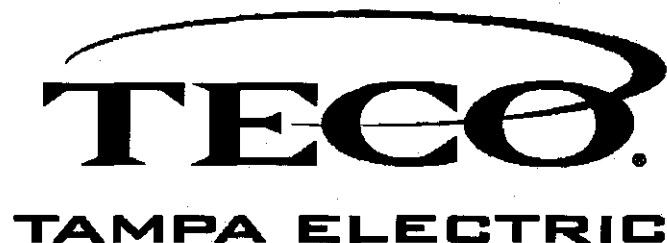


BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
DOCKET NO. 080317-EI

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



MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS

SCHEDULE F

MISCELLANEOUS

VOLUME IV OF IV

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

07076 AUG 11 8

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK



MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS INDEX

SCHEDULE F – MISCELLANEOUS

MFR Schedule	Witness	Title	Bates Stamped Page No.
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F-2	Gillette	SEC Reports	230
F-3	Chronister	Business Contracts With Officers Or Directors	736
F-4		Nuclear Regulatory Commission Safety Citations	745
F-5	Chronister Cifuentes	Forecasting Models	746
F-6	Cifuentes	Forecasting Models - Sensitivity Of Output To Changes In Input Data	762
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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Provide a copy of the "Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates" schedule included in the company's most recently filed Annual Report as required by Rule 25-6.135, Florida Administrative Code. Provide any subsequent changes affecting the test year.

Type of data shown:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009

XX Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008

XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: J. S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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See attached schedules. Note the following changes for subsequent years:

Sara L. Balwin retired, effective May 2, 2007.

Sheila McDevitt retired, effective July 1, 2007.

Chuck Altal was elected as General Counsel, effective July 1, 2007.

In December 2007, TECO Energy sold TECO Transport to an unaffiliated party.

736

07076 AUG 11 8

DOCUMENT NUMBER - DATE

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

List all contracts, agreement, or other business arrangements* entered into during the calendar year (other than compensation-related to position with respondent) between the respondent and each officer and director listed in part 1 of the Executive Summary. In addition, provide the same information with respect to professional services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the officer or director is affiliated

Note* Business agreement, for this schedule, shall mean any oral or written business deal which binds the concerned parties for products or services during the reporting year or future years.

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
1. Sandra W. Callahan Sherrill W. Hudson Phil L. Barringer Clinton E. Childress R. Bruce Christmas Gordon L. Gillette Sheila M. McDevitt Charles A. Attal III Karen M. Mincey David E. Schwartz DuBose Ausley Sara L. Baldwin James L. Ferman, Jr. Luis Guinot, Jr. Joseph P. Lacher Loretta A. Penn Tom L. Rankin William D. Rockford William P. Sovey J. Thomas Touchton Paul L. Whiting	TECO Energy, Inc.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Energy, Inc.
2. Sherrill W. Hudson Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	TECO Diversified, Inc.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc.
3. Charles R. Black Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc.
4. Sandra W. Callahan William N. Cantrell Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	TECO Fiber, Inc. TECO Solutions, Inc.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.
5. R. Bruce Christmas Sandra W. Callahan William N. Cantrell Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	Prior Energy Corporation		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

List all contracts, agreement, or other business arrangements* entered into during the calendar year (other than compensation-related to position with respondent) between the respondent and each officer and director listed in part 1 of the Executive Summary. In addition, provide the same information with respect to professional services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the officer or director is affiliated

Note* Business agreement, for this schedule, shall mean any oral or written business deal which binds the concerned parties for products or services during the reporting year or future years.

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
6. Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan	Bear Branch Coal Company Clintwood Elkhorn Mining Co. Gatliff Coal Company Perry County Coal Corporation Pike-Letcher Land Company Premier Elkhorn Coal Company Raven Rock Development Corp Ray Coal Company, Inc. Rich Mountain Coal Company TECO Coal Corporation Whitaker Coal Corporation	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
7. Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Phil L. Barringer	TECO Synfuel Holdings, LLC TECO Synfuel Operations, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
Gordon L. Gillette Sandra W. Callahan David E. Schwartz	TECO Synfuel Administration, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
8. Phil L. Barringer Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan	TECO Barge Line, Inc. TECO Bulk Terminal, L.L.C. TECO Towing Company TECO Transport Corporation	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
9. Phil L. Barringer David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Sandra W. Callahan	TECO Ocean Shipping, Inc. TECO Ocean Shipping, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
10. R. Bruce Christmas William N. Cantrell Phil L. Barringer Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan	TECO Gas Services, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Gemstone, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

List all contracts, agreement, or other business arrangements* entered into during the calendar year (other than compensation-related to position with respondent) between the respondent and each officer and director listed in part 1 of the Executive Summary. In addition, provide the same information with respect to professional services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the officer or director is affiliated

Note* Business agreement, for this schedule, shall mean any oral or written business deal which binds the concerned parties for products or services during the reporting year or future years.

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
11. Clinton E. Childress Phil L. Barringer Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan	TECO Properties Corporation	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
12. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette Sheila M. McDevitt David E. Schwartz Charles A. Attal III	TECO Coalbed Methane Florida, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
13. Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan William N. Cantrell Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Partners, Inc. TECO Propane Ventures, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
14. Gordon L. Gillette Sandra W. Callahan David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	Pasco Power GP, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
15. Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Phil L. Barringer	H Power I, Inc. H Power II, Inc. Palm Import and Export Corporation Tasajero I LDC TPS de Ultramar, Ltd. TPS Escuintla I, LDC p TPS Guatemala One, Inc. TPS Palmera, LDC TPS Pavana, Ltd.p TPS San Jose International Inc. TPS San Jose, LDC San Jose Power Holding Company, Ltd TECO EnergySource, Inc. G	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
16. Gordon L. Gillette	TPS de Ultramar Guatemals, S.A.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
17. Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Charles R. Black Phil L. Barringer	McAdams Holding, LLC TIE NEWCO Holdings, LLC TM Power Ventures, L.L.C. TPS Dell, LLC TPS Tejas GP, LLC TWG Merchant, Inc. TM Delmarva Power, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
18. Gordon L. Gillette Sandra W. Callahan David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer Charles R. Black	TPS McAdams Operations Company	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

List all contracts, agreement, or other business arrangements* entered into during the calendar year (other than compensation-related to position with respondent) between the respondent and each officer and director listed in part 1 of the Executive Summary. In addition, provide the same information with respect to professional services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the officer or director is affiliated

Note* Business agreement, for this schedule, shall mean any oral or written business deal which binds the concerned parties for products or services during the reporting year or future years.

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
19. Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Sheila M. McDavitt Phil L. Barringer Charles A. Attal III	TPS International Power, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
20. Phil L. Barringer William N. Cantrell Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	Peoples Gas System (Florida), Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and Peoples Gas System	
21. Charles R. Black David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	TPS LP, Inc. TPS GP, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
22. Charles R. Black	TPGC, LP	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	
23. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Investments, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Investments, Inc.	
24. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Finance, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Finance, Inc.	
25. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz W. T. Whale	Power Engineering & Construction, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and Power Engineering & Construction, Inc.	
26. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Sheila M. McDavitt Charles A. Attal III	TECO Oil & Gas, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Oil & Gas Inc.	
27. Sandra W. Callahan William N. Cantrell R. Bruce Christmas Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Thermal Systems, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Diversified, Inc. and its subsidiaries.	

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

List all contracts, agreement, or other business arrangements* entered into during the calendar year (other than compensation-related to position with respondent) between the respondent and each officer and director listed in part 1 of the Executive Summary. In addition, provide the same information with respect to professional services for each firm, partnership, or organization with which the officer or director is affiliated

Note* Business agreement, for this schedule, shall mean any oral or written business deal which binds the concerned parties for products or services during the reporting year or future years.

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
28. Gordon L. Gillette Sheila M. McDevitt David E. Schwartz Sandra W. Callahan Charles A. Attal III	TECO Energy Foundation, Inc.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Foundation, Inc.
29. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Funding Company III, LLC		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Funding Company III, LLC.
30. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TEC Receivables Corporation		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TEC Receivables Corporation.
31. Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Global Logistics, LLC		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Transport Corporation.
Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan David E. Schwartz	TOS-II, LLC G		
32. Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz Phil L. Barringer	TECO Guatemala, Inc. TECO Guatemala Holdings, LLC TECO Guatemala Services, Ltd.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc.
33. Gordon L. Gillette Phil L. Barringer	Triangle Finance Company, LLC		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Wholesale Generation, Inc.
34. Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan Gordon L. Gillette David E. Schwartz	TECO Marine Services, Ltd.		See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Transport Corporation.
35. DuBose Ausley	Ausley & McMullen, PA	\$1,357,997	Legal services
36. James L. Ferman, Jr.	Ferman Acura/Mazda/Chrysler/Jeep/Nissan/S	\$116,251	Electrical/lighting contract work, gas sales
Lorretta A Penn	Spherion Corporation	\$109,377	Temporary Employees
37. Tom L. Rankin	Media General, Inc.	\$14,137	Ads/ Subscriptions
38. Sherill W. Hudson	Publix Super Markets, Inc.	\$11,029	Groceries, products, gift certificates

Analysis of Diversification Activity
Individual Affiliated Transactions in Excess of \$500,000

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Provide information regarding individual affiliated transactions in excess of \$500,000. Recurring monthly affiliated transactions which exceed \$500,000 per month should be reported annually in the aggregate. However, each land or property sales transaction even though similar sales recur, should be reported as a "non-recurring" item for the period in which which it occurs.		
Name of Affiliate (a)	Description of Transaction (b)	Dollar Amount (c)
TECO Energy, Inc	Parent Services - Cost Allocation Service Agreement 1/1/07	\$29,449,663
TECO Transport Corporation	Coal transportation, transfer and storage Waterbourne Transportation Contract	\$93,224,909
Peoples Gas System	Data Processing Services - Cost Allocation Service Agreement 1/1/07	\$6,784,586

*Analysis of Diversification Activity
Summary of Affiliated Transfers and Cost Allocations*

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Grouped by affiliate, list each contract, agreement, or other business transaction exceeding a cumulative amount of \$300 in any one year, entered into between the Respondent and an affiliated business or financial organization, firm, or partnership identifying parties, amounts, dates, and product, asset, or service involved.

- (a) Enter name of affiliate.
- (b) Give description of type of service, or name the product involved.
- (c) Enter contract or agreement effective dates.
- (d) Enter the letter "P" if the service or product is purchased by the Respondent; "S" if the service or product is sold by the Respondent.
- (e) Enter utility account number in which charges are recorded.
- (f) Enter total amount paid, received, or accrued during the year for each type of service or product listed in column (c). Do not net amounts when services are both received and provided.

Name of Affiliate (a)	Type of Service and/or Name of Product (b)	Relevant Contract or Agreement and Effective Date (c)	Total Charge for Year		
			"P" or "S" (d)	Account Number (e)	Dollar Amount (f)
TECO Energy, Inc.	Management services, audit, financial reporting, insurance, shareholder services, treasury, tax risk management, regulatory policy economic development, legal and governmental affairs (1)	Parent Svcs Agreement 1/1/07	P	234-09	29,449,663
TECO Energy, Inc.	Accounting & Regulatory Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	35,012
TECO Energy, Inc.	Building and Facilities Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	269,373
TECO Energy, Inc.	Data Processing Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	2,211,510
TECO Energy, Inc.	Engineering Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	27,541
TECO Energy, Inc.	Marketing & Communications Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	499,132
TECO Energy, Inc.	Office Space Cost Allocation for TECO Plaza	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	1,157,424
TECO Energy, Inc.	Personnel Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	56,848
TECO Energy, Inc.	Purchasing Activity (Materials & Supplies)	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	10,089
TECO Energy, Inc.	Telecommunication Equipment & Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-09	111,173
TECO Properties	Building and Facilities Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-03	1,488
TECO Properties	Data Processing Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-03	5,097
TECO Properties	Office Space Cost Allocation for TECO Plaza	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-03	5,865
TECO Properties	Telecommunication Equipment & Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-03	480
TECO Bulk Terminal	Data Processing Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-04	2,036
TECO Bulk Terminal	Environmental Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-04	1,060
TECO Bulk Terminal	Personnel Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-04	1,473
TECO Barge Line	Data Processing Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-05	2,895
TECO Barge Line	Environmental Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-05	1,124
TECO Barge Line	Marketing & Communications Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-05	12,497
TECO Barge Line	Personnel Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-05	505
TECO Ocean Shipping	Data Processing Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	11,233
TECO Ocean Shipping	Engineering Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	318,587
TECO Ocean Shipping	Environmental Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	2,083
TECO Ocean Shipping	Marketing & Communications Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	3,696
TECO Ocean Shipping	Personnel Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	3,440
TECO Ocean Shipping	Telecommunication Equipment & Services	Service Agreement 1/1/07	S	146-06	3,318

(1) Expenses incurred by the Parent Company on behalf of Tampa Electric
(1) Does not include cash transfers for taxes, insurance, employee benefits and etc.

Analysis of Diversification Activity
Assets or Rights Purchased from or Sold to Affiliates

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Provide a summary of affiliated transactions involving asset transfers or the right to use assets.							
Name of Affiliate	Description of Asset or Right	Cost/Orig. Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Fair Market Value	Purchase Price	Title Passed Yes/No
Purchases from Affiliates: NONE		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sales to Affiliates: NONE		\$	\$	\$	\$	Sales Price	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		0	0	0	0	0	

Schedule 5 - PSC/AFA 16

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: Supply a copy of all NRC safety citations issued against the company within the last two years, a listing of corrective actions and a listing of any outstanding deficiencies. For each citation provide the dollar amount of any fines or penalties assessed against the company and account(s) each are recorded.

Type of data shown:

Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009

Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008

Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: Not Applicable

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Not Applicable

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

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INDEX TO FORECASTING METHODS AND MODELS

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Supporting Schedules:

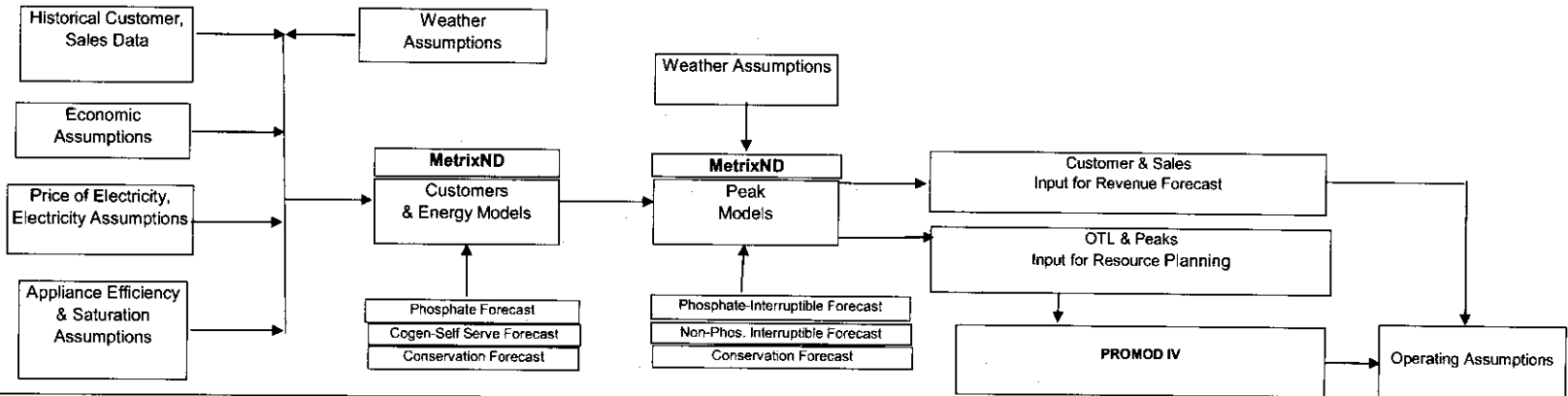
Recap Schedules:

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

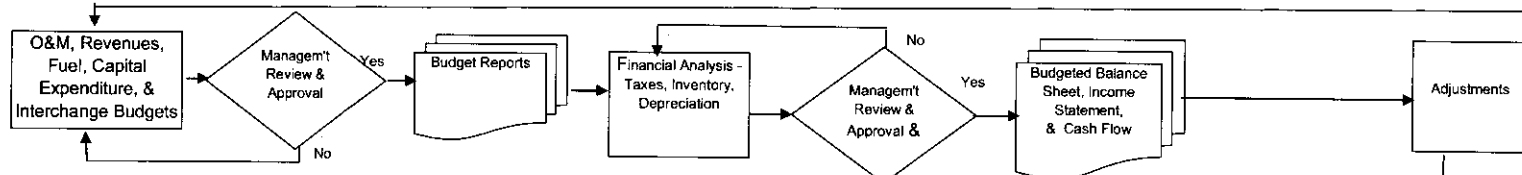
I. OVERVIEW

A. FLOW CHART OF FORECASTING PROCESS

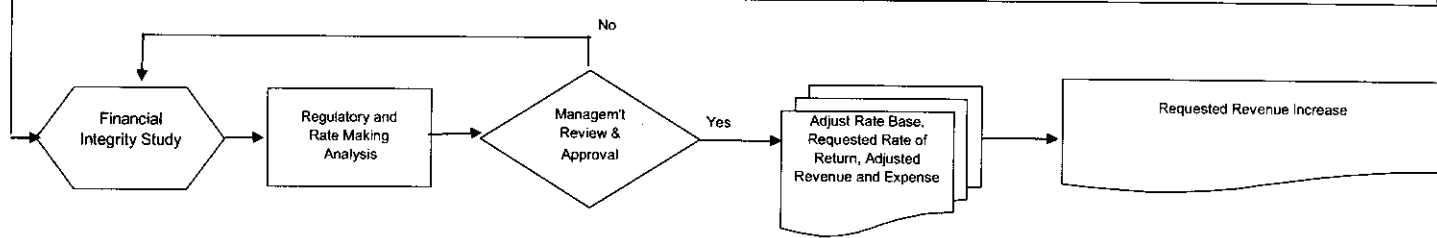
1) FLOWCHART OF TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY CUSTOMER, ENERGY, & DEMAND FORECASTING



2) SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS



3) REGULATORY AND RATE MAKING ANALYSIS



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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

B. NARRATIVE

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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.

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2008
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1 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
2 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
3 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
4 budget once it has received Board of Director approval.
5
6 The 2009 budgeted Income Statement was prepared by the Accounting Department under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Controller. The Accounting Department assembles
7 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
8 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
9 a thorough review by the senior management, including final review and approval by the President of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.
10
11 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
12 clauses. The Income Statement also contains projections for off-system sales and other operating revenues. Other operating revenues include rent revenues,
13 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
14 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
15 below-the-line items are also considered. Finally, income taxes are calculated to determine final net income.
16
17 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
18 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.
19 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
20 and the Board of Directors.
21
22 The Balance Sheet is a continuous representation of account balances through time. Therefore, the development of any Balance Sheet starts with establishing the beginning
23 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
24 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
25 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
26 to reflect the most current information as a basis for beginning our 2009 Balance Sheet.
27
28 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
29 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
30 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
31 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
32 prepared and used to compute the 13-month average Balance Sheet.
33
34 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
35 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
36 was forecasted to reflect the expected balance of cash needs for each month.
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

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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:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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- 1 a. The Commercial Customer Model is a function of residential customers. An increase in the number of households
- 2 provides the need for additional services, restaurants, and retail establishments. The amount of residential activity also
- 3 plays a part in the attractiveness of the Tampa Bay area as a place to relocate or start a new business.
- 4
- 5 b. Projections of employment in the construction sector are a good indicator of expected increases and decreases in local
- 6 construction activity. Therefore, the Temporary Service model projects the number of customers as a function of
- 7 construction employment.
- 8
- 9 3 Industrial Customer Model (Non-Phosphate): Non-phosphate industrial customers include three rate classes that have
- 10 been modeled individually: General Service, General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand.
- 11
- 12 a. The General Service Customer Model is a function of Hillsborough County commercial employment.
- 13
- 14 b. The General Service Demand Customer Model is a function of Hillsborough County commercial and industrial
- 15 employment. Since the structure of our local industrial sector has been shifting from an energy-intense manufacturing
- 16 sector to a non-energy intense manufacturing sector, the type of customers in this sector have qualities of both large
- 17 scaled commercial customers and smaller scaled industrial customers.
- 18
- 19 c. The General Service Large Demand Customer Model is based on Hillsborough County industrial employment.
- 20
- 21 4 Public Authority Customer Model: Customer projections are a function of Florida's population. The need for public
- 22 services will depend on the number of people in the region; therefore, consistent with the residential customer model,
- 23 Florida's population projections are used to determine future growth in the public authorities sector.
- 24
- 25 5 Street & Highway Lighting Customer Model: As the number of commercial customers increases so does the need for
- 26 infrastructure expansion, such as street and highway lighting. Therefore, the commercial customer forecast is the basis for
- 27 the Street & Highway Lighting customer model.
- 28

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,

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- 1 household size, and the price of electricity; and, (3) The third component is made up of heating and cooling degree-day weather
 2 variables, which serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year.
 3
 4 **2 Commercial Energy Models:** Total Commercial energy sales include commercial sales plus temporary service sales (temporary
 5 poles on construction sites); therefore, two models are used to forecast total commercial energy sales.
 6
 7 a. **Commercial Energy Model:** The model framework for the commercial sector is the same as the residential model; it also has
 8 three major components and utilizes the SAE model framework. The differences lie in the type of end-use equipment and in
 9 the economic variables used. The end-use equipment variables are based on commercial appliance/equipment saturation
 10 and efficiency assumptions. The economic drivers in the commercial model are commercial productivity measured in terms of
 11 dollar output and the price of electricity for the commercial sector. The third component, weather variables, is the same as in
 12 the residential model.
 13
 14 b. **Temporary Service Energy Model:** The model is a subset of the total commercial sector and is a rather small percentage of
 15 the total commercial sector. Although small in nature, it is still a component that needs to be included. A simple regression
 16 model is used with the primary drivers being the Temporary Service customers and heating and cooling degree-days.
 17
 18 **3 Industrial Energy Model (Non-Phosphate):** Non-phosphate industrial energy includes three rate classes that have been
 19 modeled individually: General Service, General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand.
 20
 21 a. **The General Service Energy Model** has two major components. Utilizing the SAE model framework, the first component,
 22 economic index variables, includes estimates for commercial output and the price of electricity in the industrial sector. The
 23 second component is a heating and cooling degree-day variable.
 24
 25 b. **The General Service Demand Energy Model** has two major components. The first component, economic index variables,
 26 includes estimates for industrial output and the price of electricity in the industrial sector. The second component includes
 27 a cooling degree-day variable. Unlike the previous models discussed, heating load does not impact this sector.
 28
 29 c. **The General Service Large Demand Customer Model** is based on the industrial production manufacturing index variable
 30 and the price of electricity in the industrial sector.
 31
 32 **4 Public Authority Sector Model:** Within this model, the equipment index is based on the same commercial equipment saturation and
 33 efficiency assumptions used in the commercial model. The economic component is based on government sector productivity and
 34 the price of electricity in this sector. Weather variables are consistent with the residential and commercial models.
 35
 36 **5 Street & Highway Lighting Sector Model:** The street and highway lighting sector is not impacted by weather; therefore, it is a rather
 37 simple model and the SAE modeling approach does not apply. The model is a linear regression model where street & highway
 38 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.
 39
 40 The eight energy models described above plus an exogenous interruptible and phosphate forecast are added together to arrive at the total retail
 41 energy sales forecast.
 42

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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.

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III. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

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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.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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IV. ANNUAL OPERATIONS FORECASTS

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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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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.

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1 C. REVENUE BUDGET

2

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

4

5 1 Customer, Demand, and Energy Forecast

6

7 2 Fuel and Interchange Budget

8

9 3 Recoverable Environmental Cost Recovery Clause expenses (budgeted by various budgeting locations within the company)

10

11 4 Recoverable Conservation Cost Recovery Clause expenses (budgeted by various budgeting locations within the company)

12

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

18

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

21

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

24

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

27

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

29

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

31

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

34

35 Deferred environmental and conservation revenue is accounted for by the Regulatory Accounting Department in accordance with Commission prescribed practices of the
36 Environmental and Conservation Cost Recovery Clauses.

36

37 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
38 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
39 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.

40

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

42

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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. D80317-EI

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

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3 Tampa Electric determines the O&M needed to provide the high quality of service customers have come to expect.

4 The company considers factors such as environmental and regulatory compliance, reserve requirements and other items.

5 Once the required projects and activities have been determined, the company estimates the costs associated with those

6 projects and activities. The costs are determined by analyzing the resources to be utilized and the price of those resources.

7

8 Different tools are used to determine the costs of the resources needed, depending on the type of resource.

9 Materials and equipment are projected taking into account market conditions and cost trends that are relevant to each specific item.

10

11 Each operating department within the company develops detailed resource budgets for O&M by month and by FERC account.

12 Operating departments distinguish O&M based on the nature of the activity involved with consideration of the company's

13 accounting policies and practices. Each operating department budgets according to its individual needs, weighing its options

14 regarding how to perform O&M work in the most efficient manner.

15

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

17

18 All of the previously discussed factors are combined to produce a total projected amount of O&M for the company.

19 The activities and projects that are necessary to provide safe and reliable service to customers are planned by the departments

20 that perform them and the costs are developed using consistent assumptions. The officers of the company examine these

21 totals for reasonableness and consistency. The president of Tampa Electric is ultimately accountable for managing the budget

22 once it has received Board of Director Approval.

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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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 Depreciation 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.

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

1 8 Interest Expense
 2 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
 3 month-end. Interest expense on short-term debt is estimated based on the average balance outstanding each month of the budgeted period. The average
 4 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
 5 supplied by the Treasury Department as part of the budget year financing plan.
 6

7 9 Summary
 8 At the conclusion of the Income Statement budget process, certain analytical techniques are performed to provide assurance of the reasonableness of the
 9 results. Approval of the Income Statement is then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval by the president
 10 and the Board of Directors. Monthly budget-versus-actual analyses are performed, and these monthly variances are part of the internal control system that
 11 facilitates the company's compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley.
 12

13 **B. BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET**

14 The Balance Sheet budget process begins with estimated prior year-end balances and then treats each known change in significant Balance Sheet
 15 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
 16 significant Balance Sheet line items is performed by the Financial Reporting Department using the following methodology:
 17
 18

19 1 Utility Plant
 20 The projected balance for plant-in-service is derived by taking the forecasted ending balances as of the prior year-end, adding plant additions
 21 expected to be placed in-service and subtracting expected plant retirements. The amount shown for plant held for future use is derived
 22 by adding expected purchases to the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year. The projected balance for Construction Work in Progress
 23 is calculated by adding monthly construction expenditures to the forecasted prior year-end balance and subtracting plant additions expected
 24 to be placed in-service. The projected balance for accumulated depreciation and amortization is derived by adding monthly depreciation
 25 expense computed based on monthly depreciable plant-in-service balances to the balance at the forecasted prior year-end, and subtracting
 26 the cost of expected plant retirements net of salvage values.
 27

28 2 Customer Accounts Receivable
 29 Customer accounts receivable are calculated for each month based on the average of the last three years' average ratios, of monthly revenues billed
 30 compared to accounts receivable balances. This ratio is then applied to monthly Customer revenues.
 31

32 3 Unbilled Revenue Receivable
 33 The projection is based on a calculation of budgeted unbilled MWHs multiplied by a budgeted revenue rate. The budgeted unbilled MWHs are
 34 determined by taking the budgeted Retail Net Energy for Load (NEL) MWHs and subtracting estimated line loss, company usage, and usage of
 35 interruptible customers to calculate the total MWHs to be billed. These MWHs are then divided into an estimated unbilled and billed MWH
 36 classification based on the timing of meter reads. The budgeted revenue rate is calculated by taking budgeted base revenues (excluding
 37 interruptible customers) divided by budgeted billed MWHs (excluding interruptible customers). The unbilled MWHs are then multiplied by the
 38 average rate per MWH.
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 40
 41
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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

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- 1 4 Fuel Stock and Materials and Supplies
- 2 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
- 3 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
- 4 each month based on the Generation Expansion Plan and Fuel Budget. Fuel prices and quantities delivered are provide by the Fuels Department and
- 5 quantities burned are provide by the Resource Planning Department. The balance for materials and supply inventories is based on estimates furnished
- 6 to the Financial Reporting Department by the Materials Management Department of the level of supplies required by the Transmission, Distribution and
- 7 Production Departments adjusted for unit cost increases for items procured at the composite inflation rate used in the budget.
- 8
- 9 5 Capitalization
- 10 Budgeted capitalization balances and structure are made based on the budgeted year financing plan developed by the Treasury Department and approved by
- 11 the Chief Financial Officer. The budgeted balance for unappropriated retained earnings is calculated by adding to the balance at the prior year-end monthly
- 12 net income from the budgeted Income Statement and deducting expected dividend accruals based on the budget year financing plan previously referred to.
- 13
- 14 6 Notes and Accounts Payable
- 15 The budgeted balances for Notes Payable are based on borrowing requirements determined by monthly cash requirements net of funds generated plus
- 16 long-term financing.
- 17
- 18 The balances for Accounts Payable are estimated by adjusting the forecasted prior year-end balance for expected changes of items impacting
- 19 these accounts.
- 20
- 21 7 Customer Deposits
- 22 The budgeted balances for Customer deposits are calculated by applying growth factors based on actual monthly deposits for the previous year.
- 23 An average percentage of the deposit balance is determined and the average percentage is applied to each month's balance for the budgeted year.
- 24
- 25 8 Accrued Taxes
- 26 The balance for federal and state income taxes is determined by adding to the forecasted prior year-end balance the monthly budgeted expense developed
- 27 per the Income Statement, net of payments based on statutory requirements.
- 28
- 29 9 Accrued Interest
- 30 The budgeted balance for accrued interest is derived by adding monthly interest expense projections to the balance at the end of the prior year.
- 31 Such amounts are then reduced by projected monthly payments of interest accruals based on required interest payment dates on each series of long-term
- 32 debt. Payments on short-term interest are assumed to be made in the month following the expense accrual.
- 33
- 34 10 Deferred Fuel Revenue
- 35 The budgeted balance for deferred fuel revenue is calculated by comparing budgeted monthly fuel revenues with budgeted monthly recoverable fuel and
- 36 interchange costs and deferring the net excess amounts billed in accordance with current FPSC and FERC policy.
- 37
- 38 11 Deferred Income Taxes
- 39 The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for Income Statement
- 40 purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of differences in the recognition of items
- 41 of income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
- 42

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, for each sales forecasting model, give a quantified explanation of the impact of changes in the inputs to changes in outputs.

Type of data shown:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	CUSTOMER VARIABLES			
3	1) Florida Population	5%		
4			Residential Sales	6.6%
5			Commercial Sales	2.8%
6			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	4.1%
7			Total Sales	4.3%
8	2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment	50%		
9			Temporary Service Sales	24%
10			Total Sales	0.003%
11	3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment	5%		
12			Industrial - GS Sales	1.9%
13			Industrial - GSD Sales	3.3%
14			Total Sales	0.2%
15	4) Hillsborough County Manufacturing Employment	5%		
16			Industrial - GSLD Sales	-1.2%
17			Total Sales	-0.1%
18	AVERAGE USE VARIABLES			
19	1) Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	50%		
20			Residential Sales	3.8%
21			Commercial Sales	0.3%
22			Industrial - GS Sales	0.7%
23			Industrial Total Sales	0.01%
24			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.3%
25			Total Sales	1.8%
26	2) Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	20%		
27			Residential Sales	7.6%
28			Commercial Sales	3.2%
29			Industrial - GS Sales	3.7%
30			Industrial - GSD Sales	2.0%
31			Industrial Total Sales	0.8%
32			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	3.7%
33			Total Sales	4.9%
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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, for each sales forecasting model, give a quantified explanation of the impact of changes in the inputs to changes in outputs.

Type of data shown:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	AVERAGE USE VARIABLES			
3	3) Price of Electricity	10%	Residential Sales	-1.9%
4			Commercial Sales	-0.7%
5			Industrial - GS Sales	0.00%
6			Industrial - GSD Sales	0.01%
7			Industrial - GSLD Sales	0.4%
8			Industrial Sales	0.2%
9			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	-0.4%
10			Total Sales	-1.1%
11				
12	4) Hillsborough County Household Income	5%	Residential Sales	1.0%
13			Total Sales	0.4%
14				
15	5) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household	5%	Residential Sales	1.0%
16			Total Sales	0.4%
17				
18	6) Residential Cooling Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	1.9%
19			Total Sales	0.9%
20				
21	7) Residential Heating Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	0.4%
22			Total Sales	0.2%
23				
24	8) Residential Other Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	2.6%
25			Total Sales	1.2%
26				
27	9) Commercial Cooling Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	0.8%
28			Industrial - GS Sales	0.9%
29			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.9%
30			Total Sales	0.4%
31				
32	10) Commercial Heating Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	0.03%
33			Industrial - GS Sales	0.07%
34			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.03%
35			Total Sales	0.01%
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION: If a projected test year is used, for each sales forecasting model, give a quantified explanation of the impact of changes in the inputs to changes in outputs.

Type of data shown:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	AVERAGE USE VARIABLES			
3	12) Commercial Other Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	2.9%
4			Industrial - GS Sales	0.7%
5			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	1.4%
6			Total Sales	1.1%
7				
8	13) Hillsborough County Commercial Output Per Employee	5%	Commercial Sales	2.2%
9			Industrial - GS Sales	1.0%
10			Total Sales	0.7%
11				
12	14) Hillsborough County Industrial Output	5%	Industrial - GSD Sales	-0.02%
13			Total Sales	-0.001%
14				
15	15) Industrial Production Manufacturing Index	5%	Industrial - GSLD Sales	5.5%
16			Total Sales	0.2%
17				
18	16) Hillsborough County Governmental Output Per Employee	5%	Sales to Public Authorities Sales	2.3%
19			Total Sales	0.2%
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate test year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

LINE NO.

EXPLANATORY (INDEPENDENT) INPUT VARIABLES

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CUSTOMER MODELS:

- 1) Florida Population (Thousands), monthly
 The population forecast is based upon projections from the University of Florida's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BEBR) in the short term and is a blend in the long term of BEBR and Moody's Economy.com forecast.
- 2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment (Thousands), monthly
 Employment data is purchased from Moody's Economy.com with monthly forecast updates.
- 3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment (Thousands), monthly
 Employment data is purchased from Moody's Economy.com with monthly forecast updates.
- 4) Hillsborough County Manufacturing Employment (Thousands), monthly
 Employment data is purchased from Moody's Economy.com with monthly forecast updates.

AVERAGE USE MODELS:

- 5) Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days, monthly
 Heating degree days serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year. These are calculated using daily high & low temperature data purchased from NOAA for the Tampa International Airport.
- 6) Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days, monthly
 Cooling degree days serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year. These are calculated using daily high & low temperature data purchased from NOAA for the Tampa International Airport.
- 7) Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles, monthly
 Schedule prepared by Tampa Electric Company based on twenty-one billing cycles.
- 8) Daylight Hours
 Indices reflecting daylight hours by month to project street lighting usage.
- 9) Real Commercial Price of Electricity (deflated by CPI, 12-month moving average, cents per kwh), monthly index
 Forecasts for the price of electricity by customer class are supplied by Tampa Electric's Regulatory department.
- 10) Real Industrial Price of Electricity (deflated by CPI, 12-month moving average, cents per kwh), monthly index
- 11) Real Residential Price of Electricity (deflated by CPI, 12-month moving average, cents per kwh), monthly index
- 12) Real Sales to Public Authorities Price of Electricity (deflated by CPI, 12-month moving average, cents per kwh), monthly index
- 13) Real Hillsborough County Household Income (deflated by GDP-Implicit Price Deflator, dollars per household)
 Income data is purchased from Moody's Economy.com with monthly forecast updates.
- 14) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household, monthly
 Persons per household data is purchased from Moody's Economy.com with monthly forecast updates.
- 15) Residential Cooling Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for residential cooling appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data.
- 16) Residential Heating Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for residential heating appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data.
- 17) Residential Other Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for other residential appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data.
- 18) Commercial Cooling Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for commercial cooling appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data.
- 19) Commercial Heating Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for commercial heating appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate test year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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. Cárdenas

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

LINE NO.

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AVERAGE USE MODELS continued:

- 20) Commercial Other Appliance Trend, monthly index
 Indices reflecting appliance saturation and efficiency trends for other commercial appliances using most recent Energy Information Administration (EIA) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data.
- 21) Hillsborough County Commercial Output Per Employee (HC real gross output [Mil. \$96] by super sector/HC employment [Thousands] by super sector)
 Indices reflecting the health of the local economy looking at the relationship of Hillsborough County gross domestic output to Hillsborough County commercial employment.
- 22) Hillsborough County Construction Output (HC real gross output [Mil. \$96] by super sector)
 Indices reflecting Hillsborough County gross domestic output specific to the construction sector.
- 23) Hillsborough County Industrial Output Per Employee (HC real gross output [Mil. \$96] by super sector/HC employment [Thousands] by super sector)
 Indices reflecting the health of the local economy looking at the relationship of Hillsborough County industrial (manufacturing) gross domestic output to Hillsborough County industrial (manufacturing) employment.
- 24) Hillsborough County Industrial Output (HC real gross output [Mil. \$96] by super sector)
 Indices reflecting Hillsborough County gross domestic output specific to the industrial (manufacturing) sector.
- 25) Industrial Production: Manufacturing (Index 1992=100, Seasonally Adjusted)
 Indices reflecting U.S. level manufacturing productivity.
- 26) Hillsborough County Governmental Output Per Employee (HC real gross output [Mil. \$96] by super sector/HC employment [Thousands] by super sector)
 Indices reflecting the health of the local government looking at the relationship of Hillsborough County governmental gross domestic output to Hillsborough County governmental employment.

PEAK DEMAND MODELS:

- 27) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 65 degrees less 24-hour temperature on the peak day)
- 28) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on 24-hour temperature on the peak day less 65 degrees)
- 29) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 50 degrees less temperature at the peak hour)
- 30) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on temperature at the peak hour less 80 degrees)
- 31) Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend (MWH/customer), 12-month moving average

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate test year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

LINE NO.

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LINE NO.	EXPLANATORY (INDEPENDENT) INPUT VARIABLES	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1													
2	EXPLANATORY (INDEPENDENT) INPUT VARIABLES												
3													
4	(1) Florida Population (000's)	15,305.366	15,665.621	16,051.503	16,399.997	16,758.674	17,165.364	17,597.762	18,008.396	18,413.423	18,718.049	18,930.794	19,168.977
5	(2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment (000's)	31.234	30.638	32.018	31.837	32.894	34.683	38.578	43.022	44.512	44.720	43.772	42.592
6	(3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment (000's)	435.428	454.273	473.318	467.582	477.505	475.741	498.923	517.260	527.970	540.645	541.298	545.933
7	(4) Hillsborough County Manufacturing Employment (000's)	34.576	34.738	35.606	33.805	32.723	30.613	31.530	32.328	32.646	31.903	30.979	30.982
8	(5) Billing Cycle Heating Degree Days	462	410	496	613	545	687	547	532	499	256	488	488
9	(6) Billing Cycle Cooling Degree Days	3,844	3,556	3,497	3,505	3,775	3,545	3,490	3,467	3,513	3,887	3,655	3,655
10	(7) Billing Days	364	366	367	365	367	364	367	365	364	366	364	365
11	(8) Daylight Hours	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437
12	(9) Real Commercial Price of Electricity Index	0.9810	0.9494	0.9451	0.9684	1.0277	1.0473	1.0758	1.0800	1.1128	1.1898	1.1777	1.1695
13	(10) Real Industrial Price of Electricity Index	0.9850	0.9680	0.9856	1.0148	1.0763	1.1047	1.1373	1.1480	1.1958	1.3012	1.3139	1.3010
14	(11) Real Residential Price of Electricity Index	0.9787	0.9521	0.9443	0.9545	0.9998	1.0056	1.0259	1.0298	1.0280	1.0505	1.0524	1.0544
15	(12) Real Sales to Public Authorities Price of Electricity Index	0.9817	0.9544	0.9517	0.9770	1.0408	1.0586	1.0835	1.0925	1.1262	1.2025	1.1891	1.1782
16	(13) Real Hillsborough County Household Income (\$/HH)	\$68,287	\$70,373	\$72,882	\$73,061	\$72,954	\$73,383	\$75,391	\$76,437	\$77,837	\$78,904	\$77,624	\$77,335
17	(14) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53
18	(15) Res'l Cooling Appliance Index	464	441	436	442	470	443	438	437	443	488	454	451
19	(16) Res'l Heating Appliance Index	114	102	111	156	137	171	137	132	124	64	121	120
20	(17) Res'l Other Appliance Index	8,354	8,564	8,681	8,658	8,639	8,591	8,684	8,697	8,725	8,794	8,762	8,832
21	(18) Com'l Cooling Appliance Index	0.0877	0.0822	0.0809	0.0825	0.0889	0.0846	0.0829	0.0836	0.0841	0.0922	0.0864	0.0870
22	(19) Com'l Heating Appliance Index	0.0802	0.0725	0.0876	0.1090	0.0975	0.1234	0.0974	0.0946	0.0890	0.0450	0.0850	0.0849
23	(20) Com'l Other Appliance Index	0.9613	0.9754	0.9696	0.9770	0.9820	0.9812	0.9677	0.9678	0.9589	0.9506	0.9417	0.9506
24	(21) Hillsborough County Commercial Output/Emp (\$000)	\$69.208	\$70.086	\$69.710	\$71.805	\$72.941	\$75.044	\$74.733	\$77.271	\$78.835	\$79.693	\$80.369	\$82.239
25	(22) Hillsborough County Construction Output (\$000)	\$2,099.280	\$2,032.062	\$2,102.043	\$2,133.920	\$2,246.521	\$2,406.590	\$2,568.606	\$2,760.552	\$2,789.130	\$2,793.172	\$2,810.518	\$2,818.845
26	(23) Hillsborough County Industrial Output/Emp (\$000)	\$63.208	\$62.634	\$65.093	\$67.014	\$72.259	\$75.210	\$81.182	\$83.743	\$84.896	\$85.562	\$87.678	\$90.892
27	(24) Hillsborough County Industrial Output (\$000)	\$2,185.477	\$2,175.806	\$2,317.629	\$2,264.906	\$2,364.003	\$2,302.158	\$2,560.347	\$2,707.128	\$2,771.493	\$2,729.597	\$2,716.018	\$2,815.881
28	(25) Industrial Production Manuf. Index	93.85	99.06	104.03	99.80	100.00	101.30	104.37	108.57	113.99	116.25	117.61	119.99
29	(26) Hillsborough County Gov't Output/Emp (\$000)	\$59.381	\$59.661	\$59.048	\$57.548	\$57.985	\$58.823	\$59.755	\$59.364	\$58.940	\$60.666	\$60.817	\$61.050
30	(27) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (65° - 24hr.temp.on peak day)	39.9	51.8	68.6	29.6	64.8	49.5	42.8	69.5	25.4	48.8	76.0	76.0
31	(28) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (24hr.temp.on peak day - 65°)	133.6	133.1	127.5	144.7	135.8	141.4	135.0	131.4	149.0	141.6	119.0	119.0
32	(29) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (50° - temp.at peak hour)	15.0	25.0	41.0	20.0	45.0	28.0	27.0	38.0	16.0	19.0	47.0	47.0
33	(30) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (temp.at peak hour - 80°)	62.0	44.0	53.0	60.0	73.0	43.0	64.0	52.0	63.0	60.0	61.0	61.0
34	(31) Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend (MWH/customer)	2.40	2.39	2.40	2.44	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.44	2.46	2.43	2.48	2.51
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate test year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-E1

LINE

NO.

1

2

DEPENDENT INPUT VARIABLES (Historical Actuals):

3

4

CUSTOMER MODELS:

5

1) Tampa Electric Service Area Residential Customers, monthly

6

2) Tampa Electric Service Area Commercial Customers, monthly

7

3) Tampa Electric Service Area Temporary Service Customers, monthly

8

4) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Customers, monthly

9

5) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Demand Customers, monthly

10

6) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Large Demand Customers, monthly

11

7) Tampa Electric Service Area Sales to Public Authority (SPA) Customers, monthly

12

8) Tampa Electric Service Area Street Lighting Customers, monthly

13

14

15

AVERAGE USE MODELS:

16

9) Tampa Electric Service Area Residential Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

17

10) Tampa Electric Service Area Commercial Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

18

11) Tampa Electric Service Area Temporary Service Sales, kWh, monthly

19

12) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

20

13) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Demand Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

21

14) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Large Demand Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

22

15) Tampa Electric Service Area Sales to Public Authority (SPA) Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

23

16) Tampa Electric Service Area Street Lighting Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

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26

PEAK DEMAND MODEL:

27

17) Tampa Electric Service Area Peak Demand, Non-Phosphate kW/ Customer, monthly

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate last year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

LINE NO.

1

DEPENDENT INPUT VARIABLES (Historical Actuals):

2

3

4

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Customers:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1) Residential	466,189	477,533	491,925	505,964	518,554	531,257	544,313	558,728	575,111	586,776
(2) Commercial	55,902	57,026	58,612	59,970	61,252	62,415	63,612	64,805	66,169	67,834
(3) Temporary Service	2,641	3,062	3,291	3,346	3,413	3,627	3,876	4,222	4,036	3,057
(4) Industrial - GS	251	266	259	290	335	442	509	539	659	662
(5) Industrial - GSD	328	373	416	458	508	654	688	700	729	737
(6) Industrial - GSLD	33	35	37	39	41	44	44	44	44	44
(7) Governmental	4,650	5,103	5,287	5,426	5,812	6,188	6,226	6,447	6,706	6,992
(8) Str & Hwy Lighting	189	196	210	223	220	211	209	209	199	201

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Average Use (kWh-per-Customer):

(9) Residential	15,124	14,590	14,980	15,009	15,517	15,557	15,235	15,325	15,164	15,119
(10) Commercial	92,489	93,524	94,484	94,743	95,153	93,644	94,080	96,124	96,012	96,382
(11) Temporary Service	972	999	976	963	974	958	887	860	951	1,171
(12) Industrial - GS	38,501	39,594	44,558	42,951	43,912	42,715	42,317	42,745	38,392	38,211
(13) Industrial - GSD	804,897	751,912	748,916	737,760	750,432	648,605	634,567	651,081	632,751	642,304
(14) Industrial - GSLD	11,322,729	10,664,863	10,844,724	11,580,439	11,658,512	11,250,095	11,623,953	12,455,447	12,820,916	12,542,467
(15) Governmental	264,663	240,242	243,041	242,222	237,387	239,375	247,691	245,436	239,662	241,979
(16) Str & Hwy Lighting	285,017	265,970	252,736	239,684	251,505	269,849	277,304	285,629	305,123	311,359

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26

Non-Phosphate Peak Demand (kW-per-Customer):

(17) Winter Peak Demand	4.2	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.6	4.5	4.7
(17) Summer Peak Demand	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate test year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EJ

LINE
NO.

1

MODEL OUTPUTS:

2

3

CUSTOMER MODELS:

4

1) Tampa Electric Service Area Residential Customers, monthly

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2) Tampa Electric Service Area Commercial Customers, monthly

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3) Tampa Electric Service Area Temporary Service Customers, monthly

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4) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Customers, monthly

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5) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Demand Customers, monthly

9

6) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Large Demand Customers, monthly

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7) Tampa Electric Service Area Sales to Public Authority (SPA) Customers, monthly

11

8) Tampa Electric Service Area Street Lighting Customers, monthly

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AVERAGE USE MODELS:

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9) Tampa Electric Service Area Residential Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

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10) Tampa Electric Service Area Commercial Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

17

11) Tampa Electric Service Area Temporary Service Sales, kWh, monthly

18

12) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

19

13) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Demand Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

20

14) Tampa Electric Service Area General Service Large Demand Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

21

15) Tampa Electric Service Area Sales to Public Authority (SPA) Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

22

16) Tampa Electric Service Area Street Lighting Average Use, kWh/customer, monthly

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PEAK DEMAND MODEL:

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17) Tampa Electric Service Area Peak Demand, Non-Phosphate kW/Customer, monthly

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXPLANATION:

For each forecasting model used to estimate last year projections for customers, demand, and energy, provide the historical and projected values for the input variables and the output variables used in estimating and/or validating the model. Also, provide a description of each variable, specifying the unit of measurement and the time span or cross sectional range of the data.

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 Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007
 Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

LINE NO.

1

MODEL OUTPUT:

2

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5

Customers:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) Residential	466,321	477,577	491,776	505,783	518,731	531,399	544,515	558,525	574,903	586,833	591,398	598,482
(2) Commercial	55,910	57,022	58,588	59,980	61,256	62,423	63,626	64,827	66,170	67,795	69,064	70,195
(3) Temporary Service	3,192	3,160	3,234	3,224	3,280	3,376	3,584	3,821	3,900	3,799	2,508	2,445
(4) Industrial - GS	253	268	264	288	328	442	513	542	648	667	588	591
(5) Industrial - GSD	363	390	418	433	535	642	673	685	718	734	722	726
(6) Industrial - GSLD	33	35	37	39	41	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
(7) Governmental	4,653	5,123	5,304	5,412	5,772	6,147	6,281	6,441	6,728	6,977	7,113	7,186
(8) Str & Hwy Lighting	200	202	205	207	210	212	214	216	200	201	204	206

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Average Use (kWh-per-Customer):

(9) Residential	14,992	14,778	14,901	15,380	15,543	15,488	15,134	15,137	15,152	15,108	15,186	15,211
(10) Commercial	93,576	93,673	93,417	94,194	95,383	94,430	93,362	96,265	95,829	96,432	95,166	95,773
(11) Temporary Service	908	970	993	1,018	1,024	1,030	995	983	935	812	1,113	1,126
(12) Industrial - GS	42,061	41,546	41,516	41,906	42,428	42,715	41,828	42,089	38,377	39,390	42,087	42,201
(13) Industrial - GSD	788,534	752,721	749,889	740,943	757,570	648,758	637,239	651,741	634,866	645,364	652,959	654,642
(14) Industrial - GSLD	11,620,596	11,545,513	11,490,363	11,568,593	11,569,921	11,580,819	11,523,862	11,507,385	12,176,498	12,693,620	12,693,596	12,655,807
(15) Governmental	263,247	245,669	242,065	238,760	243,172	241,205	240,849	246,242	239,237	241,548	240,767	240,628
(16) Str & Hwy Lighting	286,031	267,823	256,021	242,401	252,557	269,291	277,700	284,093	302,935	309,278	313,034	300,624

25

Non-Phosphate Peak Demand (kW-per-Customer):

(17) Winter Peak Demand	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.9	5.3	6.2	6.3
(17) Summer Peak Demand	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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. Homick/

R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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8	III. System Construction Requirements	
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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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G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1 I. OVERVIEW

2 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
3 process. Schedule F-8 provides the assumptions which were used in the forecasting process described in Schedule F-5.

4

5 II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

6 For the projected test year, 2009, the following assumptions were used in developing Tampa Electric Company's sales forecast. For a detailed description
7 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.

8

2009 Data

9 Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Customer Models

	2009	Annual Change (%)	Level Change
11 1) Florida Population (Thousands)	19,168,977	1.3%	238.183
12 2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment (Thousands)	42,592	-2.7%	(1,180)
13 3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment (Thousands)	545,933	0.9%	4,636
14 4) Hillsborough County Manufacturing Employment (Thousands)	30,982	0.01%	0.002

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16 Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Average Use Models

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18 5) Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	488	0.0%	-
19 6) Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	3,655	0.0%	-
20 7) Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles	365	0.4%	2
21 8) Daylight Hours	4,437	-0.2%	(11)
22 9) Real Commercial Price of Electricity Index	1,1695	-0.7%	(0.0082)
23 10) Real Industrial Price of Electricity Index	1,3010	-1.0%	(0.0129)
24 11) Real Residential Price of Electricity Index	1,0544	0.2%	0.0020
25 12) Real Sales to Public Authorities Price of Electricity Index	1,1782	-0.9%	(0.0110)
26 13) Real Hillsborough County Household Income (Deflated by GDP-Implicit Price Deflator, Dollars per Household)	\$77,335	-0.4%	-\$289
27 14) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household	2.53	-0.5%	(0.01)
28 15) Residential Cooling Appliance Trend Index	451	-0.7%	(3)
29 16) Residential Heating Appliance Trend Index	120	-0.1%	(0)
30 17) Residential Other Appliance Trend Index	8,832	0.8%	70
31 18) Commercial Cooling Appliance Trend Index	0.0870	0.6%	0.0005
32 19) Commercial Heating Appliance Trend Index	0.0849	-0.1%	(0.0001)
33 20) Commercial Other Appliance Trend	0.9506	0.9%	0.0089
34 21) Hillsborough County Commercial Output Per Employee	\$82,239	2.3%	\$1,870
35 22) Hillsborough County Construction Output	\$2,818,845	0.3%	\$8,327
36 23) Hillsborough County Industrial Output Per Employee	\$90,892	3.7%	\$3,213
37 24) Hillsborough County Industrial Output	\$2,815,881	3.7%	\$99,863
38 25) Industrial Production Index: Manufacturing	119.99	2.0%	2.39
39 26) Hillsborough County Governmental Output Per Employee	\$61,050	0.4%	\$0.233

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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:

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 / M.J. Homick/

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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

2009 Data

2		2009	Annual	Level
3	Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Peak Demand Models		Change (%)	Change
4				
5	27) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 65 degrees less 24-hour temperature on the peak day)	76.0	0.0%	-
6	28) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on 24-hour temperature on the peak day less 65 degrees)	119.0	0.0%	-
7	29) Peak Day Heating Degree Days (based on 50 degrees less temperature at the peak hour)	47.0	0.0%	-
8	30) Peak Day Cooling Degree Days (based on temperature at the peak hour less 80 degrees)	61.0	0.0%	-
9	31) Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend (MWH/customer), 12-month moving average	2.51	1.2%	0.03

11 **Assumptions for Escalation Rates**

12				
13	32) Non-Production Escalation Rate: Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items	2.1%		
14	33) Production Escalation Rate: Blend of 2 Handy Whitman Indices, South Atlantic Region	3.6%		

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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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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Homick/

R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/

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

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1 III. SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

2 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:

3
4
5 Major Projects

6
7 2009 Generation Expansion Aero-Derivative CT's

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9 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.

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16 General Generation Plant Facilities

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18 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.

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26 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.

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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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R.B. Haines/J. S. Chronister/

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

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1 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:

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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

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1 2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION
 2 (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.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1	2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION	<u>Saint Cloud 69kV Cap Bank:</u>
2	(continued)	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
3		MVAR.
4		
5		<u>Miller Mac 1-13kV Circuit</u>
6		Construct a 4 th 13 kV circuit at Miller Mac Substation.
7		
8		<u>Trout Creek 4th 13kV Circuit</u>
9		Construct a 4 th 13kV circuit at Trout Creek Substation.
10		
11		<u>Harbour Island 4th 13-kV Circuit</u>
12		Construct a 4 th 13kV circuit at Harbour Island Substation.
13		
14		<u>Cross Creek 2nd 13kV Circuit</u>
15		Construct a 2 nd 13-kV circuit at Cross Creek Substation.
16		
17		<u>Cypress 13447Y / 13452Y L/T - extend 13447Y to Courtney Campbell</u>
18		Extend Cypress 13447Y North along Memorial Highway to Courtney Campbell Causeway.
19		
20		<u>2009 Road Projects</u>
21		
22		<u>Van Dyke Road</u> – (Whirley Rd. to Tobacco Rd.) Relocate approximately 2 miles of transmission and distribution.
23		
24		<u>Lutz Lake Fern Phase 3</u> – (Blvd. of Roses to Dale Mabry) Relocate approximately 3 miles of distribution.
25		
26		<u>SR 574 MLK</u> – (Highview to Parsons) Relocate approximately 1 mile of distribution.
27		<u>Bell Shoals</u> – (Bloomingdale to Boyette) Relocate approximately 2 miles of transmission and distribution circuits.
28		
29		<u>Pauls Drive</u> – (Brandon Blvd. to Brandon Pkwy) Convert approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution feeder to underground.
30		
31		<u>I-4 & Crosstown Connector Project</u> – Relocate approximately 1 mile of multiple overhead transmission and distribution lines.
32		
33		<u>22nd St.</u> – (Club to Fletcher) Convert approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution to underground.
34		<u>Cargo Road</u> - Install 1 mile of underground distribution duct system for new road.
35		
36		<u>Jobs Likely to extend from 2008 to 2009</u>
37		
38		<u>Bruce B. Downs</u> – (Phase 1) Project is approximately 3.5 miles. Relocate multiple transmission and distribution feeder facilities.
39		
40		<u>Race Track Road</u> – (Hillsborough to Douglas) Relocate approximately 1 mile of overhead distribution.
41		<u>CR 655 Berkley Road</u> - Relocate approximately 4 miles of overhead distribution and transmission facilities.
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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1	2.	TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION	
2		(continued)	<u>Lutz Lake Phase 2</u> - Relocate .3 miles of overhead distribution.
3			
4	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.
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8	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.
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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

IV. SYSTEM OPERATIONS

1. NET SYSTEM CAPACITY

		Summer	Winter	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
	Units	MW	MW	
6	Bayside 1	700	791	The unit capabilities for Tampa Electric are developed by the Operations Planning department in conjunction with each operating station. All ratings are maximum net dependable capability. Summer ratings are effective April 1 to November 30. Winter ratings are effective from December 1 to March 31.
7	2	928	1046	
8	3	57	62	
9	4	57	62	
10	5	57	62	
11	6	57	62	
12	Total	1856	2085	Bayside 5 & 6 are new CTs with a commercial in-service date of 5/09 Bayside 3, 4 and Big Bend CT4 are new CTs with a commercial in-service date of 10/09
14	Big Bend 1	383	393	Big Bend CT1 will be retired in 5/09 Big Bend CT2 will be retired in 10/08 Big Bend CT3 will be retired in 10/08
15	2	378	388	
16	3	383	393	
17	4	435	445	
18	CT1	10	11	
19	CT2	0	0	
20	CT3	0	0	
21	CT4	57	62	
22	Total	1646	1692	
24	Partnership 1	3	3	
25	2	3	3	
26	Total	6	6	
28	Phillips 1	17	18	
29	2	17	18	
30	Total	34	36	
32	Polk 1	235	240	
33	2	159	184	
34	3	164	184	
35	4	149	184	
36	5	149	184	
37	Total	856	976	
39	Grand Total	4398	4795	

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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

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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3. UNIT OUTAGE RATES					Supporting Basis for Assumptions
		Equivalent		Equivalent	
		Forced	Maintenance	Unplanned	
		Outage	Outage	Outage	
6	<u>Units</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rate</u>	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.
7	Bayside 1	1.4	4.0	5.3	
8	2	1.4	3.6	4.9	
9	3-6	4.9	1.0	5.8	
10					
11	Big Bend 1	24.3	3.6	26.7	
12	2	12.0	2.3	13.9	
13	3	19.5	3.6	22.2	
14	4	11.1	1.4	12.2	
15	CT1	32.9	3.6	34.6	
16	CT4	4.9	1.0	5.8	
17					
18	Partnership 1&2	7.0	0.0	7.0	
19					
20	Phillips 1	2.2	14.9	16.6	
21	2	2.1	14.9	16.4	
22					
23	Polk 1	9.3	4.8	13.4	
24	2	0.7	0.6	1.3	
25	3	0.7	0.6	1.3	
26	4	0.7	0.6	1.3	
27	5	0.7	0.6	1.3	
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1 4. UNIT NET HEAT RATES

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Units	Unit Type	ANOHR (Btu/KWh)
Bayside 1&2	CC	7,384
3-6	CT	10,562
Big Bend 1-4	ST	10,690
CT1	CT	20,672
CT4	CT	10,562
Partnership 1&2	IC	10,457
Phillips 1&2	IC	9,745
Polk 1	IGCC	10,514
2-5	CT	12,989

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

Units were grouped by station and similar unit types
 * Big Bend CT1 and Polk 2-5 have low service hours

CC = Combined Cycle
 CT = Combustion Turbine
 ST = Steam Turbine (Coal fired)
 IC = Internal Combustion Engines
 IGCC = Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1 5. FUEL PRICES

2

3 FUEL PRICES

Average

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

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Price Consumed

5

Coal

\$76.47 per ton

Future fuel prices are provided by the Fuels Department based on a review of current contracts, various industry publications, and contracts with existing suppliers. This information was input into the production cost model, and the values at left represent the output average system cost per unit of fuel.

6

No. 6 Oil

\$87.90 per bbl

7

No. 2 Oil

\$118.23 per bbl

8

Natural gas

\$8.90 per MCF

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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1	6. INTERCHANGE		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	a Hardee CC/2A & Hardee 2B Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases up to 370 MW of power from Inverney's Hardee Power Station. The station consists of a 220 MW combine cycle unit and two 75 MW combustion turbines. The primary fuel is natural gas and the station has light oil backup. The contract ends after December 31, 2012.
3			
4	MWH	184,708	
5	Fuel Cost (\$000)	17,324	
6	O&M Cost (\$000)	2,128	
7	Capacity Charge (\$000)	20,532	
8	Total Cost (\$000)	39,984	
9			
10	b Cogeneration Purchase		TEC will purchase 1035 GWH of firm and as-available energy from cogenerators based on TEC's production cost model forecast. The firm contract fuel is based on the lesser of system incremental or average fuel cost. The as-available contract's fuel is based on system incremental fuel costs. The O&M payment is \$2.19/MWH. The capacity charges on the firm cogenerators are based on the individual contracts. There is no capacity charge on as-available cogeneration.
11			
12	MWH	1,035,064	
13	Fuel Cost (\$000)	53,314	
14	O&M Cost (\$000)	2,263	
15	Capacity Charge (\$000)	27,239	
16	SO2 Payment (\$000)	1,087	
17	Total Cost (\$000)	83,903	
18			
19	c PASCO Cogen Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 121 MW of combined cycle power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas but has light oil as a backup fuel. The contract begins January 1, 2009 and ends after December 31, 2018.
20			
21	MWH	141,049	
22	Fuel Cost (\$000)	10,586	
23	O&M Cost (\$000)	529	
24	Capacity Charge (\$000)	8,451	
25	Startup Cost (\$000)	101	
26	Transmission Cost (\$000)	1,589	
27	Total Cost (\$000)	21,254	
28			
29	d Calpine Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 170 MW of peaking power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas fuel pricing. The contract ends after April 30, 2011.
30			
31	MWH	5,732	
32	Fuel Cost (\$000)	699	
33	O&M Cost (\$000)	9	
34	Capacity Charge (\$000)	7,058	
35	Startup Cost (\$000)	46	
36	Total Cost (\$000)	7,813	
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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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Line	Assumption	Value	Explanation
1	6. INTERCHANGE (Continued)		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
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	
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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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. Homick/
 R.B. Haines/J.S. Chronister/
 G.L. Gillette/D.S. Merrill/W.R. Ashburn

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Line	Description	Value	Assumption
1	6. INTERCHANGE (Continued)		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	j Economy; Non-Firm Market Based Sales		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.
3			
4	MWH	178,454	
5	Fuel Cost (\$000)	7,942	
6	O&M Cost (\$000)	662	
7	Transmission Rev (\$000)	226	
8	Ancil Rev (\$000)	41	
9	Capacity Charge (\$000)	267	
10	Total Revenue (\$000)	9,138	
11			
12	k Partial Requirement Sales		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.
13			
14	SEBRING/FPC (MWH)	375,300	
15	WAUCHULA (MWH)	70,500	
16	STCLOUD (MWH)	70,400	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.
17	REEDY CREEK (MWH)	268,200	
18			
19	SEBRING/FPC (MW)	71	
20	WAUCHULA (MW)	16	Progress 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.
21	STCLOUD (MW)	15	Energy FL.
22	REEDY CREEK (MW)	41	
23			
24			Reedy Creek Tampa Electric sells partial requirements of up to 75 MWs of capacity to the Progress Energy Florida. Capacity is \$9.42 per kW demand
25			Improve Dist. 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
26			monthly demand in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. Based on the contract and recent history, Tampa Electric projects Reedy
27			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.
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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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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008

Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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1	7. 2009 REVENUE BUDGET	
2	Assumptions	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
3		
4	1. Operating Revenue	
5		
6	a. Base Revenues	
7	(1) The assumptions used in developing MWH sales are in Mrs. Cifuentes 2009 Customer,	Supports KWh forecast.
8	Demand and Energy Forecast, Section II., pages 2 through 3 of this Schedule.	
9		
10	(2) See MFR Schedule E-15 for discussion of the conversion of MWH sales to rate classes.	Presents proper allocation to rate classes.
11		
12	b. Fuel Revenues	
13	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
14		
15	c. Capacity Revenues	
16	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Capacity Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
17		
18	d. Environmental Revenues	
19	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Environmental Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
20		
21	e. Conservation Revenues	
22	(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2009.	Assumes the existing Conservation Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
23		
24	f. Optional Provision Revenues	
25	(1) Assumes there will be requests from some Interruptible Customers to purchase power	Optional Provision Energy is forecasted using the PROMOD production costing
26	during times of generation deficiency rather than curtail usage.	computer program.
27		
28	g. Gross Receipts Tax Revenues	As per State of Florida Statute.
29		
30	h. Franchise Revenues	
31	(1) The percentage of Franchise Revenues to Base, Fuel, Capacity, Environmental, Conservation,	Assumes no changes in Franchise agreements.
32	and Optional Provision Revenue in 2007 will apply to 2009.	
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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

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1 7. 2009 REVENUE BUDGET (continued)

2 Assumptions

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

3

4 2. Deferred Fuel Revenue

5

6 a. Deferred fuel revenue will reflect the amount by which estimated fuel cost recovered through
7 fuel rates is greater than actual fuel costs.

8

9 b. Interest is accrued at 5%.

See Financing Section V.1. of this schedule.

10

11 3. Unbilled Revenues

12

13 a. The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues between December 31, 2008
14 and December 31, 2009.

All generation, less line losses and company use, will either be recorded as billed
or unbilled revenues.

15

16 4. Other Operating Revenues

17

18 a. The 2009 projection for other operating revenues assumes an overall increase of 1.7% for
19 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 resources. Temporary Poles
are budgeted by ED Business Planning based on actual trends.

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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.

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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1	8.	OPERATION and MAINTENANCE EXPENSES	Supporting Basis for Assumptions	
2	A.	COST CHANGE RATES		
3	a.	General Inflation Rate	2009 forecasted CPI-U rate of 2.1% per Moody's Economy.com (December 2007 release)	
4				
5	b.	Labor	2009 salary and wage increases are based on the following guidelines:	
6				
7			Supervisory payroll - 4.0%	Managerial recommendation
8				
9			Operating payroll - 3.5% January through March of 2009 and 3.85% for April	IBEW and OPEIU contract
10			through December 2009 (IBEW), 3.85% for OPEIU for all of 2009	
11				
12			Office payroll - 4.0% for all of 2009 for all office employees, non-covered,	Managerial recommendation
13			non-exempt	
14				
15			Success sharing - 5.0%. In general employees can earn additional base	Managerial recommendation
16			wages in a lump sum pay out based on the company successfully meeting all	
17			of its goals for 2009.	
18				
19			Promotions and merit adjustments follow normal historical patterns	Consistent with historical performance
20			budgeted.	
21				
22			All positions that are budgeted for 2009 will be filled with qualified employees	Consistent with historical performance
23			at rates and in the time frame that they were budgeted.	
24				
25	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	
26			(February 2008 release) were utilized when specific information for 2009 material cost changes were not available. When they exist contract	
27			data were used.	
28				
29	d.	Contractors	The 2.1% CPI-U general inflation rate was utilized when specific information on 2009 contractor costs changes was not available.	
30				
31	e.	Vehicle Rates		
32	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
33	b.	Medium Vehicles	\$9.46/hour	purchase, operate and maintain each type of vehicle. These costs are then divided by the budgeted vehicle
34	c.	Heavy Vehicles	\$22.65/hour	utilization for the Energy Delivery, Customer Service and Facilities to determine the monthly cost for the
35				budget and to compute the hourly rate.
36				
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* See Schedule C-8 for explanations of changes in expenses from projected Prior Year Ended 2008 to Projected Test Year Ended 2009.

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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Line	Section	Item	Assumption
1	V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	1. Financial / Capital Structure		
3	a. Capital Structure Objectives:		
4	Total Debt	44.7%	
5	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..
6			
7			
8	2. Budgeted Income Statements		
9	a. Unbilled Revenues		The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues between December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009.
10			
11			
12	b. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction		Assumed AFUDC rate of 7.79% applied to eligible projects.
13			
14			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.
15			
16			
17	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.
18			
19			
20	d. Taxes - Other than Income Taxes		
21			
22	1. Regulatory Assessment Fee		Assumes no rate changes from current .072% and no change in fee base – operating revenue less sales for resale.
23			
24	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.
25			
26	3. Gross Receipts Tax		Assumes no rate change from current 2.5% and no change in tax base – retail sales of electrical energy.
27			
28	4. Franchise Fee		Assumes no new franchise fee agreements and no change in existing agreements bases or rates.
29			
30	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..
31			
32	6. Payroll Taxes		Assumptions
33			1. The 2009 Labor budget and Success Sharing budgets were used for total gross wages.
34			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.
35			3. Under current tax law the employer portion for FICA are the following:
36			OASDI 6.2%, and MEDICARE 1.45%
37			The 2009 budgeted FICA tax calculation was based on the current rates.
38			4. The percentage of FICA taxable wages for 2009 was based on 2007 historical data.
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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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1	2. Budgeted Income Statements (continued)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2		
3	e. Income Taxes	
4		
5	1. Income taxes are computed at statutory rates adjusted for permanent differences.	
6		
7	2. Full interperiod tax allocation was followed.	
8		
9	3. Amortization of investment tax credit using an average plant life of 53.5 years.	
10		
11	3. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Assets	Supporting basis for assumptions
12	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.
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		Past performance is the basis for plant retirements that cannot be discretely determined.
18		
19	b. Cash	Assumed cash balances are set to meet liquidity needs.
20		
21	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.
22		
23		
24		Based on historical trends.
25		
26	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.
27		
28		
29	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.
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36	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.
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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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	3. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Assets (cont.)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
1		
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		
15		
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	t. 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		

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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:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009
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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / M.J. Hornick/
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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%.
40		
41		
42		

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ASSUMPTIONS

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
Page 24 of 24

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

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 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.
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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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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COM

EXPLANATION: Supply a proposed public notice of the company's request for a rate increase suitable for publication.

Type of data shown:

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009

Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2008

Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: C. R. Black

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

1

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SUMMARY OF RATE CASE

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On August 11, 2009 Tampa Electric Company petitioned the Florida Public Service Commission ("the Commission") for an increase in its permanent base rates. This is the company's first request for a base rate increase since 1992.

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The Commission, under Florida law, regulates the rates, service charges and service provided by Florida investor-owned utilities. The case has been assigned Docket No. 080317-EI by the Commission.

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The requested increase is needed to cover the costs associated with the cumulative effects of inflation since the company's last request for new rates 16 years ago, the costs of providing service to almost 200,000 or 42 percent more customers since 1992, and the \$3.4 billion investment of adding new, generation, transmission and distribution facilities. Tampa Electric has requested a \$228.2 million increase in base revenues and miscellaneous service revenues.

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A more complete description of Tampa Electric's request is provided in the petition and direct testimony of Tampa Electric witnesses and the detailed data supporting the request is contained in the Minimum Filing Requirements (MFRs) all of which were submitted to the Commission in the proceeding. The Executive Summary ("A" Schedules) of the MFRs is included in the appendix at the end of this synopsis. A bill comparison showing typical monthly bills is contained on MFR Schedule A-2.

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A copy of Tampa Electric's entire rate request filing with the Commission, including a complete set of MFRs, is available for inspection at Tampa Electric's main office in Tampa, public libraries within its service area, its authorized pay agent locations and at www.tampaelectric/raterequest.com.

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COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED PRICES

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Under the Company's proposal the following customer classes would receive bill increases when the proposed new rates are put into effect on or after May 1, 2009.

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The Residential monthly bill for 1,000 kWh of \$139.25 would increase to \$149.49 for a 7.4 percent increase.

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The small commercial General Service monthly 1,500 kWh bill of \$209.39 would increase to \$229.26 for a 9.5 percent increase.

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The monthly bill for a typical secondary voltage, small commercial General Service Demand customer with 75 KW demand, 32,850 kWh and a 60 percent load factor would increase 7.6 percent from the present \$3,904.37 to \$4,202.90.

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A monthly price for a typical secondary voltage, large commercial or industrial General Service Demand customer with 1,000 KW demand, 438,000 kWh and a 60 percent load factor would increase 7.5 percent from \$51,475.86 to \$55,317.59

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The present bills are calculated using fuel, conservation, environmental and capacity charges proposed to be in effect for January through April 2009. The proposed bills are calculated using fuel, conservation, environmental and capacity charges proposed for May through December 2009 adjusted for the proposed base rate changes.

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

796

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COM

EXPLANATION: Supply a proposed public notice of the company's request for a rate increase suitable for publication.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

Witness: C. R. Black

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

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MAJOR RATE CASE ISSUES

It is not possible to anticipate at the start of a general base rate case all the issues which may arise, but potential major revenue requirement issues involved in the case include:

- o Are the company's test year customer, demand and energy forecasts reasonable?
- o What should be the value of the company's test year investment in rate base?
- o What should be the company's test year operating revenues?
- o What should be the company's test year operating expenses?
- o What should be the company's test year earned rate of return?
- o What should be the company's test year allowed rate of return?
- o What will be the company's test year revenue deficiency?
- o What is the appropriate cost of service methodology to use in designing rates?
- o What will be the appropriate rate levels for each customer class of service?
- o What will be the appropriate charge for each miscellaneous service?

The specific issues in the case will be identified in a prehearing order issued prior to the technical hearing.

THE RATE CASE PROCESS

All public utilities, as defined in Chapter 366.02, Florida Statutes, must petition the Florida Public Service Commission to increase its rates to retail customers. After the filing of the request, the Florida Public Service Commission ("the Commission") has eight months to conduct the case. The filing to request a base rate increase consists of the petition, direct testimony and exhibits from company witnesses and the Minimum Filing Requirements (MFRs) which is an extensive set of documents containing detailed data in support of the rate increase. This information is distributed to commissioners, the Commission staff, the Public Counsel and other parties who intervene in the case.

After the filing is made, the discovery process begins. During this process the utility responds to requests for information (interrogatories) and production of documents from the Commission staff and the parties (intervenors) to the case. The Commission staff performs a field audit of the company's filed data to ensure compliance with Commission rules and accuracy. Formal depositions (interviews) with company witnesses are also conducted to gather information and better identify issues.

Intervenors to the case often present their own witnesses, testimony and exhibits in response to the company's filing. They use the company's initial filing materials as well as discovery responses from the company as a basis for the positions they take in the case. The parties, their witnesses, testimony and exhibits are subject to discovery as well. The company will then have the opportunity to present rebuttal testimony and exhibits to any intervenors who file testimony.

Toward the end of the discovery process and just before the technical hearing commence, the company, staff and intervenors prepare issue lists and preliminary positions for the case. These lists of issues are then combined and narrowed in a Prehearing Order in an effort to help the Commission focus on the important facets of the case during the hearing.

At least one service hearing is held locally in order to provide customers the opportunity to voice their views to the Commission prior to the full hearings. A local service hearing will be scheduled at a time and place yet to be determined. Persons who wish to present testimony are urged to appear at the beginning of the hearing since the hearing may be adjourned early if no witnesses are present to testify. This hearing will enable customers to express their views regarding the company's rate request, which the Commission takes into account when ruling on the case.

Public Counsel has intervened in this docket and will be present at the service hearing to represent the public prior to the time the hearing is scheduled to begin.

Public Counsel may be contacted prior to the hearing at 111 West Madison Street, Suite 812, Claude Pepper Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, or by phone at (800) 342-0222.

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COM

EXPLANATION: Supply a proposed public notice of the company's request for a rate increase suitable for publication.

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2009

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2007

DOCKET No. 080317-EI

Witness: C. R. Black

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THE RATE CASE PROCESS (continued)

The hearing in this case will be scheduled by the Commission at a time and place yet to be determined. At these hearing, the legal "record" is established for deciding the case through direct, rebuttal and cross examination testimony, and the introduction of exhibits and other relevant evidence.

After the technical hearing, legal briefs are filed by the parties to summarize their positions. The Commission staff reviews the briefs and the record produced at the hearing, and then produces a recommendation to the Commission which addresses each issue identified in the case.

The Commission then holds Special Agenda Conferences and votes on the issues, first on revenue requirements issues and then on rate issues. After the votes, Commission attorneys prepare a final order which reflects the Commission's votes and provides background for the case, the basis for each of the decisions reached, the new approved rates, and the effective dates of the new rates. After the order is issued, parties will have an opportunity to ask the Commission to reconsider its decision on the issues.

Note: This Schedule is tentative and subject to revision.

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Job Messages

XEROX

TXMLK

Document Name: MFRs - F-Vo14_F-03 - F09_Bates_Bates - FINAL.pdf

%%[ProductName: Xerox Nuvera 120 EA DPS]%%

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Job Messages

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