BEFORE THE
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 080677-EI
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS
2011 SUBSEQUENT YEAR
ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULES

VOLUME 5 0F 5
SECTION F – MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULES

INDEX
2011 SUBSEQUENT YEAR ADJUSTMENT SCHEDULES
SECTION F- MISCELLANEOUS SCHEDULES

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES
DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

EXPLANATION: Provide a copy of the most recent Annual Report to Shareholders and all subsequent Quarterly Reports. The company shall file all Quarterly and Annual Reports as they become available during the proceeding.

Type of Data Shown:
____ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
__X__ Historical Test Year Ended 12/31/08
Witness: Kim Ousdahl

Line No.	(1)
1	**NOTE: For Historic Test Year Ended 12/31/08, please refer to MFR F-1 Historic contained in the 2010 Test Year MFR Schedules.**

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SEC REPORTS

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

EXPLANATION:
Provide a copy of the most recent Form I0-K annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission and all Form 10-Q quarterly reports filed subsequent to the filing of the latest 10-k.

Type of Data Shown:
____ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
__X__ Historical Test Year Ended 12/31/08
Witness: Kim Ousdahl

Line No.	(1)
1	**NOTE: For Historic Test Year Ended 12/31/08, please refer to MFR F-2 Historic contained in the 2010 Test Year MFR Schedules.**

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

BUSINESS CONTRACTS WITH OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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:
_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Kathleen Slattery

Line No.	(1) Name of Officer or Director	(2) Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	(3) Relationship With Affiliated Entity	(4) Amount of Contract or Transaction	(5) Description of Product or Service
1	NONE				

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

NRC SAFETY CITATIONS

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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:
____ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
__X__ Historical Test Year Ended 12/31/08
Witness: J.A. Stall

Line No.	(1)
1	**NOTE: For Historic Test Year Ended 12/31/08, please refer to MFR F-4 Historic contained in the 2010 Test Year MFR Schedules.**

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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:

_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

Witness: Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Renae B. Deaton, Joseph A. Ender, Kim Ousdahl, Dr. Rosemary Morley

Line No.

INDEX AND LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

List of Attachments to Minimum Filing Requirement (MFR) Schedule F-5

Attachment Number	OVERVIEW
01	Flowchart: Forecasting process overview
02	Document: Resource Planning Forecast Methodology
03	Flowchart: Forecast customer model
04	Flowchart: Net energy for load model
05	Flowchart: Sales by customer class
06	Flowchart: Modeling summer and winter peaks
07	Flowchart: Consolidated Financial Model
08	Document: annual planning process guideline
09	Document: calendar for management review meetings and submittal of deliverables

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Type of Data Shown:

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COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Line No.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE FORECASTING PROCESS

FPL's forecasting process starts with the generation of projected data for each of the major categories of inputs in order to determine the projected financial results:

- Forecast of Sales, NEL and Peak Demand — developed by the Finance Department using an econometric model.
- Forecast of Generation Power Supply and Fuel Expense - developed by Resource Assessment and Planning using The P-MArea forecasting model.
- Forecast of Base Revenues — developed by the Rates and Tariff Department.
- Forecast of O&M Expense — developed by each Business Unit.
- Forecast of Capital Expenditures — developed by each Business Unit.

These forecasts, along with supplemental forecasts of other items such as property taxes, commercial paper rates, etc., are inputs to FPL's Consolidated Financial Model (CFM, MFR F-05 Attachment 07), which performs certain calculations and generates summary level projected financial statements. The CFM's financial plan is regularly used by FPL's management for decision making and performance assessment. It is not, however, sufficiently detailed to provide all the data reflected in the Minimum Filing Requirements (MFRs). For that purpose, FPL has developed the Regulatory Information System (RIS), which consolidates data from the CFM and other sources in order to generate at a detailed level the jurisdictional adjusted rate base, net operating income and capital structure. The RIS outputs, in turn, support the calculation of total company revenue requirements and support the preparation of the company's cost of service study.

MFR F-05 Attachment 01 shows the flow of information among the various models and modules that comprise FPL's forecasting process.

In developing data for 2009, 2010 and 2011, actual data for the period ended September 30, 2008 was used as the starting point. Projected data for the last three months of 2008 and for all of 2009, 2010, and 2011 was then developed.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Type of Data Shown:

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Line No.

II. SALES, NEL AND PEAK DEMAND

The Forecasting section of the Finance Department uses an econometric model to project Customers, Energy Sales, and Net Energy for Load and Peaks. Forecasts for 2009 thru 2011 are developed on a monthly basis for customers, net energy for load (NEL), sales and peaks. Customers and sales are developed by revenue class. In compliance with the filing request pertaining to this MFR, a detailed description of the forecasting methodology for these items will be provided under separate cover. See, MFR F-05 Attachments 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06.

III. GENERATION POWER SUPPLY AND FUEL EXPENSE

The RAP Department develops the resource plan to meet FPL's resource needs. Load data, fuel prices, plant operating parameters, plant outage schedules, Demand Side Management (DSM) program data, qualifying facilities and interchange projections are all entered into the P-MArea model. This model then generates an electric production cost forecast that includes Megawatt Hours (MWH) produced, wholesale sales and purchases and fuel expense.

IV. BASE REVENUES

Retail Base and Wholesale Base Revenue forecasts are developed by the Rates and Tariff Department for each customer class. For the years 2010 and 2011, retail base revenues are forecasted based on a projection of billing determinants by rate class. The methodology for developing projected billing determinants is described in MFR E-15. Projected billing determinants by rate class are then applied against the currently approved tariff charges to obtain a forecast of base revenues by rate class. Base revenues by customer class are then determined based on the historical relationships between revenues by rate class and revenues by customer class. For the year 2009, retail base revenues are forecasted by projecting the cents per kWh for base revenues by customer class and applying the results to the forecasted sales by customer class. For the years 2009 through 2011, wholesale base revenues are forecasted by applying projected billing determinants to wholesale base rates by rate class and/or contract.

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules:

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:

_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Line No.

V. O&M EXPENSE FORECAST

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) forecasts were prepared using the same basic process employed by the company since the early 1990's.

At the beginning of the annual planning process, the FPL Corporate Budgets department issues the following materials to the FPL business units (see MFR F-05 attachments 08 and 09):

- § annual planning process guideline
- § calendar for management review meetings and submittal of deliverables

The planning process requires each operating business unit to provide a year-end estimate for its current year budget (2008 in this instance), and identify its required funding levels for the next three years (2009, 2010 and 2011). The units must also identify the drivers of any expected variance from the current year's plan, as well as any increase or decrease in the level of funding required for each of the forecasted years.

During the scheduled management meetings, each participating business unit head makes a presentation to the Budget Review Committee, which includes the FPL President, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Accounting Officer. During the presentation, each business unit head explains the purpose and justifies the necessity of his or her unit's funding requirements. Explanations and justifications include such drivers as customer service, system reliability, customer growth, improved productivity and regulatory requirements. The Budget Review Committee provides final approval of the proposed funding requirements for FPL.

The approved 2008 year end O&M expense estimate, the approved 2009 O&M expense budget, and the approved O&M expense forecasts for 2010, and 2011 were used to prepare the Minimum Filing Requirements.

VI. Capital Expenditures Forecast

The annual capital forecasting process is the same as the O&M expense forecasting process. The processes are performed concurrently. See the previous section (V. O&M Expense Forecast) for a discussion of the forecast development methodology and the review and approval process.

To satisfy the special information requirements of the Consolidated Financial Model, the capital forecast is extended to included five years (through 2013 in this instance).

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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:

_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Witness: Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Renae B. Deaton, Joseph A. Ender, Kim Ousdahl, Dr. Rosemary Morley

Line No.

When developing its five year capital forecast, each business unit must classify its capital investments by project. Projects must be classified as either major or minor. Major projects are those with a total cost over the life of the project of more than $10,000,000 and which have a specific in service date. Capital investments that do not meet the criteria for a major project are grouped under one or more minor projects at the business unit's discretion. All major and minor projects must be further defined by FERC function, and a plant site code, if applicable. All projects also must indicate the anticipated recovery mechanism, either through base rates or a clause. Additional administrative requirements of the Financial Forecasting Model are included in the annual planning process guideline.

The approved 2008 year end capital estimate, the approved 2009 capital budget, and the approved capital forecasts for 2010, and 2011 were used to prepare the Minimum Filing Requirements.

VII. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL MODEL

A. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

In developing data for the 2010 test year, actual data for the period ended September 30, 2008 was used as a base for the forecast. Projected data for the last three months of 2008 and for all of 2009, 2010 and 2011 was then developed.

The corporate modeling system used by the Finance Department was created by Utilities International, Inc. Financial Planner (FP) is an integrated financial planning model used to consolidate FPL's forecasted financial data for reporting to management and external parties.

FP design uses a module-based structure in which the Consolidated Financial Module (CFM) serves as a central collection point for all of FP's feeder calculations. Feeder calculations consist of , Electric Sales and Revenues, O&M expenses Construction and Plant Accounting inputs, Long-Term Financing inputs and User inputs. CFM calculations are made using Java code in the model. The CFM calculations result in journal entries to a ledger chart of accounts which are rolled up to generate financial statements for the Company.

For data inputs that do not fall into one of the modules listed below, the CFM allows for the inputs to be forecasted outside of the model and manually input into the CFM module for calculations or journal entries.

Additionally, in certain instances where values for miscellaneous items are not specifically forecasted, either as a manual input, or through another module, the CFM applies a standardized forecast method to forecast future periods. An example of one of the standard methods used is "most recent balance of corresponding historical month."

The CFM module also consolidates forecasted calculations and manual inputs from the feeder modules to calculate deferred income taxes and income tax expense for presentation in the financial statements.

B. FLOWCHART

See MFR F-05 Attachment 07.

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:

_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Line No.

C. INTEGRATED MODULES

1. Electric Sales & Revenue (ES&R) Module

• Historical Information

On a monthly basis, historical information on electric and other revenues is updated into the ES&R via an interface from the Financial Accounting Management System (FAMS). Some items that are not captured in the FAMS data load are manually input into the ES&R.

• Forecasted Information

ES&R forecasts electric revenues for each customer class. Electric sales/loads (MWH) as well as production and fuel expense (in dollars) are fed from the production costing model (P-MArea) and used for calculations in the revenue module. Electric sales and load forecast files are obtained from the Resource Assessment and Planning Department (RAP) and input into the ES&R module. The ES&R module is also updated with RAP's electric production cost forecast that includes MWH produced, wholesale sales and purchases and fuel expense. Retail Base and Wholesale Base Revenue Forecasts are provided by the Rates and Tariff Department and input into the ES&R module for each customer class.

The ES&R module uses the input data to calculate:

- MWH sales, electric production and fuel expense for use in calculations of base revenues and clause revenues.
- Rates by customer class.
- Fuel clause projections based on jurisdictional factors.
- Billed and unbilled revenues.
- Over/under recovery for all cost recovery clauses.

2. O&M Calculation Module

• Historical Information

On a monthly basis, historical information on operating and maintenance expenses is updated into the O&M module via an interface from FAMS. Some items that are not captured in the FAMS data load are manually input into the O&M module.

• Forecasted Information

O&M forecast data is obtained from Corporate Budgets and is input into the O&M module at a summary level. This data is then output to the CFM for preparation of forecasted financial statements.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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.

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COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

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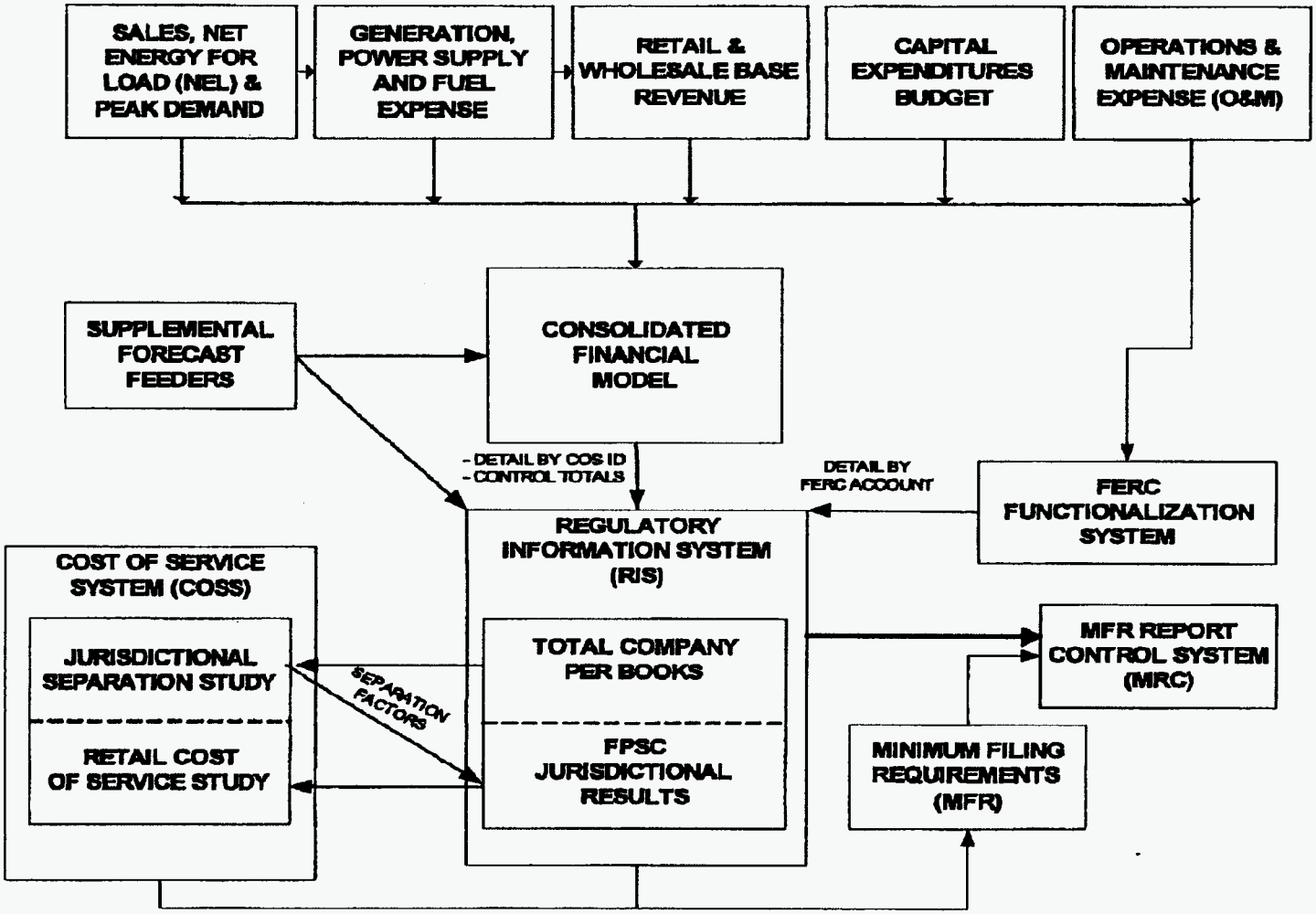
Line No.

1 **3. Construction and Plant Accounting Module (CPA)**
2
3 **• Historical Information**
4 On a monthly basis, historical data for property, plant and equipment is updated in the CPA module via an
5 interface from the Construction Asset Tracking System (CATS). The Construction Work in Process (CWIP) is
6 also updated on a monthly basis via an interface with CATS.
7
8 **• Forecasted Information**
9 Capital expenditures forecast data is obtained from the Corporate Budgets Section and is input into the CPA
10 module. Forecasted retirements, depreciation rates, and tax depreciation on vintage assets are manually input
11 into the CPA module.
12
13 The CPA module uses the input data to calculate plant activity, depreciation, deferred taxes and tax depreciation
14 on asset additions. These calculations are then consolidated in the CFM module for use in generating financial
15 statements.
16
17 **4. Finance Module -- Long-term Financing**
18 The Finance Module forecasts long-term financing activity for all outstanding debt and new debt instruments added
19 to the model. Data is manually input into the module on an individual debt issue basis.
20
21 The module generates details of each issue's transactions for all items that apply to the income statement, cash
22 flow statement, and balance sheet (issuances, retirements, premium, discounts, interest, amortization, etc.).
23
24 **5. User Input Module - Other**
25 The FP model also allows the input of forecast assumptions and actual values for items that are budgeted and
26 calculated outside of the system that are not captured by the modules listed above. These include items such as
27 property taxes, commercial paper rates, miscellaneous revenues, etc.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
FORECASTING PROCESS OVERVIEW



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Line No.

CUSTOMERS, ENERGY SALES AND PEAK DEMAND FORECASTING METHODOLOGY

The Forecasting section of the Finance department projects Sales, Customers, Net Energy for Load and Peaks.

Forecasts for 2009 thru 2011 are developed on a monthly basis for customers, net energy for load (NEL), sales and peaks. Customers and sales are developed by revenue class.

ASSUMPTIONS:

In developing the forecasts, assumptions were made about the most likely conditions for the economy, population, and weather. The forecasts for the economic variables were obtained from Global Insight, Population estimates are obtained from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic & Business Research (BEBR). The weather data is gathered each month from four weather stations across our service territory and various weather assumptions are developed.

Weather is the most important factor affecting the company's sales and peak demand. Weather variables are used in our forecasting models of sales, summer and winter peak demand. There are two sets of weather variables developed and used in forecasting models:

1. Cooling & heating degree hours are used to forecast energy sales.
2. Temperature data is used to forecast summer & winter peaks.

The cooling & heating degree hours are used to capture the changes in the electric usage of weather sensitive appliances, such as air conditioners and electric heaters that occur because of changing weather conditions. The procedure for calculating cooling and heating degree days is as follows:

First a composite system-wide temperature is developed using hourly temperatures from the four weather stations (Miami, Fort Myers, Daytona Beach, West Palm Beach) in our service territory. The hourly temperatures from the four stations are weighted by the sales in that region to produce a system temperature.

Heating degree hours are calculated by subtracting the actual hourly composite temperature from a base temperature of 66° (the negative values are ignored). The heating degree hours are then summed together for the day and divided by 24 to obtain daily heating degree hours, which are then summed for the given month to obtain a monthly value.

$$\text{Heating degree hours (HDH)} = \sum_{I=1}^{24} (66° - T_I)/24$$

Cooling degree hours are calculated by subtracting a base temperature of 72° from the actual hourly composite temperature (the negative values are ignored). The cooling degree hours are then summed together for the day and divided by 24 to obtain daily cooling degree hours, which are then summed for the given month to obtain a monthly value.

$$\text{Cooling degree days (CDD)} = \sum_{I=1}^{24} (T_I - 72°)/24$$

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CUSTOMER FORECAST:

The monthly customer forecast is developed by revenue class. Econometric models are developed for total, residential, commercial, industrial and street & highway classes. For Other Public Authority, Railroads & Railways and Resale, forecast is based on customer specific information. The forecasts for all the revenue classes are summed and then the difference from the total customer model and the sum of the revenue class models are applied to the residential customer class.

Total Customer Forecast:

Total customers are projected using a regression model with an Intercept term, Florida's population, and several binary variables representing several months in a year to capture the seasonality in the number of customers. In addition, the model has an autoregressive term lagged one month and a seasonal autoregressive term to correct for correlation in the residuals. The growth in Florida's population is a key indicator in projecting FPL's total customers. The model is as follows:

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Total Customers

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
Intercept	115172.529	1.516
Florida Population	0.233	51.785
January	6188.708	3.071
February	11402.376	4.686
March	14248.574	5.818
April	10634.036	5.312
June	-5420.967	-2.649
July	-8949.155	-3.41
August	-8747.478	-3.027
September	-11088.282	-3.823
October	-12752.371	-4.758
November	-6615.649	-3.184
AR (1)	0.924	32.733
SAR (1)	0.6	10.483

Adjusted R-Square	=	1.000
Durbin-Watson	=	1.609

Residential Customer Forecast:

Residential customers are projected using a regression model with an Intercept term, Florida's population, and several binary variables representing several months in a year to capture the seasonality in the number of customers. In addition the model has an autoregressive term lagged one month and a seasonal autoregressive term to correct for correlation in the residuals. The growth in Florida's population is a key indicator in projecting FPL's residential customers. The model is as follows:

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Residential Customers

Line No.	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
1			
2			
3	Intercept	137757.08	1.849
4	Florida Population	0.204	46.453
5	January	10419.069	3.919
6	February	14697.693	5.278
7	March	16630.239	6.306
8	April	12111.302	5.851
9	June	-4230.452	-2.087
10	July	-6302.049	-2.469
11	August	-5300.041	-1.95
12	September	-6682.781	-2.601
13	October	-7162.535	-3.469
14	December	5489.624	2.623
15	AR (1)	0.922	31.128
16	SAR (1)	0.639	11.635
17			
18	Adjusted R-Square =	1.000	
19	Durbin-Watson =	1.648	
20			
21	**Commercial Customer Forecast:**		
22			
23	Commercial customers are projected using an econometric model with an Intercept Term, Florida non-agricultural employment and an autoregressive term as independent variables.		
24	The model is as follows:		
25			
26	DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Commercial Customers		
27			
28	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
29			
30	Intercept	129329.014	1.486
31	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	5.969	1.692
32	AR (1)	1.003	974.942
33			
34	Adjusted R-Square =	1.000	
35	Durbin-Watson =	1.897	
36			
37	**Industrial Customer Forecast:**		
38			
39	Industrial customers are projected using an econometric model with an intercept term, Florida housing starts lagged one month and an auto regressive term as independent variables.		
40	Housing starts is a good indicator for predicting industrial customers since a significant number of industrial customers are temporary meters installed during construction.		
41	The model is as follows:		
42			
43	DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Industrial Customers		

Line No.	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
1			
2	Intercept	12292.831	1.404
3	Florida Housing Starts	6.451	1.587
4	AR (1)	0.996	91.119
5			
6	Adjusted R-Square =	0.982	
7	Durbin-Watson =	1.339	

Street & Highway Customers:

Street & Highway customers are projected using an econometric model where the customers are a function of FPL's Residential customers lagged one month and a one period Lag of Street & Highway Customers.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Street & Highway Customers

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
Intercept	-72.58809	-2.623
FPL Residential Customers (Lagged one month)	0.000054	2.633
Street & Highway Customers (Lagged one month)	0.955	52.21
Adjusted R-Square =	0.999	
Durbin-Watson =	1.806	

Other Public Authority:

This revenue class consists of government accounts and sports fields. Sports fields, which is a closed rate schedule, account for the vast majority of customers in this revenue class. As a result, the number of customers in this revenue class is expected to decline gradually due to customer attrition.

Railroads & Railways:

This revenue class consists of Miami-Dade County's metro-rail stations. The number of customers in this revenue class are projected to remain the same over the next few years.

Resale:

This class consists of wholesale customers that provide electricity to ultimate consumers. At the present time FPL has four such customers: City of Key West, Florida Keys Miami-Dade County and Seminole Electric Cooperative. The 75 MW contract with Seminole Electric Cooperative is expected to expire at the end of 2009. In 2010 FPL will be adding Lee County Co-op as a wholesale customer.

Line No.

1 **ENERGY SALES FORECAST:**

2

3 An econometric model is developed to produce an NEL forecast. The key inputs to the model are: the real price of electricity (12 month moving average),
4 Heating and Cooling Degree-Hours, and Florida real household disposable income. In addition the model also includes an autoregressive term as well as a dummy variable for
5 February and an outlier.

6

7 The forecast is further adjusted for the impacts of the 2005 National Energy Policy Act and the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act.
8 An adjustment was also made to the forecast to account for the increase in the number of empty homes which has resulted from the current housing slump.

9

10 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Net Energy for Load per Customer

11

12 INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
13		
14 Intercept	1.418	17.227
15 Heating Degree Hours	0.001	9.644
16 Cooling Degree Hours	0.003	47.538
17 Real Price of Electricity	-10.945	-4.561
18 (12 Month moving average)		
19 Florida Real HH Disposable Income	0.011	5.049
20 Dummy Variable (February)	-0.146	-10.168
21 Dummy Variable (March 2003)	0.155	3.41
22 AR (1)	0.298	3.29

23

24 Adjusted R-Square	=	0.977
25 Durbin-Watson	=	2.169

26

27 Once NEL forecast is obtained using the above-mentioned model, total billed sales are computed using a historical ratio of sales to NEL. The sales by
28 class forecasts discussed below are then adjusted to match the NEL from the NEL model.

29

30 To project sales by revenue class models for the residential, commercial, and industrial classes are developed. The sum of all the classes will result in
31 total sales, which is adjusted for the total sales derived from the NEL model. The models are developed to obtain a reasonable monthly share of each revenue class.

32

33 **Residential Sales:**

34

35 Sales for this revenue class are projected using an econometric model. Residential sales are a function of heating and cooling degree hours, price of electricity
36 (12 month moving average), Florida real household disposable income, and a dummy variable for the month of January and November 2005 and with an intercept term.

37

38 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Residential sales

Line No.	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
1			
2	Intercept	0.739132	12.835
3	Heating Degree Hours	0.000868	6.319
4	Cooling Degree Hours	0.001209	17.204
5	Real Florida HH Disposable Income	0.004773	4.199
6	Real Price of Electricity		
7	(12 Month moving average)	-6.341951	-4.603
8	Cooling Degree Hours	0.001027	15.111
9	(Lagged 1 month)		
10	Heating Degree Hours	0.000605	5.268
11	(Lagged 1 month)		
12	January	0.122035	6.843
13	Dummy Variable (November 2005)	-0.124532	-2.735
14			
15	Adjusted R-Square =	0.951	
16	Durbin-Watson =	1.656	
17			

Commercial Sales:

Sales for this class are forecasted using an econometric model. Commercial sales are a function of Florida non-agricultural employment, cooling degree hours, price of electricity and an autoregressive term. The model also includes an intercept and two binary variables for November 2005 and January 2007.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Commercial Sales

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
Intercept	3.868	7.738
Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	0.001	5.532
Real Price of Electricity		
(12 month moving average)	-33.272	-3.154
Cooling Degree Hours	0.002	6.542
Cooling Degree Hours		
(Lagged I month)	0.003	8.593
Dummy Variable (November 2005)	-1.007	-4.992
Dummy Variable (January 2007)	0.837	4.14
Auto-Regressive(1)	0.359	4.03
Adjusted R-Square =	0.889	
Durbin-Watson =	1.747	

Industrial Sales:

An econometric model is developed to forecast the sales for this class. The key inputs to the industrial sales model are the price of electricity, cooling degree hours and housing starts. The model also includes an intercept and two binary variables for October 2000 and October 2004.

Line No.			
1	DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Industrial Sales		
2			
3	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
4			
5	Intercept	344098.72	15.105
6	Florida Housing Starts	94.899	2.452
7	Real Price of Electricity		
8	(24 month moving average)	-1090333.328	-2.03
9	Cooling Degree Hours		
10	(Lagged 1 month)	27.72	1.586
11	Dummy Variable (October 2000)	-50690.052	-2.03
12	Dummy Variable (October 2004)	-127188.187	-6003
13			
14	Adjusted R-Square =	0.312	
15	Durbin-Watson =	1.776	
16			
17	**Street & Highway Sales:**		
18			
19	Street & Highway sales are projected on an assumed constant use per customer, which is multiplied by the forecasted number of customers.		
20			
21	**Other Public Authority Sales**:		
22			
23	This revenue class is a closed class with no new customers being added. This class consists of sports fields and a government account. The forecast for this class is based on historical usage		
24	characteristics.		
25			
26	**Railroads & Railways Sales:**		
27			
28	The projections for sales in this class are based on historical average use per customer since the number of customers is projected to remain the same in this class.		
29			
30	**Resale Sales:**		
31			
32	Resale (Wholesale) customers are composed of municipalities and/or electric cooperatives. These customers differ from jurisdictional customers in that they are not the ultimate		
33	users of the electricity they buy. Instead, they resell this electricity to their own customers.		
34			
35	Currently there are four customers in this class: the Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, City Electric, Inc. of Key West, Metro-Dade County, and Seminole Electric Cooperative.		
36	Sales to the Florida Keys are forecasted using a regression model. Forecasted sales to City Electric, Inc. of Key West are based on assumptions regarding		
37	their contract demand and expected load factor. Metro-Dade County sells 60 MW to Florida Progress. Line losses are billed to Metro-Dade under a wholesale contract.		
38	Seminole Electric Cooperative has contracted for delivery of 75 MW for the period of December 2008 through December 2009.		
39			
40	**Total Sales:**		
41			
42	The forecasts for all the revenue classes are adjusted proportionately for the residential and commercial classes to the total sales forecast obtained from the NEL model.		

Line No.

1 **SYSTEM PEAK FORECASTS**

2

3 The forecasting methodology for summer and winter system peaks is discussed below.

4

5 **System Summer Peak**

6

7 The Summer peak forecast is developed using an econometric model. The variables included in the model are the price of electricity,
8 Florida real household disposable income and cooling degree hours in the days prior to the peak, and the average temperature on the day of the peak.
9 The model below is based on summer peak per customer, therefore is multiplied by total customers to derive FPL's system summer peak.

10

11 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Summer Peak Per Customer

12

Line No.	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
13			
14			
15	Intercept	-0.00253	-1.832
16	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	0.00003	11.726
17	Real Price of Electricity	-0.01448	-4.867
18	Peak Day Temperature	0.000069	3.921
19	Cooling Degree Hours	0.000001	2.214
20			
21	Adjusted R-Square =	0.919	
22	Durbin-Watson =	1.911	

23

24 **System Winter Peak**

25

26 Like the system summer peak model, this model is also an econometric model. The model consists of two weather-related variables: the average temperature on the peak day and
27 heating degree hours for the prior day as well as for the morning of the winter peak day. In addition Florida real personal income is a variable used in the model.
28 The model below is based on winter peak per customer, therefore is multiplied by total customers to derive FPL's system winter peak

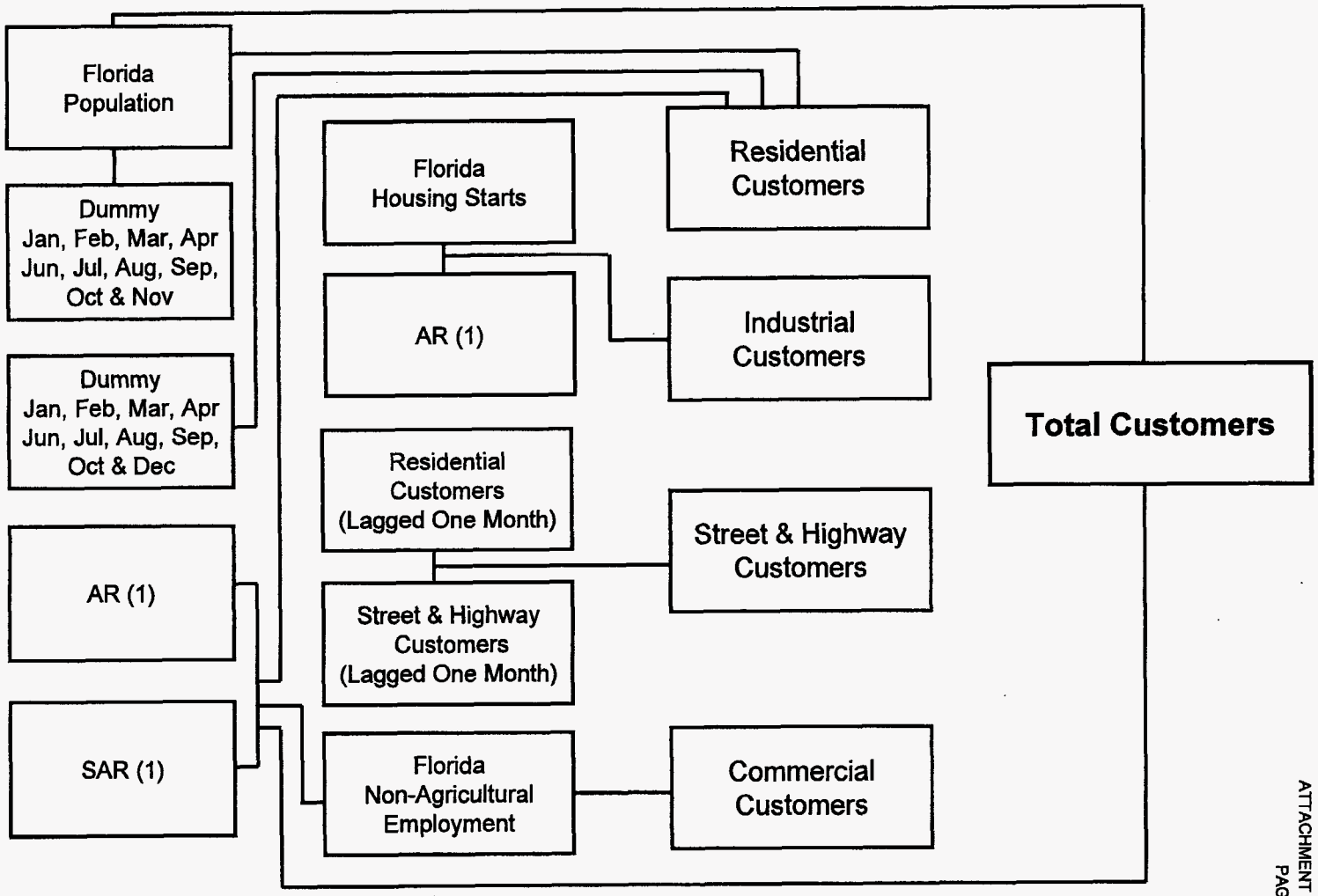
29

30 DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Winter Peak Per Customer

31

Line No.	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:	COEFFICIENTS	T RATIO
32			
33			
34	Intercept	0.00487	5.587
35	Heating Degree Hours	0.000001	2.278
36	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	0.00002	1.926
37	Temperature	-0.00004	-3.478
38	Winter 1996	0.0007	2.519
39			
40	Adjusted R-Square =	0.685	
41	Durbin-Watson =	1.834	

CUSTOMER MODELS



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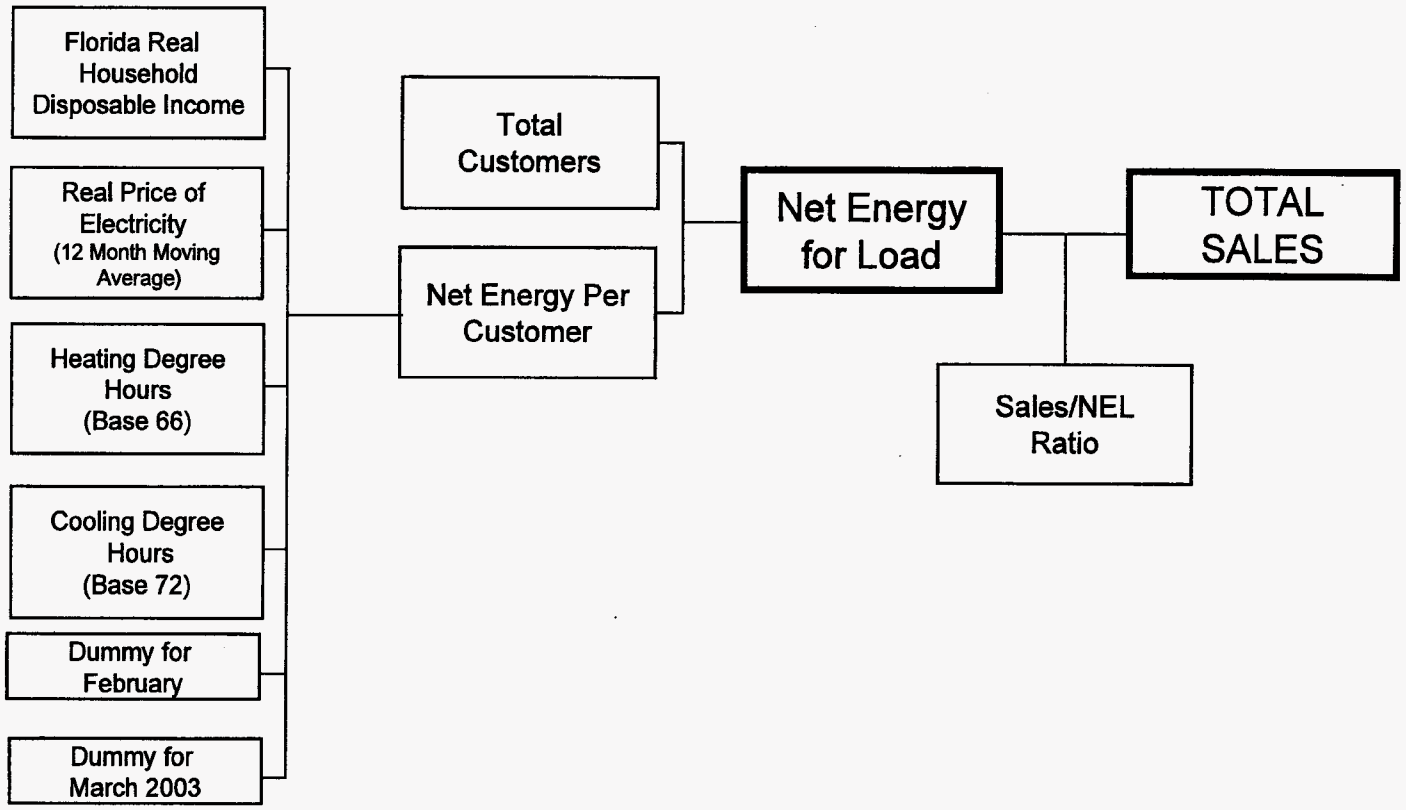
Florida Power & Light Company
Short-Term Net Energy for Load Model



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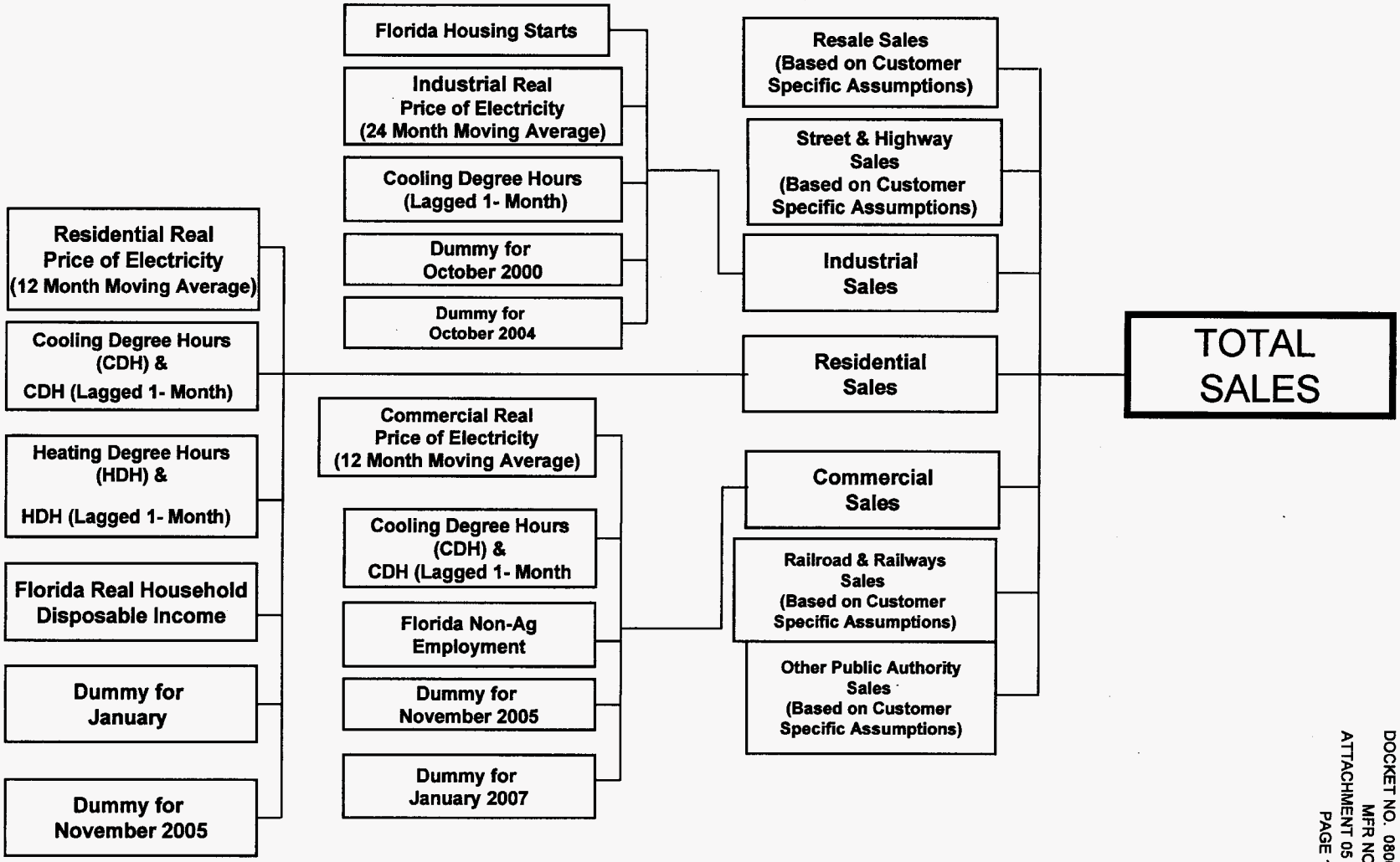
Florida Power & Light Company
Total Short-Term Sales By Customer Class



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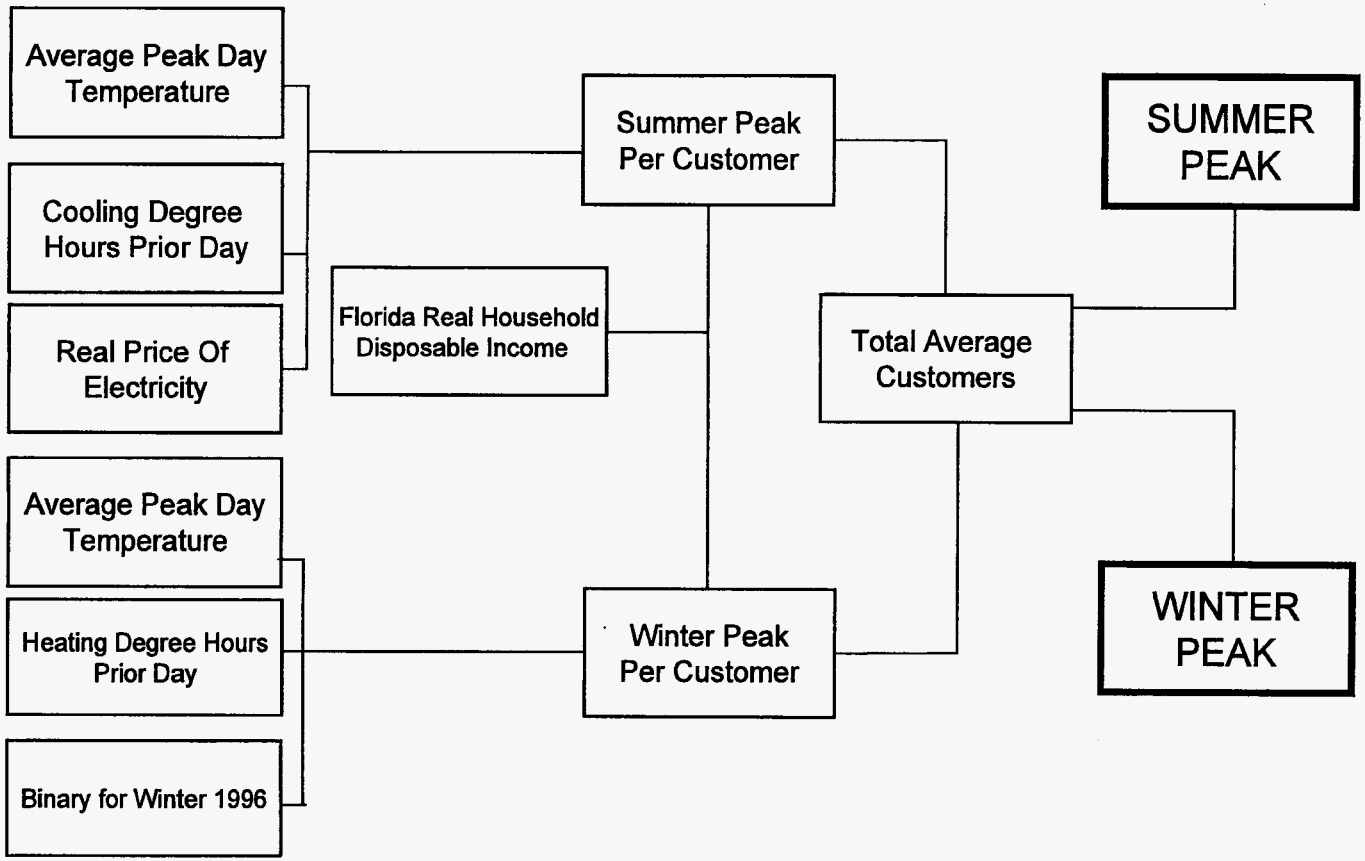
Florida Power & Light Company
Modeling the Summer & Winter Peaks



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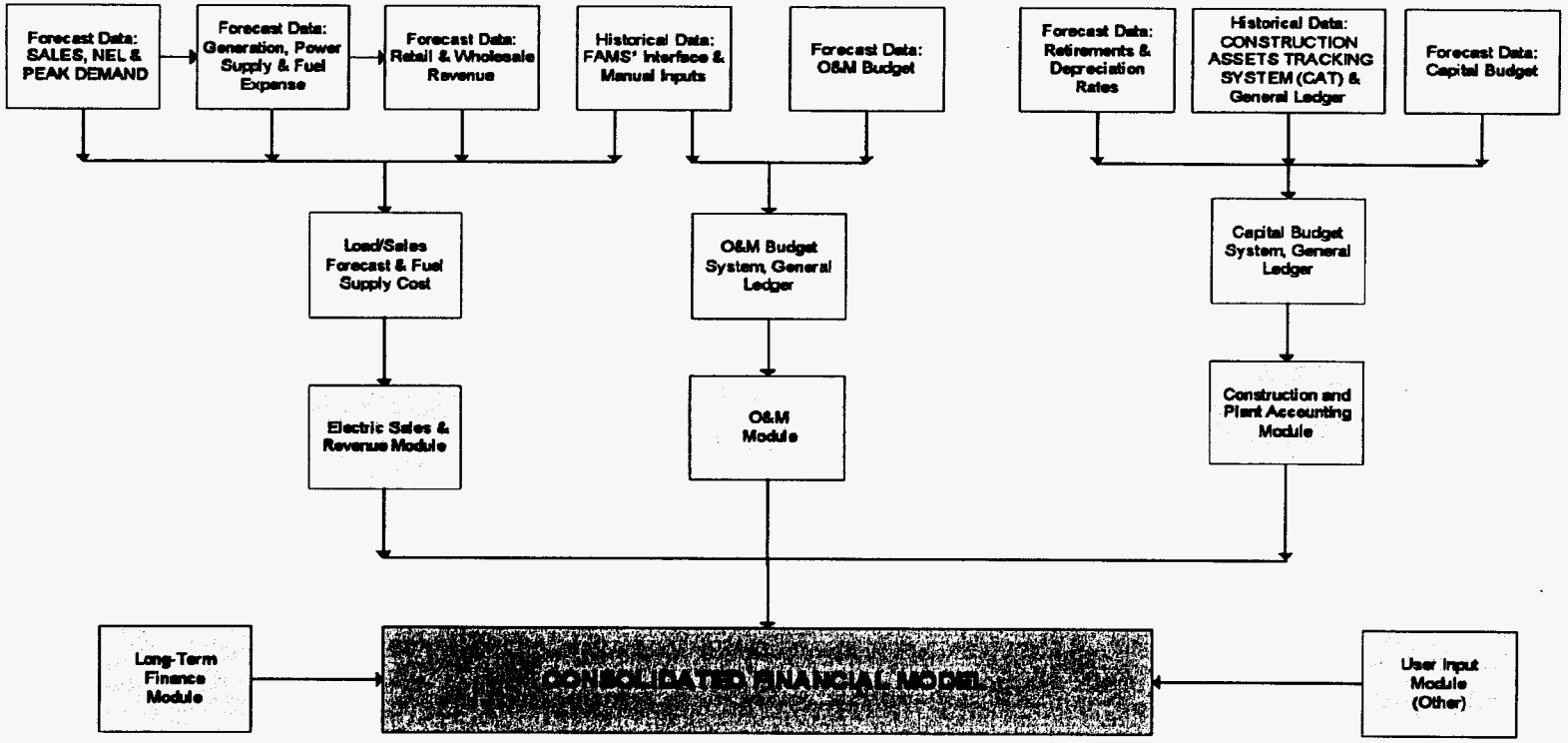
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL MODEL (CFM)



*FAMS: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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2009 Planning Process

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Section 1

General Instructions for Developing Business Plans, Budgets and Presentation

2009 Planning Process Calendar

Item #	Date	Day	Deliverable	Comments
1	28-Apr	Mon	Planning assumptions issued.	▪ Provided to all business units by Corporate Budgets.
2	21-May	Wed	2009 Planning Process Guideline issued.	▪ Provided to all business units by Corporate Budgets.
3	16-Jun	Mon	Presentation materials for the Jun 20th Strategic Planning Meeting and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 7.
4	20-Jun	Fri	**Strategic Planning Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to certain business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 7.
5	7-Jul	Mon	Presentation materials for the July Budget Review Meeting with A. Olivera (date to be determined) and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 8.
6	11-Jul	Fri	**Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 8.
7	28-Jul	Mon	Presentation materials for the Aug1st Budget Review Meeting with J. Robo and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Pages 8-9.
8	1-Aug	Fri	**Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Pages 8-9.
9	20-Aug	Wed	Presentation materials for the Aug27th Final Budget Review Meeting and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 9.
10	27-Aug	Wed	**Final Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to certain business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 9.
11	3-Sep	Wed	**Data Submissions due to Corporate Budgets:** ▪ Finalized R-Schedules ▪ Supplemental Schedules ▪ Performance Measures ▪ Five Year Capital Forecast ▪ Detail budgets for Aug – Dec 2008 ▪ Detail budgets Jan – Dec for 2009, 2010 and 2011 ▪ Detail budgets include: O&M base, O&M clauses, Non-clause fuel, Below the Line, Revenue Enhancement, Capital base, Capital clauses, Work force	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 2.

Budget Review Committee

The Budget Review Committee for the 2009 planning cycle will include the following individuals:

- FPL Group Chairman & Chief Executive Officer – Lew Hay (1)
- FPL Group President & Chief Operating Officer – Jim Robo (2)
- FPL President – Armando Olivera (3)
- FPL Group Senior Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer – Armando Pimentel (3)
- FPL Vice President Accounting and Chief Accounting Officer – Mike Davis (3)
- FPL Vice President Finance – Bob Barrett (3)
- FPL Group Senior Vice President Strategy, Policy and Business Process Improvement – Chris Bennett (3)

(1) August 27th meeting only
(2) August 1st and August 27th meetings only
(3) June 20th, July TBD, August 1st, and August 27th meetings

Business Plan Development

This section provides the requirements for the development of business plans.

All business units are required to prepare a business plan and submit the plan to Corporate Budgets (see Calendar Items 3 through 10, Page 1).

The business plan must contain the following sections:

1. Alignment with Corporate and Business Unit Priorities

The purpose of this section is to show how the business unit's plans support both corporate and business unit priorities. The corporate priorities are the Strategic Imperatives provided at the end of Section 1 (Section 1 - Page 11).

List each of the priorities supported by your unit, using a format similar to the example below. Next, identify the related critical success factor(s). Then list those elements of your business plan that support the listed priority and success factor(s). Business plan elements may include an ongoing activity, a specific project, an incremental effort, the achievement of a specific target or objective, etc. Next to each business plan element, list the driver(s) that influence the identified business plan element.

Transmission Business Unit			
Corp / Unit Priority	**Critical Success Factors**	**Business Plan Element**	**Drivers**
Provide excellent customer service	Improve reliability and outage management	- Maintain reliability - Meet FERC/NERC standards - Meet FERC Transmission req'ts for wholesale customers - Deploy more digital relays	- Availability of O&M and capital resources - Compliance with FERC, NERC, FPSC, and FRCC - Emerging issues from aging infrastructure

2. External Business Scan

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of external influences on your business plan. Include an analysis that identifies relevant business, regulatory, political, and social issues that may impact your plan, either favorably or unfavorably. Include a discussion of how the business unit plans to leverage favorable and counteract unfavorable external influences.

3. Assessment of Business Unit Capabilities

The purpose of this section is to evaluate your business unit's strengths and weaknesses, and to provide an assessment of your unit's ability to carry out the business plan. Include an analysis that identifies any gaps in resources, processes, skills, etc., and explains how the gaps will be addressed.

Review the external business scan (item 2), and consider any opportunities or threats that will impact your ability to execute your business plan.

4. Historic Performance and Benchmarking Analysis

The purpose of this section is to explain performance measure trends over time and relative to the performance of comparable business entities.

Provide an analysis of your unit's historical performance for relevant performance measures. Include at least five years of performance if the data is available. Performance measures should be both financial (cost) and operational (quality).

Provide benchmarking comparisons for each performance measure where the data is available. Indicate the entry point for the top quartile of the benchmarked group. If your unit's performance is below the top quartile entry point, provide an analysis of how the gap can be closed, including an estimate of resources and time required.

5. Cost and Performance

Base Scenario:

The purpose of this section is to identify the base resource requirements needed to support your key activities and processes and the associated indicators used to measure performance.

List key activities and processes that represent the core business functions of your business unit. The items listed should be consistent with how the business unit is managed. The identification of key activities and processes is subjective. Apply judgment to limit the list to between five and seven items if possible.

For each activity and process identified, provide the corresponding resource requirements and performance measures, using a format similar to the following example.

Activity / Process	Performance Measure	Resource Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	May 2008 YTD	2008 Estimate	2009 Request	2010 Forecast	2011 Forecast
Total		Base O&M	$35	$38	$40	$16	$38	$42	$43	$45
		ECCR O&M	$2	$2	$2	$1	$2	$3	$3	$3
		Below-the-Line	$1	$1	$1	$0	$1	$1	$2	$2
		Base Capital	$8	$10	$12	$5	$11	$12	$13	$14
		ECRC Capital	$0	$2	$3	$1	$3	$5	$5	$6
		FPL Emps	260.0	280.0	280.0	263.0	270.0	280.0	292.0	295.0
#1	A	Base O&M	$20	$21	$22	$9	$21	$23	$23	$24
		Base Capital	$0	$2	$3	$1	$2	$3	$3	$4
		ECRC Capital	$0	$2	$3	$1	$3	$5	$5	$6
		FPL Emps	100.0	110.0	110.0	102.0	105.0	110.0	112.0	115.0
#2	A	Base O&M	$10	$11	$12	$5	$11	$12	$13	$13
		ECCR O&M	$2	$2	$2	$1	$2	$3	$3	$3
	B	Base Capital	$8	$8	$9	$4	$9	$9	$10	$10
		FPL Emps	80.0	85.0	85.0	77.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	90.0
#3	C	Base O&M	$5	$6	$6	$3	$6	$7	$7	$8
		Below-the-Line	$1	$1	$1	$0	$1	$1	$2	$2
		Base Capital	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		FPL Emps	80.0	85.0	85.0	84.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0

For each activity / process identified, include operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and FPL head count for the following periods:

- Two years of history - 2006 and 2007
- Current year budget - 2008
- Year to date actual - 2008
- Current year estimate - 2008
- Budget year request - 2009
- Two forecasted years - 2010 and 2011

Include one or more performance measures per activity / process as appropriate.

Note, O&M and capital expenditures must be stratified into each of the following categories that apply to the unit's resource requirements:

Operating Expenditures
- Base O&M
- ECCR O&M
- ECRC O&M
- Fuel Clause
- Capacity Clause
- Non-clause Fuel
- Below the Line
- Revenue Enhancement Expenses

Capital Expenditures
- Base (Net)
- ECCR
- ECRC
- Deferred Expenditures (Net)

Alternate Scenarios:

The purpose of this section is to identify alternative strategies for the accomplishment of the key activities and processes.

Propose alternative levels of spending (up-list / down-list) and show how each alternative impacts the performance measures. Provide a balanced analysis of both the favorable and the unfavorable outcomes associated with each alternative.

Business Plan Presentations

For this year's planning cycle, four meetings will be conducted for the business units to present their business plans to executive management.

1. **Strategic Planning Meeting**

   In preparation for the Strategic Planning Meeting, all business units must submit business plan presentations to Corporate Budgets by Monday, June 16th (see Calendar Item 3).

   The following business units are required to make a formal business plan presentation to the Budget Review Committee on Friday, June 20th (see Calendar Item 4). Specific times for each business unit will be communicated later.

   - Nuclear
   - Power Generation
   - Distribution
   - Transmission
   - Customer Service
   - Information Management
   - Engineering & Construction / Corporate Services
   - Project Development
   - Human Resources

   The business plans, of business units not presenting, will be summarized by Corporate Budgets for review by the committee.

   The purpose of this meeting is to ensure appropriate business unit support for corporate and business unit priorities, identify external influences, discuss business unit capabilities, review performance trends, and provide senior management with alternatives for the deployment of limited resources.

   Presentations should focus primarily on items 1 through 5 of the Business Plan Development section of this guideline. In particular, propose alternative levels of spending and show how each alternative impacts the performance measures. Provide a balanced analysis of both the favorable and the unfavorable outcomes associated with each alternative. Also, identify and discuss internal and external business factors that can influence the outcome of key performance measures and their impact on O&M, capital and workforce resources.

   The Budget Review Committee may develop a list of questions / issues to be addressed at the Budget Review Meeting in July. The list of questions / issues will be communicated directly to each business unit.

2. Budget Review Meeting – July (date to be determined)

In preparation for this Budget Review Meeting, all business units must submit updated business plan presentations to Corporate Budgets by the date to be determined in July (see Calendar Item 5).

All business units are required to make a formal business plan presentation to the Budget Review Committee, led by Armando Olivera on the date to be determined in July (see Calendar Item 6). Specific times for each business unit will be communicated later.

For this meeting, presentations should focus primarily on items 4 and 5 of the Business Plan Development section of this guideline, and should reflect any changes resulting from the June 20th review meeting. Additional guidance on the development of presentations may be provided closer to the meeting date.

The Budget Review Committee may develop a list of questions / issues to be addressed at the Final Budget Review Meeting on August 1st. The list of questions / issues will be communicated directly to each business unit

3. Budget Review Meeting – August 1st

In preparation for this Budget Review Meeting, all business units must submit updated business plan presentations to Corporate Budgets by Monday, July 28th (see Calendar Item 7).

All business units are required to make a formal business plan presentation to the Budget Review Committee, led by Jim Robo, on Friday, August 1st (see Calendar Item 8). Specific times for each business unit will be communicated later.

For this meeting, presentations should focus primarily on items 4 and 5 of the Business Plan Development section of this guideline, and should reflect any changes resulting from the July review meeting. Additional guidance on the development of presentations may be provided closer to the meeting date.

Following the August 1st Budget Review Meeting, the FPL President will approve a base case scenario for each business unit. This will be the base case for the business plan presentation to the Budget Review Committee on August 27th (see Calendar Items 9 and 10) and the data submissions due to Corporate Budgets on September 3rd (see Calendar Item 11). An approved base case will be communicated directly to each business unit.

The Budget Review Committee may develop a list of questions / issues to be addressed at the Final Budget Review Meeting on August 27th. The list of questions / issues will be communicated directly to each business unit.

4. Final Budget Review Meeting

In preparation for the Final Budget Review Meeting, all business units must submit updated business plans to Corporate Budgets by Wednesday, August 20th (see Calendar Item 9).

The following business units are required to make a formal business plan presentation to the Budget Review Committee on Wednesday, August 27th (see Calendar Item 10). Specific times for each business unit will be communicated later.

- Nuclear
- Power Generation
- Distribution
- Transmission
- Customer Service
- Information Management
- Engineering & Construction / Corporate Services
- Project Development
- Human Resources

The business plans, for business units not presenting, will be summarized by Corporate Budgets for review by the committee.

The purpose of this meeting is to allow management to make final trade-offs between business units and to finalize business unit resource and performance targets. Presentations should focus primarily on items 4 and 5 of the Business Plan Development section of this guideline, and should reflect any changes resulting from the August 1st meeting. Additional guidance on the development of presentations may be provided closer to the meeting date.

Overview of Data Submissions

This section provides an overview of the requirements for final data submissions. All business units are required to provide the following data schedules to Corporate Budgets by Wednesday, September 3rd (see Calendar Item 11).

- **Resource Summary** (R-Schedule*) that includes:
  - estimated expenditures and work force for the current year
  - requested expenditure and work force for the budget year
  - projected expenditures and work force for two projected years

- **Supplemental Schedules** that include:
  - charges to other business units
  - charges to and from affiliated companies

- **Detail Budgets** that include:
  - remaining monthly cash flows for the current year (Aug – Dec)
  - monthly cash flows for budget year (Jan – Dec)
  - monthly cash flows for two projected years (Jan – Dec)
  - Detail Budgets: O&M base, O&M clauses, Non-clause fuel, Below the Line, Revenue Enhancement, Capital base, Capital clauses, and Work force
  -
- **Five Year Capital Forecast** that includes:
  - first three years: monthly project cash flows
  - final two years: annual project amounts

- **Performance Measure Worksheet** that includes:
  - estimated performance for the current year
  - proposed indicators and performance targets for the budget year
  - projected indicators and performance for two projected years

All schedules must tie to the resource levels approved at the Final Budget Review Meeting on August 27th. Because the volume of data due on September 3rd is substantial, units are strongly encouraged to begin updating the schedules based on the resource levels approved at the August 1st meeting, then incorporating any changes resulting from the meeting on August 27th.

For additional guidance, see Section 2 – Supplemental Instructions for Completing Schedules and Deliverables.

* Note: finalized R-Schedules are due September 3rd. However, interim R-Schedules must be completed on the same dates that review meeting presentation materials are due to Corporate Budgets (see Calendar Items 3, 5, 7 and 9).

FP&L Strategic Imperatives and Critical Success Factors

FPL
Provide excellent customer service – Better understand exactly what our customers need/want – Further improve reliability and outage management, including outage duration, frequency and momentaries – Need to pay particular attention to "outliers", e.g. high number of outages, high number of momentaries, areas with large number of customer complaints – Prompt and efficient resolution of customer complaints
Improve our image with customers, regulators and politicians – Better leverage our accomplishments and image
Explore ways of mitigating fuel price volatility for our customers – Continue to pursue fuel diversity and reliability – Explore alternative hedging strategies
Develop and execute upon a flexible, comprehensive regulatory strategy which: – Responds to the changing paradigm in the state regarding CO2 mitigation, renewables, energy efficiency and conservation, hurricane resilience and new nuclear – Ensure investors are appropriately rewarded for investments addressing these changes – Minimizes customer bill impacts
Become much more effective in the regulatory/political arena
Effectively prepare for and achieve a successful outcome from the 2009 rate case
Pursue low carbon emitting generating technologies in the new generation plan – Execute on new gas plant plan – Explore feasibility of re-powering existing sites – Move quickly on renewables; work with suppliers to address Florida-specific needs (e.g., hurricane resilience) and drive down costs – Make significant progress on nuclear up-rates and new nuclear – Include expected future CO2 prices in all decision making

FP&L Strategic Imperatives and Critical Success Factors (continued)

Explore cost effective ways of expanding FPL's industry leading energy efficiency and conservation program – Design a regulatory structure for energy efficiency and conservation which creates the right incentives for all stakeholders – Create new and redesigned energy efficiency programs to increase customer penetration and reduce usage
Accelerate progress on Turkey Point nuclear improvements
Step-up focus on new growth opportunities – Expand FPLES; explore making energy efficiency a business opportunity – Grow wholesale generation business – Pursue gas infrastructure opportunities
Continued emphasis on improving O&M productivity and driving operational excellence
Explore ways to lower cost through greater deployment of capital and technology
Pursue widespread deployment of Smart Grid technology, including automated meters (AMI) – A key enabler for both improving customer service and increasing energy efficiency

Florida Power & Light Company

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Section 2

Supplemental Instructions for Completing Required Schedules and Deliverables

Overview of Supplemental Instructions and Appendix

Section 2 of the 2009 Planning Process Guidelines provides instructions for preparing the schedules and the deliverables identified on Section 1 – Page 10 of the guideline.

