SOURCE	Company Name:		Florida Industrial Cogeneration Association	Florida Industrial Cogeneration Association
	Applicable Utility Service Area	(if any)	Florida Power & Light, Progress Energy, Tampa Electric	Florida Power & Light, Progress Energy, Tampa Electric
	Energy Resource:	(Individual Type)	Waste heat from sulfuric acid manufacturing process	Waste heat from sulfuric acid manufacturing process
	Energy Resource Type:	(Category)	Waste Heat	Waste Heat
	Resource Scale	(Unit or Aggregate)	UNIT –Existing units from 8MW to 58MW (about 30 MW average)	AGGREGATE – Approximately 370 MW total existing
	Unit Status	(Existing or Planning)	Potential	Potential
COMMERCIAL AVAILABILITY	Typical Unit Annual Capacity Rating	(MW)	Existing units range from 8 MW to 58 MW (about 30 MW average	370 MW aggregate existing generating capacity
	Earliest Commercial In-Service Date	(Year)	Existing	Existing
	Typical Construction & Permitting Time	(Years)	Existing	Existing
	Useful Life of Unit	(Years)	30 years	30 years
	Fuel Type		**No fuel** used except minimal natural gas or oil for startup	**No fuel** used except minimal natural gas or oil for startup
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS	Contribution to Summer Peak Demand	(MW)	Existing units range from 8 MW to 58 MW (about 30 MW average	370 MW aggregate potential new generating capacity
	Contribution to Winter Peak Demand	(MW)	Existing units range from 8 MW to 58 MW (about 30 MW average	370 MW aggregate potential new generating capacity
	Average Annual Heat Rate	(BTU/kWh)	Not applicable/available(3)	Not applicable/available(3)
	Equivalent Availability Factor	(%)	95%	95%
	Average Annual Generation	(MWH)	Estimated at 210,000 MWH for average 30 MW unit size	Estimated at 2,600,000 MWH for aggregated capacity
	Resulting Capacity Factor	(%)	Approximately 80%(2)	Approximately 80%(2)

ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS	Emission Rates	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	(lb/kWh)	**ZERO** lb/kWh	**ZERO** lb/kWh
		Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	(lb/kWh)	**ZERO** lb/kWh	**ZERO** lb/kWh
		Nitrogen Oxide (NO_X)	(lb/kWh)	**ZERO** lb/kWh	**ZERO** lb/kWh
		Mercury (Hg)	(lb/kWh)	**ZERO** lb/kWh	**ZERO** lb/kWh
		Water Usage	(gal/kwh)	**ZERO** lb/kWh	**ZERO** lb/kWh
ESTIMATED COST DATA		First Year of Commercial Operation	(Year)	2008 (Existing)	2008 (Existing)
	Installed Capital	Cost[1]	($/kw)	Not Applicable/Not Available at this time	Not Applicable/Not Available at this time
		Escalation Rate	(%)	Greater of 5% or CPI(4)	Greater of 5% or CPI(4)
	O & M - Fixed	Cost[1]	($/kw-year)	$40/kW-year (estimated and subject to change)	$40/kW-year (estimated and subject to change)
		Escalation Rate	(%)	Greater of 5% or CPI(4)	Greater of 5% or CPI(4)
	O & M - Variable	Cost[1]	($/kwh)	Not available at this time	Not available at this time
		Escalation Rate	(%)	Not available at this time	Not available at this time
	Fuel	Cost[1]	($/kwh)	Not Applicable - nominal natural gas or oil for start up	Not Applicable - nominal natural gas or oil for start up
		Escalation Rate	(%)	Not Applicable and/or not available at this time	Not Applicable and/or not available at this time
		Discount Rate	(%)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
		Levelized Cost[2] - Life of Unit	(cents/kwh)	10 cents/kWh (2008 dollars) plus annual CPI excluding energy (4)	10 cents/kWh (2008 dollars) plus annual CPI excluding energy(4)

FOOTNOTES: See Next Sheet

FOOTNOTES / ADDITIONAL NOTES

(1) The latest technology for additional waste heat recovery is typically available in increments of approximately 8 megawatt as a retrofit to existing sulfuric acid plants or as original equipment on new plants. Depending on site specifics incremental generating capacity could be as small as 8 megawatt or multiples of 8 megawatts

(2) The data forms request information sufficient to calculate and compare "effective" capacity contributions each technology. FICA strongly encourages the Commission to do so. For Example:

An 800 mW coal plant, with an installed cost of $4 Billion would equate to a nominal installed cost $5,000 per kW. Assuming an 80% capacity factor, the effective capacity would be 640 mW and the effective cost would be $6250 per kW. (**This cost does not include the cost of fuel or environmental costs which are substantial**)

An 80 mW solar facility with an installed cost of $500 Million would equate to a nominal installed cost of $ $6,250 per kW. Assuming a 22% capacity factor, the effective capacity would be 17.6 mW and the effective cost would be in excess of $**28,000 per kW**. (**This cost does not include environmental costs associated with some solar technologies**.)

At $4,000 per kW), the effective installed cost of waste heat capacity would be $5,000 per kW - over 80% less than the effective cost of solar. Waste heat has all the positive attributes of solar photo-voltaic but at a much lower nominal and effective capacity cost per kW. Like solar photo-voltaic, **waste heat has zero environmental costs or impacts**.

(3) Waste heat produces both process steam for manufacturing and byproduct electricity. As such, heat rate in the sense of a dedicated "fuel consuming" generating plant is not monitored or applicable in this instance.

(4) This number is a representative estimate that can vary by specific application and various facility specific factors.

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RESPECTFULLY submitted the 11th day of August, 2008.

/s/ *Richard A. Zambo*

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