					
4	CIS Upgrade	To amortize $6.9M Dredging O&M over 5 Years	(342)	1.000000	(342)
5					
6	Amortize Rate Case Expense	To amortize $3.2M Rate Case Expense over 3 Years	(645)	1.000000	(645)
7					
8	Amortize Dredging O&M	To amortize $6.9M Dredging O&M over 5 Years	3,390	0.963848	3,267
9					
10	Annualize May In-service - 2 CTs	To annualize impact of May In-service date for 2 CTs	(2,441)	0.963339	(2,352)
11					
12	Annualize Sept In-service - 3 CTs	To annualize impact of September In-service date for 3 CTs	(5,045)	0.964107	(4,864)
13					
14	Storm Reserve Accrual	To reflect increase of Storm Reserve Accrual	(9,828)	1.000000	(9,828)
15					
16	Annualize Dec In-service - Rail Proj.	To annualize impact of December In-service date for Big Bend Rail Project	(1,239)	0.964555	(1,195)
17					
18	Income Tax True-Up - Company Adjs.	To synchronize interest supported by the capital structure after reconciling to rate base	1,175	0.937021	1,101
19					
20	Total Company Adjustments		$ (14,083)		$ (13,965)
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42 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: C-2

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 2 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-3 | JURISDICTIONAL NET OPERATING INCOME ADJUSTMENTS | Page 3 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: List and explain all proposed adjustments to net operating income for the test year, the prior year and the most recent historical year.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
XX Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Adjustment	Reason for Adjustment or Omission (Provide Supporting Schedules)	(1) Total Adjustment	(2) Jurisdictional Factor	(3) Jurisdictional Adjustment
1	Conservation Revenues and Expenses	To remove conservation revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECCR clause	$ (73)	1.000000	$ (73)
2					
3	Environmental Revenues and Expenses	To remove environmental revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECRC clause	(15,805)	1.000000	(15,805)
4					
5	Franchise Fees and Gross receipts Tax	To remove franchise fee and gross receipt tax.	(17)	1.000000	(17)
6					
7	Fuel Revenues and Expenses	To remove fuel revenues and expenses which are recoverable through the fuel	10,037	0.920761	9,242
8		adjustment clause.			
9					
10	Job Order Revenues	To remove job orders related to work done for individual customers.	(44)	1.000000	(44)
11					
12	Industry Assoc.Dues/Economic Development	To remove industry association dues and 5% of economic development expenses that have been determined	46	0.977275	45
13		to be non-utility related and one-third of EEI dues consistent with past Commission policy.			
14					
15	Solaris and Waterfall	To remove the portion of lease expenses associated with the Solaris and the	3	0.951573	3
16		waterfall which were disallowed in Order No. 12663.			
17					
18	Stockholders Relations	To remove A&G expenses associated with stockholders relations	135	0.970370	131
19					
20	GPIF Revenues/Penalties	To remove income/expenses associated with GPIF revenues/penalties	(885)	1.000000	(885)
21					
22					
23	Acquisition Amortization	To remove amortization expense associated with the OUC acquisition of transmission line.	197	0.975971	192
24					
25	Income Tax True-Up - Commission Adjs.	To synchronize interest supported by the capital structure after reconciling to	(4,241)	0.985990	(4,182)
26		rate base.			
27					
28			$ (10,648)		$ (11,394)
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42 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: C-2

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 3 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-3 | JURISDICTIONAL NET OPERATING INCOME ADJUSTMENTS | Page 4 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: List and explain all proposed adjustments to net operating income for the test year, the prior year and the most recent historical year.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Adjustment	Reason for Adjustment or Omission (Provide Supporting Schedules)	(1) Total Adjustment	(2) Jurisdictional Factor	(3) Jurisdictional Adjustment
1	Conservation Revenues and Expenses	To remove conservation revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECCR clause	$ (80)	1.000000	$ (80)
3	Environmental Revenues and Expenses	To remove environmental revenues and expenses that are recoverable through investments in the ECRC clause	(10,459)	1.000000	(10,459)
5	Franchise Fees and Gross receipts Tax	To remove franchise fee and gross receipt tax	(169)	1.000000	(169)
7	Fuel Revenues and Expenses	To remove fuel revenues and expenses which are recoverable through the fuel adjustment clause.	11,530	0.942309	10,865
10	Job Order Revenues	To remove job orders related to work done for individual customers.	(357)	1.000000	(357)
12	Industry Assoc.Dues/Economic Development	To remove industry association dues and 5% of economic development expenses that have been determined to be non-utility related and one-third of EEI dues consistent with past Commission policy.	37	0.982276	36
15	Solaris and Waterfall	To remove the portion of lease expenses associated with the Solaris and the waterfall which were disallowed in Order No. 12663	3	0.951152	3
18	Stockholders Relations	To remove A&G expenses associated with stockholders relations	111	0.973149	108
20	GPIF Revenues/Penalties	To remove income/expenses associated with GPIF revenues/penalties	61	1.000000	61
22	Acquisition Amortization	To remove amortization expense associated with the OUC acquisition of transmission line	196	0.981396	192
24	Interest on Tax Issues	To exclude interest income/expense associated with company's tax positions	(97)	0.965545	(93)
26	Income Tax True-Up - Commission Adjs.	To synchronize interest supported by the capital structure after reconciling to rate base	(4,790)	0.980277	(4,696)
27			$ (4,014)		$ (4,589)

42 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: C-2

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 4 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 1 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2	440-447	**Operating Revenues**	$2,321,413	$2,249,529	0.96903
3					
4					
5		**Oper & Maint Exp**			
6		**Steam Production Exp**			
7		**Operations**			
8	500	Oper, Supv & Eng	6,000	5,783	0.963833
9	501	Fuel	317,769	305,878	0.962580
10	502	Steam Expense	19,541	18,826	0.963410
11	503	Steam From Oth Sources	-	-	-
12	505	Electric Expense	4,182	4,031	0.963893
13	506	Misc Steam Expense	6,844	6,596	0.963764
14	507	Rents	-	-	-
15	509	Allowances	(13)	-	-
16		Total Steam Oper Exp	354,323	341,114	0.962722
17		**Maintenance**			
18	510	Mtce, Supv & Eng	309	298	0.964401
19	511	Mtce Of Structures	12,832	12,368	0.963840
20	512	Mtce Of Boiler Plant	45,822	44,161	0.963751
21	513	Mtce Of Electric Plt	10,497	10,115	0.963609
22	514	Mtce Misc Plant	2,432	2,344	0.963816
23		Total Steam Mtce Exp	71,892	69,286	0.963751
24					
25		**Other Production Exp**			
26		**Operations**			
27	546	Oper, Supv & Eng	3,439	3,314	0.963614
28	547	Fuel	616,578	593,837	0.963117
29	548	Generation Expense	12,358	11,908	0.963563
30	549	Misc Other Power Exp	7,023	6,766	0.963473
31	550	Rents	-	-	-
32		Total Other Oper Exp	639,398	615,825	0.963133
33		**Maintenance**			
34	551	Mtce, Supv & Eng	1,547	1,491	0.963914
35	552	Mtce Of Structures	9,702	9,347	0.963453
36	553	Mtce Of General Plant	12,897	12,428	0.963650
37	554	Mtce Other Misc	445	429	0.964262
38	555	Purchased Power	275,617	265,010	0.961514
39	556	Load Dispatching	1,674	1,613	0.963721
40		Total Other Mtce Exp	301,881	290,318	0.961697
41					
42					
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44					
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48					

49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 5 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 2 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2		**Deferred Revenues And Expenses**			
3	40730	Amortization Deferred Fuel	73,857	73,857	1.000000
4	40732	Amortization Deferred Capacity	19,891	19,891	1.000000
5	40734	Amortization Deferred Fuel Wholesale	1,892	-	-
6	40736	Amortization Deferred Ecrc	10,997	10,997	-
7	40738	Amortization Deferred Eccr	-	-	-
8	40740	Credit Deferred Fuel	(35,451)	(35,451)	1.000000
9	40742	Credit Deferred Capacity	(5,580)	(5,580)	1.000000
10	40744	Credit Deferred Fuel Wholesale	(805)	-	-
11	40746	Credit Amortization Deferred Ecrc	(12,857)	(12,857)	1.000000
12	40748	Credit Amortization Deferred Eccr	(584)	(584)	1.000000
13		Total Deferred Revenues And Expenses	51,360	50,273	0.978836
14		Total Production O&M	1,418,854	1,366,816	0.963324
15					
16		**Transmission**			
17		**Operations**			
18	560	Supv & Eng	694	584	0.841151
19	561	Load Dispatching	2,086	1,754	0.841151
20	562	Station Expenses	925	778	0.841151
21	563	OH Line Expense	-	-	-
22	564	UG Line Expense	-	-	-
23	565	Transm Of Elec By Others	372	313	0.841151
24	566	Misc Transmission Exp	2,013	1,693	0.841151
25	567	Rents	29	24	0.841151
26		Total Transm Oper Exp	6,119	5,147	0.841151
27					
28		**Maintenance**			
29	568	Supv & Eng	-	-	-
30	569	Structures	2,813	2,366	0.841117
31	570	Station Equipment	1,600	1,346	0.841260
32	571	OH Line Expense	2,895	2,435	0.841260
33	572	UG Line Expense	-	-	-
34	573	Misc Transmission Exp	577	486	0.841260
35		Total Transmission Exp	7,886	6,634	0.841209
36		Total Transmission Oper Exp	14,004	11,780	
37		**Distribution**			
38		**Operations**			
39	580	Oper, Supv & Eng Exp	776	776	1.000000
40	582	Station Expense	1,013	1,013	1.000000
41	583	OH Line Expense	120	120	1.000000
42	584	UG Line Expense	16	16	1.000000
43	585	St Lighting & Sign Exp	380	380	1.000000
44	586	Meter Expense	4,043	4,030	0.996785
45	587	Cust Installtn Exp	4,258	4,258	1.000000
46	588	Misc Distr Exp	13,564	13,564	1.000000
47	589	Rents	529	529	1.000000
48		Total Distrib Oper Exp	24,699	24,686	0.999474

49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 6 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 3 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1		**Maintenance**			
2	590	Mtce, Supv & Eng	81	81	1.000000
3	591	Mtce Of Structures	-	-	-
4	592	Mtce Of Sta Eqp	2,588	2,588	1.000000
5	593	Mtce Of OH Lines	24,689	24,689	1.000000
6	594	Mtce Of UG Lines	3,660	3,660	1.000000
7	595	Mtce Of Transformers	399	399	1.000000
8	596	Mtce Of St Lighting	2,406	2,406	1.000000
9	597	Mtce Of Meters	604	602	0.996689
10	598	Misc Mtce	-	-	-
11		Total Distrib Mtce Exp	34,428	34,426	0.999942
12		Total Distribution Exp	59,127	59,112	0.999746
13					
14		**Customer Accts Expenses**			
15	901	Supervision	5,459	5,458	0.999796
16	902	Meter Reading	3,124	3,124	0.999796
17	903	Cust Records & Coll	17,822	17,818	0.999796
18	904	Uncollectible Accts	7,971	7,969	0.999796
19	905	Misc Cust Accts	-	-	-
20		Total Customer Accts Exp	34,376	34,369	0.999796
21					
22		**Cust Service & Info Expenses**			
23	907	Supervision	-	-	-
24	908	Customer Assistance	18,091	18,091	1.000000
25	909	Info & Instructional	897	897	1.000000
26	910	Misc Cust Svc	-	-	-
27		Total Cust Service & Info	18,988	18,988	1.000000
28					
29		**Sales Expenses**			
30	911	Supervision	-	-	-
31	912	Demonstrating & Selling	2,222	2,222	1.000000
32	913	Advertising	4	4	1.000000
33	916	Misc Sales Exp	283	283	1.000000
34		Total Sales Expense	2,508	2,508	1.000000
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 7 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 4 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1		**Administrative & General Exp**			
2	920	A&G Salaries	17,648	17,139	0.971181
3	921	Ofc Supplies & Exp	11,181	10,858	0.971140
4	922	Admin Exp Transferred - Credit	(1,214)	(1,179)	0.971162
5	923	Outside Svc Employed	2,124	2,063	0.971131
6	924	Property Insurance	15,126	14,228	0.940624
7	925	Injuries & Damages	7,733	7,510	0.971100
8	926	Employee Pensions & Benefits	44,030	42,782	0.971647
9	928	Regulatory Commission Exp	2,222	2,128	0.957736
10	929	Dupl Charges - Fringe Alloc	(9,817)	(9,534)	0.971185
11	930	Misc General Expenses	25,481	24,746	0.971142
12	931	Rents	1,056	1,026	0.971591
13	932	Mtce Of General Plant	4,700	4,565	0.971250
14		Total Admin & General Exp	120,271	116,332	0.967248
15					
16					
17		**Total Oper And Maintenance Exp**	1,668,129	1,609,906	0.965097
18					
19		**Depreciation And Amortization Exp**	204,313	197,193	0.965153
20					
21		**Taxes Other Than Income Taxes**			
22		Payroll Taxes	10,587	10,314	0.974214
23		Franchise Fees	41,154	41,154	1.000000
24		Property Taxes	46,304	44,572	0.962598
25		Misc Taxes	228	219	0.960526
26		Regulatory Assessment Fees	1,621	1,621	1.000000
27		Revenue Taxes	55,000	55,000	1.000000
28			154,894	152,880	0.986998
29					
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31					
32					
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 8 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 5 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2					
3		**Income Taxes**			
4		Current	87,280	86,845	0.995014
5		Deferred - Net	(18,356)	(17,681)	0.963198
6		Investment Tax Credit	(367)	(360)	0.980293
7			68,557	68,804	1.003612
8					
9		**(Gain)/Loss On Disposition Of Assets**	(1,593)	(1,534)	0.962963
10					
11		**Total Operating Expenses**	2,094,299	2,027,249	0.967984
12					
13		**Total Net Operating Income**	$ 227,114	$ 222,280	0.978719
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15					
16					
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49	Totals may be affected due to rounding.				

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 9 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 6 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2	440-447	**Operating Revenues**	$2,188,432	$2,125,709	0.971339
3					
4					
5		**Oper & Maint Exp**			
6		**Steam Production Exp**			
7		**Operations**			
8	500	Oper, Supv & Eng	4,183	4,061	0.970834
9	501	Fuel	240,632	231,091	0.960350
10	502	Steam Expense	14,870	14,712	0.989375
11	503	Steam From Oth Sources	-	-	-
12	505	Electric Expense	2,792	2,711	0.970989
13	506	Misc Steam Expense	9,905	9,616	0.970823
14	507	Rents	-	-	-
15	509	Allowances	(120)	(116)	0.969396
16		Total Steam Oper Exp	272,262	262,075	0.962583
17		Maintenance			
18	510	Mtce, Supv & Eng	426	413	0.969484
19	511	Mtce Of Structures	5,216	5,086	0.975077
20	512	Mtce Of Boiler Plant	36,807	35,786	0.972261
21	513	Mtce Of Electric Plt	8,159	7,917	0.970340
22	514	Mtce Misc Plant	1,700	1,651	0.971176
23		Total Steam Mtce Exp	52,308	50,853	0.972184
24					
25		**Other Production Exp**			
26		**Operations**			
27	546	Oper, Supv & Eng	4,069	3,951	0.970924
28	547	Fuel	616,856	594,444	0.963668
29	548	Generation Expense	12,220	11,878	0.971978
30	549	Misc Other Power Exp	3,842	3,726	0.969740
31	550	Rents	-	-	-
32		Total Other Oper Exp	636,988	613,999	0.963910
33		**Maintenance**			
34	551	Mtce, Supv & Eng	834	809	0.970549
35	552	Mtce Of Structures	8,045	7,805	0.970174
36	553	Mtce Of General Plant	10,741	10,428	0.970891
37	554	Mtce Other Misc	430	418	0.971496
38	555	Purchased Power	271,937	262,259	0.964412
39	556	Load Dispatching	1,292	1,254	0.970936
40		Total Other Mtce Exp	293,278	282,973	0.964864
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 10 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 7 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2		**Deferred Revenues And Expenses**			
3	40730	Amortization Deferred Fuel	157,777	157,667	0.999303
4	40732	Amortization Deferred Capacity	961	961	1.000000
5	40734	Amortization Deferred Fuel Wholesale	1,380	-	-
6	40736	Amortization Deferred Ecrc	-	-	-
7	40738	Amortization Deferred Eccr	-	-	-
8	40740	Credit Deferred Fuel	(44,117)	(44,117)	1.000000
9	40742	Credit Deferred Capacity	(23,916)	(23,916)	1.000000
10	40744	Credit Deferred Fuel Wholesale	(1,591)	-	-
11	40746	Credit Amortization Deferred Ecrc	(19,113)	(19,113)	1.000000
12	40748	Credit Amortization Deferred Eccr	(741)	(741)	1.000000
13		Total Deferred Revenues And Expenses	70,641	70,741	1.000000
14		Total Production O&M	1,325,477	1,280,641	0.966174
15					
16		**Transmission**			
17		**Operations**			
18	560	Supv & Eng	619	601	0.970870
19	561	Load Dispatching	1,726	1,676	0.970870
20	562	Station Expenses	452	439	0.970870
21	563	OH Line Expense	60	58	0.970870
22	564	UG Line Expense	0	0	-
23	565	Transm Of Elec By Others	298	290	0.970870
24	566	Misc Transmission Exp	1,961	1,904	0.970870
25	567	Rents	42	41	0.970870
26		Total Transm Oper Exp	5,158	5,008	0.970870
27					
28		**Maintenance**			
29	568	Supv & Eng	-	-	-
30	569	Structures	2,588	2,513	0.970846
31	570	Station Equipment	1,797	1,745	0.970870
32	571	OH Line Expense	2,046	1,986	0.970870
33	572	UG Line Expense	1	1	1.000000
34	573	Misc Transmission Exp	179	174	0.970870
35		Total Transmission Exp	6,611	6,419	0.970865
36		Total Transmission Oper Exp	11,770	11,427	
37		**Distribution**			
38		**Operations**			
39	580	Oper, Supv & Eng Exp	1,038	1,038	1.000000
40	582	Station Expense	624	624	1.000000
41	583	OH Line Expense	319	319	1.000000
42	584	UG Line Expense	3	3	1.000000
43	585	St Lighting & Sign Exp	278	278	1.000000
44	586	Meter Expense	59	59	1.000000
45	587	Cust Installtn Exp	4,765	4,765	1.000000
46	588	Misc Distr Exp	12,833	12,833	1.000000
47	589	Rents	515	515	1.000000
48		Total Distrib Oper Exp	20,434	20,434	1.000000

49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 11 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME | Page 8 of 10

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1		**Maintenance**			
2	590	Mtce, Supv & Eng	82	82	1.000000
3	591	Mtce Of Structures	-	-	-
4	592	Mtce Of Sta Eqp	2,068	2,068	1.000000
5	593	Mtce Of OH Lines	18,287	18,287	1.000000
6	594	Mtce Of UG Lines	3,472	3,472	1.000000
7	595	Mtce Of Transformers	385	385	1.000000
8	596	Mtce Of St Lighting	2,055	2,055	1.000000
9	597	Mtce Of Meters	498	498	1.000000
10	598	Misc Mtce	-	-	-
11		Total Distrib Mtce Exp	26,846	26,846	1.000000
12		Total Distribution Exp	47,280	47,280	1.000000
13					
14		**Customer Accts Expenses**			
15	901	Supervision	5,900	5,728	0.970870
16	902	Meter Reading	3,341	3,244	0.970870
17	903	Cust Records & Coll	14,237	13,822	0.970870
18	904	Uncollectible Accts	5,527	5,366	0.970870
19	905	Misc Cust Accts	-	-	-
20		Total Customer Accts Exp	29,005	28,160	0.970870
21					
22		**Cust Service & Info Expenses**			
23	907	Supervision	-	-	-
24	908	Customer Assistance	13,944	13,903	0.997055
25	909	Info & Instructional	504	502	0.996288
26	910	Misc Cust Svc	-	-	-
27		Total Cust Service & Info	14,448	14,405	0.997028
28					
29		**Sales Expenses**			
30	911	Supervision	-	-	-
31	912	Demonstrating & Selling	1,655	1,607	0.970870
32	913	Advertising	4	4	1.000000
33	916	Misc Sales Exp	164	159	0.970870
34		Total Sales Expense	1,823	1,770	0.970934
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

SCHEDULE C-4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1		**Administrative & General Exp**			
2	920	A&G Salaries	16,870	16,378	0.970859
3	921	Ofc Supplies & Exp	8,067	7,832	0.970918
4	922	Admin Exp Transferred - Credit	(2,135)	(2,073)	0.970984
5	923	Outside Svc Employed	2,055	1,995	0.970734
6	924	Property Insurance	13,493	13,100	0.970891
7	925	Injuries & Damages	6,289	6,106	0.970833
8	926	Employee Pensions & Benefits	44,006	42,743	0.971298
9	928	Regulatory Commission Exp	2,336	2,268	0.970834
10	929	Dupl Charges - Fringe Alloc	(10,330)	(10,029)	0.970845
11	930	Misc General Expenses	22,219	21,572	0.970866
12	931	Rents	1,051	1,021	0.971166
13	932	Mtce Of General Plant	3,514	3,409	0.970057
14		Total Admin & General Exp	107,435	104,322	0.971020
15					
16					
17		**Total Oper And Maintenance Exp**	1,537,239	1,488,005	0.967973
18					
19		**Depreciation And Amortization Exp**	178,586	173,859	0.973531
20					
21		**Taxes Other Than Income Taxes**			
22		Payroll Taxes	10,008	9,747	0.973899
23		Franchise Fees	37,254	37,254	1.000000
24		Property Taxes	41,430	40,349	0.973912
25		Misc Taxes	24	23	0.973899
26		Regulatory Assessment Fees	1,542	1,524	0.988016
27		Revenue Taxes	50,108	50,103	0.999897
28			140,366	139,000	0.990266
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 13 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - NET OPERATING INCOME

EXPLANATION: Provide jurisdictional factors for net operating income for the test year, and the most recent historical year if the test year is projected.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account No.	Account Title	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Separation Factor
1					
2					
3		**Income Taxes**			
4		Current	131,067	126,927	0.968417
5		Deferred - Net	(44,861)	(42,290)	0.942687
6		Investment Tax Credit	(2,434)	(2,295)	0.942711
7			83,772	82,343	0.982942
8					
9		**(Gain)/Loss On Disposition Of Assets**	(1,891)	(1,840)	0.973244
10					
11		**Total Operating Expenses**	1,938,072	1,881,367	0.970742
12					
13		**Total Net Operating Income**	$ 250,359	$ 244,341	0.975962
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49 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: C-19, C-20, C-21, C-22

Recap Schedules: C-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 14 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-5 | OPERATING REVENUES DETAIL | Page 1 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a schedule of operating revenue by primary account for the test year. Provide the per books amounts and the adjustments required to adjust the per books amounts to reflect the requested test year operating revenues.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister / W.R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Title	(1) Per Books	(2) Non-Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional (1)-(2)	Jurisdictional Adjustments (4) Conservation	(5) ECRC	(6) Franchise Fees / Gross Receipts Tax	(7) Optional Provision Revenue	(8) Job Order Revenues	(9) GPIF	(10) Fuel	(11) CISR Contract Expiration	(12) Total (4) thru (11)	(13) Total Adjusted
1															
2		SALES OF ELECTRICITY													
3	440	Residential Sales	$ 2,244,504	-	$ 2,244,504	$ (18,688)	$ (47,980)	$ (96,184)	$ (344)	$ -	$ 850	$(1,245,761)	$ 1,454	$ (1,406,653)	$ 837,851
4	442	Commercial Sales			-									-	-
5	442	Industrial Sales			-									-	-
6	444	Public Street & Highway Lighting			-									-	-
7	445	Other Sales to Public Authorities			-									-	-
8	446	Sales to Railroads & Railways			-									-	-
9	448	Interdepartmental Sales			-									-	-
10		Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	2,244,504	-	2,244,504	(18,688)	(47,980)	(96,184)	(344)	-	850	(1,245,761)	1,454	(1,406,653)	837,851
11	447	Sales for Resale	69,095	63,631	5,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,464)	-	(5,464)	-
12		TOTAL SALES OF ELECTRICITY	2,313,599	63,631	2,249,968	(18,688)	(47,980)	(96,184)	(344)	-	850	(1,251,225)	1,454	(1,412,117)	837,851
13	449.1	(Less) Provision for Rate Refunds												-	-
14		TOTAL REVENUE NET OF REFUND PROVISION	2,313,599	63,631	2,249,968	(18,688)	(47,980)	(96,184)	(344)	-	850	(1,251,225)	1,454	(1,412,117)	837,851
15															
16		OTHER OPERATING REVENUES													
17	450	Forfeited Discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	451	Miscellaneous Service Revenues	12,785	-	12,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,785
19	453	Sales of Water and Water Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	454	Rent from Electric Property	10,372	148	10,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,224
21	455	Interdepartmental Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	456	Deferred Fuel Revenue	(36,569)	(1,933)	(34,636)	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,636	-	34,636	-
23	456	Deferred Capacity Revenue	(5,522)	-	(5,522)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,522	-	5,522	-
24	456	Deferred Environmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	456	Unbilled Revenue	(1,139)	-	(1,139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,139)
26	456	Wheeling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	456	S02 Allowance Sales	13,208	477	12,731	-	(12,731)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,731)	-
28	456	Deferred Conservation Revenue	(592)	-	(592)	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	-
29	456	Other Electric Revenues (1)	15,271	9,561	5,710	-	-	-	-	(72)	-	-	-	(72)	5,638
30		TOTAL OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	7,814	8,253	(439)	592	(12,731)	-	-	(72)	-	40,158	-	27,947	27,508
31															
32		TOTAL ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES	$ 2,321,413	$ 71,884	$ 2,249,529	$ (18,096)	$ (60,711)	$ (96,184)	$ (344)	$ (72)	$ 850	$(1,211,067)	$ 1,454	$ (1,384,170)	$ 865,359
33															
34															
35		(1) Firm Transmission Service provided to customers under TEC's Open Access Transmission Tariff is treated as a separated revenue in 2009 in contrast to previous treatment of revenue crediting other transmission services.													
36															
37															
38															
39															
40															

41 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 15 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-5 | OPERATING REVENUES DETAIL | Page 2 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a schedule of operating revenue by primary account for the test year. Provide the per books amounts and the adjustments required to adjust the per books amounts to reflect the requested test year operating revenues.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
XX Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister / W.R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Docket No.

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Title	(1) Per Books	(2) Non-Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional (1)-(2)	Jurisdictional Adjustments (4) Conservation	(5) ECRC	(6) Franchise Fees / Gross Receipts Tax	(7) Optional Provision Revenue	(8) Job Order Revenues	(9) GPIF	(10) Fuel	(11) Total (4) thru (10)	(12) Total Adjusted
1														
2		SALES OF ELECTRICITY												
3	440	Residential Sales	$ 2,075,497	-	$ 2,075,497	$ (17,278)	$ (20,253)	$ (89,198)	$ (1,163)	$ -	$ (1,441)	$ (1,098,562)	$ (1,227,895)	$ 847,602
4	442	Commercial Sales			-								-	-
5	442	Industrial Sales			-								-	-
6	444	Public Street & Highway Lighting			-								-	-
7	445	Other Sales to Public Authorities			-								-	-
8	446	Sales to Railroads & Railways			-								-	-
9	448	Interdepartmental Sales			-								-	-
10		Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	2,075,497	-	2,075,497	(17,278)	(20,253)	(89,198)	(1,163)	-	(1,441)	(1,098,562)	(1,227,895)	847,602
11	447	Sales for Resale	66,773	60,521	6,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,252)	(6,252)	-
12		TOTAL SALES OF ELECTRICITY	2,142,270	60,521	2,081,749	(17,278)	(20,253)	(89,198)	(1,163)	-	(1,441)	(1,104,814)	(1,234,147)	847,602
13	449.1	(Less) Provision for Rate Refunds											-	-
14		TOTAL REVENUE NET OF REFUND PROVISION	2,142,270	60,521	2,081,749	(17,278)	(20,253)	(89,198)	(1,163)	-	(1,441)	(1,104,814)	(1,234,147)	847,602
15														
16		OTHER OPERATING REVENUES												
17	450	Forfeited Discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	451	Miscellaneous Service Revenues	12,789	-	12,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,789
19	453	Sales of Water and Water Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	454	Rent from Electric Property	10,450	-	10,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,450
21	455	Interdepartmental Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	456	Deferred Fuel Revenue	(6,759)	(759)	(6,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	-
23	456	Deferred Capacity Revenue	(2,871)	-	(2,871)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	2,871	-
24	456	Deferred Environmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	456	Unbilled Revenue	1,762	-	1,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,762
26	456	Wheeling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	456	S02 Allowance Sales	19,202	724	18,478	-	(18,496)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,496)	(18)
28	456	Deferred Conservation Revenue	(956)	-	(956)	956	-	-	-	-	-	-	956	-
29	456	Other Electric Revenues	14,755	(327)	15,082	-	-	-	-	(72)	-	-	(72)	15,010
30		TOTAL OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	48,372	(362)	48,734	956	(18,496)	-	-	(72)	-	8,871	(8,741)	39,993
31														
32		TOTAL ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES	$ 2,190,642	$ 60,159	$ 2,130,483	$ (16,322)	$ (38,749)	$ (89,198)	$ (1,163)	$ (72)	$ (1,441)	$ (1,095,943)	$ (1,242,888)	$ 887,595
33														
34														
35														
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37														
38														
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41 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 15
PAGE 16 OF 17
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE C-5 | OPERATING REVENUES DETAIL | Page 3 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a schedule of operating revenue by primary account for the test year. Provide the per books amounts and the adjustments required to adjust the per books amounts to reflect the requested test year operating revenues.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister / W.R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Docket No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Title	(1) Per Books	(2) Non-Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional (1)-(2)	Jurisdictional Adjustments (4) Conservation	(5) ECRC	(6) Franchise Fees / Gross Receipts Tax	(7) Optional Provision Revenue	(8) Job Order Revenues	(9) GPIF	(10) Fuel	(11) Total (4) thru (9)	(12) Total Adjusted
1														
2		SALES OF ELECTRICITY												
3	440	Residential Sales	$ 2,041,086	-	$ 2,041,086	$ (12,992)	$ 67,364	$ (87,439)	$ (205)	$ -	$ 100	$(1,195,556)	$ (1,228,728)	$ 812,358
4	442	Commercial Sales			-								-	-
5	442	Industrial Sales			-								-	-
6	444	Public Street & Highway Lighting			-								-	-
7	445	Other Sales to Public Authorities			-								-	-
8	446	Sales to Railroads & Railways			-								-	-
9	448	Interdepartmental Sales			-								-	-
10		Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers	2,041,086	-	2,041,086	(12,992)	67,364	(87,439)	(205)	-	100	(1,195,556)	(1,228,728)	812,358
11	447	Sales for Resale	70,638	60,875	9,763	-	(123)	-	-	-	-	(9,520)	(9,643)	120
12		TOTAL SALES OF ELECTRICITY	2,111,724	60,875	2,050,849	(12,992)	67,241	(87,439)	(205)	-	100	(1,205,076)	(1,238,371)	812,478
13	449.1	(Less) Provision for Rate Refunds											-	-
14		TOTAL REVENUE NET OF REFUND PROVISION	2,111,724	60,875	2,050,849	(12,992)	67,241	(87,439)	(205)	-	100	(1,205,076)	(1,238,371)	812,478
15														
16		OTHER OPERATING REVENUES												
17	450	Forfeited Discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	451	Miscellaneous Service Revenues	12,142	-	12,142	-	-	-	-	(581)	-	-	(581)	11,561
19	453	Sales of Water and Water Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	454	Rent from Electric Property	11,330	-	11,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,330
21	455	Interdepartmental Rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	456	Deferred Fuel Revenue	(47,022)	(1,645)	(45,377)	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,377	45,377	-
23	456	Deferred Capacity Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	456	Deferred Environmental	(6,297)	-	(6,297)	-	6,297	-	-	-	-	-	6,297	-
25	456	Unbilled Revenue	(70)	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
26	456	Wheeling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	456	S02 Allowance Sales	91,098	3,377	87,721	-	(87,721)	-	-	-	-	-	(87,721)	-
28	456	Deferred Conservation Revenue	7	-	7	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-
29	456	Other Electric Revenues	15,521	116	15,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,405
30		TOTAL OTHER OPERATING REVENUES	76,709	1,848	74,861	(7)	(81,424)	-	-	(581)	-	45,377	(36,635)	38,226
31														
32		TOTAL ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES	$ 2,188,432	$ 62,723	$ 2,125,709	$ (12,999)	$ (14,183)	$ (87,439)	$ (205)	$ (581)	$ 100	$(1,159,699)	$ (1,275,006)	$ 850,703
33														
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41 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE B-4

TWO YEAR HISTORICAL BALANCE SHEET

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide 13-month average system balance sheets by primary account for the most recent two historical calendar years not including the historical test year if provided elsewhere

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Name	(A) 13 Month Average 2006	(B) 13 Month Average 2007
1	101,106	Utility Plant in Service	$ 4,941,131	$ 5,137,049
2	102	Electric Plant Purchased or Sold	(10)	-
3	105	Property Held For Future Use	35,913	37,970
4	107	Construction Work In Progress	193,259	272,925
5	108.111	Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	(1,883,139)	(1,940,434)
6	114	Acquisition Adjustment	4,650	4,406
7		Utility Plant In Service	3,291,803	3,511,917
8				
9		Other Property Investments		
10				
11	121	Non-Utility Property	6,543	7,153
12	122	Accum Depr Non-Utility Prop	(3,292)	(3,625)
13	123	Investment In Assoc Company	274	274
14	124	Advance- RTO	0	-
15	129	Special Funds (Restricted cash)	6,612	15,452
16		Other Property and Investments	10,137	19,254
17				
18		Current and Accrued Assets		
19				
20	131	Cash	10,120	2,831
21	134	Other Special Deposits	36	60
22	135	Working Fund	85	85
23	136	Temporary Investments	15,077	26,952
24	141	Notes Receivable	335	-
25	142	Customer Receivables	136,078	149,976
26	143	Total Accounts Receivable	15,650	13,649
27	144	Accum Prov Uncollect Accts	(1,020)	(956)
28	146	Accts Receivable-Assoc Co & Others	16,413	8,158
29	151	Fuel Stock	66,043	76,771
30	152	Fuel Stock Expense	-	0
31	153,154	Materials & Supplies	47,159	51,860
32	158	CAAA Allowances	-	-
33	163	Stores Clearing	-	0
34	165	Prepayments	9,654	11,583
35	171	Interest Receivable	170	(16)
36	173	Unbilled Revenue Rec	36,364	35,611
37	176	Derivative	33,263	22,132
38		Current and Accrued Assets	387,426	398,716

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 1 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-4 | TWO YEAR HISTORICAL BALANCE SHEET | Page 2 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide 13-month average system balance sheets by primary account for the most recent two historical calendar years not including the historical test year if provided elsewhere

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Name	(A) 13 Month Average 2006	(B) 13 Month Average 2007
1		Deferred Debits		
2	181	Unamortized Debt Expense	18,142	19,687
3	182	Regulatory Assets	231,372	240,420
4	182.3	Regulatory Assets - FAS 109	52,929	60,920
5	182.8-9	Regulatory Unamortized Debt Expense	21,948	20,830
6	183	Preliminary Survey & Investigation	3,007	7,810
7	184	Clearing Accounts	128	37
8	186	Deferred Debits	21,782	2,153
9	188	Research & Development	-	-
10	190	Deferred Income Taxes	314,157	188,359
11	190.4	Deferred Income Taxes - Interest Rate Swap	(180,867)	487
12		Deferred Debits	482,599	540,902
13		TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	$ 4,171,965	$ 4,470,790
14				
15		Proprietary Capital		
16	201	Common Stock	$ 119,697	$ 119,697
17	211	End Bal Misc Paid In Capital	1,110,209	1,160,333
18	214	Capital Stock Expense	(701)	(701)
19	216	Unappropr Retained Earnings	170,092	180,705
20	219	OCI - Derivative	-	(705)
21		Proprietary Capital	1,399,298	1,459,329
22				
23		Long Term Debt		
24				
25	221	Bonds Payable	1,509,298	1,683,130
26	225	Unamortized Bond Premium	684	589
27	226	Unamortized Bond Discount	(4,038)	(4,763)
28		Long Term Debt	1,505,943	1,678,957
29				
30		Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
31				
32	228.1	T & D Property Reserve	14,447	18,308
33	228.2	Accum Provision - Injuries & Damages	20,892	20,337
34	228.3	Accum Provision - Pension & Deferred Benefits	111,900	200,831
35	230	Asset Retirement Obligation	19,496	26,937
36		Other Noncurrent Liabilities	186,736	266,414
37				
38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 2 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-4 | TWO YEAR HISTORICAL BALANCE SHEET | Page 3 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide 13-month average system balance sheets by primary account for the most recent two historical calendar years not including the historical test year if provided elsewhere

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Account Number	Account Name	(A) 13 Month Average 2006	(B) 13 Month Average 2007
1		Current and Accrued Liabilities		
2				
3	231	Notes Payable	69,303	17,324
4	232	Accounts Payable	137,498	155,451
5	234	Accts Payable-Assoc Co	15,830	17,963
6	235	Customer Deposits	89,772	99,885
7	236	Accrued Taxes	26,529	41,128
8	237	Interest Accrued	25,183	26,806
9	238	Dividends Payable	10,776	2,540
10	241	Tax Collections Payable	5,796	5,381
11	242	Current & Accrued Liabilities	12,291	20,676
12	245	Derivative	37,786	23,279
13	246	Sales Taxes	-	-
14		Current and Accrued Liabilities	430,744	410,434
15				
16		Deferred Credits		
17				
18	253	Other Deferred Credits	9,269	13,435
19	254	Regulatory Liabilities	98,804	31,407
20	255	Deferred ITC	15,708	13,228
21	256	Deferred Credit PHFFU	614	1,277
22	257	Unamortized Gain on LTD	1	0
23	281	Accumulated Deferred Taxes	9,271	8,645
24	282	Accumulated Deferred Taxes	509,741	531,856
25	283	Accumulated Deferred Taxes	25,837	55,807
26		Deferred Credits	669,245	655,656
27				
28		TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER CREDITS	$ 4,171,966	$ 4,470,790
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 3 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-5 DETAIL OF CHANGES IN RATE BASE Page 1 of 1

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: Provide the data listed below regarding all changes in rate base primary accounts that exceed 1/20th of one percent (.0005) of total rate base and ten percent from the prior year to the test year. Quantify each reason for the change.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
XX Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister

Line No.	Account Number	Account Name	(1) Test Year Ended 12/31/09	(2) Prior Year Ended 12/31/08	(3) Increase/Decrease Amount (1)-(2)	(4) Increase/Decrease Percent (3)/(2) %	(5) Reason(s) for Change
1							
2	106	Electric Plant - Not Classified	480,269	374,173	106,096	22.09%	Increase due to major additions - Bayside CT 5 & 6 for $61.7M; Bayside CT 3 & 4 for $28.7M; Big Bend CT 4 for $15.9M.
3							
4							
5	107	Construction Work in Progress	405,468	329,530	75,938	18.73%	Increase due to Big Bend CT 4, Bayside CT 3-6, and Big Bend rail projects near in-service dates.
6							
7							
8	146	Accounts Receivable - Assoc. Co.	6,554	11,615	(5,060)	-77.20%	Decrease due to advance to affiliate for three months in 2008.
9							
10	151	Fuel Stock	98,437	72,260	26,178	26.59%	Increase due to higher coal inventory and higher coal and oil prices.
11							
12	183	Preliminary Survey & Investigation	5,786	11,096	(5,309)	-91.76%	The decrease is due to the projected 2009 capitalization of 2008 balances.
13							
14	236	Taxes Accrued	40,250	28,637	11,613	28.85%	Accrued taxes are a function of pre tax income and book to tax differences
15							which can drive taxable income up or down. This increase is mostly due to the
16							impact of fuel under recovery changes between 2008 and 2009.
17							
18	238	Dividends Declared	7,677	11,713	(4,036)	-52.58%	Decrease due to $13M lower net income for dividend period and timing of
19							the declaration and payment of dividends.
20							
21	245	Deferred Derivative Credits	5,437	9,615	(4,178)	-76.84%	Derivatives are projected based on the current natural gas mark-to-market
22							swaps as of March 31, 2008. Decrease due to the monthly settlement of
23							unrealized derivatives.
24							
25	254	Other Regulatory Liabilities (non Def Rev)	4,528	11,175	(6,648)	-146.83%	Decrease is mainly due to $7.2M lower Environmental Over-recovery.
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39	Totals may be affected due to rounding.						

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules: B-6

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 4 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 1 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000')

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1	Electric Plant in Service:			
2	Intangible	$ 27,916	$ 27,166	0.973131
3				
4	Production:			
5	Steam	1,588,338	1,529,895	0.963205
6	Nuclear	-	-	-
7	Other	1,754,255	1,689,554	0.963118
8	Total Production	3,342,593	3,219,449	0.963159
9				
10	Transmission:			
11	Land and Land Rights	22,869	19,050	0.833013
12	Structure and Improvements	3,557	2,963	0.833013
13	Station Equipment	214,213	178,442	0.833013
14	Towers & Fixtures	4,274	3,560	0.833013
15	Poles & Fixtures	134,255	111,836	0.833013
16	OH Conductors and Devices	126,040	104,992	0.833008
17	UG Conduit	3,533	2,943	0.833013
18	UG Conductors and Devices	7,029	5,855	0.833013
19	Roads and Trails	5,627	4,687	0.833013
20	Total Transmission	521,396	434,329	0.833012
21				
22	Distribution:			
23	Land and Land Rights	6,017	6,017	1.000000
24	Structure and Improvements	2,050	2,050	1.000000
25	Station Equipment	177,335	177,335	1.000000
26	Poles and Fixtures	208,284	208,284	1.000000
27	OH Conductors	218,099	218,099	1.000000
28	UG Conduit	166,219	166,219	1.000000
29	UG Conductors	208,456	208,456	1.000000
30	Line Transformers	388,642	388,642	1.000000
31	Services	179,477	179,477	1.000000
32	Meters	72,960	72,730	0.996857
33	Street Lighting	160,478	160,478	1.000000
34	Total Distribution	1,788,017	1,787,787	0.999872
35				
36	General Plant	181,059	176,194	0.973131
37				
38	Total Electric Gross Plant	5,860,981	5,644,926	0.963137

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 5 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 2 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

(Dollars in 000')

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1	Accumulated Depreciation:			
2	Intangible	$ 7,935	$ 7,725	0.973539
3				
4	Production:			
5	Steam	624,607	601,584	0.963139
6	Nuclear	-	-	
7	Other	474,867	457,267	0.962937
8	Total Production	1,099,474	1,058,850	0.963052
9				
10	Transmission:			
11	Land and Land Rights	3,443	2,861	0.830897
12	Structure and Improvements	793	659	0.830897
13	Station Equipment	53,851	44,745	0.830897
14	Towers & Fixtures	3,873	3,218	0.830897
15	Poles & Fixtures	50,273	41,772	0.830897
16	OH Conductors and Devices	47,639	39,977	0.839164
17	UG Conduit	1,450	1,204	0.830897
18	UG Conductors and Devices	2,659	2,209	0.830897
19	Roads and Trails	1,312	1,090	0.830897
20	Total Transmission	165,291	137,734	0.833280
21				
22	Distribution:			
23	Land and Land Rights	-	-	-
24	Structure and Improvements	597	597	1.000000
25	Station Equipment	51,806	51,806	1.000000
26	Poles and Fixtures	106,254	106,254	1.000000
27	OH Conductors	109,786	109,786	1.000000
28	UG Conduit	40,302	40,302	1.000000
29	UG Conductors	63,185	63,185	1.000000
30	Line Transformers	163,900	163,900	1.000000
31	Services	66,252	66,252	1.000000
32	Meters	22,919	22,847	0.996859
33	Street Lighting	72,499	72,499	1.000000
34	Total Distribution	697,500	697,428	0.999897
35				
36	General Plant	77,497	75,446	0.973539
37				
38	Total Accumulated Reserve for Depreciation	2,047,696	1,977,183	0.965564

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
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PAGE 6 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 3 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000')

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1				
2	NET PLANT IN SERVICE	$ 3,813,285	$ 3,667,743	0.961833
3				
4	CWIP			
5	Production	322,712	315,387	0.977302
6	Transmission	63,527	59,846	0.942052
7	Distribution	4,730	4,658	0.984753
8	Customer Accounts	-	-	-
9	Customer Services	14,499	14,219	0.980671
10	Total CWIP	405,468	394,109	0.971987
11				
12	PLANT HELD FOR FUTURE USE	43,044	37,330	0.867252
13				
14	UNAMORTIZED NUCLEAR SITE	-	-	
15				
16	WORKING CAPITAL			
17	Current and Accrued Assets:			
18	Cash	-	-	-
19	Other Special Deposits	86	83	0.962517
20	Working Funds	84	81	0.962517
21	Temporary Cash Investments	2,175	2,093	0.962517
22	Customer Accounts Receivable	164,201	158,046	0.962517
23	Other Accounts Receivable	13,103	12,676	0.967429
24	Accum. Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	(698)	(672)	0.962517
25	Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies	6,554	6,309	0.962517
26	Fuel Stock	98,437	94,926	0.964333
27	Residuals	-	-	-
28	Plant Materials and Operating Supplies	57,825	55,678	0.962871
29	CAAA Allowances	4	4	0.962517
30	Stores Expense Undistributed	-	-	-
31	Prepayments	13,101	12,610	0.962517
32	Interest and Dividends Receivable	0	0	0.962517
33	Unbilled Revenue Receivable	35,302	33,979	0.962517
34	Derivatives	5,439	5,235	0.962517
35	Total Current and Accrued Assets	395,614	381,048	0.963183
36				
37				
38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 7 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 4 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000')

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1				
2	Deferred Debits:			
3	Regulatory Assets	$ 157,424	$ 153,100	0.972535
4	Preliminary Survey & Investigation Charges	5,786	5,569	0.962517
5	Clearing Accounts	-	-	-
6	Deferred Debits	1,569	1,411	0.899735
7	Total Deferred Debits	164,779	160,081	0.971490
8				
9	Total Assets and Other Debits	560,393	541,130	0.965626
10				
11	Current and Accrued Liabilities:			
12	Miscellaneous Current Liabilities	199,125	191,720	0.962812
13	Provision for Refund	-	-	-
14	ARO	27,111	26,095	0.962521
15	Accounts Payable	166,187	159,958	0.962521
16	Accounts Payable to Associated Companies	8,154	7,848	0.962521
17	Taxes Accrued	40,250	38,741	0.962521
18	Interest Accrued	30,866	29,709	0.962521
19	Dividends Declared - Common Equity	7,677	7,372	0.960352
20	Tax Collectins Payable	5,498	5,292	0.962521
21	Current & Accrued Liabilities	24,644	23,721	0.962521
22	Sales Tax Payable	-	-	-
23	Total Current and Accrued Liabilities	509,511	490,456	0.962602
24				
25	Deferred Credits:			
26	Derivatives	5,437	5,222	0.960352
27	Other Deferred Credits	11,038	10,601	0.960352
28	Regulatory Liabilities	4,528	4,147	0.915922
29	Deferred Credit - Property Held for Future Use	1,039	998	0.960352
30	Unamtiz Gain on LTD	-	-	-
31	Total Deferred Credits	22,042	20,967	0.951226
32				
33	Total Liabilities and Other Credits	531,553	511,423	0.962130
34				
35	Total Working Capital	28,840	29,707	1.030052
36				
37	Total Unadjusted Rate Base	$ 4,290,637	$ 4,128,889	0.962302
38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ___ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 8 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 5 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1	Electric Plant in Service:			
2	Intangible	$ 14,152	$ 13,605	0.961353
3				
4	Production:			
5	Steam	1,457,779	1,402,084	0.961795
6	Nuclear	-	-	0.000000
7	Other	1,468,493	1,411,746	0.961357
8	Total Production	2,926,271	2,813,830	0.961575
9				
10	Transmission:			
11	Land and Land Rights	16,271	15,642	0.961353
12	Structure and Improvements	2,985	2,870	0.961353
13	Station Equipment	191,326	183,931	0.961353
14	Towers & Fixtures	4,275	4,109	0.961353
15	Poles & Fixtures	111,713	107,396	0.961353
16	OH Conductors and Devices	100,537	96,805	0.962874
17	UG Conduit	3,538	3,401	0.961353
18	UG Conductors and Devices	7,039	6,767	0.961353
19	Roads and Trails	4,616	4,438	0.961353
20	Total Transmission	442,299	425,358	0.961699
21				
22	Distribution:			
23	Land and Land Rights	6,017	6,017	1.000000
24	Structure and Improvements	1,608	1,608	1.000000
25	Station Equipment	151,148	151,148	1.000000
26	Poles and Fixtures	186,452	186,452	1.000000
27	OH Conductors	200,420	200,420	1.000000
28	UG Conduit	145,169	145,169	1.000000
29	UG Conductors	177,486	177,486	1.000000
30	Line Transformers	352,949	352,949	1.000000
31	Services	159,020	159,020	1.000000
32	Meters	60,898	58,545	0.961353
33	Street Lighting	141,087	141,087	1.000000
34	Total Distribution	1,582,254	1,579,901	0.998513
35				
36	General Plant	176,479	169,659	0.961353
37				
38	Total Electric Gross Plant	5,141,456	5,002,353	0.972945

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 9 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 6 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1	Accumulated Depreciation:			
2	Intangible	$ 8,477	$ 8,147	0.961027
3				
4	Production:			
5	Steam	717,362	689,554	0.961236
6	Nuclear	-	-	-
7	Other	378,799	364,037	0.961029
8	Total Production	1,096,161	1,053,591	0.961165
9				
10	Transmission:			
11	Land and Land Rights	2,960	2,845	0.961027
12	Structure and Improvements	675	649	0.961027
13	Station Equipment	48,565	46,672	0.961027
14	Towers & Fixtures	3,615	3,474	0.961027
15	Poles & Fixtures	42,630	40,969	0.961027
16	OH Conductors and Devices	41,968	40,346	0.961345
17	UG Conduit	1,629	1,565	0.961027
18	UG Conductors and Devices	2,451	2,356	0.961027
19	Roads and Trails	1,129	1,085	0.961027
20	Total Transmission	145,622	139,960	0.961119
21				
22	Distribution:			
23	Land and Land Rights	-	-	-
24	Structure and Improvements	471	471	1.000000
25	Station Equipment	55,076	55,076	1.000000
26	Poles and Fixtures	85,518	85,518	1.000000
27	OH Conductors	107,952	107,952	1.000000
28	UG Conduit	34,188	34,188	1.000000
29	UG Conductors	48,436	48,436	1.000000
30	Line Transformers	146,104	146,104	1.000000
31	Services	62,021	62,021	1.000000
32	Meters	11,011	10,582	0.961027
33	Street Lighting	61,032	61,032	1.000000
34	Total Distribution	611,808	611,379	0.999299
35				
36	General Plant	78,365	75,311	0.961027
37				
38	Total Accum Resv for Depreciation	1,940,434	1,888,388	0.973178

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 10 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 7 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1				
2	NET PLANT IN SERVICE	3,201,022	3,113,965	0.972803
3				
4	CWIP			
5	Production	256,083	250,984	0.980088
6	Transmission	5,654	5,564	0.984048
7	Distribution	6,142	6,142	1.000000
8	Customer Accounts	-	-	-
9	Customer Services	5,046	4,966	0.984048
10	Total CWIP	272,925	267,655	0.980692
11				
12	PLANT HELD FOR FUTURE USE	37,970	36,861	0.970784
13				
14	UNAMORTIZED NUCLEAR SITE	-	-	
15				
16	WORKING CAPITAL			
17	Current and Accrued Assets:			
18	Cash	2,831	2,810	0.992619
19	Other Special Deposits	60	60	0.992619
20	Working Funds	85	84	0.992619
21	Temporary Cash Investments	26,952	26,753	0.992619
22	Customer Accounts Receivable	149,976	148,869	0.992619
23	Other Accounts Receivable	13,649	13,549	0.992669
24	Accum. Provision for Uncollectible Accounts	(956)	(949)	0.992619
25	Accounts Receivable from Associated Companies	8,158	8,098	0.992619
26	Fuel Stock	76,771	76,212	0.992717
27	Residuals	-	-	-
28	Plant Materials and Operating Supplies	51,880	51,497	0.992619
29	CAAA Allowances	-	-	-
30	Stores Expense Undistributed	0	0	0.992619
31	Prepayments	11,583	11,497	0.992619
32	Interest and Dividends Receivable	(16)	(15)	0.992619
33	Unbilled Revenue Receivable	35,611	35,348	0.992619
34	Derivatives	22,132	21,969	0.992619
35	Total Current and Accrued Assets	398,716	395,782	0.992640
36				
37				
38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 11 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 8 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

(Dollars in 000's)

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1				
2	Deferred Debits:			
3	Regulatory Assets	$ 240,420	$ 238,586	0.992369
4	Preliminary Survey & Investigation Charges	7,810	7,753	0.992619
5	Clearing Accounts	36	35	0.992619
6	Deferred Debits	2,153	2,137	0.992619
7	Total Deferred Debits	250,419	248,511	0.992379
8				
9	Total Assets and Other Debits	649,135	644,292	0.992539
10				
11	Current and Accrued Liabilities:			
12	Miscellaneous Current Liabilities	239,477	237,709	0.992619
13	Provision for Refund	-	-	-
14	ARO	26,937	26,739	0.992619
15	Accounts Payable	155,451	154,303	0.992619
16	Accounts Payable to Associated Companies	17,963	17,831	0.992619
17	Taxes Accrued	41,128	40,824	0.992619
18	Interest Accrued	26,806	26,609	0.992619
19	Dividends Declared - Common Equity	2,540	2,522	0.992619
20	Tax Collectins Payable	5,381	5,341	0.992619
21	Current & Accrued Liabilities	20,676	20,524	0.992619
22	Sales Tax Payable	-	-	-
23	Total Current and Accrued Liabilities	536,360	532,401	0.992619
24				
25	Deferred Credits:			
26	OCI	(705)	(700)	0.992619
27	Derviatives	23,279	23,107	0.992619
28	Other Deferred Credits	13,435	13,336	0.992619
29	Regulatory Liabilities	11,906	11,860	0.996163
30	Deferred Credit - Property Held for Future Use	1,277	1,268	0.992619
31	Unamtiz Gain on LTD	0	0	0.992619
32	Total Deferred Credits	49,192	48,871	0.993477
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38				

39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 12 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008

SCHEDULE B-6 | JURISDICTIONAL SEPARATION FACTORS - RATE BASE | Page 9 of 9

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

EXPLANATION: Provide a development of jurisdictional separation factors for rate base for the test year and the most recent historical year.

(Dollars in 000's)

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008
XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
Witness: J. S. Chronister/W. R. Ashburn

Line No.	Description	(1) Total Company	(2) FPSC Jurisdictional	(3) Jurisdictional Factor
1				
2	Total Liabilities and Other Credits	$ 585,551	$ 581,272	0.992691
3				
4	Total Working Capital	63,584	63,020	0.991140
5				
6	Total Rate Base	$ 3,575,501	$ 3,481,502	0.973710
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39 Totals may be affected due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules: B-5, B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-17

Recap Schedules: B-1

TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI
EXHIBIT NO. ____ (JSC-1)
WITNESS: CHRONISTER
DOCUMENT NO. 16
PAGE 13 OF 13
FILED: 08/11/2008