There are several new or modified planning and budgeting requirements this year. To assist you in identifying these changes, special symbols have been provided in the right hand margin throughout the Supplemental Instructions.

In addition to the on-line deliverables, there are three supplemental data schedules (blank forms) that must be prepared. These schedules are included in Section 3: Appendix of Supplemental Schedules and Deliverables (file: FPL_2009PlngProc_Sec3_Apndx.xls).

Each schedule in the appendix includes sample entries for illustrative purposes only. All of the schedules are formatted to print to legal size paper.

At the end of the appendix is a table linking pay period closing dates and pay days to the appropriate budget month. This information will be needed in order to properly cash flow the detail payroll budgets.

Performance Measures

General:

- The annual budgeting and planning process requires each business unit to develop and track business unit level performance measures throughout the year.
- All Business Unit Performance Measures are submitted in a format consistent with the exhibit in the Appendix. NEW
- New for this year, Corporate Budgets will issue a pre-formatted Performance Measure Worksheet to each business unit. The worksheet will feature print macros developed in response to senior management's request for different views of the worksheet at different stages of the review and approval process. Units will be able to add and delete performance measures per the instructions in the worksheet.
- All completed Business Unit Performance Measures Worksheets are to be filed in a specific directory (see Accessing and Submitting Performance Measure Worksheets below).

Completing the Performance Measure Worksheet:

- Your submittal should be in the prescribed format, using the pre-formatted Performance Measure Worksheet provided by Corporate Budgets (see exhibit in the Appendix).
  - Divide your measures into three groups:
    - ◊ operating measures
    - ◊ milestone measures, and
    - ◊ cross-functional measures.
- In your initial submittal:
  - Provide actual performance for 2003 through 2007
  - Provide a year-end estimate versus your current 2008 targets.
  - Identify your proposed measures and targets for 2009 through 2011.
- In your final submittal (early 2009):
  - Provide a year-end actual versus your current 2008 targets.
  - Identify your approved measures and targets for 2009 through 2011.

Accessing and Submitting Performance Measure Worksheets:

REMINDER

General

- Completed 2008 - 2009 Business Unit performance measure worksheets are to be filed in a specific directory accessible on the path **\\GOXSF01\GOFIN$\BUDGETS\perf0809\unit**, where **unit** is the abbreviation for your business unit (e.g. im for Information Management).
- The most recent copy of each unit's performance measure worksheet can be located on the path **\\GOXSF01\GOFIN$\BUDGETS\perf0708\unit**. However, this copy is for information only. For your submittal, use the pre-formatted Performance Measure Worksheet provided by Corporate Budgets.

Connecting to your directory

- To access your unit's directory, open **Windows Explorer**, click on **Tools,** then click on **Map Network Drive**. Map an available drive to **\\GOXSF01\GOFIN$\BUDGETS.** (Note: the Path is not case sensitive.).
- All of the folders in **\\GOXSF01\GOFIN$\BUDGETS** will be listed; however, you will only have access to your business unit's directory.
- Access to your unit's directory is based on an approved SLID ID.
- It is suggested that the number of individuals authorized to access this directory be kept to a minimum, as a means of controlling current versions of documents.
- To request access to your unit's directory, send the name of the individual, the SLID ID and the business unit name to the Corporate Budgets Manager (email - Dan Reilly/FNR/FPL).

R-Schedule & Supplemental Data Schedules

General Requirements:

- The annual budgeting and planning process requires each business unit to provide:
  - An updated R-Schedule which includes:
    - ◊ an estimate of expenditures and equivalent work force for year-end 2008,
    - ◊ funding and work force requirements for 2009, and
    - ◊ forecasted funding and work force requirements for 2010 and 2011.
  - Supplemental Data Schedules which include:
    - ◊ Charges to other business units
    - ◊ Charges to and from affiliates
- The R-Schedules are distributed and updated using the FPL SEM planning and forecasting tool.
- Supplemental Data Schedules will conform to the examples provided in the Appendix and will be placed in a specific directory.

Completing the R-Schedules:

NEW

General

- New for this year, interim R-Schedules are due on the same calendar dates that presentation materials are due to Corporate Budgets in advance of each of the scheduled review meetings (see Section 1 – Page 1, 2009 Planning Process Calendar, Items 3, 5 and 8).
- In early 2009, all 2008 year-end estimates will be updated with actual results for all financial and work force categories.

R-Schedule Data Entry Instructions

- Enter all required financial information in thousands of dollars.
- Provide a year-end 2008 estimate for the following:
  - All budgeted expense types and work force types
  - Any unbudgeted expense types and work force types, if appropriate.
  - Memo - Gross Payroll Dollars
- Provide funding requirements for all expense types and work force requirements for all employment types for 2009 through 2011 (see separate discussion of expense types and work force types in the following section).

- A blank R-Schedule facsimile is provided in the Appendix for your convenience. However, it may not be submitted. The on-line FPL SEM planning and forecasting tool must be used.

Expense Types

- For the following expense types, enter the net total cost to be charged to your budget by your unit AND any other unit(s). These costs should represent charges to FPL Utility only.
  - 1-Base O&M
  - 2-ECCR (Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause)
  - 4-O&M Fuel (Clause)
  - 5-O&M Capacity (Clause)
  - 6-Below the Line
  - 8-ECRC (Environmental Cost Recovery Clause)
  - 9-O&M NR Fuel (not recoverable through the Fuel Clause)
  - A-Capital Base
  - B-Capital ECCR (Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause)
  - F- Capital Non-Regulated
  - H-Capital ECRC (Environmental Cost Recovery Clause)
  - N-Other Expenses
  - V-Revenue Enhancement Capital
  - R-Revenue Enhancement Revenue
  - S-Revenue Enhancement Expense
- The following expense types/categories have special definitions
  - 7-Redirected Expenses
    - ◊ Include all resources under your unit's control that will be charged to other units, within FPL utility, via work order translations.
    - ◊ This category is sometimes referred to as the Clearing expense type.
    - ◊ Do not include what would be considered internal-clearing occurring within your own business unit.
  - G-Inter-company Expenses
    - ◊ Include all resources under your unit's control that will be charged to any of FPL Group's subsidiaries, other than FPL utility, via work order translations.
    - ◊ Do not include costs associated with Affiliate Fees.

- Memo: Gross Payroll Dollars
  - ◊ Include the gross FPL utility payroll for your business unit, regardless of where it will be charged (corresponds to payroll EACs 801 through 808 and 820 through 822).
  - ◊ Do not include payroll charged to you from other units or non-utility entities.

Equivalent Work Force Types

- For the following work force types, enter the number of FPL utility employees that will be 106'd to your business unit, on December 31, of each year. (Headcount as of last day of the year.)
  - FEX - FPL Exempt Employees
  - FEP - FPL Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 each)
  - FNX - FPL Non- Exempt Employees
  - FPT - FPL Non-Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 Each)
  - FBV - FPL Bargaining Unit Employees
- For the following work force types, enter the expected full time equivalent utilization, for each calendar year. (Average headcount over the course of the year.)
  - FTTE - FPL Full-Time Temporary Employees
  - FOT - FPL Overtime Equivalent Employees
  - TMP - Temporary Employees
  - CON - Contractor Employees
  - FTE formula = total hours to be worked in the year ÷ 2,080 man-hours in a year

Completing the Supplemental Data Schedules:

General

- There are three Supplemental Data Schedules.
  - Schedule 1: Charges to Other Business Units (Expense Type 7)
  - Schedule 2: Charges to Affiliates (Expense Type G and Unit Service Agreements)
  - Schedule 3: Charges from Affiliates

REMINDER

- Formats for each Supplemental Data Schedule are included in the Appendix
  - Enter the name of the unit and the name of the preparer in the spaces provide
  - Enter all data in thousands of dollars.
  - Shaded cells will calculate automatically.
  - Check for mathematical integrity when inserting, deleting or moving rows, etc.
  - Use the schedules as provided in the appendix or create your own stylized versions.

- Unit versions of supplemental schedules #1 through # 3 must include all information elements as shown in the examples in the appendix.
- It is not necessary to number each activity or item as illustrated in the sample data.
- Ensure all "dummy" data has been removed from any schedule being submitted.
- Submit completed schedules as individual worksheets or together in a work book.
- If submitting completed schedules as a work book, delete any schedules not used.
- Identify the unit and schedule(s) when naming a file or work book.

- Completed Supplemental Data Schedules are to be placed in a specific directory
  - The directory is accessible on the path **GOXSF01\GOFIN$\BUDGETS\perf0809\unit**, where **unit** is the abbreviation for your business unit (e.g. im for Information Management).
  - For instructions on how to access the directory, refer to Section 2 – Page 3 Connecting to your directory.

Schedule 1: Charges to Other Business Units

- Identify 2009 expenditures incurred by your business unit, but reflected in another business unit's budget (your unit's expense type 7)
- Totals should tie to the R-Schedule

Schedule 2: Charges to Affiliates

- Expense Type G – Inter-Company Expenses
  - Identify the amount to be direct-charged to each subsidiary through the FPL financial system, and provide a description of the nature of the charges.
  - Note: FPL-E typically accepts only payroll charges through FPL's financial system. However, certain recurring transactions, such as insurance premiums, customarily charged to FPL-E via Expense Type G should be budgeted on Schedule 3a.
  - Totals should tie to the R-Schedule
- Service Agreement Fees
  - This category applies only to Energy, Markets & Trading; Information Management, the Power Generation Division; and the Nuclear Division.
  - Include the value of services provided to affiliates, recovered dollar for dollar via the fee arrangement. Do not include the credit offsets from the affiliate, or the overheads recovered in Accounting Location 10.
  - No corresponding R-Schedule data
- Prepare a separate schedule for each year: 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Schedule 3: Charges from Affiliates

- Identify the fully loaded charges to be incurred from each affiliate, by expense type
- Prepare a separate schedule for each year: 2009, 2010 and 2011.
- No corresponding R-Schedule data

Five Year Capital Forecast

General Requirements:

- The annual budgeting and planning process requires each business unit to provide:
  - An updated Five Year Capital Forecast which includes:
    - an estimate of capital expenditures for year-end 2008,
    - funding requirements for 2009 through 2013
- The Five Year Capital Forecast is distributed and updated using the FPL SEM planning and forecasting tool.

REMINDER

- Special requirements
  - Demolition and Removal Costs for a major project
    - must be budgeted in a separate sub-activity
    - the words Demolition or Removal must appear in the sub-activity name and description
  - Land Held for Future Use
    - must be budgeted in a separate budget activity or sub-activity, and
    - the words Future Use must appear in the activity name and description
  - Units must submit a list of major project retirements
    - Individual items of property with historical costs of $10 million or more
    - Identify the month and year (2008 through 2013) of retirement

Completing the Five Year Capital Forecast

General

- The format of this year's Five Year Capital Forecast is the same as last year
- The threshold for identifying a Major project remains at $10 million.

Overview

- The primary function of the Five Year Capital Forecast is to provide a projection of capital expenditures for the Finance Department's financial forecasting model.
- All capital expenditures are to be forecasted using a budget activity (also known as a budget item).
  - Capital budget activity (BA) numbers are in the five digit format 0 0 # # # .
  - Under certain circumstances it may be necessary, or desirable, to break a BA into sub-activities.
    - ◊ The capital sub-activity (SA) format is six characters, combining alphas and numerics at the discretion of the business unit.
    - ◊ If no SA is specified, six zeros are assigned as the default SA.
- BAs and SAs are "defined" by certain characteristics.
  - All amounts budgeted under a particular BA or SA must represent expenditures that are consistent with the definition of that BA or SA.
  - The characteristics of a BA or SA include the following:
    - ◊ FERC function code
    - ◊ in-service date
    - ◊ expense type
    - ◊ AFUDC eligibility
    - ◊ depreciable/non-depreciable status
    - ◊ plant site (generation business units only), and
    - ◊ Major / minor designation.
- BAs and SAs are designated as either Major or minor.
  - A specific project is considered a Major project when the total cost over the life of the project is $10 million or more.
    - ◊ A Major project requires a specific BA number unique to the project.
    - ◊ For example, the West Count Energy Center 1 & 2 project is **BA 00766**.
    - ◊ Stratify a Major project (Major BA) into sub-activities (Major SAs) for the following conditions:
      - ➢ when a Major BA comprises individual sub-projects that have individual total life time costs of $10 million or more
      - ➢ when the sub-projects have different in-service dates, regardless of their respective sub-project cost
      - ➢ to identify demolition or removal costs
      - ➢ to identify land held for future use
      - ➢ when the business unit finds a further breakdown to be a meaningful way to forecast the project.

- A specific project is considered a minor project when the total cost over the life of the project is less than $10 million.
  - ◊ A minor project may be budgeted under a specific BA, or
  - ◊ A minor project may be grouped with similar capital expenditures under a so called blanket minor BA, such as
    - ➢ BA 00691 (Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment), or
    - ➢ BA 00001 (Miscellaneous Forecast Projects).
  - ◊ The availability of blanket minor BA 00001 permits many business units to forecast much of their capital requirements under a single BA/SA, assuming there are no Major BAs to be considered.
    - ➢ To forecast minor projects that have the same FERC function, use blanket minor BA 00001, in conjunction with the appropriate SA, per the table below.
    - ➢ Exception: The two generation business units need an individual blanket minor for each plant site (see BA Definitions and Plant Site table in the Reference section at the end of this document.)

BA	SA	FERC Function	FERC Function Description
00001	000001	1	Steam Generation
00001	000002	2	Nuclear Generation
00001	000003	3	Other Generation
00001	000004	4	Transmission
00001	000005	5	Distribution-Line
00001	000006	6	Distribution-Substation
00001	000007	7	Buildings
00001	000008	8	General Plant Equipment
00001	000009	9	Transportation Equipment
00001	000010	0	Intangible Plant

- When budgeting any capital expenditures, it is important to ensure that the definition of the BA or SA accurately describes all of the capital expenditures budgeted or forecasted under that BA or SA. If not, then the expenditures should be allocated to two or more BAs or SAs as necessary. (See also the Data Confirmation section below).

- **Note:** The Five Year Capital Forecast folders and the Detail Budget Planning folders are independent, that is, updating one does not update the other. Consequently, it will be necessary for the business units to ensure that the annual totals and monthly cash flows in both systems reconcile with each other.

The two cash flows will be considered reconciled if the difference for any given month is less than $1,000. Annual totals should be within $10,000 of each other.

Five Year Capital Forecast folder Data Entry Instructions

- Enter all required information in whole dollars.
- For each BA/SA
  - Provide a year-end estimate for 2008. Enter an annual amount in December.
  - Provide monthly cash flows for your 2009 budget.
  - Provide monthly cash flows for your 2010 and 2011 forecasts.
  - Provide a forecast for 2012 and 2013. Enter an annual amount in December.

Data Confirmation

- In order for the Finance Department's financial model to make intelligent use of the forecasted BA/SA cash flows, it must have access to non-quantitative information such as the associated FERC function, in service date, depreciation status, etc.
- All of the non-quantitative information used in the forecast will be obtained directly from the definitions in the BA/SA tables.
- Since the accuracy of the forecast depends on the non-quantitative information being correct, it will be necessary for all units to **perform the following steps prior to the due date** for completing the workbooks **(see 2009 Planning Process Calendar Item 10):**
  - access the BA/SA Table using the Lotus Notes facility
  - find all of the forecasted BAs and SAs listed in your Five Year Capital Forecast folder
  - confirm the data associated with each of those BAs and SAs is correct
  - if any data in the BA/SA Table is not correct, modify the BA/SA
- The Data Confirmation procedure is not necessary if you are using blanket BA 00001 or blanket SAs 0000001 through 000010, as they are already correct. Do not attempt to change these BA/SA combinations.
- The BA/SA definition section below may assist you in completing the Data Confirmation step.
  - Function:
    - ◊ The FERC Function. A single digit code describing a classification of expenditures under the FERC System of Accounts. See "Use of the Minor Blanket BA 00001" above for a table of the codes.
  - Depreciation:
    - ◊ "D" if depreciable, "N" if non-depreciable. "A" if amortizable. Land is the only expenditure that is non-depreciable. Land should be in a separate BA or SA with a code of "N."

- Expense Type:
  - ◊ An alpha code to further describe the type of expenditure within the capital budget type (A = Base, B = ECCR, F = Non regulated (below-the-line or FPL Group) H = ECRC, V = Revenue Enhancement)
- Major/Minor:
  - ◊ Capital "M" if Major, blank if minor. A Major BA represents a specific project with a total life of the project cost of $10 million or greater. See the "Overview" section above for further information.
- Plant Site:
  - ◊ A three digit code. Applies primarily to Plant Engineering & Construction, Power Generation and Nuclear. Expenditures pertaining to a specific plant site must be budgeted in a BA or SA unique to that site, per the table below. For all other expenditures use default plant site 000.
- AFUDC:
  - ◊ Indicates eligibility for an accounting treatment known as Allowance for Funds Used During Construction. Used for Major BAs and SAs only. Check with your Accounting Business Unit Representative to make the determination. "Y" if yes. "N" if no.
- In Service Date:
  - ◊ The date the project will be completed and go into service. Used for Major BAs and SAs only. Not applicable for miscellaneous projects under BA 00001.

Code	Plant Site	Code	Plant Site	Code	Plant Site
010	Cutler	131	Cape Canaveral Modernization	180	Martin #1, #2, #3 & #4
040	Riviera #1 & #2	140	Turkey Point Old	182	Martin #8
041	Riviera Modernization	141	Turkey Point #5	185	Martin Gas Pipeline
050	Putnam	146	Turkey Point #6	186	Martin #7
070	Sanford #3	147	Turkey Point #7	190	West County Energy Center #1 & #2
072	Sanford Repowered #4 & #5	148	Turkey Point Common #6 & #7	191	West County Energy Center #3
080	Fort Lauderdale	150	St. Lucie Common	500	SJRPP #1 & #2
110	Fort Myers Old #1 & #2	151	St. Lucie #1	501	SJRPP Coal Car
112	Fort Myers Repowered #1 & #2	152	St. Lucie #2	502	SJRPP Switchyard
113	Fort Myers Peaking Units	160	St. Lucie Wind	503	SJRPP Coal Terminal
120	Port Everglades	170	Manatee #1 and #2	505	Scherer #4
130	Cape Canaveral	171	Manatee #3		

Detail Cash Flow Budgeting

General

NEW

- The 2009 planning cycle requires each business unit to provide
  - expenditure detail budgets
    - ◊ remaining monthly cash flows for 2008 (August – December)
    - ◊ monthly cash flows for 2009 through 2011 (January – December)
  - a monthly work force detail budget for 2009, 2010 and 2011
- Detail budgets will be loaded using the FPL SEM planning and forecasting tool.

Expenditure Detail Budgets

- Complete expenditure detail budgets will be prepared for the remaining months of 2008 and each month of 2009 through 2011.
- Provide the following level of detail:
  - Budget Responsibility Code (BRC)
  - Budget activity / Sub-activity (BASA)
  - Expenditure Analysis Code (EAC)
  - Expense Type
- Monthly cash flows are required for all years.
- Enter all information in whole dollars.
- Totals for each expense type should tie to the R-Schedule.

Work Force Detail Budget

- A work force detail budget must be prepared for 2009, 2010 and 2011 for each work force type that appears on the R-Schedule.
- At a minimum, units must prepare the work force detail budget at the business unit level. Units may choose to prepare the detail work force budget at lower levels, if so desired.
- For the following work force types, enter the number of FPL utility employees that will be employed by your business unit, on the last day of each month. (Headcount as of last day of each month.)
  - FEX - FPL Exempt Employees
  - FEP - FPL Exempt Part-Time Employees (count as 0.5 each)
  - FNX - FPL Non- Exempt Employees

- FPT - FPL Non-Exempt Part-Time Employees (count as 0.5 Each)
- FBV - FPL Bargaining Unit Employees
- The December month-end value for each manpower type for each year should tie to the R-Schedule.

- For the following work force types, enter the expected full time equivalent utilization, for each calendar month. (Average headcount over the course of each month.)
  - FTTE - FPL Full-Time Temporary Employees
  - FOT - FPL Overtime Equivalent Employees
  - TMP - Temporary Employees
  - CON - Contractor Employees
  - FTE formula = (total hours to be worked in the month) ÷ (the number of workdays in the month x 8 hours)
  - The 12-month average for each manpower type should tie to the R-Schedule.

Additional Guidance for Budgeting 2009 - 2011 Detail

Payroll

- A unit's **gross payroll** must be budgeted under the appropriate expense type and in the appropriate 800 level EACs. Use expense type 7-Redirected Expenses for payroll to be charged to other units, or "cleared" to capital through a work order allocation (e.g., through an engineering order, or EO). (See also **Transfer Out / Transfer In** below.)
- To differentiate the payroll associated with hours worked from **other forms of compensation**, use the following payroll EACs as appropriate:
  - 809 – Long Term Incentives and Deferred Compensation
  - 820 – Performance Excellence Rewards Program (PERP)
  - 821 – Payroll - Other Earnings
  - 822 – Payroll - Lump Sum

REMINDER

- Budget for **pay increases,** per the 2009 Planning Process Economic Assumptions, which are issued separately (see Section 1 – Page 1, 2009 Planning Process Calendar, Item 1).
- There will be 26 budgeted **pay periods** in 2009. Three pay periods will occur during the months of March and August. All other months will have two pay periods. For more information on pay periods and paychecks, refer to the Section 3 Appendix.

Expense Types

- A detail budget must be prepared for each expense type that appears on the R-Schedule for 2009, 2010 & 2011.
- The following **expense types** should be budgeted as appropriate.
- **Expenses**
  - 1-Base O&M
  - 2-ECCR (Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause)
  - 4-O&M Fuel (Clause)
  - 5-O&M Capacity (Clause)
  - 6-Below the Line
  - 7-Redirected Expenses (see Transfer Out / Transfer In below)
  - 8-ECRC (Environmental Cost Recovery Clause)

- 9-O&M NR Fuel (not recoverable through the Fuel Clause)
- G-Inter-company Expenses (see Transfer Out / Transfer In below)
- N-Other Expenses
- S-Revenue Enhancement Expense

- **Capital Expenditures**
  - A-Capital Base
  - B-Capital ECCR (Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause)
  - F-Capital Non-regulated
  - H-Capital ECRC (Environmental Cost Recovery Clause)
  - V-Revenue Enhancement Capital
- **Revenues**
  - R-Revenue Enhancement Revenue (budgeted as a credit)
- **Equivalent Work Force Types**
  - FEX - FPL Exempt Employees
  - FEP - FPL Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 each)
  - FNX - FPL Non- Exempt Employees
  - FPT - FPL Non-Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 Each)
  - FBV - FPL Bargaining Unit Employee
  - FTTE - FPL Full-Time Temporary Employees
  - FOT - FPL Overtime Equivalent Employees
  - TMP - Temporary Employees
  - CON - Contractor Employees

- **Special Notes Regarding Expense Types:**
  - Use of **expense type N** is limited to Stores and Automotive expenses and certain Corporate Real Estate expenses.
  - The assignment of **revenue enhancement expense types S and V** is determined solely by the accounting treatment the actual transaction receives when recorded in the general ledger. Use of expense types S and V is limited to existing revenue enhancement programs in the following business units: Engineering and Construction (Integrated Supply Chain), Marketing and Communications, and Retail. Business unit proposals for **new revenue enhancement programs** should be submitted to the appropriate Business Unit Accounting Advisor and Corporate Budgets prior to the commitment of any corporate resources, the implementation of the program, or the inclusion of required resources in the 2009 budgeting and planning deliverables.

- A unit planning **direct charges to non-utility** entities should budget 100% of its cash expenditures in **expense type G** (see Transfer Out / Transfer In below). The Accounting Department will budget for the recovery of associated corporate overheads.
- Staff unit expenditures that are **allocable to non-utility** entities through the **Affiliate Management Fee** should be budgeted 100% in **Base O&M**. The Accounting Department will budget for the further allocation of these costs at the corporate level.
- Units with **unit specific service agreement fee** arrangements should budget both the Base O&M expense and the required offset **in a unique BASA, dedicated to the fee.** The Accounting Department will budget for the recovery of associated corporate overheads.

Transfer Out / Transfer In

- There are three types of transfers employed to plan and track operating expenses that are under the control of one organizational entity, but are budgeted in a different organizational entity.
  - Business Unit to Business Unit
  - Budget Responsibility Code to Budget Responsibility Code (within a business unit)
  - Company to Company
- **Business Unit to Business Unit:** The unit providing the services should make debit entries only in **expense type 7**, using normal payroll and non-payroll EACs. After all detail budgets have been entered and approved, Information Management's Financial Systems group will offset the debit entries by generating credits in expense type 7, using 400 level EACs.
- The unit that will receive the actual costs should budget the appropriate expense type (Base O&M, ECCR, etc), using 300 level EACs for payroll and regular EACs for all non-payroll. It is a **corporate requirement** that all between-unit transfers be budgeted by both the sending and receiving units. (See example A.)
- **Budget Responsibility Code to Budget Responsibility Code:** Within-unit transfers are budgeted in the same manner as unit-to-unit transfers described above, using expense type 7. However, planning and tracking of within-unit transfers is **optional.** A unit may elect to eliminate internal transfers, limit transfers to certain roll-up levels and above, or allow transfers to occur at the BRC level. To ensure the *actual* within-unit transfers will be recorded consistent with the *plan*, contact Information Management's Financial Systems group, and ask them to turn off the transfer mechanism, or reset it to a certain roll-up level. The default setting will create within-unit transfers at the BRC level, which is the lowest possible level. (See example A.)
- **Company to Company:** Direct charges to FPL Group, or any of its subsidiaries, are accomplished by charging an ER 99 work order, or a work order that translates to a subsidiary account. Such charges will be budgeted in a manner similar to the unit-to-unit transfers described above, except that the

providing unit will use **expense type G**, instead of expense type 7, and no credit budget will be generated. It is a **corporate requirement** that the unit providing such services budget for all between company transfers. (See example B.)

Benefits

- Business units should not budget for **capitalized Pension & Welfare or Taxes & Insurance**. Accounting and Human Resources budget for all benefits for the entire company.

EACs

- From time to time EACs are added or deleted.
- A complete list of valid EACs is available on the Financial Business Unit web site.

Budget Responsibility Code (BRC)

- The Budget Responsibility Code (BRC) is intended to represent an individual (or a position if the position is vacant) with accountability for specific budgeted resources. As a general rule, a BRC should be assigned wherever there is a meaningful level of managerial or supervisory control. Business unit heads, vice presidents, directors, managers and supervisors are likely candidates for individual BRCs.
- The planning and forecasting tool generates budget folders for all active BRCs. When several BRCs are regarded as a group, they can be aggregated under a higher level roll-up BRC for reporting purposes. The roll-up BRC will reflect the roll-up budget of its subordinate BRCs. However, because the roll-up BRC will not have any resources of its own no budget folder will be generated in FPL SEM.
- Under most circumstances, an individual contributor who has no direct reports should not be assigned a separate BRC, unless he or she is accountable for significant non-payroll financial resources. A BRC that represents an activity, an expense type, or another category of cost not assignable to a specific individual should be eliminated and the costs budgeted under the appropriate BRC(s).

Budget Activity (BA) and Sub-Activity (SA)

- A Budget Activity (BA) describes a broad category of work performed within the Budget Responsibility Code (BRC). Each BRC is required to have at least one BA. Work that is common to an entire business unit should be described by a single BA, which can be shared by all of the BRCs in the unit. If it is necessary to subdivide the work (BA) further, sub-activities (SA) should be established.

- A BA number is assigned by the budget system and is five numeric characters in length. All BAs have a default sub-BA of 000000. An SA is always six positions in length and may be alpha, numeric, or a combination of both. The business unit may create additional SAs as required.
- A BA should be "in service" indefinitely, or at least until a major change in the nature of the work of the unit (or the BRC) occurs. Do not establish new BAs each year for basic work that continues from year to year. SAs may need to be dropped or added annually, as specific segments of work are completed or started. Otherwise, SAs should be reused each year as much as possible, in the same manner as BAs.
- Avoid establishing BAs or SAs when other budgeting or tracking elements already exist for that purpose. For example, avoid setting up a BA or SA to capture a single EAC. At a minimum, each BA will correspond to at least one work order, often several. If there are a large number of work orders in use, and it is desirable to have a plan for each one, do not establish a separate BA for each work order. Instead use SAs to achieve a one-to-one correspondence with the work orders.
- There is no minimum dollar threshold for the establishment of a BA, nor is there a limit on the maximum number of BAs that a BRC may use. However, to maximize the efficiency of the "engine" (Essbase) that drives the FMIP reporting system, it may be necessary for the Budget Department and/or Information Management's Accounting Systems group to work with a unit that has a disproportionate number of BAs and SAs to the relative size of its budgeted resources. (**Note:** special additional rules apply to the establishment of capital BAs, also known as budget items. These rules are explained in the 2009 Five-Year Capital Forecast Guideline).

Example A

Transfer-out and Transfer-in

Payroll: Between-units and Within-unit

Example: Unit A plans to spend $600 on exempt payroll (EAC 803), of which, $100 will be charged to unit B.

The originating unit will budget for its own needs in expense type 1. Transfer-out costs will be budgeted under expense type 7 (re-directed O&M), which will net to zero. For the transfer-out payroll, a debit will be budgeted by the unit under EAC 803 in expense type 7. After all detail budgets are loaded, Accounting Systems will generate an offsetting credit in expense type 7 under EAC 403. The receiving unit will budget for the transfer-in payroll under EAC 303 in expense type 1.

This treatment makes it easier for the originating unit to identify its own exempt payroll (expense type 1), its payroll incurred on behalf of others (expense type 7, excluding 400 level EACs), and its gross payroll (sum of 1 and 7, excluding 400 level EACs). Each of the 800 series payroll EACs has a corresponding 400 and 300 series EAC to be used consistent with the example below. (See next page for non-payroll.)

		Base O&M	Redirected O&M	
	EAC	1	7	Total
Unit A (Originating)	803	500	100	600
	403	-	(100)	(100)
	Total	500	-	500
Unit B (Receiving)	303	100	-	100
	Total	100	-	100
Total Company (Net)	803	500	100	600
	403	-	(100)	(100)
	303	100	-	100
	Total	600	-	600

Example A (continued)

Transfer-out and Transfer-in

Non-Payroll: Between-units and Within-unit

Example: Unit A plans to spend $600 on contractor costs (EAC 662), of which, $75 will be charged to unit B. Unit A will also incur $200 of miscellaneous expenses (EAC 625), of which, $25 will be charged to unit B. In total, unit A will incur $800 of costs, $100 of which will be charged to unit B.

The originating unit will budget for its own needs in expense type 1. Transfer-out costs will be budgeted under expense type 7 (re-directed O&M), which will net to zero. For the transfer-out costs, the unit will budget debits in expense type 7, using the regular EACs. After all detail budgets are loaded, Accounting Systems will generate a single offsetting credit equal to all of the non-payroll EACs in expense type 7. The credit will be entered in EAC 412. The receiving unit will budget for the transfer-in costs under expense type 1, using regular EACs.

Note: The receiving unit should not budget EAC 411 for the transfer-in of non-payroll expenses. EAC 411 is no longer in use for planning purposes, but it will remain active for historical reporting.

		Base O&M	Redirected O&M	
	EAC	1	7	Total
Unit A (Originating)	662	525	75	600
	625	175	25	200
	412	-	(100)	(100)
	Total	700	-	700
Unit B (Receiving)	662	75	-	75
	625	25	-	25
	Total	100	-	100
Total Company (Net)	662	600	75	675
	625	200	25	225
	412	-	(100)	(100)
	Total	800	-	800

Example B

Transfer-out and Transfer-in

Payroll: Between companies only (direct charges to non-utility entities)

Example: Unit A plans to spend $600 on exempt payroll (EAC 803), of which, $100 will be charged to a non-utility entity.

The originating unit will budget for its own needs in expense type 1. Transfer-out costs will be budgeted under expense type G (Inter-company O&M). For the transfer-out payroll, a debit will be budgeted by the unit under EAC 803 in expense type G. The budgets of the non-utility entities are separate from the FPL utility budget, so there is no need for Accounting Systems to generate an offsetting credit in expense type G.

This treatment makes it easier for the originating unit to identify its own exempt payroll (expense type 1), its payroll incurred on behalf of others (expense type G), and its gross payroll (sum of 1 and G). (See next page for non-payroll.)

		Inter-Company	
	Base O&M	O&M	
EAC	1	G	Total
803	500	100	600
Total	500	100	600

Example B (continued)

Transfer-out and Transfer-in

Non-Payroll: Between companies only (direct charges to non-utility entities)

Example: Unit A plans to spend $600 on contractor costs (EAC 662), of which, $75 will be charged to a non-utility entity. Unit A will also incur $200 of miscellaneous expenses (EAC 625), of which, $25 will be charged to non-utility. In total, unit A will incur $800 of costs, $100 of which will be charged to non-utility.

The originating unit will budget for its own needs in expense type 1. Transfer-out costs will be budgeted under expense type G (Inter-company O&M). For the transfer-out costs, the unit will budget debits in expense type G, using the regular EACs. The budgets of the non-utility entities are separate from the FPL utility budget, so there is no need for Accounting Systems to generate an offsetting credit in expense type G.

	Base O&M	Inter-Company O&M	
EAC	1	G	Total
662	525	75	600
625	175	25	200
Total	700	100	800

Florida Power & Light Company

2009 Planning Process

Guideline

****

Section 3

Appendix
of
Supplemental
Schedules and Deliverables

2008 - 2009 FPL CORPORATE INCENTIVE PLAN PERFORMANCE MEASURES

BUSINESS UNIT NAME HERE

										1	2				3	4
WGT '08	WGT '09	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	Actual 2003	Actual 2004	Actual 2005	Actual 2006	Actual 2007	2008 YEAR END ESTIMATE	2008 YEAR END TARGET	ON TARGET YEAR END?	COMMENTS	TARGET 2009	FORECAST 2010	FORECAST 2011	ORG LEVEL	2009 STRETCH TARGET
75%	75%	**OPERATING MEASURES**														
		Base O&M ($MM)	$8.8	$9.0	$9.5	$10.0	$10.5	$9.5	$10.0	Better		$9.3	$9.1	$8.9	Corp	Yes
		Capital ($MM)	$15.0	$12.0	$11.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$9.0	Worse	unplanned expenditures	$9.8	$8.2	$8.2	Corp	
		Total Full Time Equivalent Employees (FPL & All Others)	95	97	97	99	100	100	100	Target		100	100	101	Corp	
25%	25%															
		Number of incidents	8	9	10	10	11	8	10	Better		8	8	8	Unit	
		Frequency of occurrences	7	5	5	6	4	5	4	Worse	ineffective measures	3	3	3	Unit	Yes
		MILESTONE MEASURES														
		Completion of work on project "A" by year end						11/06	12/06	Better					Unit	
		Completion of project "B" by end of 3Q 2007										8/05			Unit	
		CROSS-FUNCTIONAL MEASURES														
		None														

NOTE 1: Indicate either Better, Worse or Target

NOTE 2: comments required if Estimate is Worse than Target

NOTE 3: Indicate level of organization this indicator is recommended for 2008: Corp or Unit.

NOTE 4: Indicate "Yes" if this a stretch target for 2008.

SAMPLE ONLY
DO NOT SUBMIT - USE PRE-FORMATTED SHEET PROVIDED BY CORPORATE BUDGETS

R-Schedule - Summary
Business Unit:
Financial Data in Thousands of Dollars

SAMPLE ONLY
DO NOT SUBMIT - USE FPL SEM

Expense Types	Current Approved 2008	Estimated Actual 2008	Variance Over/(Under) 2008	Variance Percent	Funds Request 2009	Difference Inc / (Dec) 2009 Est Act	Variance Percent	Funds Request 2010	Difference Inc / (Dec) 2009	Variance Percent	Funds Request 2011	Difference Inc / (Dec) 2010	Variance Percent
1 - O&M Base	140,000	135,000	(5,000)	-3.6%	140,000	5,000	3.7%	145,000	5,000	3.6%	145,000	-	0.0%
2 - O&M ECCR	10,000	9,000	(1,000)	-10.0%	10,000	1,000	11.1%	11,000	1,000	10.0%	8,000	(3,000)	-27.3%
4 - O&M Fuel	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
5 - O&M Capacity	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
8 - O&M ECRC	5,000	4,500	(500)	-10.0%	5,500	1,000	22.2%	6,000	500	9.1%	5,000	(1,000)	-16.7%
9 - O&M NR Fuel	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Total Utility O&M	155,000	148,500	(6,500)	-4.2%	155,500	7,000	4.7%	162,000	6,500	4.2%	158,000	(4,000)	-2.5%
6 - Below the Line Expenses	1,000	900	(100)	-10.0%	1,100	200	22.2%	1,200	100	9.1%	1,500	300	25.0%
7 - Redirected Expenses (to other business units)	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
G - Inter-company Expenses (to non-utility)													
S - Revenue Enhancement Expenses	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
N - Other Expenses	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Total Other Expenses	1,000	900	(100)	-10.0%	1,100	200	22.2%	1,200	100	9.1%	1,500	300	25.0%
A - Capital Base	100,000	100,000	-	0.0%	110,000	10,000	10.0%	120,000	10,000	9.1%	130,000	10,000	8.3%
B - Capital ECCR	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
F - Capital Non-Regulated	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
H - Capital ECRC	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	1,000	1,000	N/A
V - Revenue Enhancement Capital	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Total Capital	100,000	100,000	-	0.0%	110,000	10,000	10.0%	120,000	10,000	9.1%	131,000	11,000	9.2%
R - Revenue Enhancement Revenue	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Memo: Gross Payroll Dollars	20,000	19,500	(500)	-2.5%	20,500	1,000	5.1%	21,000	500	2.4%	22,000	1,000	4.8%
Workforce													
FEX - FPL Exempt Employees	150	150	-	0.0%	155	5	3.3%	160	5	3.2%	160	-	0.0%
FEP - FPL Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 each)	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
FNX - FPL Non-Exempt Employees	100	100	-	0.0%	105	5	5.0%	110	5	4.8%	105	(5)	-4.5%
FPT - FPL Non-Exempt Part-Time Employees (.5 each)	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
FBV - FPL Bargaining Unit Employees	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
FPL Total (Full-Time & Part-Time)	250	250	-	0.0%	260	10	4.0%	270	10	3.8%	265	(5)	-1.9%
FTTE - Full-Time Temporary Employees	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
FOT - FPL Overtime Equivalent Employees	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
TMP - Temporary Employees	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
CON - Contractor Employees	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Total Variable Workforce	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
Total Full Time Equivalents	250	250	-	0.0%	260	10	4.0%	270	10	3.8%	265	(5)	-1.9%

Schedule 2 - Charges to Other Business Units
2009 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data In Thousands

Unit to Incur Costs	Expense Type 7 Redirected Expenses	Process / Activity
Corporate Communications		
Distribution	5,000	Programming support for ...
Energy Marketing and Trading		
Financial		
General Counsel		
Governmental Affairs - Federal		
Governmental Affairs - State		
Human Resources		
Information Management		
Internal Audit		
Nuclear Division		
Plant Engineering & Construction		
Power Generation Division		
Regulatory Affairs		
Resource Assessment & Planning		
Retail		
Transmission		
Location - 10		
Total (must agree to summary R-Schedule total)	**5,000**	

Schedule 2 - Charges to Affiliates
2009 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Affiliate Receiving Charges																	
	Group Capital			FPL Energy [2]			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total		
	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total
Expense Type G - Direct Charge [1]																		
Item 1: Banking Services	-	300	300			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Item 2: Executive Support	1,500	-	1,500	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Item 3: Legal Services	-	-	-	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500
Item 4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 5	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 6	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 7	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 8	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 10	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 11	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 12	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 13	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 14	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expense Type G - Direct Charges	1,500	300	1,800	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	300	2,300
Service Agreement Fee [3]	-	-	-	100	20	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Total Non-Utility Support Provided	1,500	300	1,800	600	20	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	300	2,400

[1] Excludes Overheads & Loadings (All units as appropriate)
[2] Includes Seabrook, Duane Arnold, and Point Beach
[3] Excludes Overheads, Loadings & Credit Offset (Nuclear, Pwr Gen, EMT, IM only)

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Schedule 2 - Charges to Affiliates
2010 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Affiliate Receiving Charges																	
	Group Capital			FPL Energy [2]			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total		
	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total
Expense Type G - Direct Charge [1]																		
Item 1: Banking Services	-	300	300			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Item 2: Executive Support	1,500	-	1,500	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Item 3: Legal Services	-	-	-	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500
Item 4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 5	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 6	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 7	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 8	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 10	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 11	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 12	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 13	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 14	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expense Type G - Direct Charges	1,500	300	1,800	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	300	2,300
Service Agreement Fee [3]	-	-	-	100	20	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Total Non-Utility Support Provided	1,500	300	1,800	600	20	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	300	2,400

[1] Excludes Overheads & Loadings (All units as appropriate)
[2] Includes Seabrook, Duane Arnold, and Point Beach
[3] Excludes Overheads, Loadings & Credit Offset (Nuclear, Pwr Gen, EMT, IM only)

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Schedule 2 - Charges to Affiliates
2011 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Affiliate Receiving Charges																	
	Group Capital			FPL Energy [2]			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total		
	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total
Expense Type G - Direct Charge [1]																		
Item 1: Banking Services	-	300	300			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
Item 2: Executive Support	1,500	-	1,500	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Item 3: Legal Services	-	-	-	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500
Item 4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 5	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 6	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 7	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 8	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 10	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 11	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 12	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 13	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 14	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expense Type G - Direct Charges	1,500	300	1,800	500		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	300	2,300
Service Agreement Fee [3]	-	-	-	100	20	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Total Non-Utility Support Provided	1,500	300	1,800	600	20	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	300	2,400

[1] Excludes Overheads & Loadings (All units as appropriate)
[2] Includes Seabrook, Duane Arnold, and Point Beach
[3] Excludes Overheads, Loadings & Credit Offset (Nuclear, Pwr Gen, EMT, IM only)

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Schedule 3 - Charges from Affiliates
2009 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Expense Type	Affiliate Providing Products / Services [1]																		
		Group Capital			FPL Energy			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total			
		Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total
Item 1: Construction management	Base Capital	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700
Item 2: Legal services	Base O&M	-	-	-	750	100	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	100	850
Item 3		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 4		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 5		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 6		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 7		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 8		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 9		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 10		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 11		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 12		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 13		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 14		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charges from Affiliates		-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550

[1] Includes fully loaded costs

Schedule 3 - Charges from Affiliates
2010 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Expense Type	Affiliate Providing Products / Services [1]																		
		Group Capital			FPL Energy			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total		
		Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total
Item 1: Construction management	Base Capital	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700
Item 2: Legal services	Base O&M	-	-	-	750	100	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	100	850
Item 3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Charges from Affiliates		-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550

[1] Includes fully loaded costs

Schedule 3 - Charges from Affiliates
2011 Funds Request
Business Unit: **Prepared By:**
Financial Data in Thousands

Description of Product / Service Provided	Expense Type	Affiliate Providing Products / Services [1]																			
		Group Capital			FPL Energy			Fibernet			FPLES			Palms			Total				
		Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total	Payroll	Non Payroll	Total		
Item 1: Construction management	Base Capital	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	200	1,700		
Item 2: Legal services	Base O&M	-	-	-	750	100	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	100	850		
Item 3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Item 15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Charges from Affiliates		-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250	300	2,550		

[1] Includes fully loaded costs

Table Linking Pay Periods, Payroll Closings and Pay Days to the Budget Month

	Budget Mnth / Yr	Pay Period #	Payroll Closing (Friday)	Pay Day (Thursday)	Budget Mnth / Yr	Pay Period #	Payroll Closing (Friday)	Pay Day (Thursday)	Comments (2000 - 2006 available in hidden rows of electronic file version)
2008	Jan-08	1	4-Jan	10-Jan	Jul-08	14	3-Jul	10-Jul	
	Jan-08	2	18-Jan	24-Jan	Jul-08	15	18-Jul	24-Jul	
	Feb-08	3	1-Feb	7-Feb	Aug-08	16	1-Aug	7-Aug	
	Feb-08	4	15-Feb	21-Feb	Aug-08	17	15-Aug	21-Aug	
	Mar-08	5	29-Feb	6-Mar	Sep-08	18	29-Aug	4-Sep	
	Mar-08	6	14-Mar	20-Mar	Sep-08	19	12-Sep	18-Sep	
	Mar-08	7	28-Mar	3-Apr	Sep-08	20	26-Sep	2-Oct	
	Apr-08	8	11-Apr	17-Apr	Oct-08	21	10-Oct	16-Oct	
	Apr-08	9	25-Apr	1-May	Oct-08	22	24-Oct	30-Oct	
	May-08	10	9-May	15-May	Nov-08	23	7-Nov	13-Nov	
	May-08	11	23-May	29-May	Nov-08	24	21-Nov	26-Nov	
	Jun-08	12	6-Jun	12-Jun	Dec-08	25	5-Dec	11-Dec	**26 pay checks issued.**
	Jun-08	13	20-Jun	26-Jun	Dec-08	26	19-Dec	23-Dec	**26 budgeted pay periods.**
2009	Jan-09	1	2-Jan	8-Jan	Jul-09	14	3-Jul	9-Jul	
	Jan-09	2	16-Jan	22-Jan	Jul-09	15	17-Jul	23-Jul	
	Feb-09	3	30-Jan	5-Feb	Aug-09	16	31-Jul	6-Aug	
	Feb-09	4	13-Feb	19-Feb	Aug-09	17	14-Aug	20-Aug	
	Mar-09	5	27-Feb	5-Mar	Aug-09	18	28-Aug	3-Sep	
	Mar-09	6	13-Mar	19-Mar	Sep-09	19	11-Sep	17-Sep	
	Mar-09	7	27-Mar	2-Apr	Sep-09	20	25-Sep	1-Oct	
	Apr-09	8	10-Apr	16-Apr	Oct-09	21	9-Oct	15-Oct	
	Apr-09	9	24-Apr	30-Apr	Oct-09	22	23-Oct	29-Oct	
	May-09	10	8-May	14-May	Nov-09	23	6-Nov	12-Nov	
	May-09	11	22-May	28-May	Nov-09	24	20-Nov	25-Nov	
	Jun-09	12	5-Jun	11-Jun	Dec-09	25	4-Dec	10-Dec	**26 pay checks issued.**
	Jun-09	13	19-Jun	25-Jun	Dec-09	26	18-Dec	23-Dec	**26 budgeted pay periods.**
2010	Jan-10	1	31-Dec	7-Jan	Jul-10	14	2-Jul	8-Jul	
	Jan-10	2	15-Jan	21-Jan	Jul-10	15	16-Jul	22-Jul	
	Feb-10	3	29-Jan	4-Feb	Aug-10	16	30-Jul	5-Aug	
	Feb-10	4	12-Feb	18-Feb	Aug-10	17	13-Aug	19-Aug	
	Mar-10	5	26-Feb	4-Mar	Aug-10	18	27-Aug	2-Sep	
	Mar-10	6	12-Mar	18-Mar	Sep-10	19	10-Sep	16-Sep	
	Mar-10	7	26-Mar	1-Apr	Sep-10	20	24-Sep	2-Oct	
	Apr-10	8	9-Apr	15-Apr	Oct-10	21	8-Oct	14-Oct	
	Apr-10	9	23-Apr	29-Apr	Oct-10	22	22-Oct	28-Oct	
	May-10	10	7-May	13-May	Nov-10	23	5-Nov	11-Nov	
	May-10	11	21-May	27-May	Nov-10	24	19-Nov	24-Nov	
	Jun-10	12	4-Jun	10-Jun	Dec-10	25	3-Dec	9-Dec	**26 pay checks issued.**
	Jun-10	13	18-Jun	24-Jun	Dec-10	26	17-Dec	23-Dec	**26 budgeted pay periods.**
2011	Jan-11	1	31-Dec	6-Jan	Jul-11	14	1-Jul	7-Jul	
	Jan-11	2	14-Jan	20-Jan	Jul-11	15	15-Jul	21-Jul	
	Jan-11	3	28-Jan	3-Feb	Aug-11	16	29-Jul	4-Aug	
	Feb-11	4	11-Feb	17-Feb	Aug-11	17	12-Aug	18-Aug	
	Feb-11	5	25-Feb	3-Mar	Aug-11	18	26-Aug	1-Sep	
	Mar-11	6	11-Mar	17-Mar	Sep-11	19	9-Sep	15-Sep	
	Mar-11	7	25-Mar	31-Mar	Sep-11	20	23-Sep	29-Sep	
	Apr-11	8	8-Apr	14-Apr	Oct-11	21	7-Oct	13-Oct	
	Apr-11	9	22-Apr	28-Apr	Oct-11	22	21-Oct	27-Oct	
	May-11	10	6-May	12-May	Nov-11	23	4-Nov	10-Nov	
	May-11	11	20-May	26-May	Nov-11	24	18-Nov	24-Nov	
	Jun-11	12	3-Jun	9-Jun	Dec-11	25	2-Dec	8-Dec	**26 pay checks issued.**
	Jun-11	13	17-Jun	23-Jun	Dec-11	26	16-Dec	22-Dec	**26 budgeted pay periods.**

= relevant range of data for budget year

= three pay period month for budgeting purposes

NOTES: Payroll is budgeted based on payroll closing dates, not pay days. For budgeting and accounting purposes, payroll periods that close after the 28th of the month are budgeted and recorded in the following month's business. In the special case of February, if the payroll period closes after the 25th, it is budgeted and recorded in March, except during leap years, in which case, if the payroll period closes after the 26th, it is budgeted and recorded in March.

Normally, the application of these rules results in 26 pay periods being budgeted each year. Occasionally, the application of the rules results in the need to budget for a 27th pay period, as was the case in 2001. It will not again be necessary to budget for a 27th pay period until the year 2012.

Per IRS rules, the first pay check issued each year is assigned pay period number one. From time to time, the first budgeted pay period of the year represents the second pay check issued for the year. Budget year 2003 was an example of this situation. Budget analysts should take note of this when analyzing payroll budget details by pay period number. In 2004, pay period number one resynchronized with the first budgeted pay period for the year.

Pay events that normally would fall on an observed holiday have been shown as occurring on the last work day prior to the holiday.

Normally, the issuance of pay checks every 14 days results in 26 pay checks being issued each year. Occasionally, 27 pay checks are issued in a single year. For example, the first pay day of 2004 fell on the New Years holiday, so it was prepaid on December 31, 2003, causing a 27th pay check that year Note: the additional pay day did not require the business units to budget an additional pay period in 2003

2009 Planning Process Calendar

Item #	Date	Day	Deliverable	Comments
1	28-Apr	Mon	Planning assumptions issued.	▪ Provided to all business units by Corporate Budgets.
2	21-May	Wed	2009 Planning Process Guideline issued.	▪ Provided to all business units by Corporate Budgets.
3	16-Jun	Mon	Presentation materials for the Jun 20th Strategic Planning Meeting and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 7.
4	20-Jun	Fri	**Strategic Planning Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to certain business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 7.
5	7-Jul	Mon	Presentation materials for the July Budget Review Meeting with A. Olivera (date to be determined) and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 8.
6	11-Jul	Fri	**Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 8.
7	28-Jul	Mon	Presentation materials for the Aug1st Budget Review Meeting with J. Robo and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Pages 8-9.
8	1-Aug	Fri	**Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Pages 8-9.
9	20-Aug	Wed	Presentation materials for the Aug27th Final Budget Review Meeting and updated R-Schedules due to Corporate Budgets.	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 9.
10	27-Aug	Wed	**Final Budget Review Meeting** Business units present to Budget Review Committee.	▪ Applies to certain business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 1, Page 9.
11	3-Sep	Wed	**Data Submissions due to Corporate Budgets:** ▪ Finalized R-Schedules ▪ Supplemental Schedules ▪ Performance Measures ▪ Five Year Capital Forecast ▪ Detail budgets for Aug – Dec 2008 ▪ Detail budgets Jan – Dec for 2009, 2010 and 2011 ▪ Detail budgets include: O&M base, O&M clauses, Non-clause fuel, Below the Line, Revenue Enhancement, Capital base, Capital clauses, Work force	▪ Applies to all business units. ▪ See requirements in Section 2.

Schedule F-6
2011 SUBSEQUENT YEAR ADJUSTMENT

FORECASTING MODELS - SENSITIVITY OF OUTPUT TO CHANGES IN INPUT DATA

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:
__X__ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

(1)
Model : Net Energy for Load

Line No.	(2) Input Variable	(3) Percent Change (Input)	(4) Output Variable Affected	(5) Percent Change (Output)	(6) Elasticity
1	Total Customer	10%	Net Energy For Load	10.0%	
2	Total Customer	-10%	Net Energy For Load	-10.0%	
3	Heating Degree Hours	10%	Net Energy For Load	0.2%	0.016
4	Heating Degree Hours	-10%	Net Energy For Load	-0.2%	0.016
5	Cooling Degree Hours	10%	Net Energy For Load	2.2%	0.219
6	Cooling Degree Hours	-10%	Net Energy For Load	-2.2%	0.219
7	Real Price of Electricity	10%	Net Energy For Load	-2.3%	-0.233
8	Real Price of Electricity	-10%	Net Energy For Load	2.3%	-0.233
9	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	10%	Net Energy For Load	3.4%	0.335
10	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	-10%	Net Energy For Load	-3.4%	0.335
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FORECASTING MODELS - SENSITIVITY OF OUTPUT TO CHANGES IN INPUT DATA

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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:
__X__ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley

(1)
Model : Residential Sales

Line No.	(2) Input Variable	(3) Percent Change (Input)	(4) Output Variable Affected	(5) Percent Change (Output)	(6) Elasticity
1	Residential Customer	10%	Residential Sales	10.0%	
2	Residential Customer	-10%	Residential Sales	-10.0%	
3	Heating Degree Hours	10%	Residential Sales	0.2%	0.022
4	Heating Degree Hours	-10%	Residential Sales	-0.2%	0.022
5	Cooling Degree Hours	10%	Residential Sales	1.7%	0.170
6	Cooling Degree Hours	-10%	Residential Sales	-1.7%	0.170
7	Real Residential Price of Electricity	10%	Residential Sales	-2.7%	-0.270
8	Real Residential Price of Electricity	-10%	Residential Sales	2.7%	-0.270
9	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	10%	Residential Sales	2.7%	0.274
10	Florida Real HH Disposable Income	-10%	Residential Sales	-2.7%	0.274
11	Heating Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	10%	Residential Sales	0.2%	0.016
12	Heating Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	-10%	Residential Sales	-0.2%	0.016
13	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	10%	Residential Sales	1.4%	0.143
14	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	-10%	Residential Sales	-1.4%	0.143
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FORECASTING MODELS - SENSITIVITY OF OUTPUT TO CHANGES IN INPUT DATA

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:
_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

(1)
Model : Commercial Sales

Line No.	(2) Input Variable	(3) Percent Change (Input)	(4) Output Variable Affected	(5) Percent Change (Output)	(6) Elasticity
1	Total Customer	10%	Commercial Sales	10.0%	
2	Total Customer	-10%	Commercial Sales	-10.0%	
3	Cooling Degree Hours	10%	Commercial Sales	0.49%	0.049
4	Cooling Degree Hours	-10%	Commercial Sales	-0.49%	0.049
5	Real Price of Electricity	10%	Commercial Sales	-1.83%	-0.183
6	Real Price of Electricity	-10%	Commercial Sales	1.83%	-0.183
7	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	10%	Commercial Sales	5.61%	0.561
8	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	-10%	Commercial Sales	-5.61%	0.561
9	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	10%	Commercial Sales	0.62%	0.062
10	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	-10%	Commercial Sales	-0.62%	0.062
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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:
__X__ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley

(1)
Model : Industrial Sales

Line No.	(2) Input Variable	(3) Percent Change (Input)	(4) Output Variable Affected	(5) Percent Change (Output)	(6) Elasticity
1	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	10%	Industrial Sales	0.13%	0.013
2	Cooling Degree Hours (Lagged One Month)	-10%	Industrial Sales	-0.13%	0.013
3	Real Price of Electricity	10%	Industrial Sales	-1.12%	-0.112
4	Real Price of Electricity	-10%	Industrial Sales	1.12%	-0.112
5	Florida Housing Starts	10%	Industrial Sales	0.51%	0.051
6	Florida Housing Starts	-10%	Industrial Sales	-0.51%	0.051
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FORECASTING MODELS - HISTORICAL DATA

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES
DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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:
__X__ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
_____ Prior Year Ended __/__/__
_____ Historical Test Year Ended __/__/__
Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley

Line No.	(1)
1	
2	See Attachments 1 through 11.
3	

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

INPUTS FOR THE TOTAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Total Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy November
1990	1	3,143,305	12,840,486	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	2	3,156,536	12,873,014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	3	3,166,277	12,905,543	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	3,162,286	12,938,071	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	5	3,142,492	12,964,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	6	3,138,589	12,991,515	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1990	7	3,141,228	13,018,236	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1990	8	3,145,324	13,044,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1990	9	3,153,378	13,071,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1990	10	3,162,736	13,098,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1990	11	3,185,460	13,125,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1990	12	3,208,196	13,151,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	1	3,224,326	13,178,567	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	2	3,234,722	13,205,289	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	3	3,242,845	13,232,010	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	4	3,233,172	13,258,732	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	5	3,212,970	13,278,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	6	3,207,144	13,298,534	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1991	7	3,207,227	13,318,434	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1991	8	3,210,321	13,338,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1991	9	3,214,505	13,358,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991	10	3,222,678	13,378,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1991	11	3,244,184	13,398,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1991	12	3,263,370	13,417,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	1	3,279,470	13,437,839	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	3,290,137	13,457,740	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	3	3,296,648	13,477,640	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	4	3,288,200	13,497,541	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	5	3,267,113	13,516,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	6	3,262,067	13,536,303	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1992	7	3,264,307	13,555,685	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1992	8	3,268,605	13,575,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1992	9	3,270,387	13,594,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1992	10	3,274,980	13,613,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1992	11	3,296,948	13,633,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1992	12	3,315,995	13,652,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	1	3,331,185	13,671,972	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	3,343,984	13,691,353	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	3	3,351,722	13,710,734	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	3,347,726	13,730,115	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	5	3,344,344	13,756,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	6	3,333,683	13,782,389	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1993	7	3,338,089	13,808,526	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1993	8	3,346,275	13,834,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1993	9	3,349,064	13,860,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1993	10	3,354,219	13,886,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1993	11	3,375,891	13,913,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1993	12	3,393,118	13,939,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	1	3,408,346	13,965,347	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	2	3,419,751	13,991,483	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	3,428,668	14,017,620	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	4	3,426,781	14,043,757	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	5	3,412,376	14,068,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	6	3,405,058	14,092,463	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1994	7	3,403,118	14,116,816	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1994	8	3,412,225	14,141,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1994	9	3,416,499	14,165,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1994	10	3,423,149	14,189,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1994	11	3,445,517	14,214,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	12	3,464,752	14,238,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	3,479,882	14,262,933	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	2	3,489,886	14,287,286	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	3	3,495,203	14,311,639	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	4	3,489,830	14,335,992	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	5	3,476,134	14,359,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	3,474,401	14,383,897	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1995	7	3,474,534	14,407,849	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1995	8	3,477,674	14,431,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1995	9	3,484,335	14,455,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1995	10	3,491,443	14,479,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1995	11	3,508,010	14,503,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

INPUTS FOR THE TOTAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Total Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy November
1995	12	3,524,220	14,527,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	1	3,542,723	14,551,564	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2	3,549,253	14,575,516	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	3	3,554,347	14,599,469	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	4	3,554,535	14,623,421	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	3,541,413	14,649,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	6	3,537,834	14,675,903	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1996	7	3,538,830	14,702,144	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1996	8	3,542,393	14,728,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1996	9	3,546,020	14,754,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1996	10	3,551,534	14,780,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1996	11	3,565,756	14,807,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1996	12	3,584,330	14,833,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	3,598,844	14,859,591	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2	3,608,998	14,885,832	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	3,618,505	14,912,073	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	4	3,616,878	14,938,314	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	5	3,604,275	14,962,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	6	3,600,262	14,986,999	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	3,605,171	15,011,341	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1997	8	3,609,958	15,035,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1997	9	3,617,682	15,060,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1997	10	3,622,133	15,084,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1997	11	3,633,718	15,108,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1997	12	3,649,397	15,133,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	1	3,659,292	15,157,394	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	2	3,670,765	15,181,737	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	3,679,143	15,206,079	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	4	3,681,090	15,230,421	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	5	3,669,276	15,259,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	6	3,670,638	15,288,725	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1998	7	3,675,986	15,317,877	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1998	8	3,678,422	15,347,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1998	9	3,682,906	15,376,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1998	10	3,686,366	15,405,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1998	11	3,699,079	15,434,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1998	12	3,712,676	15,463,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	3,728,425	15,492,788	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	2	3,739,166	15,521,940	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	3,749,621	15,551,092	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	4	3,750,775	15,580,244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	5	3,744,058	15,613,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	6	3,744,561	15,647,341	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	3,747,139	15,680,889	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1999	8	3,754,576	15,714,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1999	9	3,762,519	15,747,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1999	10	3,769,162	15,781,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1999	11	3,782,373	15,815,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1999	12	3,799,737	15,848,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	3,813,825	15,882,179	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2	3,827,374	15,915,727	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	3,839,287	15,949,276	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	4	3,844,046	15,982,824	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	5	3,837,532	16,011,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	3,838,927	16,040,724	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	3,842,150	16,069,674	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2000	8	3,850,200	16,098,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2000	9	3,857,165	16,127,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2000	10	3,864,218	16,156,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2000	11	3,875,425	16,185,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2000	12	3,890,055	16,214,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	3,906,441	16,243,374	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	3,917,697	16,272,324	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	3	3,927,206	16,301,274	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	4	3,933,081	16,330,224	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	5	3,927,427	16,358,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	6	3,925,818	16,387,621	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	7	3,931,997	16,416,320	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2001	8	3,938,314	16,445,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2001	9	3,942,236	16,473,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2001	10	3,947,996	16,502,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

INPUTS FOR THE TOTAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Total Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy November
2001	11	3,955,551	16,531,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2001	12	3,969,611	16,559,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	3,979,705	16,588,512	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	2	3,993,899	16,617,211	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	3	4,004,901	16,645,909	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	4	4,012,387	16,674,608	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	4,009,728	16,707,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	6	4,011,076	16,740,758	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2002	7	4,016,662	16,773,833	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2002	8	4,025,172	16,806,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2002	9	4,030,691	16,839,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2002	10	4,038,763	16,873,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2002	11	4,051,067	16,906,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2002	12	4,063,603	16,939,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1	4,072,297	16,972,283	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	4,086,234	17,005,358	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	3	4,098,572	17,038,433	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	4	4,106,996	17,071,508	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	5	4,105,168	17,108,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	6	4,109,068	17,145,712	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2003	7	4,114,415	17,182,814	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2003	8	4,121,357	17,219,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2003	9	4,130,447	17,257,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2003	10	4,140,703	17,294,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2003	11	4,154,314	17,331,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003	12	4,167,077	17,368,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	1	4,177,767	17,405,426	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	2	4,191,930	17,442,528	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	3	4,206,064	17,479,630	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	4,216,720	17,516,732	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	5	4,218,160	17,550,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	6	4,224,545	17,583,648	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2004	7	4,233,818	17,617,106	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2004	8	4,242,328	17,650,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2004	9	4,239,357	17,684,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2004	10	4,234,493	17,717,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2004	11	4,251,917	17,750,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2004	12	4,257,011	17,784,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	1	4,272,459	17,817,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	2	4,287,988	17,851,311	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	3	4,299,864	17,884,769	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	4	4,310,180	17,918,227	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	5	4,313,996	17,954,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	6	4,320,906	17,990,045	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2005	7	4,327,794	18,025,953	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2005	8	4,340,306	18,061,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2005	9	4,343,095	18,097,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2005	10	4,344,668	18,133,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2005	11	4,345,746	18,169,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2005	12	4,355,740	18,205,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	1	4,369,236	18,241,406	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	2	4,377,958	18,277,315	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	3	4,390,093	18,313,223	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	4	4,398,215	18,349,132	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	5	4,397,210	18,378,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	6	4,403,628	18,404,338	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2006	7	4,406,505	18,431,941	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2006	8	4,416,127	18,459,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2006	9	4,425,222	18,487,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2006	10	4,429,977	18,514,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2006	11	4,443,418	18,542,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2006	12	4,457,161	18,569,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	1	4,465,732	18,597,558	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2	4,476,835	18,625,161	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	3	4,488,392	18,652,764	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	4	4,493,310	18,680,367	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	5	4,494,060	18,690,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	6	4,497,400	18,701,490	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2007	7	4,502,735	18,712,051	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2007	8	4,508,215	18,722,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2007	9	4,507,674	18,733,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE TOTAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Total Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy November
2007	10	4,507,737	18,743,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2007	11	4,507,950	18,754,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2007	12	4,509,032	18,764,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	1	4,512,536	18,775,418	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	2	4,519,122	18,785,980	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	3	4,519,651	18,796,541	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	4	4,518,323	18,807,102	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	5	4,520,101	18,813,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	6	4,520,317	18,819,550	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2008	7	4,509,573	18,825,774	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2008	8	4,507,317	18,831,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2008	9	4,503,136	18,838,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2008	10	4,501,917	18,844,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2008	11	4,505,708	18,850,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	12	4,510,119	18,856,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	1	4,515,725	18,863,117	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	2	4,522,709	18,869,340	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	3	4,525,039	18,875,564	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	4	4,523,601	18,881,788	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	5	4,522,211	18,889,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	6	4,521,912	18,898,106	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	7	4,515,747	18,906,266	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2009	8	4,516,114	18,914,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2009	9	4,514,264	18,922,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	10	4,514,418	18,930,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2009	11	4,520,660	18,938,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	12	4,527,429	18,947,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	1	4,534,711	18,955,221	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	2	4,542,397	18,963,380	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	3	4,546,316	18,971,539	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	4	4,545,363	18,979,698	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	5	4,543,946	18,999,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	6	4,545,249	19,018,424	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2010	7	4,543,770	19,037,787	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	8	4,547,684	19,057,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2010	9	4,549,231	19,076,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2010	10	4,552,234	19,095,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2010	11	4,561,997	19,115,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2010	12	4,572,253	19,134,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	1	4,582,632	19,153,966	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	2	4,592,851	19,173,329	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	3	4,599,853	19,192,692	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	4	4,601,336	19,212,055	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	5	4,599,781	19,238,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	6	4,601,935	19,264,736	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2011	7	4,603,172	19,291,077	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2011	8	4,609,127	19,317,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2011	9	4,612,639	19,343,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2011	10	4,617,289	19,370,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2011	11	4,629,108	19,396,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2011	12	4,641,410	19,422,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE NET ENERGY FOR LOAD FORECAST

Year	Month	Net Energy For Load (mWh)	Real System Price (12 Month Moving Average) Cents/kWh	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000) (000's)	Heating Degree Hours (Base - 66)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Hurricane Adjustment (MWH)	Dummy_February	Dummy March 2003	Total Customers
1998	1	6,339,040	0.045588	58.97	73.8	27.5	0.0	0	0	3,659,292
1998	2	5,850,246	0.045269	59.21	104.3	21.0	0.0	1	0	3,670,765
1998	3	6,392,059	0.045005	59.45	91.0	36.0	0.0	0	0	3,679,143
1998	4	6,977,447	0.044816	59.69	12.7	111.2	0.0	0	0	3,681,090
1998	5	7,811,598	0.044583	59.82	0.1	213.0	0.0	0	0	3,669,276
1998	6	9,649,455	0.044393	59.95	0.0	364.4	0.0	0	0	3,670,638
1998	7	9,086,962	0.044163	60.08	0.0	336.7	0.0	0	0	3,675,986
1998	8	9,571,772	0.043923	60.14	0.0	349.2	0.0	0	0	3,678,422
1998	9	8,965,870	0.043731	60.20	0.0	308.9	0.0	0	0	3,682,906
1998	10	8,211,615	0.043724	60.27	0.0	232.9	0.0	0	0	3,686,366
1998	11	7,137,139	0.043717	60.34	6.0	103.9	0.0	0	0	3,699,079
1998	12	6,669,767	0.043700	60.42	29.6	67.2	0.0	0	0	3,712,676
1999	1	6,716,920	0.043706	60.50	91.0	35.0	0.0	0	0	3,728,425
1999	2	5,974,369	0.043367	60.50	68.5	31.9	0.0	1	0	3,739,166
1999	3	6,373,052	0.043381	60.51	73.8	35.5	0.0	0	0	3,749,621
1999	4	7,618,041	0.043199	60.51	9.0	143.9	0.0	0	0	3,750,775
1999	5	7,668,203	0.042943	60.51	5.5	165.6	0.0	0	0	3,744,058
1999	6	8,296,675	0.042657	60.51	0.0	224.9	0.0	0	0	3,744,561
1999	7	8,991,905	0.042380	60.51	0.0	300.8	0.0	0	0	3,747,139
1999	8	9,443,272	0.042115	60.65	0.0	320.5	0.0	0	0	3,754,576
1999	9	8,920,985	0.041808	60.78	0.0	265.4	0.0	0	0	3,762,519
1999	10	7,927,794	0.041533	60.92	3.1	187.2	0.0	0	0	3,769,162
1999	11	6,951,148	0.041298	61.22	12.9	75.9	0.0	0	0	3,782,373
1999	12	6,577,297	0.041022	61.52	65.3	24.4	0.0	0	0	3,799,737
2000	1	6,947,155	0.040648	61.82	123.9	23.5	0.0	0	0	3,813,825
2000	2	6,377,135	0.040604	61.97	86.0	20.3	0.0	1	0	3,827,374
2000	3	7,098,643	0.040169	62.12	11.0	66.0	0.0	0	0	3,839,287
2000	4	7,423,928	0.039886	62.26	13.3	98.5	0.0	0	0	3,844,046
2000	5	8,286,679	0.039695	62.39	0.3	192.1	0.0	0	0	3,837,532
2000	6	9,336,154	0.039457	62.51	0.0	267.5	0.0	0	0	3,838,927
2000	7	9,215,876	0.039490	62.64	0.0	291.0	0.0	0	0	3,842,150
2000	8	9,743,216	0.039520	62.61	0.0	308.5	0.0	0	0	3,850,200
2000	9	9,693,981	0.039576	62.58	0.0	295.6	0.0	0	0	3,857,165
2000	10	7,711,842	0.039627	62.55	0.8	142.3	0.0	0	0	3,864,218
2000	11	7,183,513	0.039659	62.70	34.5	66.4	0.0	0	0	3,875,425
2000	12	6,970,883	0.039721	62.85	79.3	31.0	0.0	0	0	3,890,055
2001	1	8,073,981	0.040145	63.00	288.0	9.5	0.0	0	0	3,906,441
2001	2	6,541,295	0.040563	63.00	41.7	43.7	0.0	1	0	3,917,697
2001	3	7,442,281	0.041019	63.00	46.1	70.9	0.0	0	0	3,927,206
2001	4	7,796,724	0.041788	63.00	7.7	111.8	0.0	0	0	3,933,081
2001	5	7,721,700	0.042575	62.93	0.4	134.0	0.0	0	0	3,927,427
2001	6	9,476,190	0.042778	62.86	0.0	265.0	0.0	0	0	3,925,818
2001	7	9,119,963	0.043364	62.80	0.0	266.0	0.0	0	0	3,931,997
2001	8	10,086,352	0.043955	62.84	0.0	322.1	0.0	0	0	3,938,314
2001	9	9,413,099	0.044576	62.89	0.0	248.0	0.0	0	0	3,942,236
2001	10	8,184,659	0.044852	62.93	5.2	169.0	0.0	0	0	3,947,996
2001	11	7,217,124	0.045150	63.50	6.4	66.6	0.0	0	0	3,955,551
2001	12	7,330,777	0.045431	64.06	36.2	62.4	0.0	0	0	3,969,611
2002	1	7,587,604	0.045410	64.62	113.7	30.6	0.0	0	0	3,979,705
2002	2	6,524,198	0.045369	64.58	44.9	27.9	0.0	1	0	3,993,899
2002	3	7,866,118	0.045361	64.55	39.5	78.3	0.0	0	0	4,004,901
2002	4	8,570,237	0.044879	64.51	0.0	147.8	0.0	0	0	4,012,387
2002	5	9,019,004	0.044273	64.40	0.0	216.7	0.0	0	0	4,009,728
2002	6	9,262,178	0.043806	64.29	0.0	227.9	0.0	0	0	4,011,076
2002	7	9,659,971	0.043183	64.19	0.0	280.2	0.0	0	0	4,016,662
2002	8	10,411,984	0.042542	64.18	0.0	317.4	0.0	0	0	4,025,172
2002	9	10,329,640	0.041869	64.18	0.0	315.9	0.0	0	0	4,030,691
2002	10	9,573,727	0.041534	64.18	0.0	241.3	0.0	0	0	4,038,763

INPUTS FOR THE NET ENERGY FOR LOAD FORECAST

Year	Month	Net Energy For Load (mWh)	Real System Price (12 Month Moving Average) Cents/kWh	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000) (000's)	Heating Degree Hours (Base - 66)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Hurricane Adjustment (MWH)	Dummy_February	Dummy March 2003	Total Customers
2002	11	8,100,935	0.041191	64.31	34.7	102.9	0.0	0	0	4,051,067
2002	12	7,293,590	0.040873	64.45	98.7	28.6	0.0	0	0	4,063,603
2003	1	8,255,647	0.040587	64.58	247.2	7.4	0.0	0	0	4,072,297
2003	2	6,831,900	0.040235	64.70	60.0	34.6	0.0	1	0	4,086,234
2003	3	8,968,772	0.039906	64.83	1.9	126.7	0.0	0	1	4,098,572
2003	4	8,235,136	0.039949	64.95	31.6	101.2	0.0	0	0	4,106,996
2003	5	9,670,862	0.040146	65.03	0.0	229.0	0.0	0	0	4,105,168
2003	6	10,011,453	0.040828	65.11	0.0	254.6	0.0	0	0	4,109,068
2003	7	10,490,056	0.041019	65.19	0.0	325.2	0.0	0	0	4,114,415
2003	8	10,244,873	0.041411	65.41	0.0	286.8	0.0	0	0	4,121,357
2003	9	10,391,670	0.041824	65.62	0.0	283.5	0.0	0	0	4,130,447
2003	10	9,267,635	0.042244	65.84	0.0	218.7	0.0	0	0	4,140,703
2003	11	8,625,934	0.042672	66.24	3.8	127.7	0.0	0	0	4,154,314
2003	12	7,398,605	0.043086	66.65	134.4	14.1	0.0	0	0	4,167,077
2004	1	7,645,722	0.043437	67.05	118.2	20.0	0.0	0	0	4,177,767
2004	2	7,364,592	0.043855	67.23	76.5	31.5	0.0	1	0	4,191,930
2004	3	7,854,748	0.044248	67.40	41.0	47.4	0.0	0	0	4,206,064
2004	4	8,063,166	0.044417	67.57	34.3	76.6	23137.6	0	0	4,216,720
2004	5	9,137,623	0.044533	67.72	13.8	132.5	0.0	0	0	4,218,160
2004	6	10,990,542	0.044675	67.87	0.0	322.0	0.0	0	0	4,224,545
2004	7	10,634,114	0.044803	68.02	0.0	310.8	0.0	0	0	4,233,818
2004	8	10,594,164	0.044723	68.48	0.0	299.0	153419.4	0	0	4,242,328
2004	9	10,049,221	0.044652	68.94	0.0	298.4	862822.9	0	0	4,239,357
2004	10	9,372,094	0.044571	69.40	1.5	180.8	56076.5	0	0	4,234,493
2004	11	8,494,776	0.044415	69.04	9.2	89.2	0.0	0	0	4,251,917
2004	12	7,892,701	0.044271	68.68	104.8	28.5	0.0	0	0	4,257,011
2005	1	8,062,406	0.044295	68.32	104.8	23.9	0.0	0	0	4,272,459
2005	2	7,029,844	0.044386	68.54	89.2	14.8	0.0	1	0	4,287,988
2005	3	8,247,459	0.044507	68.76	78.9	55.0	0.0	0	0	4,299,864
2005	4	8,274,067	0.044616	68.98	27.4	68.9	0.0	0	0	4,310,180
2005	5	9,246,124	0.044739	69.20	0.7	151.3	0.0	0	0	4,313,996
2005	6	10,390,767	0.044873	69.43	0.0	245.3	0.0	0	0	4,320,906
2005	7	11,519,030	0.044998	69.65	0.0	350.2	52642.4	0	0	4,327,794
2005	8	11,869,036	0.045117	69.91	0.0	362.8	206521.0	0	0	4,340,306
2005	9	11,334,797	0.045168	70.16	0.0	314.8	55928.4	0	0	4,343,095
2005	10	9,268,267	0.045188	70.41	13.2	213.8	841198.6	0	0	4,344,668
2005	11	8,283,616	0.045344	70.79	16.3	86.3	410050.2	0	0	4,345,746
2005	12	7,775,355	0.045461	71.18	91.7	18.7	0.0	0	0	4,355,740
2006	1	8,059,327	0.046227	71.57	103.2	28.9	0.0	0	0	4,369,236
2006	2	7,472,875	0.047075	71.71	112.9	23.2	0.0	1	0	4,377,958
2006	3	8,178,543	0.047873	71.85	53.9	48.3	0.0	0	0	4,390,093
2006	4	9,295,637	0.048661	71.99	3.3	131.4	0.0	0	0	4,398,215
2006	5	9,457,944	0.049461	72.23	1.3	176.0	0.0	0	0	4,397,210
2006	6	11,031,311	0.050232	72.47	0.0	282.7	0.0	0	0	4,403,628
2006	7	10,689,603	0.051026	72.71	0.0	283.2	0.0	0	0	4,406,505
2006	8	11,634,417	0.051829	73.06	0.0	331.1	0.0	0	0	4,416,127
2006	9	10,926,293	0.052699	73.42	0.0	281.3	0.0	0	0	4,425,222
2006	10	9,745,726	0.053607	73.77	6.4	200.1	0.0	0	0	4,429,977
2006	11	8,382,312	0.054422	73.67	58.5	70.4	0.0	0	0	4,443,418
2006	12	8,263,289	0.055243	73.58	22.5	62.7	0.0	0	0	4,457,161
2007	1	8,457,601	0.055060	73.48	31.2	55.4	0.0	0	0	4,465,732
2007	2	7,476,205	0.054729	73.45	126.5	21.1	0.0	1	0	4,476,835
2007	3	8,426,529	0.054389	73.43	26.5	64.5	0.0	0	0	4,488,392
2007	4	8,774,734	0.054075	73.40	20.9	98.3	0.0	0	0	4,493,310
2007	5	9,318,740	0.053721	73.63	1.2	159.5	0.0	0	0	4,494,060
2007	6	10,592,621	0.053376	73.86	0.0	252.8	0.0	0	0	4,497,400
2007	7	10,979,151	0.053053	74.10	0.0	307.4	0.0	0	0	4,502,735
2007	8	11,978,003	0.052749	73.92	0.0	356.8	0.0	0	0	4,508,215

INPUTS FOR THE NET ENERGY FOR LOAD FORECAST

Year	Month	Net Energy For Load (mWh)	Real System Price (12 Month Moving Average) Cents/kWh	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000) (000's)	Heating Degree Hours (Base - 65)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Hurricane Adjustment (MWH)	Dummy_February	Dummy March 2003	Total Customers
2007	9	11,283,134	0.052413	73.75	0.0	302.4	0.0	0	0	4,507,674
2007	10	10,293,316	0.052084	73.58	0.0	248.6	0.0	0	0	4,507,737
2007	11	8,434,259	0.051623	73.66	22.4	87.5	0.0	0	0	4,507,950
2007	12	8,300,094	0.051242	73.74	28.4	73.9	0.0	0	0	4,509,032
2008	1	8,229,611	0.051020	73.83	78.7	36.1	0.0	0	0	4,512,536
2008	2	7,843,480	0.050802	74.01	19.1	62.7	0.0	1	0	4,519,122
2008	3	8,257,888	0.050620	74.20	43.8	56.9	0.0	0	0	4,519,651
2008	4	8,815,270	0.050436	74.38	14.6	111.1	0.0	0	0	4,518,323
2008	5	9,814,090	0.050281	74.13	0.2	216.4	0.0	0	0	4,520,101
2008	6	10,835,527	0.050097	73.87	0.0	285.3	0.0	0	0	4,520,317
2008	7	10,374,157	0.049881	73.36	0.0	277.5	0.0	0	0	4,509,573
2008	8	11,090,312	0.049964	73.00	0.0	320.6	0.0	0	0	4,507,317
2008	9	11,113,521	0.050076	72.64	0.0	316.9	0.0	0	0	4,503,136
2008	10	9,267,678	0.050120	72.28	5.5	182.1	0.0	0	0	4,501,917
2008	11	7,695,270	0.053694	70.86	74.9	53.2	0.0	0	0	4,498,960
2008	12	7,506,932	0.053694	70.94	43.1	36.4	0.0	0	0	4,497,793
2009	1	7,970,297	0.050101	71.85	108.4	29.8	0.0	0	0	4,515,725
2009	2	7,225,405	0.051248	71.63	78.0	33.8	0.0	1	0	4,522,709
2009	3	8,038,802	0.051123	71.42	48.8	60.9	0.0	0	0	4,525,039
2009	4	8,450,613	0.051028	71.15	14.2	111.1	0.0	0	0	4,523,601
2009	5	9,338,178	0.050854	71.21	2.1	188.1	0.0	0	0	4,522,211
2009	6	10,368,939	0.051463	72.28	0.0	269.7	0.0	0	0	4,521,912
2009	7	10,780,192	0.051381	71.78	0.0	306.9	0.0	0	0	4,515,747
2009	8	10,984,764	0.051402	72.31	0.0	321.4	0.0	0	0	4,516,114
2009	9	10,634,845	0.051291	71.96	0.0	294.1	0.0	0	0	4,514,264
2009	10	9,446,375	0.051244	71.60	3.1	197.4	0.0	0	0	4,514,418
2009	11	8,265,203	0.051617	71.20	20.6	93.8	0.0	0	0	4,520,660
2009	12	7,936,121	0.051441	71.06	80.0	40.1	0.0	0	0	4,527,429
2010	1	7,981,273	0.050915	70.92	108.4	29.8	0.0	0	0	4,534,711
2010	2	7,264,756	0.050828	71.47	78.0	33.8	0.0	1	0	4,542,397
2010	3	8,094,356	0.050677	71.25	48.8	60.9	0.0	0	0	4,546,316
2010	4	8,506,225	0.050599	70.98	14.2	111.1	0.0	0	0	4,545,363
2010	5	9,381,559	0.050514	70.76	2.1	188.1	0.0	0	0	4,543,946
2010	6	10,401,203	0.050533	71.82	0.0	269.7	0.0	0	0	4,545,249
2010	7	10,834,497	0.050423	71.33	0.0	306.9	0.0	0	0	4,543,770
2010	8	11,041,409	0.050423	71.71	0.0	321.4	0.0	0	0	4,547,684
2010	9	10,701,553	0.050310	71.36	0.0	294.1	0.0	0	0	4,549,231
2010	10	9,547,074	0.050215	71.00	3.1	197.4	0.0	0	0	4,552,234
2010	11	8,383,509	0.050046	70.90	20.6	93.8	0.0	0	0	4,561,997
2010	12	8,069,585	0.050098	70.76	80.0	40.1	0.0	0	0	4,572,253
2011	1	8,094,505	0.050990	70.62	108.4	29.8	0.0	0	0	4,582,632
2011	2	7,400,255	0.051035	71.89	78.0	33.8	0.0	1	0	4,592,851
2011	3	8,244,311	0.050921	71.68	48.8	60.9	0.0	0	0	4,599,853
2011	4	8,654,067	0.050851	71.41	14.2	111.1	0.0	0	0	4,601,336
2011	5	9,524,028	0.051087	71.13	2.1	188.1	0.0	0	0	4,599,781
2011	6	10,540,311	0.051118	72.20	0.0	269.7	0.0	0	0	4,601,935
2011	7	10,975,040	0.051009	71.70	0.0	306.9	0.0	0	0	4,603,172
2011	8	11,189,317	0.051000	72.27	0.0	321.4	0.0	0	0	4,609,127
2011	9	10,846,542	0.050883	71.92	0.0	294.1	0.0	0	0	4,612,639
2011	10	9,685,127	0.051174	71.56	3.1	197.4	0.0	0	0	4,617,289
2011	11	8,544,319	0.051002	72.14	20.6	93.8	0.0	0	0	4,629,108
2011	12	8,228,559	0.051314	71.99	80.0	40.1	0.0	0	0	4,641,410

Note: Adjustments were made to the Net Energy for Load Forecast for Mandated Energy Efficiency Savings, Empty Homes, for agreements with Lee County & Seminole Electric as well as for model forecast error in 2008.

INPUTS FOR RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Sales	Residential Customers	Real Residential Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000)	Heating Degree Hours	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy January	Dummy November 2005
		(mWh)		Cents/kWh	(000's)	(Base - 66)	(Base - 72)		
1998	1	3,381,697	3,248,999	0.0510833	58.97	73.75	27.54	1	0
1998	2	2,952,334	3,259,277	0.0509372	59.21	104.29	21.04	0	0
1998	3	2,915,803	3,266,915	0.0506840	59.45	90.96	35.96	0	0
1998	4	2,942,579	3,267,541	0.0506351	59.69	12.71	111.21	0	0
1998	5	3,229,956	3,256,075	0.0504553	59.82	0.13	213.00	0	0
1998	6	4,430,584	3,256,616	0.0503245	59.95	0.00	364.38	0	0
1998	7	4,913,987	3,261,244	0.0500974	60.08	0.00	336.71	0	0
1998	8	4,730,847	3,262,709	0.0498810	60.14	0.00	349.17	0	0
1998	9	4,751,157	3,266,548	0.0496832	60.20	0.00	308.88	0	0
1998	10	4,358,287	3,269,554	0.0496484	60.27	0.00	232.92	0	0
1998	11	3,548,744	3,281,826	0.0496105	60.34	6.04	103.88	0	0
1998	12	3,326,216	3,294,826	0.0495775	60.42	29.63	67.17	0	0
1999	1	3,473,593	3,309,816	0.0494862	60.50	91.00	35.00	1	0
1999	2	2,910,497	3,319,728	0.0493626	60.50	68.50	31.92	0	0
1999	3	2,798,420	3,329,454	0.0492055	60.51	73.83	35.46	0	0
1999	4	3,142,796	3,329,366	0.0488631	60.51	8.96	143.88	0	0
1999	5	3,461,716	3,321,534	0.0484414	60.51	5.54	165.63	0	0
1999	6	3,965,687	3,321,366	0.0480759	60.51	0.00	224.88	0	0
1999	7	4,264,997	3,323,325	0.0477278	60.51	0.00	300.83	0	0
1999	8	4,937,388	3,329,527	0.0473730	60.65	0.00	320.50	0	0
1999	9	4,709,735	3,336,447	0.0470052	60.78	0.00	265.42	0	0
1999	10	4,142,569	3,342,147	0.0466281	60.92	3.13	187.17	0	0
1999	11	3,284,587	3,354,917	0.0462335	61.22	12.88	75.92	0	0
1999	12	3,095,241	3,371,437	0.0458147	61.52	65.25	24.42	0	0
2000	1	3,338,737	3,384,081	0.0453775	61.82	123.92	23.46	1	0
2000	2	3,324,039	3,397,197	0.0449298	61.97	86.00	20.33	0	0
2000	3	3,031,640	3,407,888	0.0444816	62.12	11.04	65.96	0	0
2000	4	3,136,464	3,411,552	0.0441735	62.26	13.33	98.46	0	0
2000	5	3,431,287	3,404,302	0.0439770	62.39	0.25	192.08	0	0
2000	6	4,496,702	3,404,846	0.0437210	62.51	0.00	267.54	0	0
2000	7	4,725,599	3,407,511	0.0437312	62.64	0.00	291.00	0	0
2000	8	4,889,322	3,414,648	0.0437454	62.61	0.00	308.50	0	0
2000	9	4,933,001	3,420,410	0.0437605	62.58	0.00	295.59	0	0
2000	10	4,325,947	3,426,807	0.0437711	62.55	0.82	142.33	0	0
2000	11	3,281,063	3,437,316	0.0437860	62.70	34.50	66.42	0	0
2000	12	3,406,005	3,450,872	0.0437961	62.85	79.26	31.03	0	0
2001	1	4,323,201	3,466,059	0.0441644	63.00	288.03	9.49	1	0
2001	2	3,544,624	3,476,162	0.0445721	63.00	41.73	43.67	0	0
2001	3	3,229,239	3,485,376	0.0449983	63.00	46.11	70.90	0	0
2001	4	3,300,205	3,490,194	0.0457426	63.00	7.69	111.82	0	0
2001	5	3,351,686	3,483,167	0.0465182	62.93	0.42	134.04	0	0
2001	6	4,332,845	3,481,488	0.0467149	62.86	0.00	265.02	0	0
2001	7	4,674,659	3,486,754	0.0473015	62.80	0.00	265.98	0	0
2001	8	4,669,357	3,492,135	0.0478882	62.84	0.00	322.08	0	0
2001	9	5,033,366	3,495,624	0.0484724	62.89	0.00	248.00	0	0
2001	10	4,152,995	3,500,574	0.0488032	62.93	5.23	169.02	0	0

INPUTS FOR RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Sales	Residential Customers	Real Residential Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000)	Heating Degree Hours	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy January	Dummy November 2005
		(mWh)		Cents/kWh	(000's)	(Base - 66)	(Base - 72)		
2001	11	3,506,377	3,507,818	0.0491046	63.50	6.43	66.64	0	0
2001	12	3,468,966	3,521,146	0.0494216	64.06	36.16	62.41	0	0
2002	1	4,001,236	3,530,913	0.0494589	64.62	113.70	30.56	1	0
2002	2	3,382,773	3,544,032	0.0494747	64.58	44.92	27.92	0	0
2002	3	3,238,840	3,554,186	0.0494768	64.55	39.48	78.34	0	0
2002	4	3,673,551	3,560,727	0.0490030	64.51	0.05	147.78	0	0
2002	5	4,333,351	3,557,221	0.0483743	64.40	0.00	216.70	0	0
2002	6	4,602,477	3,557,800	0.0479130	64.29	0.00	227.94	0	0
2002	7	4,524,709	3,562,956	0.0472718	64.19	0.00	280.25	0	0
2002	8	5,131,896	3,569,998	0.0466249	64.18	0.00	317.38	0	0
2002	9	5,147,817	3,574,767	0.0459889	64.18	0.00	315.92	0	0
2002	10	4,989,744	3,582,615	0.0456096	64.18	0.01	241.30	0	0
2002	11	4,275,123	3,593,622	0.0452498	64.31	34.73	102.90	0	0
2002	12	3,563,408	3,605,161	0.0448814	64.45	98.66	28.58	0	0
2003	1	4,131,540	3,613,511	0.0445360	64.58	247.17	7.43	1	0
2003	2	4,044,162	3,626,512	0.0440956	64.70	60.04	34.59	0	0
2003	3	3,842,431	3,637,857	0.0437422	64.83	1.94	126.72	0	0
2003	4	3,812,379	3,645,127	0.0437609	64.95	31.63	101.24	0	0
2003	5	4,242,899	3,642,135	0.0439382	65.03	0.00	229.04	0	0
2003	6	4,965,890	3,646,035	0.0445865	65.11	0.00	254.62	0	0
2003	7	5,255,879	3,649,435	0.0447662	65.19	0.00	325.18	0	0
2003	8	5,136,270	3,655,348	0.0451516	65.41	0.00	286.79	0	0
2003	9	5,163,382	3,663,254	0.0455523	65.62	0.00	283.48	0	0
2003	10	4,778,187	3,672,105	0.0459702	65.84	0.00	218.72	0	0
2003	11	4,233,840	3,684,389	0.0463917	66.24	3.80	127.69	0	0
2003	12	3,878,063	3,696,253	0.0468125	66.65	134.44	14.07	0	0
2004	1	4,031,104	3,704,268	0.0471978	67.05	118.17	20.03	1	0
2004	2	3,659,673	3,718,571	0.0476472	67.23	76.48	31.48	0	0
2004	3	3,489,378	3,731,504	0.0480345	67.40	40.96	47.38	0	0
2004	4	3,318,631	3,740,091	0.0482107	67.57	34.31	76.62	0	0
2004	5	3,901,509	3,740,143	0.0483363	67.72	13.83	132.54	0	0
2004	6	5,126,102	3,744,897	0.0484510	67.87	0.00	321.98	0	0
2004	7	5,710,403	3,752,041	0.0485741	68.02	0.00	310.79	0	0
2004	8	5,119,194	3,758,762	0.0484864	68.48	0.00	298.97	0	0
2004	9	5,116,744	3,755,791	0.0483766	68.94	0.00	298.37	0	0
2004	10	4,877,962	3,751,167	0.0482416	69.40	1.55	180.79	0	0
2004	11	4,190,791	3,768,160	0.0480961	69.04	9.20	89.16	0	0
2004	12	3,960,931	3,773,579	0.0479505	68.68	104.79	28.52	0	0
2005	1	4,149,469	3,786,666	0.0479773	68.32	104.76	23.88	1	0
2005	2	3,687,636	3,800,127	0.0480809	68.54	89.23	14.78	0	0
2005	3	3,559,528	3,810,317	0.0482142	68.76	78.94	55.04	0	0
2005	4	3,673,648	3,819,071	0.0483308	68.98	27.38	68.85	0	0
2005	5	3,875,025	3,820,847	0.0484797	69.20	0.75	151.25	0	0
2005	6	4,957,547	3,826,539	0.0486325	69.43	0.00	245.32	0	0
2005	7	5,661,223	3,832,397	0.0487616	69.65	0.00	350.24	0	0
2005	8	5,952,934	3,843,228	0.0488742	69.91	0.00	362.78	0	0

INPUTS FOR RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Sales	Residential Customers	Real Residential Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000)	Heating Degree Hours	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy January	Dummy November 2005
		(mWh)		Cents/kWh	(000's)	(Base - 66)	(Base - 72)		
2005	9	5,901,465	3,845,823	0.0489377	70.16	0.00	314.84	0	0
2005	10	5,244,908	3,846,999	0.0490012	70.41	13.19	213.79	0	0
2005	11	3,800,106	3,849,102	0.0490988	70.79	16.32	86.27	0	1
2005	12	3,884,698	3,859,377	0.0492047	71.18	91.72	18.75	0	0
2006	1	4,154,740	3,872,326	0.0499869	71.57	103.18	28.91	1	0
2006	2	3,662,362	3,879,506	0.0507908	71.71	112.94	23.18	0	0
2006	3	3,556,452	3,890,134	0.0515399	71.85	53.94	48.31	0	0
2006	4	3,819,200	3,898,256	0.0523011	71.99	3.29	131.37	0	0
2006	5	4,421,975	3,895,260	0.0530636	72.23	1.33	175.99	0	0
2006	6	5,205,315	3,900,600	0.0538590	72.47	0.00	282.66	0	0
2006	7	5,542,797	3,902,901	0.0546657	72.71	0.00	283.19	0	0
2006	8	5,644,434	3,911,165	0.0554821	73.06	0.00	331.13	0	0
2006	9	5,487,448	3,918,631	0.0563740	73.42	0.00	281.35	0	0
2006	10	5,042,901	3,923,143	0.0572904	73.77	6.38	200.08	0	0
2006	11	4,106,098	3,935,484	0.0581419	73.67	58.54	70.37	0	0
2006	12	3,926,764	3,947,802	0.0589542	73.58	22.45	62.72	0	0
2007	1	4,283,866	3,955,335	0.0587524	73.48	31.25	55.45	1	0
2007	2	3,726,114	3,965,136	0.0584227	73.45	128.54	21.08	0	0
2007	3	3,644,338	3,975,438	0.0580834	73.43	26.46	64.46	0	0
2007	4	3,702,031	3,979,792	0.0577582	73.40	20.90	98.29	0	0
2007	5	4,204,168	3,978,583	0.0574163	73.63	1.25	159.46	0	0
2007	6	4,813,296	3,981,256	0.0570597	73.86	0.00	252.78	0	0
2007	7	5,633,379	3,986,068	0.0567369	74.10	0.00	307.42	0	0
2007	8	5,741,024	3,991,803	0.0564310	73.92	0.00	356.85	0	0
2007	9	6,003,705	3,990,293	0.0561107	73.75	0.00	302.42	0	0
2007	10	5,088,979	3,990,563	0.0557308	73.58	0.00	248.60	0	0
2007	11	4,284,518	3,990,843	0.0553201	73.66	22.37	87.50	0	0
2007	12	4,013,037	3,992,297	0.0549265	73.74	28.41	73.85	0	0
2008	1	4,234,068	3,995,414	0.0546744	73.83	78.70	36.13	1	0
2008	2	3,604,218	4,001,651	0.0544568	74.01	19.08	62.72	0	0
2008	3	3,598,528	4,003,023	0.0542569	74.20	43.84	56.94	0	0
2008	4	3,779,247	4,001,785	0.0540508	74.38	14.60	111.14	0	0
2008	5	4,283,255	3,999,647	0.0538563	74.13	0.22	216.40	0	0
2008	6	5,282,805	3,998,851	0.0536421	73.87	0.00	285.28	0	0
2008	7	5,301,896	3,991,810	0.0533925	73.36	0.00	277.51	0	0
2008	8	5,331,471	3,989,187	0.0534336	73.00	0.00	320.57	0	0
2008	9	5,632,133	3,985,030	0.0535004	72.64	0.00	318.91	0	0
2008	10	4,805,005	3,983,523	0.0535337	72.28	5.46	182.06	0	0
2008	11	3,672,851	3,981,138	0.0535815	72.14	20.58	93.76	0	0
2008	12	3,703,339	3,980,785	0.0536422	71.99	79.97	40.06	0	0
2009	1	4,130,323	3,994,841	0.0536340	71.85	108.44	29.77	1	0
2009	2	3,468,481	4,000,974	0.0537504	71.63	78.03	33.84	0	0
2009	3	3,497,491	4,002,451	0.0538601	71.42	48.76	60.87	0	0
2009	4	3,489,545	4,000,158	0.0539800	71.15	14.21	111.07	0	0
2009	5	4,115,788	3,997,866	0.0540725	71.21	2.14	188.11	0	0
2009	6	4,842,751	3,996,663	0.0542374	72.28	0.00	269.70	0	0

INPUTS FOR RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Sales	Residential Customers	Real Residential Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Real Florida Household Disposable Income (Base = 2000)	Heating Degree Hours	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy January	Dummy November 2005
		(mWh)		Cents/kWh	(000's)	(Base - 66)	(Base - 72)		
2009	7	5,361,699	3,989,592	0.0544050	71.78	0.00	306.92	0	0
2009	8	5,381,235	3,988,999	0.0542816	72.31	0.00	321.45	0	0
2009	9	5,500,354	3,986,185	0.0541273	71.96	0.00	294.09	0	0
2009	10	4,520,380	3,985,374	0.0540584	71.60	3.06	197.44	0	0
2009	11	3,971,898	3,990,606	0.0540810	71.20	20.58	93.76	0	0
2009	12	3,761,406	3,996,362	0.0541155	71.06	79.97	40.06	0	0
2010	1	4,242,969	4,002,627	0.0542009	70.92	108.44	29.77	1	0
2010	2	3,404,335	4,009,268	0.0541932	71.47	78.03	33.84	0	0
2010	3	3,442,757	4,012,140	0.0541825	71.25	48.76	60.87	0	0
2010	4	3,429,560	4,010,136	0.0541739	70.98	14.21	111.07	0	0
2010	5	4,043,322	4,007,646	0.0541716	70.76	2.14	188.11	0	0
2010	6	4,756,140	4,007,873	0.0541072	71.82	0.00	269.70	0	0
2010	7	5,282,639	4,005,317	0.0540431	71.33	0.00	306.92	0	0
2010	8	5,305,529	4,008,166	0.0539785	71.71	0.00	321.45	0	0
2010	9	5,422,914	4,008,647	0.0539135	71.36	0.00	294.09	0	0
2010	10	4,455,862	4,010,581	0.0538483	71.00	3.06	197.44	0	0
2010	11	3,916,982	4,019,246	0.0537261	70.90	20.58	93.76	0	0
2010	12	3,723,874	4,028,401	0.0536253	70.76	79.97	40.06	0	0
2011	1	4,205,520	4,037,677	0.0536482	70.62	108.44	29.77	1	0
2011	2	3,422,508	4,046,784	0.0536703	71.89	78.03	33.84	0	0
2011	3	3,467,383	4,052,670	0.0536929	71.68	48.76	60.87	0	0
2011	4	3,452,826	4,053,034	0.0537161	71.41	14.21	111.07	0	0
2011	5	4,065,227	4,050,346	0.0537664	71.13	2.14	188.11	0	0
2011	6	4,777,527	4,051,364	0.0538169	72.20	0.00	269.70	0	0
2011	7	5,305,231	4,051,462	0.0538678	71.70	0.00	306.92	0	0
2011	8	5,331,705	4,056,273	0.0539180	72.27	0.00	321.45	0	0
2011	9	5,449,741	4,058,638	0.0539675	71.92	0.00	294.09	0	0
2011	10	4,475,101	4,062,138	0.0540508	71.56	3.06	197.44	0	0
2011	11	3,944,523	4,072,801	0.0541324	72.14	20.58	93.76	0	0
2011	12	3,757,184	4,083,943	0.0542354	71.99	79.97	40.06	0	0

Note: Adjustments were made to the Residential sales forecast for Mandated Energy Efficiency Savings as well as for model forecast error in 2008.

INPUTS FOR COMMERCIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Sales (mWh)	Commercial Customers	Real Commercial Price (12 Month Moving Average) Cents/kWh	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment (000s)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Dummy November 2005	Dummy January 2007
1998	1	2,628,721	392,861	0.04120705	6,556	27.5	0	0
1998	2	2,441,349	394,071	0.04085638	6,568	21.0	0	0
1998	3	2,445,599	394,774	0.04060736	6,580	36.0	0	0
1998	4	2,567,972	396,193	0.04036554	6,592	111.2	0	0
1998	5	2,724,094	395,818	0.04017652	6,608	213.0	0	0
1998	6	3,085,189	396,605	0.03990215	6,625	364.4	0	0
1998	7	3,283,980	397,032	0.03963845	6,641	336.7	0	0
1998	8	3,154,062	397,828	0.03939746	6,664	349.2	0	0
1998	9	3,188,385	398,361	0.03918622	6,687	308.9	0	0
1998	10	3,127,640	398,765	0.03914101	6,711	232.9	0	0
1998	11	3,035,865	399,097	0.03915750	6,723	103.9	0	0
1998	12	2,935,404	399,587	0.03911100	6,735	67.2	0	0
1999	1	2,799,436	400,354	0.03917997	6,747	35.0	0	0
1999	2	2,588,064	401,256	0.03926316	6,765	31.9	0	0
1999	3	2,542,915	401,912	0.03939099	6,783	35.5	0	0
1999	4	2,734,814	403,118	0.03926562	6,801	143.9	0	0
1999	5	2,952,424	404,034	0.03905167	6,807	165.6	0	0
1999	6	3,092,275	404,536	0.03880964	6,814	224.9	0	0
1999	7	3,172,884	404,996	0.03858810	6,821	300.8	0	0
1999	8	3,371,995	406,046	0.03835884	6,845	320.5	0	0
1999	9	3,363,641	406,998	0.03810313	6,870	265.4	0	0
1999	10	3,134,241	408,060	0.03788064	6,895	187.2	0	0
1999	11	2,873,251	408,562	0.03766134	6,922	75.9	0	0
1999	12	2,894,604	409,431	0.03746235	6,949	24.4	0	0
2000	1	2,807,879	410,919	0.03710017	6,976	23.5	0	0
2000	2	2,644,788	411,290	0.03671378	6,998	20.3	0	0
2000	3	2,789,522	412,265	0.03621897	7,020	66.0	0	0
2000	4	2,837,119	413,385	0.03595103	7,042	98.5	0	0
2000	5	2,930,921	414,109	0.03579114	7,066	192.1	0	0
2000	6	3,316,917	414,878	0.03558730	7,090	267.5	0	0
2000	7	3,385,066	415,352	0.03566650	7,114	291.0	0	0
2000	8	3,452,666	416,280	0.03574487	7,125	308.5	0	0
2000	9	3,524,204	417,493	0.03580416	7,135	295.6	0	0
2000	10	3,274,747	418,213	0.03588725	7,145	142.3	0	0
2000	11	3,001,960	419,055	0.03599105	7,149	66.4	0	0
2000	12	3,035,373	420,276	0.03605003	7,152	31.0	0	0
2001	1	2,916,410	421,718	0.03645133	7,156	9.5	0	0
2001	2	2,777,191	423,096	0.03687885	7,159	43.7	0	0
2001	3	2,898,617	423,639	0.03733767	7,163	70.9	0	0
2001	4	2,915,096	424,616	0.03809999	7,166	111.8	0	0
2001	5	2,976,875	426,058	0.03889153	7,170	134.0	0	0
2001	6	3,359,306	426,218	0.03910494	7,173	265.0	0	0
2001	7	3,455,453	427,095	0.03970032	7,177	266.0	0	0
2001	8	3,407,261	428,133	0.04031463	7,165	322.1	0	0
2001	9	3,585,695	428,679	0.04094031	7,153	248.0	0	0
2001	10	3,312,158	429,436	0.04128444	7,142	169.0	0	0

INPUTS FOR COMMERCIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Sales	Commercial Customers	Real Commercial Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy November 2005	Dummy January 2007
2001	11	3,119,098	429,714	0.04158804	7,141	66.6	0	0
2001	12	3,237,334	430,471	0.04185896	7,140	62.4	0	0
2002	1	3,135,767	430,850	0.04183321	7,139	30.6	0	0
2002	2	3,016,458	431,813	0.04176644	7,145	27.9	0	0
2002	3	2,867,916	432,652	0.04177198	7,151	78.3	0	0
2002	4	3,133,342	433,718	0.04127466	7,157	147.8	0	0
2002	5	3,359,922	434,426	0.04061599	7,162	216.7	0	0
2002	6	3,517,205	435,100	0.04014794	7,167	227.9	0	0
2002	7	3,448,619	435,899	0.03954422	7,172	280.2	0	0
2002	8	3,590,456	437,275	0.03890411	7,184	317.4	0	0
2002	9	3,706,315	437,247	0.03827361	7,197	315.9	0	0
2002	10	3,635,787	437,171	0.03787452	7,209	241.3	0	0
2002	11	3,417,955	438,362	0.03751453	7,213	102.9	0	0
2002	12	3,199,324	439,245	0.03723648	7,217	28.6	0	0
2003	1	3,089,186	439,718	0.03698703	7,221	7.4	0	0
2003	2	3,000,725	440,526	0.03667075	7,222	34.6	0	0
2003	3	3,266,679	441,273	0.03633943	7,224	126.7	0	0
2003	4	3,217,390	442,374	0.03641603	7,225	101.2	0	0
2003	5	3,377,096	443,371	0.03665033	7,234	229.0	0	0
2003	6	3,689,926	443,371	0.03735714	7,243	254.6	0	0
2003	7	3,690,514	445,030	0.03754065	7,252	325.2	0	0
2003	8	3,729,379	445,870	0.03794925	7,269	286.8	0	0
2003	9	3,783,616	446,934	0.03838356	7,287	283.5	0	0
2003	10	3,663,077	448,097	0.03883689	7,304	218.7	0	0
2003	11	3,479,591	449,181	0.03927904	7,333	127.7	0	0
2003	12	3,437,688	450,059	0.03968957	7,362	14.1	0	0
2004	1	3,245,065	452,810	0.04006387	7,391	20.0	0	0
2004	2	3,141,431	452,608	0.04049067	7,418	31.5	0	0
2004	3	3,177,284	453,610	0.04091454	7,445	47.4	0	0
2004	4	3,104,521	455,366	0.04111592	7,472	76.6	0	0
2004	5	3,372,057	456,743	0.04126162	7,488	132.5	0	0
2004	6	3,805,524	458,187	0.04139992	7,503	322.0	0	0
2004	7	3,983,044	459,730	0.04153231	7,518	310.8	0	0
2004	8	3,737,090	461,098	0.04149178	7,551	299.0	0	0
2004	9	3,671,702	461,333	0.04145479	7,583	298.4	0	0
2004	10	3,657,415	461,119	0.04139102	7,616	180.8	0	0
2004	11	3,587,211	461,982	0.04127045	7,637	89.2	0	0
2004	12	3,581,612	462,054	0.04112757	7,659	28.5	0	0
2005	1	3,437,353	463,480	0.04113673	7,680	23.9	0	0
2005	2	3,190,334	465,109	0.04121289	7,706	14.8	0	0
2005	3	3,185,387	466,575	0.04131918	7,733	55.0	0	0
2005	4	3,283,199	467,914	0.04140082	7,759	68.9	0	0
2005	5	3,457,905	469,571	0.04150839	7,791	151.3	0	0
2005	6	3,854,397	470,491	0.04163264	7,822	245.3	0	0
2005	7	4,049,293	471,476	0.04173768	7,853	350.2	0	0
2005	8	4,079,775	472,697	0.04179410	7,871	362.8	0	0
2005	9	4,176,607	473,026	0.04179076	7,889	314.8	0	0

INPUTS FOR COMMERCIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Sales	Commercial Customers	Real Commercial Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy November 2005	Dummy January 2007
2005	10	3,916,390	473,428	0.04178915	7,907	213.8	0	0
2005	11	3,247,344	472,696	0.04196073	7,920	86.3	1	0
2005	12	3,589,799	473,207	0.04205741	7,934	18.7	0	0
2006	1	3,503,156	473,930	0.04286344	7,947	28.9	0	0
2006	2	3,223,838	474,305	0.04377947	7,960	23.2	0	0
2006	3	3,266,775	475,672	0.04463519	7,973	48.3	0	0
2006	4	3,425,165	475,672	0.04546035	7,985	131.4	0	0
2006	5	3,643,835	477,188	0.04628243	7,998	176.0	0	0
2006	6	3,940,806	478,167	0.04709543	8,012	282.7	0	0
2006	7	4,068,748	478,917	0.04791550	8,025	283.2	0	0
2006	8	4,061,819	480,159	0.04875582	8,034	331.1	0	0
2006	9	4,098,954	481,898	0.04965632	8,044	281.3	0	0
2006	10	3,944,288	482,394	0.05058893	8,053	200.1	0	0
2006	11	3,681,313	483,417	0.05141693	8,056	70.4	0	0
2006	12	3,628,586	484,690	0.05231463	8,060	62.7	0	0
2007	1	3,889,292	485,923	0.05209216	8,063	55.4	0	1
2007	2	3,358,952	487,244	0.05175293	8,057	21.1	0	0
2007	3	3,366,380	488,828	0.05140565	8,050	64.5	0	0
2007	4	3,446,104	490,015	0.05108833	8,044	98.3	0	0
2007	5	3,666,602	492,421	0.05073571	8,036	159.5	0	0
2007	6	3,900,151	493,770	0.05039081	8,028	252.8	0	0
2007	7	4,149,936	494,995	0.05004673	8,020	307.4	0	0
2007	8	4,138,313	495,345	0.04971642	8,024	356.8	0	0
2007	9	4,318,785	496,714	0.04933685	8,029	302.4	0	0
2007	10	4,092,780	497,020	0.04893711	8,034	248.6	0	0
2007	11	3,823,863	497,534	0.04849700	8,033	87.5	0	0
2007	12	3,769,686	497,756	0.04805794	8,032	73.9	0	0
2008	1	3,783,449	498,674	0.04785134	8,031	36.1	0	0
2008	2	3,491,304	499,460	0.04761305	8,010	62.7	0	0
2008	3	3,442,605	499,080	0.04741554	7,988	56.9	0	0
2008	4	3,509,771	499,289	0.04721519	7,967	111.1	0	0
2008	5	3,717,190	502,406	0.04704136	7,950	216.4	0	0
2008	6	4,108,255	503,400	0.04682836	7,932	285.3	0	0
2008	7	4,103,113	501,265	0.04664010	7,915	277.5	0	0
2008	8	4,016,556	501,848	0.04674555	7,896	320.6	0	0
2008	9	4,261,071	501,941	0.04687842	7,878	318.9	0	0
2008	10	3,926,048	502,471	0.04702961	7,859	182.1	0	0
2008	11	3,580,327	502,192	0.04715874	7,845	93.8	0	0
2008	12	3,621,740	501,710	0.04730659	7,831	40.1	0	0
2009	1	3,453,620	504,972	0.04737252	7,817	29.8	0	0
2009	2	3,322,308	505,822	0.04752856	7,805	33.8	0	0
2009	3	3,421,457	506,676	0.04765769	7,793	60.9	0	0
2009	4	3,367,760	507,532	0.04779358	7,781	111.1	0	0
2009	5	3,712,611	508,430	0.04794334	7,776	188.1	0	0
2009	6	3,964,249	509,331	0.04819761	7,771	269.7	0	0
2009	7	4,160,403	510,234	0.04844456	7,765	306.9	0	0
2009	8	4,080,752	511,183	0.04837944	7,767	321.4	0	0

INPUTS FOR COMMERCIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Sales	Commercial Customers	Real Commercial Price (12 Month Moving Average)	Florida Non-Agricultural Employment	Cooling Degree Hours	Dummy November 2005	Dummy January 2007
2009	9	4,232,494	512,135	0.04831657	7,769	294.1	0	0
2009	10	3,750,863	513,090	0.04823532	7,771	197.4	0	0
2009	11	3,707,423	514,085	0.04822327	7,779	93.8	0	0
2009	12	3,703,695	515,084	0.04821834	7,788	40.1	0	0
2010	1	3,624,458	516,085	0.04826806	7,796	29.8	0	0
2010	2	3,325,762	517,111	0.04823539	7,808	33.8	0	0
2010	3	3,440,263	518,139	0.04820382	7,820	60.9	0	0
2010	4	3,384,942	519,170	0.04817190	7,832	111.1	0	0
2010	5	3,736,630	520,219	0.04814627	7,847	188.1	0	0
2010	6	3,986,343	521,270	0.04807698	7,861	269.7	0	0
2010	7	4,195,773	522,324	0.04800769	7,876	306.9	0	0
2010	8	4,119,301	523,364	0.04793817	7,888	321.4	0	0
2010	9	4,276,342	524,406	0.04786840	7,899	294.1	0	0
2010	10	3,797,661	525,451	0.04779839	7,911	197.4	0	0
2010	11	3,757,979	526,519	0.04768907	7,926	93.8	0	0
2010	12	3,771,717	527,589	0.04760295	7,941	40.1	0	0
2011	1	3,693,122	528,661	0.04763607	7,956	29.8	0	0
2011	2	3,424,469	529,748	0.04766761	7,972	33.8	0	0
2011	3	3,546,713	530,836	0.04769936	7,989	60.9	0	0
2011	4	3,485,743	531,928	0.04773175	8,006	111.1	0	0
2011	5	3,841,280	533,032	0.04779121	8,024	188.1	0	0
2011	6	4,088,869	534,138	0.04785165	8,042	269.7	0	0
2011	7	4,297,703	535,247	0.04791263	8,061	306.9	0	0
2011	8	4,217,854	536,360	0.04797296	8,079	321.4	0	0
2011	9	4,380,674	537,476	0.04803276	8,097	294.1	0	0
2011	10	3,894,960	538,595	0.04812579	8,116	197.4	0	0
2011	11	3,860,985	539,724	0.04821760	8,136	93.8	0	0
2011	12	3,887,724	540,856	0.04833199	8,155	40.1	0	0

Note: Adjustments were made to the Commercial sales forecast for Mandated Energy Efficiency Savings.

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Sales (mwh)	Real Industrial Price (24 Month Moving Average) Cents/Kwh)	Florida Housing Starts (000's)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Dummy October 2000	Dummy October 2004
1998	1	317,464		138	27.54	0	0
1998	2	292,499		141	21.04	0	0
1998	3	325,104		144	35.96	0	0
1998	4	338,723		147	111.21	0	0
1998	5	328,283		150	213.00	0	0
1998	6	336,484		153	364.38	0	0
1998	7	315,125		156	336.71	0	0
1998	8	342,995		157	349.17	0	0
1998	9	310,252		159	308.88	0	0
1998	10	317,774		160	232.92	0	0
1998	11	360,310		168	103.88	0	0
1998	12	366,399	0.0324200	175	67.17	0	0
1999	1	335,752	0.0322460	183	35.00	0	0
1999	2	299,788	0.0321270	171	31.92	0	0
1999	3	339,417	0.0319650	160	35.46	0	0
1999	4	290,775	0.0318550	149	143.88	0	0
1999	5	335,881	0.0316100	153	165.63	0	0
1999	6	324,129	0.0314020	156	224.88	0	0
1999	7	298,985	0.0311630	160	300.83	0	0
1999	8	319,289	0.0309090	160	320.50	0	0
1999	9	393,265	0.0306670	161	265.42	0	0
1999	10	357,871	0.0305370	161	187.17	0	0
1999	11	315,434	0.0304380	164	75.92	0	0
1999	12	337,057	0.0303270	168	24.42	0	0
2000	1	319,328	0.0301880	171	23.46	0	0
2000	2	300,795	0.0299900	168	20.33	0	0
2000	3	308,342	0.0298040	164	65.96	0	0
2000	4	302,903	0.0295990	161	98.46	0	0
2000	5	308,239	0.0294090	156	192.08	0	0
2000	6	339,906	0.0291690	151	267.54	0	0
2000	7	324,199	0.0290470	146	291.00	0	0
2000	8	336,798	0.0289400	149	308.50	0	0
2000	9	324,733	0.0288140	152	295.59	0	0
2000	10	284,977	0.0287290	155	142.33	1	0
2000	11	326,674	0.0286460	158	66.42	0	0
2000	12	290,712	0.0285640	162	31.03	0	0
2001	1	339,381	0.0285670	165	9.49	0	0
2001	2	349,555	0.0285710	167	43.67	0	0
2001	3	339,419	0.0286030	169	70.90	0	0
2001	4	324,617	0.0287890	171	111.82	0	0
2001	5	348,974	0.0290780	171	134.04	0	0
2001	6	334,037	0.0290470	172	265.02	0	0
2001	7	363,107	0.0293430	172	265.98	0	0
2001	8	337,215	0.0296640	169	322.08	0	0
2001	9	342,531	0.0299770	166	248.00	0	0
2001	10	333,645	0.0301600	163	169.02	0	0
2001	11	335,893	0.0303250	174	66.64	0	0
2001	12	342,572	0.0304620	185	62.41	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Sales (mwh)	Real Industrial Price (24 Month Moving Average) Cents/Kwh)	Florida Housing Starts (000's)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Dummy October 2000	Dummy October 2004
2002	1	355,349	0.0306110	196	30.56	0	0
2002	2	341,930	0.0308040	191	27.92	0	0
2002	3	321,438	0.0310050	185	78.34	0	0
2002	4	343,788	0.0311660	180	147.78	0	0
2002	5	334,411	0.0312640	178	216.70	0	0
2002	6	358,581	0.0311410	177	227.94	0	0
2002	7	336,601	0.0311620	175	280.25	0	0
2002	8	336,635	0.0311800	177	317.38	0	0
2002	9	338,104	0.0311880	178	315.92	0	0
2002	10	319,411	0.0311780	180	241.30	0	0
2002	11	327,155	0.0311770	184	102.90	0	0
2002	12	343,807	0.0311850	188	28.58	0	0
2003	1	300,094	0.0311410	192	7.43	0	0
2003	2	370,623	0.0310020	193	34.59	0	0
2003	3	353,772	0.0308900	195	126.72	0	0
2003	4	317,049	0.0307280	196	101.24	0	0
2003	5	332,156	0.0305660	201	229.04	0	0
2003	6	342,397	0.0307460	205	254.62	0	0
2003	7	337,137	0.0305770	209	325.18	0	0
2003	8	312,521	0.0304830	217	286.79	0	0
2003	9	347,163	0.0304160	226	283.48	0	0
2003	10	327,837	0.0304810	234	218.72	0	0
2003	11	328,253	0.0305730	234	127.69	0	0
2003	12	335,119	0.0306620	235	14.07	0	0
2004	1	347,697	0.0307520	235	20.03	0	0
2004	2	325,991	0.0308400	236	31.48	0	0
2004	3	319,529	0.0309290	238	47.38	0	0
2004	4	328,585	0.0310720	240	76.62	0	0
2004	5	326,678	0.0312500	238	132.54	0	0
2004	6	318,648	0.0317080	237	321.98	0	0
2004	7	368,441	0.0318740	236	310.79	0	0
2004	8	319,819	0.0320550	239	298.97	0	0
2004	9	316,277	0.0322640	242	298.37	0	0
2004	10	212,948	0.0325500	245	180.79	0	1
2004	11	405,858	0.0326950	251	89.16	0	0
2004	12	373,678	0.0328330	256	28.52	0	0
2005	1	346,317	0.0330140	262	23.88	0	0
2005	2	313,709	0.0332900	266	14.78	0	0
2005	3	323,929	0.0335440	270	55.04	0	0
2005	4	321,775	0.0336910	274	68.85	0	0
2005	5	305,839	0.0338510	272	151.25	0	0
2005	6	320,598	0.0339810	270	245.32	0	0
2005	7	308,746	0.0341340	268	350.24	0	0
2005	8	343,867	0.0341780	274	362.78	0	0
2005	9	297,908	0.0342000	281	314.84	0	0
2005	10	377,599	0.0341600	287	213.79	0	0
2005	11	322,749	0.0341300	284	86.27	0	0
2005	12	329,672	0.0341400	281	18.75	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Sales (mwh)	Real Industrial Price (24 Month Moving Average) Cents/Kwh)	Florida Housing Starts (000's)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Dummy October 2000	Dummy October 2004
2006	1	317,120	0.0344800	278	28.91	0	0
2006	2	351,422	0.0349270	257	23.18	0	0
2006	3	316,266	0.0354020	237	48.31	0	0
2006	4	325,978	0.0358660	216	131.37	0	0
2006	5	330,836	0.0363370	204	175.99	0	0
2006	6	376,497	0.0367670	192	282.66	0	0
2006	7	342,354	0.0372230	180	283.19	0	0
2006	8	341,340	0.0376600	168	331.13	0	0
2006	9	329,693	0.0381010	157	281.35	0	0
2006	10	341,825	0.0384480	145	200.08	0	0
2006	11	345,864	0.0389380	137	70.37	0	0
2006	12	316,775	0.0393210	129	62.72	0	0
2007	1	344,474	0.0397590	122	55.45	0	0
2007	2	316,357	0.0400420	118	21.08	0	0
2007	3	319,781	0.0403140	115	64.46	0	0
2007	4	284,805	0.0405730	111	98.29	0	0
2007	5	330,015	0.0407850	105	159.46	0	0
2007	6	324,126	0.0410060	99	252.78	0	0
2007	7	318,366	0.0412260	93	307.42	0	0
2007	8	296,755	0.0414810	89	356.85	0	0
2007	9	322,444	0.0417050	84	302.42	0	0
2007	10	323,853	0.0419950	80	248.60	0	0
2007	11	302,602	0.0422460	79	87.50	0	0
2007	12	290,881	0.0424760	78	73.85	0	0
2008	1	332,838	0.0423600	76	36.13	0	0
2008	2	317,152	0.0421350	73	62.72	0	0
2008	3	282,857	0.0418890	70	56.94	0	0
2008	4	296,408	0.0416370	67	111.14	0	0
2008	5	292,756	0.0413840	64	216.40	0	0
2008	6	323,011	0.0411400	61	285.28	0	0
2008	7	308,290	0.0408800	57	277.51	0	0
2008	8	280,430	0.0407880	56	320.57	0	0
2008	9	300,916	0.0406860	55	318.91	0	0
2008	10	288,124	0.0406470	54	182.06	0	0
2008	11	275,331	0.0405780	53	93.76	0	0
2008	12	289,109	0.0406426	52	40.06	0	0
2009	1	295,357	0.0405245	52	29.77	0	0
2009	2	295,036	0.0405509	52	33.84	0	0
2009	3	295,093	0.0405824	51	60.87	0	0
2009	4	295,759	0.0406200	51	111.07	0	0
2009	5	297,154	0.0406877	52	188.11	0	0
2009	6	299,256	0.0407656	54	269.70	0	0
2009	7	301,488	0.0408362	55	306.92	0	0
2009	8	302,591	0.0408996	57	321.45	0	0
2009	9	303,048	0.0409995	59	294.09	0	0
2009	10	302,409	0.0410755	61	197.44	0	0
2009	11	299,949	0.0411746	63	93.76	0	0
2009	12	297,293	0.0412804	66	40.06	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SALES FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Sales (mwh)	Real Industrial Price (24 Month Moving Average) Cents/Kwh)	Florida Housing Starts (000's)	Cooling Degree Hours (Base - 72)	Dummy October 2000	Dummy October 2004
2010	1	295,958	0.0414024	68	29.77	0	0
2010	2	295,873	0.0415072	72	33.84	0	0
2010	3	296,179	0.0416060	75	60.87	0	0
2010	4	297,086	0.0417171	78	111.07	0	0
2010	5	298,616	0.0418328	82	188.11	0	0
2010	6	300,842	0.0419694	85	269.70	0	0
2010	7	303,181	0.0421144	88	306.92	0	0
2010	8	304,582	0.0420997	93	321.45	0	0
2010	9	305,380	0.0420804	97	294.09	0	0
2010	10	305,126	0.0419957	101	197.44	0	0
2010	11	302,933	0.0419244	105	93.76	0	0
2010	12	300,536	0.0418682	108	40.06	0	0
2011	1	299,385	0.0418990	111	29.77	0	0
2011	2	299,487	0.0418923	116	33.84	0	0
2011	3	299,973	0.0418863	120	60.87	0	0
2011	4	301,072	0.0418808	124	111.07	0	0
2011	5	302,794	0.0418922	128	188.11	0	0
2011	6	305,247	0.0418908	132	269.70	0	0
2011	7	307,822	0.0418896	136	306.92	0	0
2011	8	309,156	0.0418881	140	321.45	0	0
2011	9	309,884	0.0418863	144	294.09	0	0
2011	10	309,472	0.0419015	147	197.44	0	0
2011	11	307,178	0.0419050	151	93.76	0	0
2011	12	304,672	0.0419317	154	40.06	0	0

Note: Adjustments were made to the Industrial sales for model forecast error in 2008.

INPUTS FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy December
1990	1	2,789,309	12,840,486	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	2	2,801,736	12,873,014	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	3	2,810,457	12,905,543	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	2,805,566	12,938,071	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	5	2,785,369	12,964,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	6	2,780,977	12,991,515	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1990	7	2,783,339	13,018,236	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1990	8	2,787,017	13,044,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1990	9	2,794,558	13,071,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1990	10	2,803,417	13,098,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1990	11	2,825,310	13,125,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	12	2,847,451	13,151,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1991	1	2,863,612	13,178,567	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	2	2,873,938	13,205,289	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	3	2,881,526	13,232,010	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	4	2,871,191	13,258,732	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	5	2,850,529	13,278,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	6	2,844,161	13,298,534	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1991	7	2,843,789	13,318,434	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1991	8	2,846,483	13,338,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1991	9	2,850,191	13,358,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991	10	2,857,859	13,378,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1991	11	2,878,308	13,398,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	12	2,896,783	13,417,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1992	1	2,912,885	13,437,839	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	2	2,923,007	13,457,740	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	3	2,928,941	13,477,640	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	4	2,920,001	13,497,541	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	5	2,897,947	13,516,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	6	2,892,243	13,536,303	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1992	7	2,894,196	13,555,685	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1992	8	2,898,600	13,575,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1992	9	2,900,139	13,594,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1992	10	2,904,309	13,613,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1992	11	2,925,526	13,633,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	12	2,943,890	13,652,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1993	1	2,958,573	13,671,972	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	2,970,571	13,691,353	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	3	2,977,770	13,710,734	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	2,972,519	13,730,115	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	5	2,967,267	13,756,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	6	2,957,190	13,782,389	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1993	7	2,961,143	13,808,526	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1993	8	2,968,272	13,834,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1993	9	2,970,527	13,860,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1993	10	2,975,728	13,886,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1993	11	2,996,373	13,913,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	12	3,013,112	13,939,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	1	3,027,857	13,965,347	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	2	3,038,702	13,991,483	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	3,046,388	14,017,620	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	4	3,043,543	14,043,757	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	5	3,028,412	14,068,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	6	3,020,716	14,092,463	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1994	7	3,018,690	14,116,816	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1994	8	3,026,580	14,141,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1994	9	3,030,160	14,165,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1994	10	3,036,364	14,189,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1994	11	3,057,775	14,214,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	12	3,076,365	14,238,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1995	1	3,091,289	14,262,933	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	2	3,100,476	14,287,286	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	3	3,105,323	14,311,639	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy December
1995	4	3,099,816	14,335,992	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	5	3,085,128	14,359,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	6	3,082,695	14,383,897	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1995	7	3,082,700	14,407,849	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1995	8	3,085,507	14,431,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1995	9	3,091,480	14,455,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1995	10	3,098,011	14,479,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1995	11	3,114,036	14,503,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	12	3,129,838	14,527,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1996	1	3,147,199	14,551,564	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	2	3,154,142	14,575,516	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	3	3,158,499	14,599,469	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	4	3,157,765	14,623,421	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	5	3,143,915	14,649,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	6	3,140,094	14,675,903	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1996	7	3,140,301	14,702,144	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1996	8	3,143,491	14,728,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1996	9	3,146,569	14,754,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1996	10	3,151,602	14,780,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1996	11	3,165,144	14,807,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	12	3,182,783	14,833,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1997	1	3,196,886	14,859,591	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2	3,206,611	14,885,832	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	3,214,954	14,912,073	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	4	3,212,409	14,938,314	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	5	3,198,836	14,962,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	6	3,194,640	14,986,999	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	3,198,490	15,011,341	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1997	8	3,202,409	15,035,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1997	9	3,209,319	15,060,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1997	10	3,213,236	15,084,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1997	11	3,224,383	15,108,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	12	3,239,398	15,133,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1998	1	3,248,999	15,157,394	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	2	3,259,277	15,181,737	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	3	3,266,915	15,206,079	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	4	3,267,541	15,230,421	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	5	3,256,075	15,259,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	6	3,256,616	15,288,725	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1998	7	3,261,244	15,317,877	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1998	8	3,262,709	15,347,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1998	9	3,266,548	15,376,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1998	10	3,269,554	15,405,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1998	11	3,281,826	15,434,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	12	3,294,826	15,463,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1999	1	3,309,816	15,492,788	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	2	3,319,728	15,521,940	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	3,329,454	15,551,092	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	4	3,329,366	15,580,244	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	5	3,321,534	15,613,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	6	3,321,366	15,647,341	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1999	7	3,323,325	15,680,889	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1999	8	3,329,527	15,714,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1999	9	3,336,447	15,747,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1999	10	3,342,147	15,781,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1999	11	3,354,917	15,815,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	12	3,371,437	15,848,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2000	1	3,384,081	15,882,179	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2	3,397,197	15,915,727	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	3,407,888	15,949,276	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	4	3,411,552	15,982,824	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	5	3,404,302	16,011,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	6	3,404,846	16,040,724	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy December
2000	7	3,407,511	16,069,674	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2000	8	3,414,648	16,098,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2000	9	3,420,410	16,127,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2000	10	3,426,807	16,156,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2000	11	3,437,316	16,185,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	12	3,450,872	16,214,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2001	1	3,466,059	16,243,374	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	3,476,162	16,272,324	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	3	3,485,376	16,301,274	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	4	3,490,194	16,330,224	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	5	3,483,167	16,358,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	6	3,481,488	16,387,621	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	7	3,486,754	16,416,320	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2001	8	3,492,135	16,445,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2001	9	3,495,624	16,473,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2001	10	3,500,574	16,502,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2001	11	3,507,818	16,531,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	12	3,521,146	16,559,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2002	1	3,530,913	16,588,512	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	2	3,544,032	16,617,211	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	3	3,554,186	16,645,909	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	4	3,560,727	16,674,608	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	5	3,557,221	16,707,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	6	3,557,800	16,740,758	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2002	7	3,562,956	16,773,833	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2002	8	3,569,998	16,806,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2002	9	3,574,767	16,839,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2002	10	3,582,615	16,873,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2002	11	3,593,622	16,906,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	12	3,605,161	16,939,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2003	1	3,613,511	16,972,283	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	3,626,512	17,005,358	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	3	3,637,857	17,038,433	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	4	3,645,127	17,071,508	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	5	3,642,135	17,108,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	6	3,646,035	17,145,712	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2003	7	3,649,435	17,182,814	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2003	8	3,655,348	17,219,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2003	9	3,663,254	17,257,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2003	10	3,672,105	17,294,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2003	11	3,684,389	17,331,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	12	3,696,253	17,368,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2004	1	3,704,268	17,405,426	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	2	3,718,571	17,442,528	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	3	3,731,504	17,479,630	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	4	3,740,091	17,516,732	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	5	3,740,143	17,550,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	6	3,744,897	17,583,648	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2004	7	3,752,041	17,617,106	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2004	8	3,758,762	17,650,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2004	9	3,755,791	17,684,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2004	10	3,751,167	17,717,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2004	11	3,768,160	17,750,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	12	3,773,579	17,784,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2005	1	3,786,666	17,817,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	2	3,800,127	17,851,311	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	3	3,810,317	17,884,769	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	4	3,819,071	17,918,227	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	5	3,820,847	17,954,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	6	3,826,539	17,990,045	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2005	7	3,832,397	18,025,953	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2005	8	3,843,228	18,061,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2005	9	3,845,823	18,097,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

INPUTS FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy December
2005	10	3,846,999	18,133,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2005	11	3,849,102	18,169,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	12	3,859,377	18,205,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2006	1	3,872,326	18,241,406	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	2	3,879,506	18,277,315	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	3	3,890,134	18,313,223	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	4	3,898,256	18,349,132	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	5	3,895,260	18,376,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	6	3,900,600	18,404,338	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2006	7	3,902,901	18,431,941	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2006	8	3,911,165	18,459,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2006	9	3,918,631	18,487,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2006	10	3,923,143	18,514,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2006	11	3,935,484	18,542,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	12	3,947,802	18,569,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2007	1	3,955,335	18,597,558	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2	3,965,136	18,625,161	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	3	3,975,438	18,652,764	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	4	3,979,792	18,680,367	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	5	3,978,583	18,690,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	6	3,981,256	18,701,490	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2007	7	3,986,068	18,712,051	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2007	8	3,991,803	18,722,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2007	9	3,990,293	18,733,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2007	10	3,990,563	18,743,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2007	11	3,990,843	18,754,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	12	3,992,297	18,764,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2008	1	3,995,414	18,775,418	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	2	4,001,651	18,785,980	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	3	4,003,023	18,796,541	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	4	4,001,785	18,807,102	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	5	3,999,647	18,813,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	6	3,998,851	18,819,550	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2008	7	3,991,810	18,825,774	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2008	8	3,989,187	18,831,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2008	9	3,985,030	18,838,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2008	10	3,983,523	18,844,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2008	11	3,986,487	18,850,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	12	3,990,068	18,856,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2009	1	3,994,841	18,863,117	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	2	4,000,974	18,869,340	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	3	4,002,451	18,875,564	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	4	4,000,158	18,881,788	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	5	3,997,866	18,889,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	6	3,996,663	18,898,106	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	7	3,989,592	18,906,266	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2009	8	3,988,999	18,914,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2009	9	3,986,185	18,922,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2009	10	3,985,374	18,930,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2009	11	3,990,606	18,938,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	12	3,996,362	18,947,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2010	1	4,002,627	18,955,221	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	2	4,009,268	18,963,380	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	3	4,012,140	18,971,539	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	4	4,010,136	18,979,698	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	5	4,007,646	18,999,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	6	4,007,873	19,018,424	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2010	7	4,005,317	19,037,787	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2010	8	4,008,166	19,057,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2010	9	4,008,647	19,076,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2010	10	4,010,581	19,095,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2010	11	4,019,246	19,115,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	12	4,028,401	19,134,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

INPUTS FOR THE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Residential Customer	Florida Population	Dummy January	Dummy February	Dummy March	Dummy April	Dummy June	Dummy July	Dummy August	Dummy September	Dummy October	Dummy December
2011	1	4,037,677	19,153,966	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	2	4,046,784	19,173,329	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	3	4,052,670	19,192,692	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	4	4,053,034	19,212,055	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	5	4,050,346	19,238,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	6	4,051,364	19,264,736	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2011	7	4,051,462	19,291,077	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2011	8	4,056,273	19,317,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2011	9	4,058,638	19,343,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2011	10	4,062,138	19,370,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2011	11	4,072,801	19,396,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	12	4,083,943	19,422,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

INPUTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Customers	Non-Agricultural Florida Employment (000's)
1991	1	340,912	5,305
1991	2	341,101	5,295
1991	3	341,797	5,285
1991	4	342,594	5,275
1991	5	343,104	5,276
1991	6	343,640	5,278
1991	7	344,117	5,279
1991	8	344,526	5,278
1991	9	344,985	5,277
1991	10	345,469	5,276
1991	11	346,486	5,285
1991	12	347,275	5,294
1992	1	347,496	5,304
1992	2	348,069	5,310
1992	3	348,817	5,316
1992	4	349,305	5,322
1992	5	350,122	5,332
1992	6	350,639	5,341
1992	7	350,922	5,351
1992	8	350,634	5,372
1992	9	350,866	5,393
1992	10	351,419	5,415
1992	11	352,159	5,435
1992	12	352,784	5,455
1993	1	353,366	5,475
1993	2	354,218	5,499
1993	3	354,743	5,522
1993	4	357,258	5,545
1993	5	359,772	5,559
1993	6	359,223	5,572
1993	7	359,426	5,585
1993	8	360,459	5,602
1993	9	361,037	5,620
1993	10	360,854	5,637
1993	11	361,579	5,657
1993	12	362,117	5,676
1994	1	362,728	5,696
1994	2	363,288	5,719
1994	3	364,383	5,742
1994	4	365,207	5,765
1994	5	365,964	5,783
1994	6	366,357	5,801
1994	7	366,291	5,819
1994	8	367,264	5,837
1994	9	367,773	5,855
1994	10	368,314	5,874
1994	11	369,301	5,890
1994	12	370,041	5,906
1995	1	370,371	5,922
1995	2	371,337	5,935
1995	3	372,052	5,948
1995	4	372,421	5,961
1995	5	373,216	5,974
1995	6	373,898	5,987
1995	7	374,339	5,999

INPUTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Customers	Non-Agricultural Florida Employment (000's)
1995	8	374,848	6,019
1995	9	375,519	6,038
1995	10	376,141	6,058
1995	11	376,737	6,073
1995	12	377,184	6,088
1996	1	378,338	6,103
1996	2	378,061	6,115
1996	3	378,733	6,126
1996	4	379,637	6,137
1996	5	380,394	6,156
1996	6	380,645	6,175
1996	7	381,291	6,193
1996	8	381,582	6,213
1996	9	382,020	6,233
1996	10	382,415	6,253
1996	11	383,163	6,273
1996	12	384,039	6,293
1997	1	384,601	6,312
1997	2	385,190	6,336
1997	3	386,421	6,360
1997	4	387,450	6,384
1997	5	388,406	6,404
1997	6	388,496	6,425
1997	7	389,418	6,445
1997	8	390,246	6,461
1997	9	390,872	6,476
1997	10	391,380	6,492
1997	11	391,832	6,514
1997	12	392,554	6,535
1998	1	392,861	6,556
1998	2	394,071	6,568
1998	3	394,774	6,580
1998	4	396,193	6,592
1998	5	395,818	6,608
1998	6	396,605	6,625
1998	7	397,032	6,641
1998	8	397,828	6,664
1998	9	398,361	6,687
1998	10	398,765	6,711
1998	11	399,097	6,723
1998	12	399,587	6,735
1999	1	400,354	6,747
1999	2	401,256	6,765
1999	3	401,912	6,783
1999	4	403,118	6,801
1999	5	404,034	6,807
1999	6	404,536	6,814
1999	7	404,996	6,821
1999	8	406,046	6,845
1999	9	406,998	6,870
1999	10	408,060	6,895
1999	11	408,562	6,922
1999	12	409,431	6,949
2000	1	410,919	6,976
2000	2	411,290	6,998

INPUTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Customers	Non-Agricultural Florida Employment (000's)
2000	3	412,265	7,020
2000	4	413,385	7,042
2000	5	414,109	7,066
2000	6	414,878	7,090
2000	7	415,352	7,114
2000	8	416,280	7,125
2000	9	417,493	7,135
2000	10	418,213	7,145
2000	11	419,055	7,149
2000	12	420,276	7,152
2001	1	421,718	7,156
2001	2	423,096	7,159
2001	3	423,639	7,163
2001	4	424,616	7,166
2001	5	426,058	7,170
2001	6	426,218	7,173
2001	7	427,095	7,177
2001	8	428,133	7,165
2001	9	428,679	7,153
2001	10	429,436	7,142
2001	11	429,714	7,141
2001	12	430,471	7,140
2002	1	430,850	7,139
2002	2	431,813	7,145
2002	3	432,652	7,151
2002	4	433,718	7,157
2002	5	434,426	7,162
2002	6	435,100	7,167
2002	7	435,899	7,172
2002	8	437,275	7,184
2002	9	437,247	7,197
2002	10	437,171	7,209
2002	11	438,362	7,213
2002	12	439,245	7,217
2003	1	439,718	7,221
2003	2	440,526	7,222
2003	3	441,273	7,224
2003	4	442,374	7,225
2003	5	443,371	7,234
2003	6	443,371	7,243
2003	7	445,030	7,252
2003	8	445,870	7,269
2003	9	446,934	7,287
2003	10	448,097	7,304
2003	11	449,181	7,333
2003	12	450,059	7,362
2004	1	452,810	7,391
2004	2	452,608	7,418
2004	3	453,610	7,445
2004	4	455,366	7,472
2004	5	456,743	7,488
2004	6	458,187	7,503
2004	7	459,730	7,518
2004	8	461,098	7,551
2004	9	461,333	7,583

INPUTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Customers	Non-Agricultural Florida Employment (000's)
2004	10	461,119	7,616
2004	11	461,982	7,637
2004	12	462,054	7,659
2005	1	463,480	7,680
2005	2	465,109	7,706
2005	3	466,575	7,733
2005	4	467,914	7,759
2005	5	469,571	7,791
2005	6	470,491	7,822
2005	7	471,476	7,853
2005	8	472,697	7,871
2005	9	473,026	7,889
2005	10	473,428	7,907
2005	11	472,696	7,920
2005	12	473,207	7,934
2006	1	473,930	7,947
2006	2	474,305	7,960
2006	3	475,672	7,973
2006	4	475,672	7,985
2006	5	477,188	7,998
2006	6	478,167	8,012
2006	7	478,917	8,025
2006	8	480,159	8,034
2006	9	481,898	8,044
2006	10	482,394	8,053
2006	11	483,417	8,056
2006	12	484,690	8,060
2007	1	485,923	8,063
2007	2	487,244	8,057
2007	3	488,828	8,050
2007	4	490,015	8,044
2007	5	492,421	8,036
2007	6	493,770	8,028
2007	7	494,995	8,020
2007	8	495,345	8,024
2007	9	496,714	8,029
2007	10	497,020	8,034
2007	11	497,534	8,033
2007	12	497,756	8,032
2008	1	498,674	8,031
2008	2	499,460	8,010
2008	3	499,080	7,988
2008	4	499,289	7,967
2008	5	502,406	7,950
2008	6	503,400	7,932
2008	7	501,265	7,915
2008	8	501,848	7,896
2008	9	501,941	7,878
2008	10	502,471	7,859
2008	11	503,302	7,845
2008	12	504,135	7,831
2009	1	504,972	7,817
2009	2	505,822	7,805
2009	3	506,676	7,793
2009	4	507,532	7,781

INPUTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Commercial Customers	Non-Agricultural Florida Employment (000's)
2009	5	508,430	7,776
2009	6	509,331	7,771
2009	7	510,234	7,765
2009	8	511,183	7,767
2009	9	512,135	7,769
2009	10	513,090	7,771
2009	11	514,085	7,779
2009	12	515,084	7,788
2010	1	516,085	7,796
2010	2	517,111	7,808
2010	3	518,139	7,820
2010	4	519,170	7,832
2010	5	520,219	7,847
2010	6	521,270	7,861
2010	7	522,324	7,876
2010	8	523,364	7,888
2010	9	524,406	7,899
2010	10	525,451	7,911
2010	11	526,519	7,926
2010	12	527,589	7,941
2011	1	528,661	7,956
2011	2	529,748	7,972
2011	3	530,836	7,989
2011	4	531,928	8,006
2011	5	533,032	8,024
2011	6	534,138	8,042
2011	7	535,247	8,061
2011	8	536,360	8,079
2011	9	537,476	8,097
2011	10	538,595	8,116
2011	11	539,724	8,136
2011	12	540,856	8,155

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Customers	Florida Housing Starts (lagged 3 Months) (000's)
1991	1	15,856	124.04
1991	2	15,706	117.62
1991	3	15,530	111.2
1991	4	15,355	104.78
1991	5	15,280	103.32
1991	6	15,259	101.85
1991	7	15,226	100.39
1991	8	15,213	102.33
1991	9	15,209	104.26
1991	10	15,210	106.2
1991	11	15,213	106.81
1991	12	15,113	107.42
1992	1	14,882	108.04
1992	2	14,807	109.07
1992	3	14,612	110.1
1992	4	14,606	111.13
1992	5	14,704	110.27
1992	6	14,802	109.41
1992	7	14,788	108.55
1992	8	14,943	109.83
1992	9	14,931	111.1
1992	10	14,803	112.37
1992	11	14,804	114.96
1992	12	14,778	117.55
1993	1	14,621	120.14
1993	2	14,539	118.58
1993	3	14,533	117.01
1993	4	15,395	115.45
1993	5	14,756	119.01
1993	6	14,718	122.57
1993	7	14,964	126.13
1993	8	14,988	125.27
1993	9	14,936	124.4
1993	10	15,063	123.54
1993	11	15,353	129.24
1993	12	15,297	134.94
1994	1	15,156	140.64
1994	2	15,147	141.73
1994	3	15,270	142.82
1994	4	15,394	143.92
1994	5	15,366	141.99
1994	6	15,351	140.06
1994	7	15,501	138.12
1994	8	15,741	139.69
1994	9	15,921	141.25
1994	10	16,134	142.81
1994	11	16,088	141.99
1994	12	15,992	141.17
1995	1	15,862	140.35
1995	2	15,710	135.09
1995	3	15,447	129.83
1995	4	15,193	124.57

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Customers	Florida Housing Starts (lagged 3 Months) (000's)
1995	5	15,056	122.85
1995	6	15,077	121.13
1995	7	15,077	119.41
1995	8	14,899	123.4
1995	9	14,906	127.4
1995	10	14,863	131.39
1995	11	14,813	131.05
1995	12	14,771	130.72
1996	1	14,735	130.38
1996	2	14,569	131.42
1996	3	14,641	132.45
1996	4	14,668	133.49
1996	5	14,630	134.26
1996	6	14,622	135.03
1996	7	14,759	135.8
1996	8	14,836	137.58
1996	9	14,940	139.36
1996	10	15,026	141.14
1996	11	14,953	138.8
1996	12	15,014	136.46
1997	1	14,855	134.12
1997	2	14,691	132.94
1997	3	14,641	131.76
1997	4	14,530	130.58
1997	5	14,530	136.53
1997	6	14,616	142.48
1997	7	14,746	148.42
1997	8	14,776	145.63
1997	9	14,960	142.84
1997	10	14,961	140.05
1997	11	14,946	141.75
1997	12	14,885	143.46
1998	1	14,870	145.16
1998	2	14,855	142.87
1998	3	14,890	140.58
1998	4	14,781	138.29
1998	5	14,799	141.05
1998	6	14,828	143.81
1998	7	15,122	146.56
1998	8	15,279	149.67
1998	9	15,391	152.78
1998	10	15,464	155.89
1998	11	15,567	157.27
1998	12	15,671	158.65
1999	1	15,661	160.03
1999	2	15,593	167.54
1999	3	15,666	175.05
1999	4	15,695	182.56
1999	5	15,894	171.45
1999	6	16,054	160.33
1999	7	16,207	149.21
1999	8	16,406	152.68

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Customers	Florida Housing Starts (lagged 3 Months) (000's)
1999	9	16,466	156.15
1999	10	16,334	159.62
1999	11	16,271	160.08
1999	12	16,235	160.55
2000	1	16,190	161.01
2000	2	16,230	164.45
2000	3	16,442	167.89
2000	4	16,406	171.32
2000	5	16,407	167.76
2000	6	16,487	164.2
2000	7	16,572	160.63
2000	8	16,554	155.67
2000	9	16,574	150.71
2000	10	16,506	145.75
2000	11	16,357	148.8
2000	12	16,206	151.84
2001	1	15,975	154.89
2001	2	15,744	158.29
2001	3	15,485	161.69
2001	4	15,554	165.09
2001	5	15,486	166.9
2001	6	15,391	168.7
2001	7	15,423	170.51
2001	8	15,315	171.04
2001	9	15,200	171.57
2001	10	15,245	172.1
2001	11	15,274	168.91
2001	12	15,248	165.73
2002	1	15,192	162.54
2002	2	15,295	173.74
2002	3	15,298	184.94
2002	4	15,165	196.13
2002	5	15,295	190.62
2002	6	15,388	185.1
2002	7	15,010	179.59
2002	8	15,100	178.19
2002	9	15,865	176.79
2002	10	16,161	175.4
2002	11	16,252	176.77
2002	12	16,375	178.14
2003	1	16,235	179.51
2003	2	16,360	183.53
2003	3	16,601	187.54
2003	4	16,652	191.55
2003	5	16,792	193.12
2003	6	16,792	194.69
2003	7	17,050	196.26
2003	8	17,243	200.61
2003	9	17,358	204.97
2003	10	17,596	209.32
2003	11	17,830	217.5
2003	12	17,835	225.67

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Customers	Florida Housing Starts (lagged 3 Months) (000's)
2004	1	17,749	233.85
2004	2	17,790	234.21
2004	3	17,975	234.57
2004	4	18,267	234.92
2004	5	18,262	236.46
2004	6	18,431	238
2004	7	18,999	239.54
2004	8	19,409	238.2
2004	9	19,168	236.87
2004	10	19,135	235.53
2004	11	18,682	238.71
2004	12	18,271	241.89
2005	1	19,197	245.07
2005	2	19,626	250.74
2005	3	19,843	256.42
2005	4	20,057	262.09
2005	5	20,432	266.16
2005	6	20,725	270.24
2005	7	20,762	274.31
2005	8	21,212	272.17
2005	9	21,072	270.02
2005	10	21,058	267.87
2005	11	20,762	274.37
2005	12	19,960	280.87
2006	1	19,782	287.37
2006	2	20,947	284.36
2006	3	21,086	281.34
2006	4	21,086	278.33
2006	5	21,551	257.48
2006	6	21,642	236.63
2006	7	21,463	215.79
2006	8	21,580	203.87
2006	9	21,474	191.95
2006	10	21,214	180.04
2006	11	21,281	168.31
2006	12	21,429	156.58
2007	1	21,225	144.85
2007	2	21,205	137.08
2007	3	20,870	129.3
2007	4	20,236	121.53
2007	5	19,788	118.08
2007	6	19,102	114.63
2007	7	18,400	111.19
2007	8	17,785	105.28
2007	9	17,373	99.38
2007	10	16,855	93.47
2007	11	16,271	88.94
2007	12	15,673	84.41
2008	1	15,142	79.88
2008	2	14,695	78.73
2008	3	14,221	77.58
2008	4	13,923	76.43

INPUTS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Industrial Customers	Florida Housing Starts (lagged 3 Months) (000's)
2008	5	14,714	73.27
2008	6	14,726	70.1
2008	7	13,155	66.94
2008	8	12,920	63.77
2008	9	12,797	60.59
2008	10	12,548	57.42
2008	11	12,541	56.22
2008	12	12,534	55.02
2009	1	12,526	53.83
2009	2	12,522	53.12
2009	3	12,518	52.41
2009	4	12,514	51.7
2009	5	12,513	51.51
2009	6	12,513	51.31
2009	7	12,512	51.11
2009	8	12,521	52.45
2009	9	12,530	53.79
2009	10	12,539	55.13
2009	11	12,552	57.02
2009	12	12,565	58.91
2010	1	12,577	60.81
2010	2	12,594	63.32
2010	3	12,611	65.84
2010	4	12,627	68.35
2010	5	12,649	71.64
2010	6	12,671	74.92
2010	7	12,692	78.21
2010	8	12,715	81.57
2010	9	12,737	84.93
2010	10	12,759	88.3
2010	11	12,787	92.54
2010	12	12,815	96.79
2011	1	12,842	101.04
2011	2	12,865	104.51
2011	3	12,888	107.99
2011	4	12,911	111.47
2011	5	12,938	115.51
2011	6	12,964	119.55
2011	7	12,991	123.59
2011	8	13,019	127.85
2011	9	13,046	132.11
2011	10	13,074	136.36
2011	11	13,099	140.04
2011	12	13,123	143.71

INPUTS FOR THE STREET & HIGHWAY CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Street & Highway Customer	Street & Highway Customer (Lagged one Month)	Residential Customers (Lagged one Month)
1997	1	2,187	2,179	3,182,783
1997	2	2,192	2,187	3,196,886
1997	3	2,175	2,192	3,206,611
1997	4	2,175	2,175	3,214,954
1997	5	2,189	2,175	3,212,409
1997	6	2,196	2,189	3,198,836
1997	7	2,205	2,196	3,194,640
1997	8	2,215	2,205	3,198,490
1997	9	2,220	2,215	3,202,409
1997	10	2,246	2,220	3,209,319
1997	11	2,247	2,246	3,213,236
1997	12	2,250	2,247	3,224,383
1998	1	2,252	2,250	3,239,398
1998	2	2,253	2,252	3,248,999
1998	3	2,255	2,253	3,259,277
1998	4	2,267	2,255	3,266,915
1998	5	2,276	2,267	3,267,541
1998	6	2,282	2,276	3,256,075
1998	7	2,281	2,282	3,256,616
1998	8	2,299	2,281	3,261,244
1998	9	2,299	2,299	3,262,709
1998	10	2,276	2,299	3,266,548
1998	11	2,282	2,276	3,269,554
1998	12	2,286	2,282	3,281,826
1999	1	2,289	2,286	3,294,826
1999	2	2,285	2,289	3,309,816
1999	3	2,287	2,285	3,319,728
1999	4	2,296	2,287	3,329,454
1999	5	2,297	2,296	3,329,366
1999	6	2,306	2,297	3,321,534
1999	7	2,313	2,306	3,321,366
1999	8	2,299	2,313	3,323,325
1999	9	2,311	2,299	3,329,527
1999	10	2,324	2,311	3,336,447
1999	11	2,326	2,324	3,342,147
1999	12	2,337	2,326	3,354,917
2000	1	2,341	2,337	3,371,437
2000	2	2,364	2,341	3,384,081
2000	3	2,401	2,364	3,397,197
2000	4	2,414	2,401	3,407,888
2000	5	2,426	2,414	3,411,552
2000	6	2,428	2,426	3,404,302
2000	7	2,428	2,428	3,404,846
2000	8	2,431	2,428	3,407,511
2000	9	2,402	2,431	3,414,648
2000	10	2,408	2,402	3,420,410
2000	11	2,415	2,408	3,426,807
2000	12	2,420	2,415	3,437,316
2001	1	2,408	2,420	3,450,872
2001	2	2,414	2,408	3,466,059
2001	3	2,425	2,414	3,476,162
2001	4	2,437	2,425	3,485,376

INPUTS FOR THE STREET & HIGHWAY CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Street & Highway Customer	Street & Highway Customer (Lagged one Month)	Residential Customers (Lagged one Month)
2001	5	2,442	2,437	3,490,194
2001	6	2,447	2,442	3,483,167
2001	7	2,451	2,447	3,481,488
2001	8	2,458	2,451	3,486,754
2001	9	2,461	2,458	3,492,135
2001	10	2,469	2,461	3,495,624
2001	11	2,473	2,469	3,500,574
2001	12	2,474	2,473	3,507,818
2002	1	2,478	2,474	3,521,146
2002	2	2,488	2,478	3,530,913
2002	3	2,494	2,488	3,544,032
2002	4	2,508	2,494	3,554,186
2002	5	2,517	2,508	3,560,727
2002	6	2,519	2,517	3,557,221
2002	7	2,528	2,519	3,557,800
2002	8	2,530	2,528	3,562,956
2002	9	2,542	2,530	3,569,998
2002	10	2,546	2,542	3,574,767
2002	11	2,562	2,546	3,582,615
2002	12	2,552	2,562	3,593,622
2003	1	2,563	2,552	3,605,161
2003	2	2,566	2,563	3,613,511
2003	3	2,571	2,566	3,626,512
2003	4	2,575	2,571	3,637,857
2003	5	2,602	2,575	3,645,127
2003	6	2,602	2,602	3,642,135
2003	7	2,633	2,602	3,646,035
2003	8	2,629	2,633	3,649,435
2003	9	2,634	2,629	3,655,348
2003	10	2,638	2,634	3,663,254
2003	11	2,649	2,638	3,672,105
2003	12	2,665	2,649	3,684,389
2004	1	2,676	2,665	3,696,253
2004	2	2,695	2,676	3,704,268
2004	3	2,712	2,695	3,718,571
2004	4	2,733	2,712	3,731,504
2004	5	2,749	2,733	3,740,091
2004	6	2,767	2,749	3,740,143
2004	7	2,785	2,767	3,744,897
2004	8	2,796	2,785	3,752,041
2004	9	2,802	2,796	3,758,762
2004	10	2,809	2,802	3,755,791
2004	11	2,830	2,809	3,751,167
2004	12	2,846	2,830	3,768,160
2005	1	2,857	2,846	3,773,579
2005	2	2,866	2,857	3,786,666
2005	3	2,869	2,866	3,800,127
2005	4	2,878	2,869	3,810,317
2005	5	2,886	2,878	3,819,071
2005	6	2,892	2,886	3,820,847
2005	7	2,900	2,892	3,826,539
2005	8	2,910	2,900	3,832,397

INPUTS FOR THE STREET & HIGHWAY CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Street & Highway Customer	Street & Highway Customer (Lagged one Month)	Residential Customers (Lagged one Month)
2005	9	2,916	2,910	3,843,228
2005	10	2,925	2,916	3,845,823
2005	11	2,928	2,925	3,846,999
2005	12	2,938	2,928	3,849,102
2006	1	2,941	2,938	3,859,377
2006	2	2,945	2,941	3,872,326
2006	3	2,944	2,945	3,879,506
2006	4	2,944	2,944	3,890,134
2006	5	2,958	2,944	3,898,256
2006	6	2,967	2,958	3,895,260
2006	7	2,971	2,967	3,900,600
2006	8	2,971	2,971	3,902,901
2006	9	2,967	2,971	3,911,165
2006	10	2,974	2,967	3,918,631
2006	11	2,986	2,974	3,923,143
2006	12	2,990	2,986	3,935,484
2007	1	3,002	2,990	3,947,802
2007	2	3,004	3,002	3,955,335
2007	3	3,010	3,004	3,965,136
2007	4	3,022	3,010	3,975,438
2007	5	3,023	3,022	3,979,792
2007	6	3,027	3,023	3,978,583
2007	7	3,028	3,027	3,981,256
2007	8	3,038	3,028	3,986,068
2007	9	3,052	3,038	3,991,803
2007	10	3,056	3,052	3,990,293
2007	11	3,059	3,056	3,990,563
2007	12	3,064	3,059	3,990,843
2008	1	3,073	3,064	3,992,297
2008	2	3,083	3,073	3,995,414
2008	3	3,095	3,083	4,001,651
2008	4	3,095	3,095	4,003,023
2008	5	3,103	3,095	4,001,785
2008	6	3,109	3,103	3,999,647
2008	7	3,113	3,109	3,998,851
2008	8	3,132	3,113	3,991,810
2008	9	3,141	3,132	3,989,187
2008	10	3,150	3,141	3,985,030
2008	11	3,154	3,150	3,983,523
2008	12	3,157	3,154	3,987,551
2009	1	3,161	3,157	3,991,619
2009	2	3,165	3,161	3,996,450
2009	3	3,169	3,165	4,002,950
2009	4	3,173	3,169	4,005,410
2009	5	3,176	3,173	4,003,798
2009	6	3,179	3,176	3,999,763
2009	7	3,183	3,179	3,999,363
2009	8	3,185	3,183	3,995,689
2009	9	3,188	3,185	3,995,891
2009	10	3,190	3,188	3,994,202
2009	11	3,193	3,190	3,994,485
2009	12	3,195	3,193	4,001,019

INPUTS FOR THE STREET & HIGHWAY CUSTOMER FORECAST

Year	Month	Street & Highway Customer	Street & Highway Customer (Lagged one Month)	Residential Customers (Lagged one Month)
2010	1	3,198	3,195	4,006,935
2010	2	3,201	3,198	4,013,100
2010	3	3,204	3,201	4,020,062
2010	4	3,208	3,204	4,023,564
2010	5	3,211	3,208	4,022,105
2010	6	3,214	3,211	4,018,371
2010	7	3,216	3,214	4,019,777
2010	8	3,219	3,216	4,019,847
2010	9	3,222	3,219	4,023,483
2010	10	3,224	3,222	4,025,029
2010	11	3,227	3,224	4,028,143
2010	12	3,230	3,227	4,037,994
2011	1	3,233	3,230	4,046,831
2011	2	3,237	3,233	4,055,611
2011	3	3,241	3,237	4,064,653
2011	4	3,245	3,241	4,070,624
2011	5	3,250	3,245	4,071,087
2011	6	3,253	3,250	4,067,307
2011	7	3,257	3,253	4,069,647
2011	8	3,260	3,257	4,071,903
2011	9	3,264	3,260	4,077,539
2011	10	3,268	3,264	4,080,971
2011	11	3,272	3,268	4,085,725
2011	12	3,276	3,272	4,097,536

INPUTS FOR THE SUMMER PEAK FORECAST

Year	System Summer Peak	Total Average Customers	Adjustments for Energy Efficiency	Florida Real Household Disposable Income	Real Price of Electricity	System Composite Peak Day Average Temperature	Cooling Degree Hours Prior Day
	(MW)		(MW)	(Base = 2000) (000's)	Cents/kWh	(Fahrenheit)	(Base 72)
1989	13,425	3,064,436	0	54.88	0.0594164	85.0	307.6
1990	13,754	3,158,817	0	55.06	0.0563237	84.5	305.6
1991	14,123	3,226,455	0	54.06	0.0555692	84.7	287.2
1992	14,661	3,281,238	0	54.27	0.0521654	84.9	287.2
1993	15,266	3,355,794	0	54.84	0.0510815	86.2	342.6
1994	15,179	3,422,187	0	55.51	0.0461798	84.9	249.9
1995	15,813	3,488,796	0	56.44	0.0457066	84.5	267.1
1996	16,064	3,550,747	0	56.81	0.0470982	84.4	275.7
1997	16,613	3,615,485	0	57.42	0.0459274	84.8	291.0
1998	17,897	3,680,470	0	59.88	0.0436992	86.0	281.3
1999	17,615	3,756,009	0	60.72	0.0410145	83.1	317.9
2000	17,808	3,848,350	0	62.42	0.0398442	83.0	286.2
2001	18,754	3,935,281	0	63.07	0.0454884	84.5	279.5
2002	19,219	4,019,805	0	64.37	0.0406968	83.3	274.3
2003	19,668	4,117,221	0	65.35	0.0432065	84.1	291.2
2004	20,545	4,224,509	0	68.12	0.0442675	84.4	275.7
2005	22,361	4,321,895	26	69.61	0.0454553	86.9	332.0
2006	21,819	4,409,563	185	72.67	0.0552625	84.7	291.7
2007	21,962	4,496,589	369	73.67	0.0512351	85.8	318.7
2008	21,077	4,512,524	697	73.32	0.0503867	85.1	232.6
2009	21,124	4,519,986	896	71.62	0.0511821	84.7	289.7
2010	21,147	4,548,763	1,099	71.19	0.0504637	84.7	289.7
2011	21,368	4,607,594	1,317	71.71	0.0510325	84.7	289.7

Note : The projected peaks for 2009 - 2011 include adjustments for agreements with Lee County and Seminole.
In addition an adjustment was done to account for empty homes.

INPUTS FOR THE WINTER PEAK FORECAST

Year	System Winter Peak	Total Average Customers	Florida Real Household Disposable Income	Average Peak Day Temperature	Heating Degree Hours The Day Before The Peak Until 9:00 AM on Peak Day	Adjustments for Energy Efficiency
	(MW)		(Base = 2000) (000's)	(Fahrenheit)		(MW)
1983	9,280	2,429,688	46.87	49.3	461	0
1984	11,050	2,520,523	49.08	40.8	939	0
1985	12,533	2,617,556	49.72	39.3	927	0
1986	12,139	2,723,555	50.63	41.9	616	0
1987	10,779	2,840,207	51.38	54.6	526	0
1988	12,372	2,953,663	53.08	53.1	600	0
1989	12,876	3,064,436	54.88	48.4	738	0
1990	16,046	3,158,817	55.06	34.5	790	0
1991	11,868	3,226,455	54.06	46.6	300	0
1992	13,319	3,281,238	54.27	54.6	558	0
1993	12,932	3,355,794	54.84	54.6	601	0
1994	12,594	3,422,187	55.51	58.2	445	0
1995	16,563	3,488,796	56.44	48.9	504	0
1996	18,252	3,550,747	56.81	46.1	670	0
1997	17,298	3,615,485	57.42	45.7	743	0
1998	13,060	3,680,470	59.88	55.6	425	0
1999	16,802	3,756,009	60.72	52.2	674	0
2000	17,057	3,848,350	62.42	49.7	512	0
2001	18,199	3,935,281	63.07	49.7	654	0
2002	17,597	4,019,805	64.37	51.4	629	0
2003	20,190	4,117,221	65.35	43.6	670	0
2004	14,752	4,224,509	68.12	58.7	447	0
2005	18,108	4,321,895	69.61	49.9	563	0
2006	19,683	4,409,563	72.67	51.7	663	18
2007	16,815	4,496,589	73.67	54.2	500	63
2008	18,055	4,512,524	73.32	47.8	659	202
2009	18,697	4,519,986	71.62	46.3	672	269
2010	18,790	4,548,763	71.19	46.3	672	337
2011	19,120	4,607,594	71.71	46.3	672	407

Note : The projected peaks for 2009 - 2011 include adjustments for agreements with Lee County and Seminole. In addition an adjustment was done to account for empty homes as well as for model forecast error for 2007.

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:
_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley, Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Kim Ousdahl

I. **SALES, CUSTOMERS, NET ENERGY FOR LOAD**

GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

	2011
A. Population (Florida)	19,212,055
B. Florida Non-Agricultural Employment (000's)	8,053
C. Florida Real Household Disposable Income (Base 2000) (000's of Dollars)	72
D. FPL Service Territory Cooling Degree Hours (Base 72 Degree Temperature)	1,947
E. FPL Service Territory Heating Degree Hours (Base 66 Degree Temperature)	355
F. FPL Service Territory Average Temperature Summer Peak Day (Fahrenheit)	85
G. FPL Service Territory Average Temperature Winter Peak Day (Fahrenheit)	46

H. **2011 Sales by Revenue Class - Most likely (in Million KWH)**

Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Street & Highway	Other Authority	Railway	Total Retail	Sales For Resale	Total [1]
51,654	46,620	3,656	457	35	91	102,514	2,252	104,765

I. **2011 Customers by Revenue Class**

Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Street & Highway	Other Authority	Railway	Total Retail	Sales For Resale	Total [1]
4,056,428	534,717	12,980	3,255	188	23	4,607,590	4	4,607,594

J. **2011 Net Change in Customers by Revenue Class**

Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Street & Highway	Other Authority	Railway	Total Retail	Sales For Resale	Total [2]
45,590	12,913	294	40	-5	0	58,832	0	58,832

[1] Totals may not add-up due to rounding.
[2] Average customers - sum of the projected customers for each month divided by twelve.

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COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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Line No.		(1)	(2)
1	I. K. Most Likely Forecast of Monthly Net Energy for Load (Million KWH)		
2			2011
3		January	8,095
4		February	7,400
5		March	8,244
6		April	8,654
7		May	9,524
8		June	10,540
9		July	10,975
10		August	11,189
11		September	10,847
12		October	9,685
13		November	8,544
14		December	8,229
15			111,926
16			
17	L. Most Likely Forecast of System Monthly Peaks (Megawatts)		
18			2011
19		January	19,120
20		February	15,696
21		March	16,435
22		April	17,645
23		May	19,632
24		June	20,404
25		July	21,091
26		August	21,368
27		September	20,913
28		October	19,489
29		November	17,011
30		December	15,956
31			
32	II. INFLATION RATE FORECAST		
33		Most Likely Annual	
34		Rates of Change	
35		2011	
36	A.	2.1%	Consumer Price Index (CPI)
37			The CPI Measures the price change of a constant market basket of goods and services over time
38			For company purposes it is a useful escalator for determining trends in wage contracts and income
39			payments, excluding construction work.

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Line No.			(1)	(2)
1	II.	B.	2.5%	**GDP Deflator**
2				The GDP deflator is the broadest of all categories and captures price trends for the four major
3				macro-economic sectors in the nation, which are: the household sector, the business sector, the
4				government sector and the foreign sector. The GDP deflator tends to be more stable than the
5				other indices and is used where very broad price trends are needed.
6				
7		C.	1.1%	**Producer Price Index**
8				**(PPI): All Commodities**
9				The PPI for all commodities is a comprehensive measure of the average changes in price received in primary markets
10				by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. This index represents price movements in the manufacturing,
11				agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sector of the economy.
12				
13		D.	1.2%	**Producer Price Index**
14				**(PPI) Intermediate Materials**
15				PPI for Intermediate Materials reflects changes in the prices of commodities that have been
16				processed but require further processing before being sold to the final user.
17				
18		E.	1.2%	**Producer Price Index**
19				**(PPI) Finished Producer Goods**
20				PPI for Finished Producer Goods reflects changes in the prices of two major components:
21				finished consumer goods and capital equipment received by producers .
22				
23		F.	3.1%	**Producer Price Index**
24				**Public Utility Private Fixed Investment (except telecom)**
25				PPI for Public Utility Private Fixed Investment (except telecom) reflects changes in the prices for
26				fixed investment including investment in power plants, distribution lines, substations, transmission lines, and local natural gas pipelines .
27				
28		G.	3.8%	**Compensation Per Hour (Non-Farm Business Sector)**
29				**Index: All workers, including pension and benefits**
30				The compensation per hour index reflects the changes in total wage and benefit compensation for non farm business labor.

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Line No.	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	**III. FINANCING AND INTEREST RATE ASSUMPTIONS**		
2			
3	**General Assumptions**		
4			
5	**A. Target Capitalization Ratios**		
6	During the projected test year, Florida Power & Light Company's		
7	capitalization is projected to be as follows: equity approximately 55%,		
8	and debt approximately 45%, adjusted for off-balance sheet obligations		
9			
10	**B. Preferred Stock Premium and Underwriting Discount**		
11	It is assumed that no preferred stock will be issued.		
12			
13			
14	**C. First Mortgage Bond Prices and Underwriting Discount**		
15	It is assumed that first mortgage bonds will be issued to the public		
16	at par with an underwriting commission of .875%.		
17			
18			
19	**Interest Rate Assumptions**		
20			**2011**
21	**D. Long Term Debt**		7.0%
22			
23	**Short Term Debt**		Although the company maintains several lines of credit, the company forecasts them at zero
24			
25	**E. Pollution Control Bonds**		2.1%
26			
27	**F. Preferred Stock**		No preferred stock outstanding.
28			
29	**G. 30-Day Commercial Paper**		3.0%

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

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IV. IN SERVICE DATES OF MAJOR PROJECTS

A.

Line No.	BUDGET ITEM #	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IN SERVICE DATE *	
		Nuclear Generation Projects		
6	406	Turkey Point Excellence Program	2009-2012	(Multiple Projects with Various In-Service Dates)
7	398	St. Lucie Unit 2 Extended Power Uprate Project**	01/2011 & 06/2012	
8	399	Turkey Point Unit 4 Extended Power Uprate Project**	05/2011 & 12/2012	
9	556	St. Lucie & Turkey Point Life Cycle Management Project	U1-11/2011 & U2-12/2010	
10	392	St. Lucie Unit 1 Extended Power Uprate Project**	12/2011	
11	410	St. Lucie Corrosion & Coatings Project	12/2011	
12	617	National Fire Protection Assoc 805 Project	PSL-12/2011 & PTN-12/2012	
13	393	Turkey Point Unit 3 Extended Power Uprate Project**	05/2012	
14	528	Turkey Point Integrated Bottom Mount Instrument Project	05/2012	
15	410	St. Lucie Procedure Upgrade Project	12/2012	
16		**Fossil Generation Projects**		
17	152	West County Energy Center Unit 3 Project	06/2011	
18	138	Sanford Unit 5 LP HRSG Evap Section Replacement Project	09/2011	
19	177	Scherer Unit 4 Select Catalytic Reduction CAIR Project**	04/2012	
20	177	Scherer Unit 4 Flue Gas Desulfer FGD CAIR Project**	04/2012	
21	506	Cape Canaveral Modernization	06/2013	
22	493	Intrastate Gas Pipeline Project	09/2013	
23	505	Riviera Modernization	06/2014	
24		**Other Generation Projects**		
25	151	St. Lucie Wind Project	05/2011	
26		**Transmission Projects**		
27	277	Princeton Injection Project	05/2011	
28	287	Princeton Injection North Area Project	12/2011	
29	291	Bunnell-St.Johns 230kv Line	12/2011	
30	294	Norris Volusia Line	12/2011	
31	325	Bobwhite Manatee 230kv Line	12/2011	
32	349	Hobe-Sandpiper #2 Transmission Line	12/2011	
33	524	Martin South Bay Conversion West Area Project	11/2011	
34	524	Martin South Bay Conversion Central Area Project	12/2013	
35	391	Collier Area Improvements Project	12/2013	
36	414	South Ft. Myers Reliability Standard Project	12/2013	
37	313	Green Project	06/2015	
38		**Intangible & General Plant Projects**		
39	164	SAP Project	09/2011	
40	587	SCC EMS Project	12/2013	
41				

42 * Projects which have a foreseeable monetary impact in fiscal year 2011
43 ** Projects which are recovered, or partially recovered, through other mechanisms

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Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley, Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Kim Ousdahl

Line No.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

V. MAJOR GENERATING UNIT OUTAGE ASSUMPTIONS

A. Nuclear Maintenance Schedules (Including outage period and reason)

Unit	2011 Outage Period	2011 Outage Description
St. Lucie Unit 1	10/1/2011 - 12/4/2011	Refueling, Extended Power Uprate Project
Turkey Point Unit 4	3/14/2011 - 5/23/2011	Refueling, Extended Power Uprate Project

B. Fossil Units Outage Schedule (Including outage period and reason)

Unit	2011 Outage Start	2011 Outage End	2011 Outage Description
FT. MYERS 2	2/12/11	2/25/11	C HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
FT. MYERS 2	1/29/11	2/11/11	D HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
FT. MYERS 2	2/12/11	2/25/11	E HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
LAUDERDALE 4	3/19/11	3/27/11	A /B COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
LAUDERDALE 5	10/29/11	11/22/11	A MAJOR CT, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
LAUDERDALE 5	10/29/11	11/6/11	B COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
LAUDERDALE 5	10/29/11	11/25/11	TURBINE VALVES, GEN INSP / STATOR REWEDGE
MANATEE 1	2/1/11	2/21/11	DC REPAIRS
MANATEE 2	10/1/11	11/4/11	MINOR BOILER, TURBINE VALVES
MANATEE 3	3/5/11	3/25/11	A MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MANATEE 3	3/5/11	3/25/11	B MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MANATEE 3	3/26/11	4/15/11	C MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MANATEE 3	3/26/11	4/15/11	D MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MANATEE 3	3/19/11	4/8/11	TURBINE VALVES, GEN INSP
MARTIN 8	9/3/11	9/23/11	A MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MARTIN 8	5/14/11	5/20/11	B HRSG INSPECTION
MARTIN 8	6/4/11	6/24/11	C MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MARTIN 8	6/4/11	6/24/11	D MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
MARTIN 8	6/4/11	6/24/11	TURBINE VALVES, GEN INSP

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Line No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	V. B.				
2	MARTIN 2	10/22/11	11/25/11		MAJOR BOILER, TURBINE VALVES, GEN INSP
3	MARTIN 3	3/26/11	4/15/11		A MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
4	MARTIN 3	7/9/11	7/15/11		B COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
5	MARTIN 4	2/19/11	2/25/11		A COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
6	MARTIN 4	2/12/11	3/4/11		B MAJOR CT & HRSG, GEN INSP
7	MARTIN 4	2/12/11	2/25/11		GEN INSP
8	PT EVERGLADES 3	4/23/11	6/11/11		MAJOR BOILER, TURBINE VALVES, GEN INSP / P-HOUSE
9	PUTNAM	9/1/11	9/5/11		COOLNG TOWER FAN
10	PUTNAM 1	10/15/11	10/24/11		1GT1 HOT GAS PATH & MINOR HRSG
11	PUTNAM 1	9/1/11	9/5/11		1GT2 COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
12	PUTNAM 2	1/1/11	1/31/11		2GT1 GENERATOR MAJOR
13	PUTNAM 2	2/1/11	2/5/11		2GT2 COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
14	PUTNAM 2	3/14/11	5/8/11		MAJOR STM TURBINE & GEN / SWITCHGEAR
15	SANFORD 5	6/11/11	6/24/11		A HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP / 24K / S0-S5 REPLACE
16	SANFORD 5	5/28/11	6/10/11		B HRSG INSPECTION / S0-S5 REPLACE
17	SANFORD 5	4/16/11	4/22/11		C HRSG INSPECTION
18	SANFORD 5	9/3/11	9/23/11		D MAJOR CT, HRSG, & GEN / 24K
19	SANFORD 5	4/16/11	6/24/11		MAJOR STM TURBINE & GEN / P-91 /SWITCHGEAR
20	ST. JOHNS RIVER POWER PARK 1	2/26/11	3/28/11		BLR,FGD,BFPT
21	TURKEY POINT 5	2/26/11	3/4/11		A HRSG INSPECTION
22	TURKEY POINT 5	3/5/11	3/11/11		B HRSG INSPECTION
23	TURKEY POINT 5	3/25/11	3/31/11		C HRSG INSPECTION
24	TURKEY POINT 5	4/1/11	4/7/11		D HRSG INSPECTION
25	TURKEY POINT 1	4/2/11	4/22/11		MINOR BOILER
26	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 1	10/1/11	10/20/11		1A HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
27	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 1	10/21/11	11/9/11		1B HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
28	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 1	11/10/11	11/29/11		1C HGP, MINOR HRSG, GEN INSP
29	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 2	3/12/11	3/21/11		2A COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
30	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 2	3/22/11	3/31/11		2B COMBUSTOR INSPECTION
31	WEST COUNTY ENERGY CENTER 2	4/1/11	4/10/11		2C COMBUSTOR INSPECTION

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Line No.			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	VI.	**INTERCHANGE AND PURCHASED POWER ASSUMPTIONS**				
2						
3		A. **Contractual Commitments for Scheduled Interchange/Purchased Power**				
4						
5		1 **Unit Power Purchase (UPS) - Southern Companies**				
6		a. Capacity (MW) based on 2004 Net Dependable Capacity Unit Ratings:				
7		2011 932				
8						
9		b. Minimum (MW) scheduling requirements				
10		2011 82				
11						
12		c. Capacity and energy costs based on Southern's estimate, subject to true up and audit.				
13						
14		d. Energy costs recovered through Fuel Cost Recovery Clause (FCRC) and capacity costs recovered				
15		through Capacity Cost Recovery Clause (CCRC).				
16						
17		2 **Unit Power Purchase - St Johns River Power Park**				
18		a. 30% of rated net capacity of each unit is considered purchased power.				
19		b. All energy scheduled by FPL in excess of 20% (FPL owned generation) is considered				
20		purchased energy.				
21		c. Capacity costs are recovered through CCRC and base rates. Energy costs are recovered				
22		through FCRC.				

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

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Line No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	**3 Power Sold and Economy Energy Purchases (Schedule "OS")**			
2	a. Schedule OS sales based upon projected market prices and expected available			
3	generation relative to FPL's projected incremental cost of sale (generation and			
4	transmission)			
5	b. Schedule OS purchases based upon FPL's projected incremental generation cost			
6	relative to projected market prices plus incremental costs and transmission.			
7	c. Energy & transmission costs of OS purchases recovered through the FCRC. For OS			
8	sales, FCRC credited for incremental generation cost, CCRC credited for FPL			
9	transmission incurred to make sale, Base credited for incremental costs of running			
10	gas turbines, if applicable, and FCRC credited for gain on sale			
11				
12	**4 Interchange related to St Lucie Unit 2 Reliability Exchange agreement**			
13	a. Based on P-MArea projection for PSL 1 and PSL 2 output as applied to the contract formula.			
14				
15	**5 Schedule of New and Expiring Interchange/Purchase Power Contracts for the period.**			
16				
17	**6 Purchased Power from Qualifying Facilities:**			
18	a. Firm		Capacity (MW)	Energy (MWH)
19		2011	595	4,511,676
20				
21	b. As Available			
22		2011	n/a	448,604

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

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Line No.	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	VI. 7	**Schedule of Sales and Purchased Power Contracts for the Period (contracts Impact 2011)**	
2		**a. Sales:**	Key West 45 MW RTC Capacity and Energy (1/1/11 to 12/31/11)
3			Reedy Creek 8 MW Call option on Capacity and Incremental Energy (1/1/11 to 12/31/11)
4			Lee County EMC Partial Requirements up to 300 MW (1/1/11 to 12/31/11)
5			Homestead 2 MW Call Option on Capacity and Incremental Energy (1/1/11 to 12/31/11)
6			Florida Keys Coop Partial Requirements ~119 MW (1/1/2011 to 12/31/2011)
7		**b. Purchases:**	Oleander Power Project, LP dated April 30, 2001 (6/1/2002 through 5/31/2012)
8			
9	VII.	**FUEL ASSUMPTIONS**	
10			
11	A.	**Fuel Related Assumptions**	
12	1	**Fossil Fuel**	
13		The current real and nominal fuel price forecast for light and heavy fuel oil, natural gas, coal,	
14		and petroleum coke, and the projection for the availability of natural gas to the FPL system	
15		for 2009, 2010 and 2011 were issued on November 6, 2008 and were based on current and projected	
16		market conditions, and existing supply and transportation contracts. This forecast was	
17		used as input into the P-MArea production costing model for development of forecasted information.	
18			
19	2	**Nuclear Fuel**	
20		The Nuclear Fuel Forecast model was used to project fuel costs. The 2011 Fuel Cost Projections used in the impending rate case filing	
21		are consistent with the Approved Operating Schedule dated August 15, 2008.	

Supporting Schedules: Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

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Line No.		(1)	(2)	(3)
1	VIII.	**OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS**		
2	A.	**INFLATION RATE FORECAST**		
3				
4		**See Section II. Inflation Rate Forecast**		
5				
6	B.	**PAY PROGRAMS**		
7		**1 Merit Pay Program Increases**		
8		2%		
9				
10	IX	**OTHER ASSUMPTIONS**		
11	A.	**Amount of CWIP and NFIP in Rate Base - FPSC**		
12		1. CWIP: All Construction Work in Progress (CWIP) which does not meet the criteria for the accrual of Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC)		
13		are included in CWIP for rate base in accordance with Rule No. 25-6.0141, Florida Administrative Code.		
14		2. NFIP: All Nuclear Fuel in Process is included in rate base.		
15				
16	B.	**Amount of CWIP and NFIP in Rate Base - FERC**		
17		1. CWIP: None.		
18		2. NFIP: None.		
19				
20	C.	**AFUDC Rates for Capital Expenditures (FPSC and FERC)**		
21		FPL's current AFUDC rate is 7.65% as approved by the Florida Public Service Commission in Order No. PSC-08-0265-PAA-EI, in Docket No. 080088-EI issued on April 28, 2008.		
22				
23	D.	**AFUDC Debt/Equity Split - FPSC and FERC**		
24			FPSC Ratio	FERC Ratio
25		1. Debt %	25.10%	34.61%
26		2. Equity %	74.90%	65.39%

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Line No.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	**IX. E. Depreciation Rates**			
2	1. For the 2011 subsequent year, depreciation expense is based on depreciation rates approved by the Florida Public Service Commission in Docket No. 050188-EI, Order No.			
3	PSC-05-0902-S-EI issued on September 14, 2005. Depreciation Rates specifically applicable to Manatee Unit 3 and Martin Unit 8 were approved in Docket No. 050300-EI, Order No.			
4	PSC-05-0821-PAA-EI issued on August 11, 2005, Turkey Point Unit 5 was approved in Docket No. 070100-EI, Order No. PSC-07-0456-PAA-EI issued on May 29, 2007, and the DeSoto			
5	and Space Coast solar energy centers were approved in Docket No. 080543-EI, Order No. PSC-08-0731-PAA-EI issued on November 3, 2008.			
6	2. The Company has filed its current depreciation study as required in Rule No. 25-6.0436, Florida Administrative Code. The Company filed its previous study on March 17, 2005			
7	and is required to file its next depreciation study no later than four years from the date it submitted its previous study.			
8	3. The Company is requesting a company adjustment to its 2011 subsequent period results to reflect the final outcome of the FPSC's review and approval of			
9	its recently filed depreciation study.			
10	4. For the 2011 subsequent year, FPL included an accrual of $15,321,113 for the Dismantlement of Fossil-Fueled Generating Stations. This annual amount was approved by the			
11	Commission in Order No. PSC-08-0095-PAA-EI in Docket No. 070378-EI issued on February 14, 2008.			
12	5. The Company has filed its current dismantlement study as required in Order No. PSC-08-0095-PAA-EI in Docket No. 070378-EI issued on February 14, 2008.			
13	The Commission required FPL to file its next dismantlement study concurrently with the filing of its next depreciation study, which must be on or by March 17, 2009.			
14	6. The Company is requesting a company adjustment to its 2011 subsequent period results to reflect the final outcome of the FPSC's review and approval of			
15	its recently filed dismantlement study.			
16				
17	**F. Total Line Losses**		**2011**	**of Net Energy for Load**
18			**6.23%**	
19				
20	**G. Company Usage**		**2011**	**of Net Energy for Load**
21			**0.11%**	
22	**H.**	**35% FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATE (REGULAR)**		
23				
24	**I.**	**5.5% STATE INCOME TAX RATE**		
25				
26	**J.**	**0.00072 REGULATORY ASSESSMENT FEE RATE (FPSC)**		
27		Per Rule 25-6.0131,"Investor Owned Electric Company Regulatory Assessment Fee" in the Florida Administrative Code.		
28				
29	**K.**	**2.50% GROSS RECEIPTS TAX RATE**		
30		Provided as a pass through to customers as provided in Florida Statute Chapter 203.		

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:
_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley, Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Kim Ousdahl

Line No.	(1)	(2)
1		
2	L.	**FRANCHISE FEE RATE**
3	**4.75%**	**2011**
4		Percentage represents composite rate.
5		
6	M.	**PRIOR YEAR**
7		Year 2009 Forecast
8		
9	N.	**TEST YEAR**
10		Year 2010 Forecast
11		
12	O.	**HISTORICAL YEAR**
13		Year 2008
14		
15	P.	**LAST MONTH OF HISTORICAL DATA**
16		September 2008
17		
18	Q.	**LAST YEAR FORECASTED**
19		Year 2011
20		
21	R.	**MILLAGE RATE FOR PROPERTY TAXES**
22		1.8662952% is the overall millage rate used for the year ended 12/31/2011.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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

Type of Data Shown:
_X_ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11

Witness: Dr. Rosemary Morley, Robert E. Barrett, Jr., Kim Ousdahl

Line No.		(1)	(2)
1	S.	**STATUTORY SALES TAX RATE**	
2		6.00% Is the statutory sales tax rate. This may be coupled with a sur-tax that is levied by the County from 1/2% up to 1 1/2%.	
3		6.20% is the blended forecasted rate, based on 2007 actual payments.	
4			
5	T.	**FEDERAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT TAX RATES**	
6		0.8% FUTA on the first $7,000 of wage base per employee	
7		0.6% SUTA on the first $7,000 of wage base per employee	
8			
9	U.	**FICA TAX RATES**	
10		6.2% Social Security Tax on $102,000 wage base for 2008 and on $106,800 wage base for 2009, 2010, 2011.	
11		1.5% Medicare tax on total compensation.	

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: E-10, C-40

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

DOCKET NO.: 080677-EI

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

Type of Data Shown:
__X__ Proj. Subsequent Yr Ended 12/31/11
____ Prior Year Ended ___/___/___
____ Historical Test Year Ended ___/___/___
Witness: Marlene M. Santos

Line No.

Proposed Public Notice for Rate Case
INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ELECTRIC RATES

On March 18, 2009, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) filed a Petition with the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) for a base rate adjustment. FPL has requested that new base rates take effect on Jan. 1, 2010, with a subsequent adjustment on Jan. 1, 2011. The company's proposal would support investment in improving fuel efficiency, generating cleaner energy and enhancing system reliability while keeping customer bills low. The case has been assigned Docket No. 080677-EI by the FPSC.

While FPL is mindful of the difficult economy, the Company also is responsible for making prudent, long lead-time investments in the electrical infrastructure. That's why the Company is investing to make its infrastructure stronger, smarter, cleaner, more efficient and less reliant on any single source of fuel. These investments help to reduce the impact of volatile fuel prices, which in turn helps to keep customers' total bills lower over the long term as well.

The proposed increase will support the Company's capital investments in: 1) Strengthening the transmission and distribution system to enhance its reliable operation day to day and during extreme weather conditions; 2) Advanced meters and other "smart grid" technology that will give customers more information and control over their energy usage in the future while enhancing the company's ability to manage the system more efficiently and to predict and act on potential reliability issues before they occur; 3) Existing fossil fuel power generation facilities to enhance their efficient and reliable operation and to lower fuel costs for customers; 4) Existing nuclear power generation facilities to ensure reliable performance over their lifetimes, which have recently been extended by an additional 20 years; 5) Meeting federal and state regulatory commitments, such as material replacement costs to comply with new Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules.

The proposed increase also supports: 1) funding to cover the cost of repairing damage from future hurricanes, as base rates currently do not include the cost of storm restoration, and insurance for such costs is not available; 2) increased operations and maintenance expenditures related to increased costs of materials and commodities; and 3) adjustments to service charges to ensure such costs are borne by those responsible for them.

Under Florida law, the FPSC will hold customer service hearings throughout FPL's service territory to solicit input from customers concerning the quality of FPL's service and the proposed base rate adjustment. The FPSC will also hold a technical evidentiary hearing in Tallahassee to consider and evaluate FPL's request and any opposition to the request.

FPL has filed the testimony of numerous witnesses and schedules of financial information in support of its request. A copy of FPL's petition for an increase in base rates and the supporting testimony and financial schedules are available for inspection during regular business hours at FPL's offices at 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408 and 9250 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33174.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: