BEFORE THE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 130040-EI

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

TECO
TAMPA ELECTRIC

MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS

SCHEDULE F

MISCELLANEOUS
PROJECTED TEST YEAR 2014

VOLUME V OF V

COM
AFD 1
APA 1
ECO 16
ENG 1
GCL 1
DM
TEL
CLK

TECO
TAMPA ELECTRIC

Docket No. 130040-EI
In Re: Tampa Electric Company's
Petition For An Increase In Base Rates
And Miscellaneous Service Charges

MINIMUM FILING REQUIREMENTS INDEX

SCHEDULE F – MISCELLANEOUS

MFR Schedule	Witness	Title	Bates Stamped Page No.
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F-3	Chronister	Business Contracts With Officers Or Directors	793
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SCHEDULE F-3		BUSINESS CONTRACTS WITH OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS	Page 1 of 7
FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	EXPLANATION:	Provide a copy of the "Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates" schedule included in the company's most recently filed Annual Report as required by Rule 25-6.135, Florida Administrative Code. Provide any subsequent changes affecting the test year.	Type of data shown:
COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY			Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
			Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
			XX Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
DOCKET No. 130040-EI			Witness: J. S. Chronister

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

Evelyn V. Follit was elected to the Board of Directors, effective February 1, 2012.

Sherrill W. Hudson's term as Executive Chairman of the Board ended on December 31, 2012; effective January 1, 2013, he was designated to serve as Chairman of the Board.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

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

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
1. Charles A. Attal III Phil L. Barringer Deirdre A. Brown Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso Clinton E. Childress Karen M. Mincey David E. Schwartz DuBose Ausley Evelyn V. Follit James L. Ferman, Jr. Sherrill W. Hudson Joseph P. Lacher Loretta A. Penn John B. Ramil Tom L. Rankin William D. Rockford Paul L. Whiting	TECO Energy, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Energy, Inc.	
2. Charles A. Attal III Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso John B. Ramil David E. Schwartz	TECO Gemstone, Inc. TECO Finance, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Gemstone, Inc. and TECO Finance, Inc.	
3. Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso Gordon L. Gillette Bruce Narzissenfeld David E. Schwartz	TECO Solutions, Inc. TECO Partners, Inc. TECO EnergySource, Inc. SeaCoast Gas Transmission, LLC	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Solutions, Inc., TECO Partners, Inc., TECO EnergySource, Inc. and SeaCoast Gas Transmission, LLC.	

Business Contracts with Officers, Directors and Affiliates

Company: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

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

Name of Officer or Director	Name and Address of Affiliated Entity	Amount	Identification of Product or Service
4. Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso John B. Ramil David E. Schwartz	TECO Coal Corporation	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Coal Corporation.	
5. Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso Clinton E. Childress John B. Ramil David E. Schwartz	TECO Properties Corporation	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Properties Corporation.	
6. Phil L. Barringer Sandra W. Callahan Kim M. Caruso John B. Ramil David E. Schwartz	TECO Guatemala, Inc.	See Pages 456-458 for details of transactions and amounts between Tampa Electric Company and TECO Guatemala, Inc.	
7. DuBose Ausley	Ausley & McMullen, PA	$ 1,240,624	Legal services
8. Sherill W. Hudson	Publix Super Markets, Inc. Lennar Corporation	$ 11,578 $ 691,625	Groceries Conservation rebates
9. John B. Ramil	Edison Electric Institute	$ 635,404	Conferences/Dues
10. Tom L. Rankin	Media General, Inc.	$ 8,275	Advertising

Analysis of Diversification Activity

Individual Affiliated Transactions in Excess of $500,000

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Provide information regarding individual affiliated transactions in excess of $500,000. Recurring monthly affiliated transactions which exceed $500,000 per month should be reported annually in the aggregate. However, each land or property sales transaction even though similar sales recur, should be reported as a "non-recurring" item for the period in which it occurs.

Name of Affiliate (a)	Description of Transaction (b)	Dollar Amount (c)
TECO Energy, Inc	Parent Services (To Tampa Electric Company) - Cost Allocation Service Agreement 1/1/12	$28,908,030
Peoples Gas System	Office Space, Personnel, and Data Processing	$8,279,830
TECO Guatemala, Inc.	Office Space, Personnel, and Data Processing	$1,088,022

Analysis of Diversification Activity

Summary of Affiliated Transfers and Cost Allocations

Company: Tampa Electric Company

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

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

(a) Enter name of affiliate.

(b) Give description of type of service, or name the product involved.

(c) Enter contract or agreement effective dates.

(d) Enter the letter "p" if the service or product is purchased by the Respondent: "s" if the service or product is sold by the Respondent.

(e) Enter utility account number in which charges are recorded.

(f) Enter total amount paid, received, or accrued during the year for each type of service or product listed in column (e). Do not net amounts when services are both received and provided.

Name of Affiliate (a)	Type of Service and/or Name of Product (b)	Relevant Contract or Agreement and Effective Date (c)	"p" or "s" (d)	Total Charge for Year	
				Account Number (e)	Dollar Amount (f)
TECO Energy, Inc.	Management services, audit, financial reporting, insurance, shareholder services, treasury, tax risk management, regulatory policy economic development, legal and governmental affairs (1)	Parent Svcs Agreement 1/1/12	P	234	28,908,030
TECO Energy, Inc.	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	4,842,989
TECO Finance	Credit facility	Service Agreement 1/1/12	P	234	4,875
TECO Energy Source	Personnel	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	11,767
TECO Properties	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	34,551
TECO Gemstone	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	17,314
TECO Coal Corporation	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	347,567

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

Analysis of Diversification Activity
Summary of Affiliated Transfers and Cost Allocations

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Grouped by affiliate, list each contract, agreement, or other business transaction exceeding a cumulative amount of $300 in any one year, entered into between the Respondent and an affiliated business or financial organization, firm, or partnership identifying parties, amounts, dates, and product, asset, or service involved.
(a) Enter name of affiliate.
(b) Give description of type of service, or name the product involved.
(c) Enter contract or agreement effective dates.
(d) Enter the letter "p" if the service or product is purchased by the Respondent; "s" if the service or product is sold by the Respondent.
(e) Enter utility account number in which charges are recorded.
(f) Enter total amount paid, received, or accrued during the year for each type of service or product listed in column (c). Do not net amounts when services are both received and provided.

Name of Affiliate (a)	Type of Service and/or Name of Product (b)	Relevant Contract or Agreement and Effective Date (c)		Total Charge for Year	
			"p" or "s" (d)	Account Number (e)	Dollar Amount (f)
TECO Partners	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	332,119
TECO Partners	Personnel	Service Agreement 1/1/12	P	234	11,672
Seacoast Gas Transmission	Office Space Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	2,920
TECO Solutions	Office Space	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	400
TECO Guatemala, Inc.	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	1,088,022
TECO Guatemala, Inc.	Personnel	Service Agreement 1/1/12	P	234	87,094
Peoples Gas System	Natural Gas	Service Agreement 1/1/12	P	234	39,622,337
Peoples Gas System	Office Space Personnel Data Processing	Service Agreement 1/1/12	S	146	8,279,830

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

Company: Tampa Electric Company
For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Provide a summary of affiliated transactions involving asset transfers or the right to use assets.

Name of Affiliate	Description of Asset or Right	Cost/Orig. Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Fair Market Value	Purchase Price	Title Passed Yes/No
Purchases from Affiliates: NONE		$	$	$	$	$	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sales to Affiliates: NONE		$	$	$	$	Sales Price	
Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		0	0	0	0	0	

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SCHEDULE F-4 | NRC SAFETY CITATIONS | Page 1 of 1

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:

__ Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014

__ Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013

__ Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012

Witness: Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

INDEX TO FORECASTING METHODS AND MODELS

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

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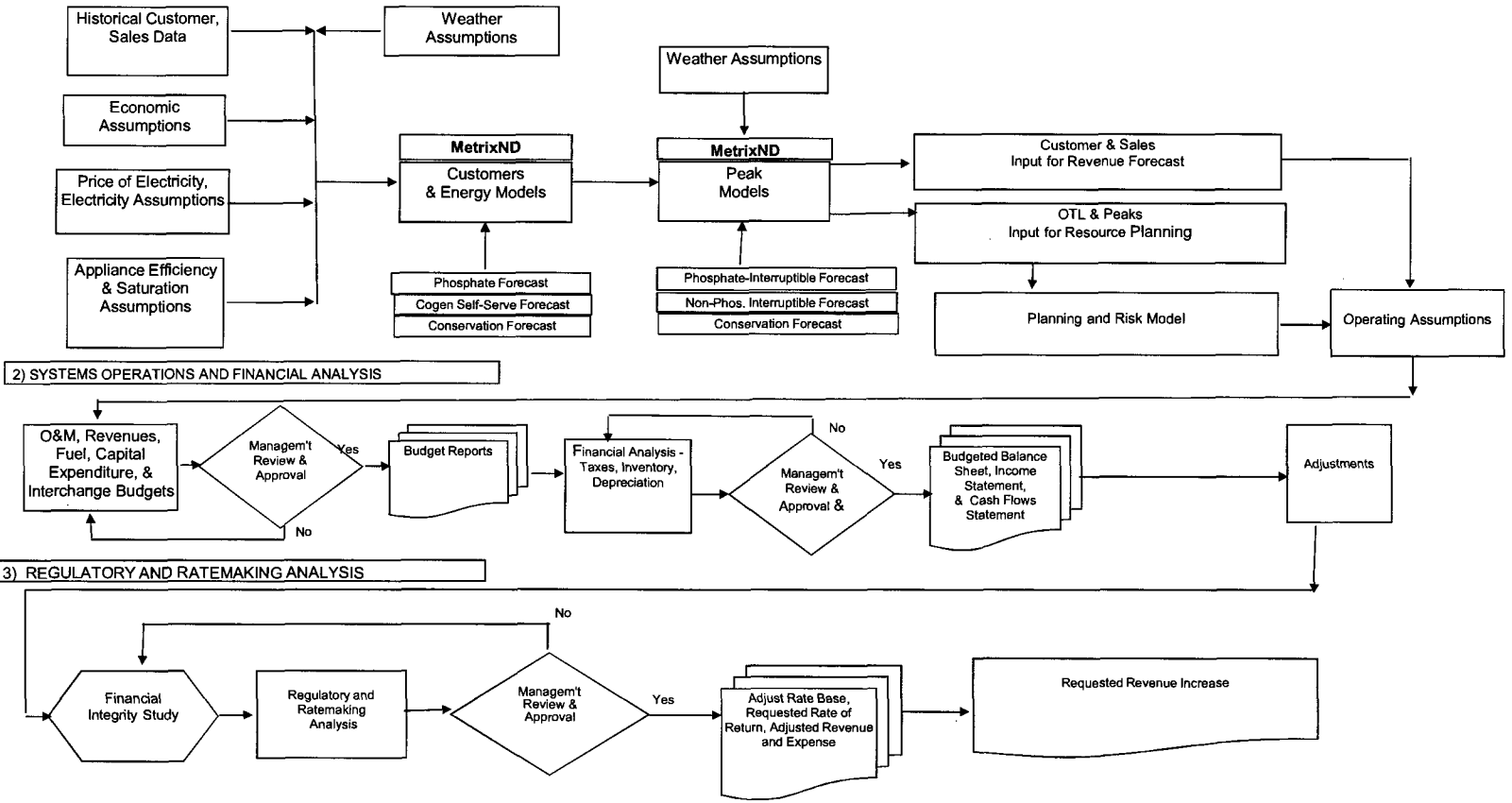
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

I. OVERVIEW

A. FLOW CHART OF FORECASTING PROCESS

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



Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

B. NARRATIVE

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

Tampa Electric's budget process is diagramed on the flow chart titled "Flow Chart of Forecasting Process" on the preceding page of this schedule. The 2014 budget was prepared using an integrated process that combined the goals and objectives of the company with economic and financial conditions. Based on the company's obligation to serve and expectations of the requirements and challenges associated with that obligation, plans were developed for projects and activities. These plans for projects and activities were developed within each operating area, and then consolidated into company projections. Each operating area quantified its projects and activities into specific resource requirements in their respective budgets. The generation of the budget was an integrated process that resulted in a complete set of budgeted financial statements: Income Statement, Balance Sheet, and Statement of Cash Flows. The Income Statement was constructed using various sources to determine revenues and expenses. The Balance Sheet was budgeted by starting with beginning balances. Then accounts on the Balance Sheet were budgeted by either forecasting monthly balances for the remainder of the year or forecasting monthly activity in the account for the remainder of the year, depending on the type of account. Once the Balance Sheet and Income Statement were constructed, a resulting Statement of Cash Flows was generated. This then determined the capital structure needs of the company and final decisions were made regarding the required debt and equity transactions needed during the budget year.

The largest component of the 2014 budgeted Balance Sheet was net plant-in-service. In-service balances reflect the capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment investments over time as well as the construction cost contained in the near-term capital budget. The largest cost component of the 2014 budgeted Income Statement (aside from the fuel and interchange expense that is recovered through the fuel and purchased power and capacity clauses) is O&M expense. In addition to the O&M and capital expenditure budgets, other fundamental elements utilized in the development of the budgeted financial statements include the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, the revenue budget, the generation/ outage schedule, and the Fuel and Interchange budget. The Load Forecasting section of the Regulatory Affairs department produces the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, which reflects customer growth projections as well as load and consumption projections. The revenue budget is derived by applying tariff rates to electricity sales contained in the Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast by customer rate class. Detailed revenue data by month is generated and provided for inclusion in the Income Statement.

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

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

Type of data shown:
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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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

The 2014 budgeted Income Statement was prepared by the Accounting Department under the direction and supervision of the Controller. The Accounting Department assembles forecasted data prepared by numerous personnel who specialize in different areas of the company's operations. The same accounting principles, methods and practices which the company employs for historical data are applied to the forecasted data to arrive at the budgeted Income Statement. Approval of the Income Statement budget was then obtained after a thorough review by the senior management, including final review and approval by the President of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

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

The 2014 budgeted Balance Sheet was prepared by the Accounting Department under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Controller. Certain data used in the process were provided by various other departments. Each line item was developed using the same accounting principles, methods and practices used in accounting and historical data. Approval of the Balance Sheet budget was then obtained after a thorough review by senior management, including final review and approval of Mr. Gillette, the President of Tampa Electric and the Board of Directors.

The Balance Sheet is a continuous representation of account balances through time. Therefore, the development of any Balance Sheet starts with establishing the beginning balances. The 2014 Balance Sheet was derived from the forecasted 2013 Balance Sheet. The 2013 budgeted Balance Sheet was originally prepared as part of our annual budget process in late 2012, with an estimated 2012 year-end Balance Sheet. The company then updated the final budget in January 2013 with actual 2012 year-end balances, which became the beginning balances for 2013. The 2014 budget was completed in June of 2012. At that time the company reforecasted budgeted 2013 balances to reflect the most current information as a basis for beginning our 2014 Balance Sheet.

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

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

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

Tampa Electric Company Forecasting Methodology

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

1 Economic Analysis;
2 Customer Multiregression Model;
3 Energy Multiregression Model;
4 Peak Demand Multiregression Model;
5 Phosphate Demand and Energy Analysis; and
6 Conservation and Load Management Programs.

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

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

1 Economic Analysis

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

2 Customer Multiregression Model

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

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

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

Continued on Page 6

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
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Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

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1 Continued from Page 5

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

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

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

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

b. The General Service Demand Customer Model is based on the recent growth trend in the sector.

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

5 Street & Highway Lighting Customer Model: Customer projections are based on recent growth trends in the sector.

3 Energy Multiregression Model

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

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

1 Residential Energy Model: The residential forecast model is made up of three major components: (1) The end-use equipment index variables, which capture the long-term net effect of equipment saturation and equipment efficiency improvements; (2) The second component serves to capture changes in the economy such as household income, household size, and the price of electricity; and, (3) The third component is made up of heating and cooling degree-day weather variables, which serve to allocate the seasonal impacts of weather throughout the year.

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

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

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

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

a. The General Service Energy Model utilizes the same SAE model framework as the commercial energy model. The weather component is consistent with the residential and commerical models.

b. The General Service Demand Energy Model is based on industrial employment, the price of electricity in the industrial sector, cooling degree-days and number of days billed. Unlike the previous models discussed, heating load does not impact this sector.

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

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

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

4 Peak Demand Multiregression Model

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

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

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

5 Phosphate Demand and Energy Analysis

Because Tampa Electric's phosphate customers are relatively few in number, the company's Sales and Marketing Department has obtained detailed knowledge of industry developments including:

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

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

6 Conservation, Load Management and Cogeneration Programs

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

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

Type of data shown:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

III. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
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DOCKET No. 130040-EI

IV. ANNUAL OPERATIONS FORECASTS

A. PLANNING AND RISK - PRODUCTION COSTING MODEL

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

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

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

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

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COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Type of data shown:
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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
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B. FUEL AND INTERCHANGE BUDGET

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

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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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DOCKET No. 130040-EI

C. REVENUE BUDGET

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

1 Customer, Demand, and Energy Forecast

2 Fuel and Interchange Budget

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franchise revenue is computed by applying a percentage, based on 2012 data, to the total of all the above-mentioned forecast revenues.

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

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

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

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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

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

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

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

Each detailed operating department budget is then submitted to the Accounting Department.

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

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

A. BUDGETED INCOME STATEMENT

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

1 Revenues

See Revenue Budget section of this Schedule.

2 Fuel and Interchange Costs

See Fuel and Net Interchange Budget section of this Schedule.

3 Other Operation and Maintenance

See Other Operation and Maintenance Expenses section of this Schedule.

4 Deprecation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expenses are computed by applying the rates from the company's last depreciation study approved, in Docket No. 110131-EI by Commission Order No. PSC-12-0175-PAA-EI to the beginning monthly plant-in-service balances on an account/subaccount level in the same manner that actual depreciation and amortization expense is computed.

5 Income Tax

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

6 Taxes Other Than Income Taxes

Taxes other than income taxes and fees are determined by applying the tax and fee rate to the applicable basis. The taxes and fees are the property tax, state gross receipts tax, federal excise tax, state sales & use tax, payroll tax (FICA and state & federal unemployment), state government leasehold tax, franchise fee and regulatory assessment fee. A portion of the payroll tax is capitalized and a portion of property tax is recorded as a non-utility expense. City and county business licenses are expensed and paid when billed by the various taxing authorities.

7 Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) is estimated by applying the last FPSC approved AFUDC rate in Docket No. 090446-EI, Order No. PSC-09-0798-PAAA-EI to the average monthly balances of eligible Construction Work in Progress (CWIP). The split between "Borrowed Funds" and "Other Funds" is based on the ratio of debt and other sources of funds used in arriving at the overall AFUDC rate.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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A. BUDGETED INCOME STATEMENT

(continued)

8 Interest Expense

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

9 Summary

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

B. BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

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

1 Utility Plant

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

2 Customer Accounts Receivable

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

3 Unbilled Revenue Receivable

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

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
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B. BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET
(continued)

4 Fuel Stock and Materials and Supplies

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

5 Capitalization

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

6 Notes and Accounts Payable

The budgeted balances for Notes Payable are based on borrowing requirements determined by monthly cash requirements net of funds generated plus long-term financing.
The AP balances are estimated using historical data that is adjusted for any known additional future activity.

7 Customer Deposits

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

8 Accrued Taxes

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

9 Accrued Interest

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

10 Deferred Fuel Revenue

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

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes / J.S. Chronister

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

B. BUDGETED BALANCE SHEET

(continued)

11 Deferred Income Taxes

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-6 | FORECASTING MODELS - SENSITIVITY OF OUTPUT TO CHANGES IN INPUT DATA | Page 1 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	**CUSTOMER VARIABLES**			
3	1) Florida Population	5%	Residential Sales	5.0%
4			Commercial Sales	3.4%
5			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	4.3%
6			Total Sales	3.9%
7				
8	2) Hillsborough County Construction Employment	50%	Temporary Service Sales	23%
9			Total Sales	0.003%
10				
11	3) Hillsborough County Commercial Employment	5%	Industrial - GS Sales	2.6%
12			Industrial Total Sales	0.05%
13			Total Sales	0.003%
14				
15				
16				
17				
18	**AVERAGE USE VARIABLES**			
19	1) Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	50%	Residential Sales	4.2%
20			Commercial Sales	0.4%
21			Industrial - GS Sales	0.7%
22			Industrial Total Sales	0.01%
23			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.4%
24			Total Sales	2.1%
25				
26	2) Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	20%	Residential Sales	9.3%
27			Commercial Sales	3.3%
28			Industrial - GS Sales	4.6%
29			Industrial - GSD Sales	1.5%
30			Industrial Total Sales	1.3%
31			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	2.6%
32			Total Sales	5.8%
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	**AVERAGE USE VARIABLES**			
3	3) Price of Electricity	10%	Residential Sales	-1.0%
4			Commercial Sales	-0.7%
5			Industrial - GS Sales	-0.2%
6			Industrial - GSD Sales	-1.5%
7			Industrial Sales	-1.2%
8			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	-1.0%
9			Total Sales	-0.9%
10				
11	4) Hillsborough County Household Income	5%	Residential Sales	1.1%
12			Total Sales	0.5%
13				
14	5) Hillsborough County Persons Per Household	5%	Residential Sales	1.1%
15			Total Sales	0.5%
16				
17	6) Residential Cooling Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	2.3%
18			Total Sales	1.1%
19				
20	7) Residential Heating Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	0.4%
21			Total Sales	0.2%
22				
23	8) Residential Other Appliance Trend	5%	Residential Sales	2.7%
24			Total Sales	1.3%
25				
26	9) Commerical Cooling Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	0.8%
27			Industrial - GS Sales	1.1%
28			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.7%
29			Total Sales	0.3%
30				
31	10) Commerical Heating Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	0.04%
32			Industrial - GS Sales	0.07%
33			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	0.04%
34			Total Sales	0.02%
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-6 | FORECASTING MODELS - SENSITIVITY OF OUTPUT TO CHANGES IN INPUT DATA | Page 3 of 3

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

Line No.	Input Variable	Percent Change (Input)	Output Variable Affected	Percent Change (Output)
1				
2	**AVERAGE USE VARIABLES**			
3	12) Commercial Other Appliance Trend	5%	Commercial Sales	2.6%
4			Industrial - GS Sales	0.1%
5			Sales to Public Authorities Sales	4.4%
6			Total Sales	1.3%
7				
8	13) Hillsborough County Commercial Output Per Customer	5%	Commercial Sales	2.6%
9			Industrial - GS Sales	1.0%
10			Total Sales	0.9%
11				
12	14) Hillsborough County Industrial Employement	5%	Industrial - GSD Sales	2.3%
13			Total Sales	0.1%
14				
15	15) Hillsborough County Governmental Output Per Employee	5%	Sales to Public Authorities Sales	1.0%
16			Total Sales	0.1%
17				
18				
19				
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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-7 | FORECASTING MODELS - HISTORICAL DATA | Page 1 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
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Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

EXPLANATORY (INDEPENDENT) INPUT VARIABLES

LINE NO.		Variable	Description	Source	Unit of Measure	Data Frequency
4	(1)	Hillsborough County Population	Estimates of Hillsborogh County Population	Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Thousands	Monthly
5	(2)	Hillsborough County Construction Employment	Employment for the Construction NAICS Super Sector	Moody's Analytics	Thousands	Monthly
6	(3)	Hillsborough County Commercial Employment	Employment for the Commercial NAICS Super Sectors	Moody's Analytics	Thousands	Monthly
7	(4)	Hillsborough County Government Employment	Employment for the Government NAICS Super Sector	Moody's Analytics	Thousands	Monthly
8	(5)	Hillsborough County Industrial Employment	Employment for the Manufacturing NAICS Super Sector	Moody's Analytics	Thousands	Monthly
9	(6)	Hillsborough County Real Commercial Output	Real ($1996) gross dollar amount of goods and services produced	Moody's Analytics	1996 dollars (Millions)	Monthly
10	(7)	Hillsborough County Real Governmental Output	Real ($1996) gross dollar amount of goods and services produced	Moody's Analytics	1996 dollars (Millions)	Monthly
11	(8)	Tampa Electric Residential Customers	Number of residential households in Tampa Electric's servcie area	Forecast Model Output		Monthly
12	(9)	Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	Billing cycle weigted estimate of the number of heating degree days	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
13	(10)	Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	Billing cycle weigted estimate of the number of cooling degree days	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
14	(11)	Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles	Billing cycle weighted estimate of the number of days billed	Tampa Electric	Days	Monthly
15	(12)	Number of Daylight Hours	Estimate of the number of days billed weighted by 21 billing cycles	Tampa Electric	Hours	Monthly
16	(13)	Real Price of Electricity - Commercial	Index (2000=1) of price of electricity deflated by CPI	Tampa Electric	cents/kwh, 12-month moving average	Monthly
17	(14)	Real Price of Electricity - Industrial	Index (2000=1) of price of electricity deflated by CPI	Tampa Electric	cents/kwh, 12-month moving average	Monthly
18	(15)	Real Price of Electricity - Residential	Index (2000=1) of price of electricity deflated by CPI	Tampa Electric	cents/kwh, 12-month moving average	Monthly
19	(16)	Real Price of Electricity - Public Authorities	Index (2000=1) of price of electricity deflated by CPI	Tampa Electric	cents/kwh, 12-month moving average	Monthly
20	(17)	Hillsborough County Real Household Income	Household Income deflated by GDP-Implicit Price Deflator (2005=100)	Moody's Analytics	dollars per household	Monthly
21	(18)	Hillsborough County Persons per Household	Average number of people in a household	Moody's Analytics		Monthly
22	(19)	Residential Cooling Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for residential cooling appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
23	(20)	Residential Heating Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for residential heating appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
24	(21)	Residential Other Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for other residential appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
25	(22)	Commerical Cooling Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for commercial cooling appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
26	(23)	Commerical Heating Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for commercial heating appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
27	(24)	Commericel Other Appliance Trend	Appliance saturation and efficiency trends for other commercial appliances	Itron Corporation	UEC (Unit Efficiency Consumption)	Monthly
28	(25)	Tampa Electric Temporary Service Customers	Number of temporary servcie customers in Tampa Electric's servcie area	Forecast Model Output		Monthly
29	(26)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	Number of degree days on the peak day	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
30	(27)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	Number of degree days on the peak day	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
31	(28)	Day Prior to Peak Day Heating Degree Days	Number of degree days on the day prior to the peak day	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
32	(29)	Day Prior to Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	Number of degree days on the day prior to the peak day	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (65 degree base)	Monthly
33	(30)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	Number of degree days at the hour of the peak	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (50 degree base)	Monthly
34	(31)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	Number of degree days at the hour of the peak	Tampa Electric / NOAA	Degree-days (80 degree base)	Monthly
35	(32)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend	Trend of net energy for load excluding the phosphate sector's usage	Forecast Model Output	MWH/customer, 12-mth moving average	Monthly
36	(33)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Summer Trend	Trend of summer net energy for load excluding the phosphate sector's usage	Forecast Model Output	MWH/customer, 12-mth moving average	Monthly

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

EXPLANATORY (INDEPENDENT) INPUT VARIABLES - (12 month averages)

LINE NO.			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
4	(1)	Hillsborough County Population	1,059	1,086	1,115	1,146	1,175	1,196	1,208	1,218	1,231	1,240	1,249	1,262	1,280
5	(2)	Hillsborough County Construction Employment	35.6	37.4	41.3	45.9	47.6	45.2	39.5	30.9	26.6	26.2	25.3	27.1	28.7
6	(3)	Hillsborough County Commercial Employment	447.7	443.0	459.8	475.1	484.9	494.8	474.2	447.3	449.8	463.4	476.5	484.9	496.8
7	(4)	Hillsborough County Government Employment	79.4	78.7	78.3	78.4	78.6	80.0	80.6	82.6	82.3	82.5	83.2	84.0	85.8
8	(5)	Hillsborough County Industrial Employment	34.1	31.8	32.7	33.5	33.9	32.2	29.5	25.4	23.4	24.1	25.0	25.1	24.9
9	(6)	Hillsborough County Commercial Output	$39,558	$40,643	$42,371	$45,475	$47,085	$48,035	$46,490	$46,021	$46,581	$47,531	$48,650	$50,496	$52,809
10	(7)	Hillsborough County Governmental Output	$5,752	$5,829	$6,004	$5,640	$5,699	$6,161	$6,262	$6,488	$6,340	$5,988	$6,057	$6,105	$6,100
11	(8)	Tampa Electric Residential Customers	518,024	530,138	543,302	557,300	573,870	586,200	587,790	587,425	591,230	595,483	602,896	610,095	618,180
12	(9)	Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	545	687	547	532	499	381	433	457	1,000	575	273	512	512
13	(10)	Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	3,775	3,545	3,490	3,467	3,513	3,906	3,602	3,825	3,642	3,846	4,008	3,655	3,655
14	(11)	Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles	367	364	367	365	364	366	364	363	364	365	367	365	365
15	(12)	Number of Daylight Hours	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437	4,436	4,438	4,448	4,437	4,436
16	(13)	Real Price of Electricity - Commercial	1.0872	1.1056	1.1297	1.1249	1.1439	1.2260	1.2178	1.2743	1.2663	1.1868	1.1226	1.1271	1.1337
17	(14)	Real Price of Electricity - Industrial	1.0955	1.1220	1.1490	1.1503	1.1826	1.2856	1.2649	1.3610	1.3849	1.3066	1.2321	1.2341	1.2503
18	(15)	Real Price of Electricity - Residential	1.0541	1.0581	1.0736	1.0689	1.0814	1.1422	1.1294	1.1706	1.1659	1.1001	1.0424	1.0374	1.0410
19	(16)	Real Price of Electricity - Public Authorities	1.0941	1.1104	1.1306	1.1307	1.1503	1.2303	1.2139	1.2689	1.2472	1.1716	1.0997	1.0997	1.1096
20	(17)	Hillsborough County Real Household Income	$82,251	$84,105	$86,430	$88,429	$91,485	$91,769	$90,937	$86,465	$86,139	$87,153	$87,979	$89,918	$92,919
21	(18)	Hillsborough County Persons per Household	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59
22	(19)	Residential Cooling Appliance Trend	3,633.9	3,663.8	3,647.5	3,736.0	3,690.9	3,653.8	3,662.0	3,604.2	3,544.6	3,523.6	3,494.2	3,469.8	3,447.5
23	(20)	Residential Heating Appliance Trend	1,424.6	1,430.3	1,436.0	1,441.4	1,410.3	1,385.8	1,374.8	1,352.7	1,336.3	1,325.7	1,311.1	1,301.5	1,290.4
24	(21)	Residential Other Appliance Trend	799.3	809.9	820.9	832.7	833.7	833.2	834.5	833.4	832.4	826.3	824.3	809.1	803.1
25	(22)	Commerical Cooling Appliance Trend	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
26	(23)	Commerical Heating Appliance Trend	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
27	(24)	Commerical Other Appliance Trend	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
28	(25)	Tampa Electric Temporary Service Customers	3,413	3,627	3,876	4,222	4,036	3,057	2,137	1,474	1,328	1,345	1,345	1,403	1,482
29	(26)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	65	50	43	69	25	49	49	49	80	34	75	76	76
30	(27)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	136	141	135	131	149	142	143	147	133	155	119	119	119
31	(28)	Day Prior to Peak Day Heating Degree Days	67	39	42	44	30	32	44	60	88	33	72	76	76
32	(29)	Day Prior to Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	131	131	132	125	141	139	136	141	127	147	119	119	119
33	(30)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	45	28	27	38	16	19	32	33	44	22	42	47	47
34	(31)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	73	43	64	52	63	80	63	60	51	64	61	61	61
35	(32)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend	-	-	2,465	2,502	2,473	2,425	2,394	2,342	2,309	2,248	2,265	2,243	2,238
36	(33)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Summer Trend	-	-	821	835	825	807	800	780	771	745	759	747	746

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-7 | FORECASTING MODELS - HISTORICAL DATA | Page 3 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

DEPENDENT INPUT VARIABLES (Historical Actuals):

LINE NO.		Customers (12-month average):	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	January-May 2012
6	(1)	Residential Customers	518,554	531,257	544,313	558,728	575,111	586,776	587,802	587,613	591,554	595,914	601,578
7	(2)	Commercial Customers	61,252	62,415	63,612	64,805	66,169	67,834	68,633	68,709	68,850	69,176	69,493
8	(3)	Temporary Service Customers	3,413	3,627	3,876	4,222	4,036	3,057	2,137	1,474	1,326	1,345	1,391
9	(4)	Small Industrial Customers	335	442	509	539	659	662	601	630	670	715	749
10	(5)	Large Industrial Customers	551	701	734	744	774	782	771	747	721	736	736
11	(6)	Public Authorities' Customers	5,812	6,188	6,226	6,447	6,706	6,992	7,271	7,521	7,607	7,666	7,682
12	(7)	Street Lighting Customers	220	211	209	209	199	201	202	227	220	203	209
16		Average Use (kWh-per-Customer):											
17	(8)	Residential Average Use	15,517	15,557	15,235	15,325	15,164	15,119	14,545	14,749	15,526	14,630	5,110
18	(9)	Commercial Average Use	95,153	93,644	94,080	96,125	96,012	96,382	93,192	91,282	90,334	89,695	34,776
19	(10)	Temporary Service Sales	974	958	887	860	951	1,171	1,287	1,866	2,073	2,044	824
20	(11)	Small Industrial Average Use	43,912	42,715	42,317	42,745	38,392	38,211	38,702	30,532	28,254	27,473	10,443
21	(12)	Large Industrial Average Use	1,660,245	1,392,706	1,331,959	1,380,346	1,372,529	1,357,528	1,314,785	1,207,300	1,175,683	1,175,699	488,260
22	(13)	Public Authorities' Average Use			247,691	245,436	239,662	241,979	244,248	235,490	226,683	229,727	88,413
23	(14)	Street Lighting Average Use	251,505	269,849	277,304	285,629	305,123	311,359	314,623	300,094	329,766	364,666	150,047
27		Non-Phosphate Peak Demand (kW-per-Customer):											
28	(15a)	Winter Peak Demand	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.1
29	(15b)	Summer Peak Demand	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	NA

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

SCHEDULE F-7 | FORECASTING MODELS - HISTORICAL DATA | Page 4 of 4

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: L.L. Cifuentes

MODEL OUTPUT:

LINE NO.			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5		Customers (12-month average):													
6	(1)	Residential Customers	518,589	531,209	544,387	558,552	574,923	586,718	587,992	587,830	591,662	595,844	603,408	610,685	618,914
7	(2)	Commercial Customers	61,250	62,448	63,625	64,868	66,193	67,774	68,599	68,720	68,869	69,184	69,804	70,527	71,404
8	(3)	Temporary Service Customers	3,398	3,484	3,681	3,906	3,991	3,741	2,016	1,592	1,379	1,358	1,311	1,403	1,482
9	(4)	Small Industrial (GS) Customers	345	474	513	525	636	664	597	629	667	718	731	738	747
10	(5)	Large Industrial (GSD) Customers	488	698	714	716	744	785	766	746	723	736	735	735	735
11	(6)	Public Authorities' Customers	5,778	6,126	6,279	6,475	6,738	6,980	7,271	7,515	7,597	7,668	7,712	7,781	7,874
12	(7)	Street Lighting Customers	219	211	209	209	200	202	202	227	220	203	210	213	217
16		Average Use (kWh-per-Customer):													
17	(8)	Residential Average Use	15,371	15,470	15,229	15,481	15,187	15,150	14,687	14,692	15,466	14,517	14,178	13,937	13,924
18	(9)	Commercial Average Use	95,341	93,834	93,691	96,911	95,795	96,096	92,616	91,601	90,342	89,422	89,554	88,259	88,535
19	(10)	Temporary Service Sales	993	991	949	955	942	908	1,290	1,284	1,462	1,389	1,431	1,414	1,375
20	(11)	Small Industrial (GS) Average Use	43,958	42,878	41,805	42,560	38,743	38,549	37,883	31,119	28,526	27,569	27,416	27,246	27,235
21	(12)	Large Industrial (GSD) Average Use	1,657,008	1,378,361	1,347,942	1,395,731	1,380,248	1,354,131	1,305,032	1,206,355	1,172,947	1,170,978	1,203,129	1,196,795	1,190,573
22	(13)	Public Authorities' Average Use	-	-	249,482	242,283	238,059	243,916	243,227	234,473	229,181	227,567	228,782	224,838	223,858
23	(14)	Street Lighting Average Use	254,123	269,816	278,197	284,394	302,745	308,996	315,226	300,656	329,349	365,023	358,503	360,878	364,348
27		Non-Phosphate Peak Demand (kW-per-Customer):													
28	(15a)	Winter Peak Demand	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.7
29	(15b)	Summer Peak Demand	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: Cifuentes / Hornick/ Young/ Chronister/ Register/ Callahan/ Ashburn

INDEX TO ASSUMPTIONS

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: Cifuentes / Hornick/ Young/ Chronister/ Register/ Callahan/ Ashburn

I. OVERVIEW

This section of MFR Schedule F-8 follows the same general format as MFR Schedule F-7, which provides a list of model input variables used in the forecasting process. MFR Schedule F-8 provides the assumptions which were used in the forecasting process described in MFR Schedule F-5.

II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST

For the projected test year, 2014, the following assumptions were used in developing Tampa Electric's sales forecast. For a detailed description and source of each model variable, refer to MFR Schedule F-7. The customer models interact with the average usage models to arrive at total sales for each class.

		2014 Data		
		2014	Annual Change (%)	Level Change
(1)	Hillsborough County Population (thousands)	1,280	1.40%	18
(2)	Hillsborough County Construction Employment (thousands)	28.7	5.90%	1.6
(3)	Hillsborough County Commercial Employment (thousands)	496.8	2.45%	11.9
(4)	Hillsborough County Government Employment (thousands)	85.8	2.06%	1.7
(5)	Hillsborough County Industrial Employment (thousands)	24.9	-0.72%	(0.2)
(6)	Hillsborough County Real Commercial Output (1996 dollars, millions)	$52,809	4.58%	$2,312
(7)	Hillsborough County Real Governmental Output (1996 dollars, millions)	$6,100	-0.08%	-$5
(8)	Tampa Electric Residential Customers	618,160	1.32%	8,066
(9)	Billing Cycle-Based Heating Degree Days	512	0.00%	-
(10)	Billing Cycle-Based Cooling Degree Days	3,655	0.00%	-
(11)	Number of Billing Days in Billing Cycles	365	0.00%	-
(12)	Number of Daylight Hours	4,436	-0.02%	(1)
(13)	Real Price of Electricity Index (2000=1) - Commercial	1.1337	0.59%	0.0066
(14)	Real Price of Electricity Index (2000=1) - Industrial	1.2503	1.32%	0.0163
(15)	Real Price of Electricity Index (2000=1) - Residential	1.0410	0.34%	0.0035
(16)	Real Price of Electricity Index (2000=1) - Public Authorities	1.1096	0.91%	0.0100
(17)	Hillsborough County Real Household Income	$92,919	3.34%	$3,002
(18)	Hillsborough County Persons per Household	2.59	0.00%	-
(19)	Residential Cooling Appliance Trend	3,447.5	-0.64%	(22.3)
(20)	Residential Heating Appliance Trend	1,290.4	-0.85%	(11.1)
(21)	Residential Other Appliance Trend	803.1	-0.74%	(6.0)
(22)	Commerical Cooling Appliance Trend	2.9	-1.03%	(0.0)
(23)	Commerical Heating Appliance Trend	0.5	0.00%	-
(24)	Commerical Other Appliance Trend	13.1	0.15%	0.0
(25)	Tampa Electric Temporary Service Customers	1,482	5.65%	79

Note: Numbers could be different due to rounding.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: Cifuentes / Hornick/ Young/ Chronister/ Register/ Callahan/ Ashburn

II. CUSTOMER, DEMAND AND ENERGY FORECAST (continued)

		2014 Data		
		2014	Annual Change (%)	Level Change
Assumptions of MetrixND Input Variables for Peak Demand Models				
(26)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	76	0.00%	-
(27)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	119	0.00%	-
(28)	Day Prior to Peak Day Heating Degree Days	76	0.00%	-
(29)	Day Prior to Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	119	0.00%	-
(30)	Peak Day Heating Degree Days	47	0.00%	-
(31)	Peak Day Cooling Degree Days	61	0.00%	-
(32)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Trend	2,238	-0.20%	(4.4)
(33)	Non-phosphate Net Energy for Load Summer Trend	746	-0.13%	(0.9)
Assumptions for Escalation Rates				
(34)	Non-Production Escalation Rate: Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items		2.7%	
(35)	Production Escalation Rate: Blend of two Handy Whitman Indices, South Atlantic Region		2.8%	

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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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III. **SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

1. PRODUCTION PLANT EXPANSION

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

2014 Polk Water Project

Tampa Electric is in the process of adding pumping, transmission pipeline and water treatment facilities for bringing reclaimed water to the Polk Power Station. The reclaimed water will be sourced from the City of Lakeland Wetland Treatment System and conveyed via a new water transmission pipeline to the Polk Power Station. The reclaimed water will then be processed using pretreatment followed by reverse osmosis. High-quality permeate from the process will be used for cooling water in the existing cooling reservoir while poor-quality reject will be injected into two 8000-foot UIC wells. The pipeline is designed to transmit up to 17 Million Gallons per Day ("MGD") of reclaimed water while the initial phase of water treatmentwill be capable of treating up to 5.2 MGD.

General Generation Plant Facilities

General Plant Facilities plans reflect the need to support company activities that serve growing customer requirements. The plan includes necessary major improvements and replacements at the Big Bend Power Station to ensure the production of reliable and cost-effective energy that meets environmental requirements.

Big Bend Station has a 10-week fall outage on Big Bend Unit 1 to repair or replace the following equipment:
Airpreheater Baskets & Seals Replacement, Boiler Feed Pump Turbine Blade Replacement, Coal Nozzle Replacement, Boiler Feed Pump Element Replacement, Digital Control System ("DCS") Software and Hardware Upgrade, Cooling Tower Replacement, High Temp Super Heater Dissimilar Metal Weld Replacement, Boiler Primary Reheater Replacement, Boiler Primary Superheater Replacement, Boiler Waterwall Platens Replacement, Generator Rewind/Rings and High Pressure/Intermediate Pressure/Low Pressure Turbine and Valves.

Big Bend Station has an eight-week spring outage on Big Bend Unit 4 to repair or replace the following equipment:
Boiler Fluid Cooled/Steam Cooled Spacers, Turbine Exhaust Hood Spray Nozzles, C2 Oxidation Air Compressor Repl, Generator Hydrogen Coolers Clean Tubes, Flue Gas Desulfurization ("FGD") "C" & "D" Booster Fans Lock-out Skid Replacement, FGD Controls Upgrade, "C" Booster Fan Inlet Vanes Replacement, "C" Booster Fan Upgrade,"D" Booster Fan Partial Repl, FGD Outlet Duct Replacement, "C" FGD Tower Inlet Duct Modification, Boiler Feed Pump Element Replacement, Burner Assembly/Coal Nozzle Replacement, Circulating Water Discharge Outfall Struct Replacement, Coal Piping Replacement, Cooling Tower Replacement, DCS System Software and Hardware Upgrade, Feedwater Piping Replacement, Finishing Reheater Replacement, Hot Reheat Piping Replacement, Precipitator Overhaul and "D" FGD Tower Inlet Duct Replacement.

Big Bend Station will spend capital on common components such as: Energy Support Services ("ESS") Coalfield Dravo Refurbish, ESS various chutes/belt/conveyors, ECRC Continuous Mercury Monitor, BB2 ECRC SCR 4th Catalyst Additional, ECRC 316b Study, Reverse Osmosis System Upgrades, Manatee Viewing Center Boardwalk/Tower/Docks, BB1 & 2 FGD Controls Upgrade, Big Bend South 40 Liner and Gypsum Storage Addition.

Bayside Power Station will spend capital on: 1C CT Repairs, ST1 Generator Step-up Transfomer Replacement and ST1 Valves Replacement

Polk Power Station will spend capital on: Polk Units 2-5 Combined-Cycle Addition, Warehouse Addition and Polk 1 Brine Grey Water Evaporator Replacement

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION

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

2014 Projects

Polk Power Station Combined-Cycle Expansion

The most significant project that will have construction activities in 2014 is the tranmission and substation contruction related to the expansion of Polk Power Station. The major components of this project are listed below, all of which may have engineering or construction activities in 2014 depending upon final schedules:

Tranmission construction to include:

- Rerating 230kV circuit 230007 between Big Bend Station and the new Aspen Switching Station
- Rerating and reconstruction of 230kV circuit 230401 between Polk Power and Aspen
- Rerating 230kV circuit 230605 between Polk Power and Pebbledale
- New construction of approximately 15 circuit miles of 230kV circuit 230402 between Mines and Aspen
- New construction of two circuits, each approximately six circuit miles of 230kV circuit 230427 between Aspen and Fishhawk
- Circuit modifications of 230kV circuits 230005 and 230404 at Fishhawk
- Removal and relocation of a portion of 230kV circuit 230606 between Polk Power and Pebbledale
- New construction of 230kV circuit 230635 between Polk and Mines
- Modifications to accommodate reactor addition at Davis
- Transmission inerconnect construction at Polk Power

Substation construction and expansion to include:

- New contruction of the 230kV Aspen Switching Station
- New contruction of a switcheable reactor at Davis
- Upgrade of Fishhawk for additional capacity
- Upgrade of Mines for additional capacity
- Substation interconnect constuction at Polk Power
- Upgrade of 16 circuit breakers at for additional capacity

Distribution construction to include:

- New construction associated with the new Aspen Switching Station

All of the above activities include significant real estate, environmental, line clearance, telecom and other miscellaneous work.

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION
(continued)

Transmission Line Construction

230kV Line Construction Projects:

FAC-003-002 230kV Transmission Corridor Widening
Transmission corridor surveying and widening associated with NERC FAC-00302.

Ohio Substation 230kV Bus Reconfiguration
Reconstruction of the Ohio Substation to a ring bus configuration.

Polk Power Expansion
(See transmission construction under Polk Power Station Combined-Cycle Expansion Project on previous page)

69kV Line Construction Projects:

Circuit 66042 Rebuild - Cypress to Skyway
Relocation and reconstruction of 69kV circuit 66402 between Cypress and Skyway Substation in the vicinity of Tampa International Airport. Portion of the circuit presently located in a Tampa Bay estuary.

Circuit 66026 Rebuild - Yukon Tap
Construction of dual 69kV taps at Yukon Substation accomodating a future loop.

Circuit 66830 Rebuild - South Eloise to Winter Haven
Rebuild/rerate of approximately 2.72 circuit miles of 69kV circuit 66830 for additional capacity.

Circuit 66042 Rebuild - Clearview, Grey, to Cypress
Build/rebuild approximately 2.5 circuit miles of 69kV circuit 66042 and complete circuit breaker and switch upgrades and Clearview, Grey St. and Cypress St. substations for additional capacity.

Circuit 66417 Rebuild - Wilderness to Handcart
Rebuild/rerate approximately 3.5 circuit miles of 69kV circuit 66417 for additional capacity.

Circuit 66025 Rebuild - River to Cross Creek
Rebuild/rerate approximately 11 circuit miles of 69kV circuit for additional capacity.

Circuit 66004 Rebuild - 11th Ave. to 14th St.
Rebuild/rerate approximately 2 circuit miles of 69kV circuit for additional capacity.

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION
(continued)

69kV Line Construction Projects (continued):

Circuite 66048 Extension - Jackson Rd. to Meadow Park
Build approximately 2.4 miles of 69kV circuit to loop Sheldon and Jackson Rd. substations.

Foundation Remediation 22nd Street and Causeway
Remediation of transmission foundations in the vicinity of northeast Tampa Bay.

Distribution Line Construction

Florida Polytechnical - On Campus
Installation of the on-campus distribution network to serve the new Florida Polytechnical University in Polk County.

CSX Rail Transfer Facility
Several miles of combined overhead and underground distribution construction to serve a new three MW rail transfer facility in Polk County

Port Redwing Feeder
Overhead 13kV main feeder construction for port expansion.

South County Water Treatment Plant
Several new distribution service points, transmission and distribution work to accommodate Hillsborough County water treatment plant expansion and upgrades.

Obsolete Feeder Circuit Breaker Replacements
A multi-year program to replace obsolete 13 kV circuit breakers with new magnetic actuated circuit breakers. Age, maintenance cost, fault duty, and number of customers served are considered when establishing the priority list of breakers to replace.

City of Tampa Lighting Project (Bright Lights Safe Nights)
A multi-year project involving the installation of several thousand street lights over five years in high crime areas within the City of Tampa.

Other Customer-driven Distribution Projects:

Coca-Cola Plant Expansion
Installation of several distribution and service points of the Coca-Cola plant in Auburndale. Also supported by the expansion of Ariana substation.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPANSION
(continued)

Substation and Switching Station Projects:

Polk CC Expansion
(See substation construction and expansion under Polk Power Station Combined-Cycle Expansion Project on page 5 above)

Wyandotte Substation Removal and Tampa Bay Desal 3rd 13kV Circuit
Removal of the obsolete Wyandotte distribution substation and installation of one new 13kV circuit from the Desal substation

Ariana Substation Upgrade
Ariana substation will be expanded/reconstruced to a (2) bus, (2) 37 MVA substation to accommodate new load in the surrounding area of Auburndale.

Himes Substatin Upgrade
Himes substation will be expanded to accommodate new load in central Tampa.

Road Projects

Major road-widening or intersection improvement that will require relocation of facilities include:

Hillsborough County:	Bruce B Downs - Bearss to Palm Springs Segment A
	Bell Shoals Road
	78th Street and Harney Road
	Sydney Road and Turkey Creek Road
Polk County:	County Road 655 North of Pace Road and CR 559 R/W
	County Road 542 Buckeye Loop

Other Capital Projects

Two-way Volt/VAR Program
A five-year project to replace the existing one-way capacitor control system with a new two-way system for the 1,400 capacitor banks on the distribution system.

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3. GENERAL PLANT FACILITY PLANS

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

4. AFUDC RATE

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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IV. SYSTEM OPERATIONS

1. NET SYSTEM CAPACITY

Units		Summer MW	Winter MW
Bayside	1	701	792
	2	929	1,047
	3	56	61
	4	56	61
	5	56	61
	6	56	61
	Total	**1,854**	**2,083**
Big Bend	1	385	395
	2	385	395
	3	365	365
	4	407	417
	CT4	56	61
	Total	**1,598**	**1,633**
Polk	1	220	220
	2	151	183
	3	151	183
	4	151	183
	5	151	183
	Total	**824**	**952**
Grand Total		**4,276**	**4,668**
	2		
	Total	**4,276**	**4,668**

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

The unit capabilities for Tampa Electric are developed by the Operations Planning department in conjunction with each operating station. All ratings are maximum net dependable capability. Summer ratings are effective April 1 to November 30. Winter ratings are effective from December 1 to March 31.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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2. PLANNED UNIT MAINTENANCE

Units		Start Date	End Date	Outage Weeks
Bayside	1	03/15/2014	03/21/2014	1
	1	12/01/2014	12/07/2014	1
	2	02/22/2014	02/28/2014	1
	2	11/15/2014	11/21/2014	1
	3	03/29/2014	04/04/2014	1
	4	04/05/2014	04/11/2014	1
	5	04/12/2014	04/18/2014	1
	6	04/19/2014	04/25/2014	1
Big Bend	1	02/02/2014	02/15/2014	2
	1	08/30/2014	11/07/2014	10
	2	02/01/2014	02/14/2014	2
	2	10/30/2014	11/08/2014	1.4
	3	03/01/2014	03/14/2014	2
	3	11/30/2014	12/09/2014	1.4
	4	03/22/2014	05/16/2014	8
	4	12/10/2014	12/19/2014	1.4
	CT4	04/26/2014	05/02/2014	1
Polk	1	03/02/2014	03/15/2014	2
	1	11/09/2014	11/13/2014	0.7
	2	04/01/2014	04/30/2014	4.3
	2	11/04/2014	11/06/2014	0.4
	3	05/01/2014	05/31/2014	4.4
	3	11/07/2014	11/09/2014	0.4
	4	08/15/2014	09/30/2014	6.7
	5	10/01/2014	11/15/2014	6.6

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

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

All planned outages are based on the 2014 Maintenance Outage Plan Rev. 6 dated 11/09/12

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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3. UNIT OUTAGE RATES

Units		Equivalent Forced Outage Rate	Maintenance Outage Rate	Equivalent Unplanned Outage Rate
Bayside	1	1.0	1.8	2.8
	2	1.0	1.8	2.8
	3	0.8	0.6	1.4
	4	0.8	0.6	1.4
	5	0.8	0.6	1.4
	6	0.8	0.6	1.4
Big Bend	1	14.4	2.3	16.2
	2	11.9	1.9	13.5
	3	10.6	1.6	12.0
	4	9.8	1.5	11.0
	CT4	0.6	0.0	0.6
Polk	1	11.9	2.2	13.7
	2	0.6	1.1	1.7
	3	0.6	1.1	1.7
	4	0.3	0.6	0.8
	5	0.3	0.6	0.9

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

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

Rates are based on NERC definitions and are not additive.
Planning & Risk model inputs may vary slightly from these NERC rates.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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4. UNIT NET HEAT RATES

Units		Unit Type	ANOHR (Btu/KWh)
Bayside	1&2	CC	7,431
	3-6	CT	11,179
Big Bend	1-4	ST	10,288
	CT4	CT	10,830
Polk	1	IGCC	10,103
	2-5	CT	11,340

Supporting Basis for Assumptions

Units were grouped by station and similar unit types

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

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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5. FUEL PRICES

FUEL PRICES	Average Price Consumed		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
Coal	$75.48	per ton	Future fuel prices are provided by the Fuels department based on a review of current contracts, various industry publications, and contracts with existing suppliers. This information was input into the production cost model, and the values at left represent the output average system cost per unit of fuel.
No. 2 Oil	$134.02	per bbl	
Natural gas	$4.52	per MCF	

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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1			
2	6. INTERCHANGE		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
3			
4	a Cogeneration Purchase		Tampa Electric will purchase 1,035 GWH of firm and as-available energy from cogenerators based on the company's production cost model forecast. The firm
5			contract fuel is based on the lesser of system incremental or average fuel cost. The as-available contract's fuel is based on system incremental
6	MWH	193,530	fuel costs. The O&M payment is $2.19/MWH. The capacity charges on the firm cogenerators are based on the individual contracts. There is no
7	Fuel Cost ($000)	7,993	capacity charge on as-available cogeneration.
8	O&M Cost ($000)	504	
9	Capacity Charge ($000)	14,236	
10	SO2 Payment ($000)	8	
11	Total Cost ($000)	22,753	
12			
13	b PASCO Cogen Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 121 MW of combined-cycle power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas but has light oil as a
14			backup fuel. The contract ends December 31, 2018.
15	MWH	84,800	
16	Fuel Cost ($000)	3,197	
17	O&M Cost ($000)	351	
18	Capacity Charge ($000)	9,322	
19	Startup Cost ($000)	119	
20	Transmission Cost ($000)		
21	Total Cost ($000)	12,931	
22			
23	c Calpine Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 117 MW of peaking power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas fuel pricing. The contract
24			ends December 31, 2016.
25	MWH	9,980	
26	Fuel Cost ($000)	583	
27	O&M Cost ($000)	16	
28	Capacity Charge ($000)	3,510	
29	Startup Cost ($000)	119	
30	Total Cost ($000)	4,228	
31			
32	d Southern Purchase		Tampa Electric purchases 160 MW of peaking power at a guaranteed heat rate. The purchase is based on natural gas fuel pricing. The contract
33			ends December 31, 2016.
34	MWH	42,540	
35	Fuel Cost ($000)	2,190	
36	O&M Cost ($000)	78	
37	Capacity Charge ($000)	5,399	
38	Startup Cost ($000)	654	
39	Total Cost ($000)	8,322	
40			
41			
42			

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			Supporting Basis for Assumptions
6.	INTERCHANGE (Continued)		
e	Economy; Non-Firm "J" Market-Based Purchase		Economy purchases are forecasted by representing peninsular Florida's spot power market through an hourly price profile. This market profile is based on 1) historical trends, 2) detailed fuel commodity price forecast, 3) available generating resources and 4) associated system energy requirements for other utilities throughout the state. The Tampa Electric production cost model compares the hourly "market" price with the company energy needed and transacts when the price is favorable. Minimum savings for any purchase is set at $3/MWH. Transaction fuel savings are split 50/50 between the buyer and seller.
	MWH	-	
	Transaction Cost ($000)	-	
f	JA Emergency Purchase		This interchange represents the expected unserved energy on the Tampa Electric system as estimated by production cost modeling; the amount of energy that may not be served by available Tampa Electric resources. PROMOD is the software currently employed by Tampa Electric and uses a probabilistic simulation based on unit availabilities, capacity, and system demand. The projected cost of the emergency energy is based on historical trends and is escalated usingcompany fuel forecasts and available resources from throughout peninsular Florida.
	MWH	420	
	Fuel Cost ($000)	122	
	Transaction Cost ($000)	121,690	
g	Optional Provision		The amount of optional provision expected to be purchased by Tampa Electric is determined by a system reliability analysis. The maximum amount of capacity that can be interrupted is based on the load forecast and is input into the Production Cost Model ("PAR"). During hours of capacity deficiency the interruptible load is first utilized to reduce total system requirements before emergency energy is purchased for the firm customers. The cost of optional provision energy is assumed to be the same as the emergency purchase.
	MWH	-	
	Fuel Cost ($000)	-	
	Transaction Cost ($000)	-	
h	Schedule D Sales		Tampa Electric will sell energy to Seminole Electric Cooperative on an interruptible basis. The sale has a 65 percent projected capacity factor based on recent historic usage. The fuel is based on system incremental fuel cost. The O&M charge is 10 percent of fuel cost. The capacity charge is $6.12/ kW for capacity and $1.482/ kW for transmission. The contract has a three-year notice for termination and Tampa Electric projects the sale will end December 31, 2016.
	MWH	-	
	Fuel Cost ($000)	-	
	O&M Cost ($000)		
	Capacity Charge ($000)	-	
	Total Revenue ($000)	-	
j	Economy; Non-Firm Market-Based Sales		Economy sales are forecasted by representing peninsular Florida's spot power market through an hourly price profile. This market profile is based on 1) historical trends, 2) detailed fuel commodity price forecast, 3) available generating resources and 4) associated system energy requirements for other utilities throughout the state. The Tampa Electric production cost model compares the hourly "market" price with the company energy available and transacts when the price is favorable, and bidders would be expected to strike on the differential. The minimum savings for any sale is set at $11 / MWH. Transaction fuel savings are split 50/50 between the buyer and seller.
	MWH	-	
	Fuel Cost ($000)	-	
	O&M Cost ($000)	-	
	Transm. Rev ($000)	-	
	Ancil Rev ($000)	-	
	Capacity Charge ($000)	-	
	Total Revenue ($000)	-	
k	Full or Partial Requirement Sales		No full or partial requirement sales are projected for test year 2014.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

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7. 2014 REVENUE BUDGET

Assumptions	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
1. Operating Revenue	
a. Base Revenues	
(1) The assumptions used in developing MWH sales are in witness Cifuentes' 2014 Customer, Demand and Energy Forecast, Section II., pages 2 through 3 of this Schedule.	Supports KWh forecast.
(2) See MFR Schedule E-15 for discussion of the conversion of MWH sales to rate classes.	Presents proper allocation to rate classes.
b. Fuel Revenues	
(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2014.	Assumes the existing Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
c. Capacity Revenues	
(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2014.	Assumes the existing Capacity Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
d. Environmental Revenues	
(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2014.	Assumes the existing Environmental Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
e. Conservation Revenues	
(1) Assumes budgeted forecast for 2014.	Assumes the existing Conservation Cost Recovery Clause will remain in effect.
f. Optional Provision Revenues	
(1) Assumes there will be no requests from interruptible customers to purchase power during times of generation deficiency rather than curtail usage.	Optional Provision Energy is forecasted using the PAR production costing computer program.
g. Gross Receipts Tax Revenues	As per State of Florida statute.
h. Franchise Revenues	
(1) The percentage of Franchise Revenues to Base, Fuel, Capacity, Environmental, and Conservation Revenue in 2012 will apply to 2014.	Assumes no changes in existing franchise agreements.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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

Type of data shown:
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Witness: Cifuentes / Hornick/ Young/ Chronister/ Register/ Callahan/ Ashburn

7. 2014 REVENUE BUDGET (continued)

Assumptions	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2. Deferred Fuel Revenue	
a. Deferred fuel revenue will reflect the amount by which estimated fuel cost recovered through fuel rates is greater than actual fuel costs.	
b. Interest is accrued at 0.33 percent.	See Financing Section V.1. of this schedule.
3. Unbilled Revenues	
a. The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues betweeen December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.	All generation, less line losses and company use, will either be recorded as billed or unbilled revenues.
4. Other Operating Revenues	
a. The 2014 projection for other operating revenues assumes an overall increase of 1.5 percent for miscellaneous service revenues, rent from electric property and other electric revenues combined.	Miscellaneous Service Revenues -- Bill Copy Fees, and Returned Check Fees are budgeted by Billing Data Management based on previous history and customer growth projections from Load Forecasting. Reconnect Fees, and Field Credit Fees are budgeted by Field Services based on previous history and planned deployment of department recourses. Temporary Poles, Turn-on fees, and Late Pay Fees are budgeted by Business Planning based on actual trends. Tampering Fees are budgeted by Revenue Recovery based on previous history and planned deployment of department resourses. Rent from electric property consist primarily of rent for pole attachments and Metro Link. Rental revenue from pole attachments and Metro Link are based on known contracts. Other electric revenues consist primarily of point-to-point transmission, wheeling, gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues. The point-to-point transmission revenue assumption was based on existing contracts and expected activities in the test year. Wheeling revenue was based on prior years' actuals multiplied by the CPI and the projected Capacity Rate and Short-Term Power Rate. Gypsum and sulphuric acid revenues were primarily based on estimated production of plant (from PROMOD) and current market conditions and/or contract agreements.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
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8. OPERATION and MAINTENANCE EXPENSES	Supporting Basis for Assumptions	
A. COST CHANGE RATES		
a. General Inflation Rate	2014 forecasted CPI-U rate of 2.7 percent per Moody's Economy.com (April 2012 release)	
b. Labor	2014 salary and wage increases are based on the following guidelines:	
	Supervisory payroll – 3.0 percent	Managerial recommendation
	Operating payroll – 3.0 percent for OPEIU and IBEW	IBEW and OPEIU contract (This is an estimate as there are no 2014 contracts at this time).
	Office payroll – 3.0 percent for all of 2014 for all office employees, non-covered, non-exempt	Managerial recommendation
	Perfomance sharing - 5.0 percent. In general employees can earn additional base wages in a lump sum pay out based on the company successfully meeting all of its goals for 2014.	Managerial recommendation
	Promotions and merit adjustments follow normal historical patterns budgeted.	Consistent with historical performance
	All positions that are budgeted for 2014 will be filled with qualified employees at rates and in the timeframe that they were budgeted.	Consistent with historical performance
c. Material	The 2.7 percent CPI-U general inflation rate and the 2014 forecasted Handy-Whitman Index rate (production costs) of 2.8 percent per Moody's Economy.com (April 2012 release) were utilized when specific information for 2014 material cost changes were not available. When they exist contract data were used.	
d. Contractors	The 2.7 percent CPI-U general inflation rate was utilized when specific information on 2014 contractor costs' changes was not available.	
e. Vehicle Rates		
a. Light Vehicles b. Medium Vehicles c. Heavy Vehicles	The 2014 vehicle costs are calculated based on Fleet Services' detailed budget for all vehicles costs to purchase, operate and maintain each type of vehicle. These costs are then divided by the budgeted vehicle utilization for the Energy Delivery, Customer Service and Facilities to determine the monthly cost for the budget which is spread based on labor.	

* See MFR Schedule C-8 for explanations of changes in expenses from projected Prior Year Ended 2013 to Projected Test Year Ended 2014.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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

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		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
V. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS		
1. Financial / Capital Structure		
a. Capital Structure Objectives:		
Total Debt	45.8%	
Common Equity	54.2%	The 2014 test year equity ratio is projected to be 54.2 percent on a jurisdictional adjusted basis.
2. Budgeted Income Statement		
a. Unbilled Revenues		The projection is based on the net change in unbilled revenues betweeen December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014.
b. Allowance for Funds Used During Construction		Assumed AFUDC rate of 8.16 percent applied to eligible projects. Commission practices for determining AFUDC rates. The 8.16 percent rate was approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-09-0798-PAA-EI, Docket No. 090446-EI, effective May 1, 2009.
c. Depreciation and amortization		Depreciation and amortization expense are computed by applying the rates from the company's last depreciation study approved, in Docket No. 110131-EI by Commission Order No. PSC-12-0175-PAA-EI to the beginning monthly plant-in-service balances on an account/subaccount level in the same manner that actual depreciation and amortization expense is computed.
d. Taxes - Other than Income Taxes		
1. Regulatory Assessment Fee		Assumes no rate changes from current .072 percent and no change in fee base – operating revenue less sales for resale.
2. Property Tax		The 2014 property tax expense budget assumes no significant change in the level of assesment (property value and tax rate) consistent with prior years.
3. Gross Receipts Tax		Assumes no rate change from current 2.5 percent and no change in tax base – retail sales of electrical energy.
4. Franchise Fee		Assumes no new franchise fee agreements and no change in existing agreements bases or rates.
5. Miscellaneous other taxes		Assumes no significant change from prior years regarding tax base and tax rates.
6. Payroll Taxes		Assumptions 1. Gross wages include all wages and salaries, overtime, premiums, and Performance Sharing Program pay. 2. For the purposes of the calculation of the State and Federal Unemployment taxes, the total employee count was based on budgeted positions for 2014. 3. Under current tax law the employer portion for FICA is the following: OASDI (Social Security) 6.2 percent, and Medicare 1.45 percent The 2014 budgeted FICA tax calculation was based on the current rates. 4. The percentage of FICA taxable wages for 2014 was based on 2012 historical data.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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

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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: Cifuentes / Hornick/ Young/ Chronister/ Register/ Callahan/ Ashburn

	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2. Budgeted Income Statement (continued)	
e. Income Taxes	
1. Income taxes are computed at statutory rates adjusted for permanent differences.	
2. Full interperiod tax allocation was followed.	
3. Amortization of investment tax credit using an average plant life of 55.5 years.	
3. Budgeted Balance Sheet - Assets	Supporting basis for assumptions
a. Electric Plant	The Capital Budget is the source of plant-in-service, property held for future use and construction work in progress additions, cost of removal and salvage. Retirements of plant-in-service are based on a ratio of retirements to additions over the four-year period 2008-2011; amortizable plant retirements are based on the recovery schedule and the in-service additions. New project additions have zero retirements budgeted.
b. Cash	Assumed cash balances are set to meet liquidity needs.
c. Customer Receivables	Assumed the last three-year average ratio (2011 & 2012 actual and 2013 budget) of monthly revenues billed compared to accounts receivable balances. This ratio is applied to the 2014 monthly revenue budget.
	Based on historical trends.
d. Associated Companies Receivables	Based on 2012 Actual balances.
e. Unbilled Utility Revenues	The projection is based on a calculation of budgeted unbilled MWHs multiplied by a budgeted revenue rate. The budgeted unbilled MWHs are determined by taking the budgeted Retail Net Energy for Load ("NEL") MWHs and subtracting estimated line losses, company usage, and usage of interruptible customers to calculate the total MWHs to be billed. These MWHs are then divided into an estimated unbilled and billed MWH classification based on the timing of meter reads. The budgeted revenue rate is calculated by taking budgeted base revenues (excluding interruptible customers) divided by budgeted billed MWHs (excluding interruptible customers). The unbilled MWHs are then multiplied by the average rate per MWH.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-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:
XX Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
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		Supporting Basis for Assumptions
3.	Budgeted Balance Sheet - Assets (cont.)	
	f. Fuel Stock	The projected balances for fuel stock were based on amounts expected to be on hand on December 31, 2012 by generating plant, increased for the projected cost of required monthly deliveries of fuel stock and reduced for the projected cost of fuel burned by plant each month based on the Fuel and Interchange Budget.
	g. Other Plant Materials & Supplies	The balance consists of materials and supplies inventory for general stores issues, major and minor materials, transformers, reclosers, bushings and generation related material and supplies. Projected inventory reductions are offset by projected increases for new parts for operating areas.
	h. Prepayments	Primarily prepaid insurance, ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity (recovered through ECRC) and Long Term Service Agreement ("LTSA" for Polk unit 1. The prepaid insurance balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2013 increased by the expected payments for insurance policy premiums then decreased by the monthly amortization over the life of the policy. The ammonia pipeline reservation/capacity balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2008 decreased by the monthly amortization recognition of expense recovered through ECRC. The LTSA balance assumes the balance as of December 31, 2013 increased by a cash payment made at the beginning of year then reduced by the cost of O&M and capital related work performed monthly.
	i. Derivatives	Derivatives are based on the current natural gas mark-to-market swaps as of December 31, 2012.
	j. Unamortized Debt Expense	The projected balance for unamortized debt expense was calculated based on required monthly amortization of existing bonds and an estimated issue cost of bonds to be issued in 2014.
	k. Deferred Income Tax	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated for income statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of difference in the recognition of items on income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
4.	Budgeted Balance Sheet - Liabilities	Supporting basis for assumptions
	a. Equity Contributions	Equity Contributions from TECO Energy are estimated at $180 million in 2014.
		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
	b. Long-Term Debt	Assumed an additional $200 million of debt issuance at 4.0 percent in 2014, with $2.0 million in associated debt issuance costs.
		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
	c. Short-Term Debt	Short-term debt balances are projected to range from $0.4 million to $86.0 million in 2014 at a short-term debt interest rate of 1.5 percent.
		Need for capital and maintenance of capital structure goals.
	d. Shares Outstanding	Assumes no additional sales of stock in 2014. 2014 restricted stock grants consistent with prior years methodology.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
4. Balance Sheet Assumptions - Liabilities (cont.)	
e. Misc. Paid in Capital	The projected balances are derived from the estimated December 31, 2013 balances increased by equity contributions forecasted to be made by TECO Energy Inc.
f. Retained Earnings	Derived by adding to the December 31, 2013 balance monthly income projections developed in connection with the budgeted income statement and deducting expected dividend accruals based on the financing plan.
g. Capital Stock Issuance Expense	Assumes no change in 2014
h. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Assumes the after tax loss on the interest rate swap derivative transaction associated with the $100M and $250M (Tampa Electric portion) long-term debt issuance in 2008 and 2012, respectively. This balance is being amortized over the 10-year life of the debt instrument.
i Account Payables	Consists of manual accrual, payroll, fuel (including coal and oil), natural gas, purchased power accruals and other miscellaneous accruals. Manual accrual balances are based on the sum of each business units percentage of completed but unpaid project costs at month end. Payroll accrual is calculated using accrual factor based on number of days accrued for each month multiplied by the average monthly budgeted payroll. Fuel, natural gas and purchased power accruals reflect current month purchases (current month's activity is paid in the subsequent month). Other payable balances are based on historical activities and/or current forecasted activities.
j. Customer Deposits	The budgeted balances for customer deposits are calculated by applying growth factors based on actual monthly deposits for the previous year. An average percentage of the deposit balance is determined and the average percentage is applied to each month's balance for the budgeted year.
k. Taxes Accrued	The balance for federal and state income taxes is determined by adding to the forecasted prior year-end balance the monthly budgeted expense developed per the Income Statement, net of payments based on statutory requirements.
l. Accrued Vacation Pay	Based on active employee population (excluding high school and college students under cooperative education programs) and their vacation allotment and salary projections. In addition, vacation carryover was based on 2012 actuals increased by 3 percent.
m. Other Deferred Credits	Other Deferred Credits consist primarily of employee benefit plan cost including the impact of FAS 158, deferred clause, and contract retention balances. Projected monthly balances for pension plan costs are derived by adding monthly expense to the prior year's ending balance based on an actuarial valuation of pension costs and deducting payments made to fund such costs consistent with the Company's existing funding policies. Projected monthly balances for postretirement health and welfare costs are derived by adding monthly expense to the prior year's ending balance based on an actuarial valuation of costs then deducting projected claims. Deferred clauses are calculated by comparing budgeted monthly revenues with budgeted monthly recoverable expense then deferring the excess amounts billed in accordance with current FERC/FPSC guidance. Contract Retention balances are based on contract requirements, projected completion & approval dates as well as potential letters of credit to be received.
n. Asset Retirement Obligation	The projected balance for Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") is increased by taking the forecasted ending balance as of the prior year-end multiplied by the accretion amortization rate of 3 percent.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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DOCKET No. 130040-EI

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

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1	4. Budgeted Balance Assumptions - Liabilities (cont.)	Supporting Basis for Assumptions
2	o. Deferred Income Taxes	The budgeted balances for accumulated deferred income taxes are derived by adding the monthly deferred tax provisions estimated
3		for Income Statement purposes to the forecast balance at the prior year-end. The monthly provisions are computed on estimates of
4		differences in the recognition of items of income and expense for book versus tax purposes.
5		
6	p. Reserve for Injuries & Damages	The Reserve for the injuries and damages balance is based on the balance at December 31, 2012 and the year-end 2014 balance recommended by
7		Mercer.
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Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules:

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: G. L. Gillette

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

SUMMARY OF RATE CASE

On April 5, 2013 Tampa Electric Company petitioned the Florida Public Service Commission ("the Commission") for an increase in its permanent base rates. The company's last request for a base rate increase was in August 2008 and the Commission issued its Order on April 30, 2009.

The Commission, under Florida law, regulates the rates, service charges and service provided by Florida investor-owned utilities. The case has been assigned Docket No. 130040-EI by the Commission.

The requested increase is needed to cover the investments the utility has made in utility plant since the previous base rate proceeding initiated in 2008. The additions to utility plant, which are necessary to safely and reliably serve existing as well as new customers have also resulted in associated increases to depreciation and property tax expense. Tampa Electric has requested a $134.8 million increase in base revenues and miscellaneous service revenues.

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

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

COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED PRICES

Under the Company's proposal the following customer classes would receive bill increases when the proposed new rates are put into effect on or after January 1, 2014.

The Residential monthly bill for 1,000 kWh of $102.58 would increase to $112.99 for a 10.1 percent increase.

The small commercial General Service monthly 1,500 kWh bill of $158.75 would increase to $174.72 for a 10.1 percent increase.

The monthly bill for a typical secondary voltage, small commercial General Service Demand customer with 75 KW demand, 32,850 kWh and a 60 percent load factor would increase 5.0 percent from the present $2,816.44 to $2,958.21.

A monthly price for a typical secondary voltage, large commercial or industrial General Service Demand customer with 1,000 KW demand, 438,000 kWh and a 60 percent load factor would increase 6.1 percent from the present $36,831.45 to $39,063.34.

The present bills are calculated using fuel, conservation, environmental and capacity charges proposed to be in effect for January through December 2013.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
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Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012
Witness: G. L. Gillette

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

MAJOR RATE CASE ISSUES

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

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

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

THE RATE CASE PROCESS

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

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

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

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

Two service hearings will be held locally in order to provide customers the opportunity to voice their views to the Commission prior to the full hearings. Local service hearings will be scheduled on Wednesday, May 29, 2013 at 6:00 p.m. at Hillsborough Community College/Dale Mabry Campus, Student Services Auditorium, DSTU Building, Room 111, 4001 West Tampa Bay Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33614 and on Thursday, May 30, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. at the Chain of Lakes Complex, Poolside Room, 210 Cypress Gardens Boulevard, Winter Haven, FL 33880. Persons who wish to present testimony are urged to appear at the beginning of the hearing since the hearing may be adjourned early if no witnesses are present to testify. These hearings will enable customers to express their views regarding the company's rate request, which the Commission takes into account when ruling on the case.

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Type of data shown:
Projected Test Year Ended 12/31/2014
Projected Prior Year Ended 12/31/2013
Historical Prior Year Ended 12/31/2012

COMPANY: TAMPA ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET No. 130040-EI

Witness: G. L. Gillette

THE RATE CASE PROCESS (continued)

Public Counsel has intervened in this docket and will be present at the service hearing to represent the public prior to the time the hearing is scheduled to begin. Public Counsel may be contacted prior to the hearing at 111 West Madison Street, Suite 812, Claude Pepper Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400, or by phone at (800) 342-0222.

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

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

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

Note: This Schedule is tentative and subject to revision.

Supporting Schedules:

Recap Schedules: