ORIGINAL

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VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

March 28, 2002

Mr. Michael S. Haff
Florida Public Service Commission
Bureau of Electric Reliability/Conservation
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

020000-PU

Dear Mr. Haff:

Enclosed are 20 copies of Florida Municipal Power Agency's April 2002 Ten-Year Site Plan.

The Ten-Year Site Plan information is provided in accordance with Florida Public Service Commission rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072 that requires certain electric utilities in the State of Florida to submit a Ten-Year Site Plan. The plan is required to describe the estimated electric power generating needs and to identify the general location of any proposed power plant sites.

As requested by the FRCC (Ken Wiley) on March 15, 2002, FMPA is voluntarily sending additional copies of its April 2002 Ten-Year Site Plan to state and local agencies. For FMPA, these agencies include: Department of Community Affairs, Department of Environmental Protection – Siting Office, Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Solar Energy Center, Central Florida Regional Planning Council, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Orange County, Monroe County, St. Lucie County, Indian River County and the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council.

If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact either Rick Casey or myself.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Williams

RCW/dls

Enclosures

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DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE
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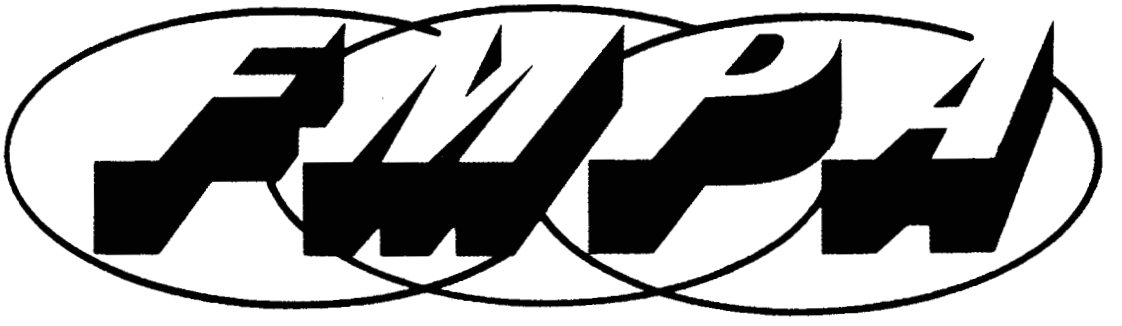
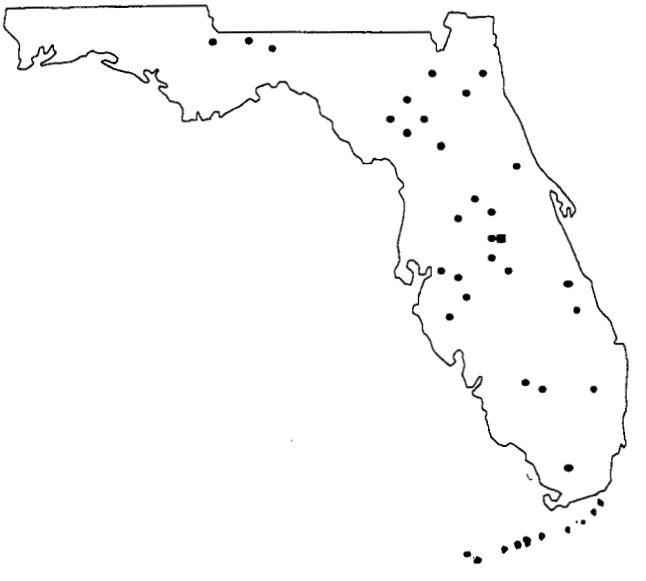


Florida Municipal Power Agency



Ten-Year Site Plan

April 2002

Florida Municipal Power Agency
Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan
2002-2011

submitted to

Florida Public Service Commission

Orlando, Florida
April 1, 2002

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following information is provided in accordance with Florida Public Service Commission rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072 that requires certain electric utilities in the State of Florida to submit a Ten-Year Site Plan. The plan is required to describe the estimated electric power generating needs and to identify the general location of any proposed power plant sites.

The Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) is a project-oriented, joint-action agency where each project is, in essence, a separate utility. The aggregate ownership of operational generation facilities for five separate Agency Projects is 641 MW of which 379 MW are owned by the All-Requirements Project. In January 2002, FMPA and Kissimmee Utility Authority (in a 50/50 joint ownership percentage) placed into commercial operation the Cane Island #3 Unit, a 250 MW Combined Cycle Plant. FMPA's share of the Cane Island #3 generating capacity is included in the above aggregate.

Future FMPA generation plans for municipal systems included in this report are as follows:

2003 Stanton Combined Cycle Unit A (10% of Unit Capacity)	63 MW
2005 Key West Combustion Turbine Unit	18 MW
2007 Combined Cycle Unit (80% of Unit Capacity)	200 MW
2009 Combustion Turbine Unit	165 MW

FMPA's direct responsibility for power supply planning can be separated into two parts. For the All-Requirements Project, where the Agency has committed to supply all the power requirements of several cities, the Agency is solely responsible for power supply planning. For member systems that are not in the All-Requirements Project, the Agency's role has been to evaluate joint action opportunities and make the findings available to the membership where each member can elect whether or not to participate. This report

presents information on the aggregate of the existing and planned generation for all of the established Agency projects. The specific descriptions of existing and planned facilities include the current status of the aggregate of all the Agency projects. The sections on load forecasts and conservation programs provide information on the All-Requirements Project participants only.

FMPA plans to add one additional member to the All-Requirements Project, the City of Lake Worth, in 2003. All of the firm power purchases and generating resources owned by Lake Worth will be incorporated into the All-Requirements Project as a purchased capacity-and-energy contract. As is done for its current All-Requirements members, FMPA will collectively plan for and provide all the power requirements (above certain excluded resources) for Lake Worth.

Section I

Description of FMPA

DESCRIPTION OF FMPA

General

The Florida Municipal Power Agency ("FMPA" or "Agency") was created on February 24, 1978, by the signing of the Interlocal Agreement among its 29 members, which agreement specified the purposes and authority of FMPA. FMPA was formed under the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution; the Joint Power Act, which constitutes Chapter 361, Part II, as amended; and the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, which begins at Section 163.01 of the Florida Statutes, as amended. The Florida Constitution and the Joint Power Act provide the authority for municipal electric utilities to join together for the joint financing, construction, acquiring, managing, operating, utilizing, and owning of electric power plants. The Interlocal Cooperation Act authorizes municipal electric utilities to cooperate with each other on a basis of mutual advantage to provide services and facilities in a manner and in a form of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

Organization and Management

Each city commission, utility commission, or authority which is a signatory to the Interlocal Agreement has the right to appoint one member to FMPA's Board of Directors, the governing body of the Agency. The Board has the responsibility of developing and approving the Agency's budget, approving projects and financing, hiring a General Manager, and establishing both bylaws which govern how the Agency operates and policies which implement such bylaws. At its annual meeting, the Board elects a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of thirteen representatives, nine elected by the Board plus the current Chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee meets regularly to control the Agency's day-to-day operations and approve expenditures and contracts. The Executive Committee is also responsible for

monitoring budgeted expenditure levels and assuring that authorized work is completed in a timely manner.

Agency Projects

FMPA currently has five power supply projects in operation: (i) the St. Lucie Project; (ii) the Stanton Project; (iii) the Tri-City Project; (iv) the All-Requirements Project and (v) the Stanton II Project.

St. Lucie Project: On May 12, 1983, the Agency purchased from Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) an 8.806 percent undivided ownership interest in St. Lucie Unit No. 2 (the St. Lucie Project), a nuclear generating unit with a summer Seasonal Net Capability of approximately 839 MW and a winter Seasonal Net Capability of approximately 853 MW. St. Lucie Unit No. 2 was declared in commercial operation on August 8, 1983, and in Firm Operation, as defined in the participation agreement, on August 14, 1983. Fifteen of the Agency's members are participants in the St. Lucie Project.

Stanton Project: On August 13, 1984, the Agency purchased from the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) a 14.8193 percent undivided ownership interest in Stanton Unit No. 1, a coal-fired electric generation unit with a nominally-rated net high dispatch capacity of 428 MW. Stanton Unit No. 1 went into commercial operation July 1, 1987. Six of the Agency's members are participants in the Stanton Project.

Tri-City Project: On March 22, 1985, the FMPA Board approved the agreements associated with the Tri-City Project. The Tri-City Project involves the purchase from OUC of an additional 5.3012 percent undivided ownership interest in Stanton Unit No. 1. Three of the Agency's members are participants in the Tri-City Project.

All-Requirements Project: Under the All-Requirements Project, the Agency currently serves all the power requirements (above certain excluded resources) for thirteen of its members. In 1997, the cities of Vero Beach and Starke joined the All-Requirements

Project. In January 1998, Fort Pierce Utilities Authority became an All-Requirements member. Key West joined the Project in April 1998 and the City of Ft. Meade, the Town of Havana, and the City of Newberry joined in February, July, and December of 2000. The City of Lake Worth is anticipated to be included in the All-Requirements Project sometime in 2003. The current supply resources of the Project include: (i) the purchase of a 6.5060 percent undivided ownership interest in Stanton Unit No. 1 from OUC; (ii) the purchase from OUC of a 5.1724 percent undivided ownership interest in OUC's Stanton Unit No. 2 (iii) capacity and energy from FMPA's 39 percent undivided ownership interest in two 37 MW combustion turbines (Units A and B) at the OUC Indian River Plant; (iv) capacity and energy from FMPA's 21 percent undivided ownership interest in two 129 MW combustion turbines (Units C and D) at the OUC Indian River Plant; (v) capacity and energy from FMPA's 50 percent undivided ownership interest in a 30 MW combustion turbine (Cane Island Unit 1), a 120 MW combined cycle (Cane Island Unit 2), and a 250 MW combined cycle unit (Cane Island #3) at Kissimmee Utility Authority's (KUA) Cane Island Power Park; (vi) capacity and energy from two reconditioned combustion turbines located in the Key West City Electric System (17.5 MW each); (vii) capacity and energy purchases from other utilities including OUC (150 MW), Florida Power & Light Company (120 MW), Florida Power Corporation (27 MW), Gainesville Regional Utilities (43 MW), the City of Lakeland (100 MW), the City of Vero Beach (155 MW), Ft. Pierce Utility Authority (118 MW), Key West City Electric System (50 MW); (vii) necessary transmission arrangements; and (viii) required dispatching services. With the addition of the four cities that joined the All-Requirements Project in 1997 and 1998, the supply resources of the All-Requirements Project include capacity and energy purchases from each of these cities for city-owned generation and/or firm power resources. FMPA serves capacity and energy requirements of the City of Ft. Meade, via the full-requirements Tampa Electric agreement currently in place. When the Ft. Meade/Tampa Electric agreement terminates, FMPA will serve Ft. Meade from the Project's portfolio of power-supply resources. Similarly, the Town of Havana and the City of Newberry are currently served by full-requirements agreements with Florida Power Corporation. FMPA will assume power supply responsibilities for these two cities when their current agreements expire.

Stanton II Project: On June 6, 1991, the Agency, under the Stanton II Project, purchased from OUC a 23.2 percent undivided ownership interest in OUC's Stanton Unit No. 2, a coal-fired unit virtually identical to Stanton Unit No. 1. The unit commenced commercial operation in June 1996. Seven of the Agency's members are participants in the Stanton II Project. Table I-1 gives a summary of member participation by project as of April 1, 2002.

Summary of Project Participants
Table I-1

Agency Member	St. Lucie Project	Stanton Project	Tri-City Project	All-Requirements Project	Stanton II Project
City of Alachua	X				
City of Bartow					
City of Bushnell				X	
City of Chattahoochee					
City of Clewiston	X			X	
City of Ft Meade	X			X	
Ft Pierce Utilities Authority	X	X	X	X	X
Gainesville Regional Utilities					
City of Green Cove Springs	X			X	
Town of Havana				X	
City of Homestead	X	X	X		X
City of Jacksonville Beach	X			X	
Key West City Electric System			X	X	X
Kissimmee Utility Authority	X	X			X
City of Lakeland Electric & Water					
City of Lake Worth	X	X		P (2003)	
City of Leesburg	X			X	
City of Moore Haven	X				
City of Mt Dora					
City of Newberry	X			X	
City of New Smyrna Beach	X				
City of Ocala				X	
Orlando Utilities Commission					
City of Quincy					
City of St. Cloud					X
City of Starke	X	X		X	X
City of Vero Beach	X	X		X	X
City of Wauchula					
City of Williston					

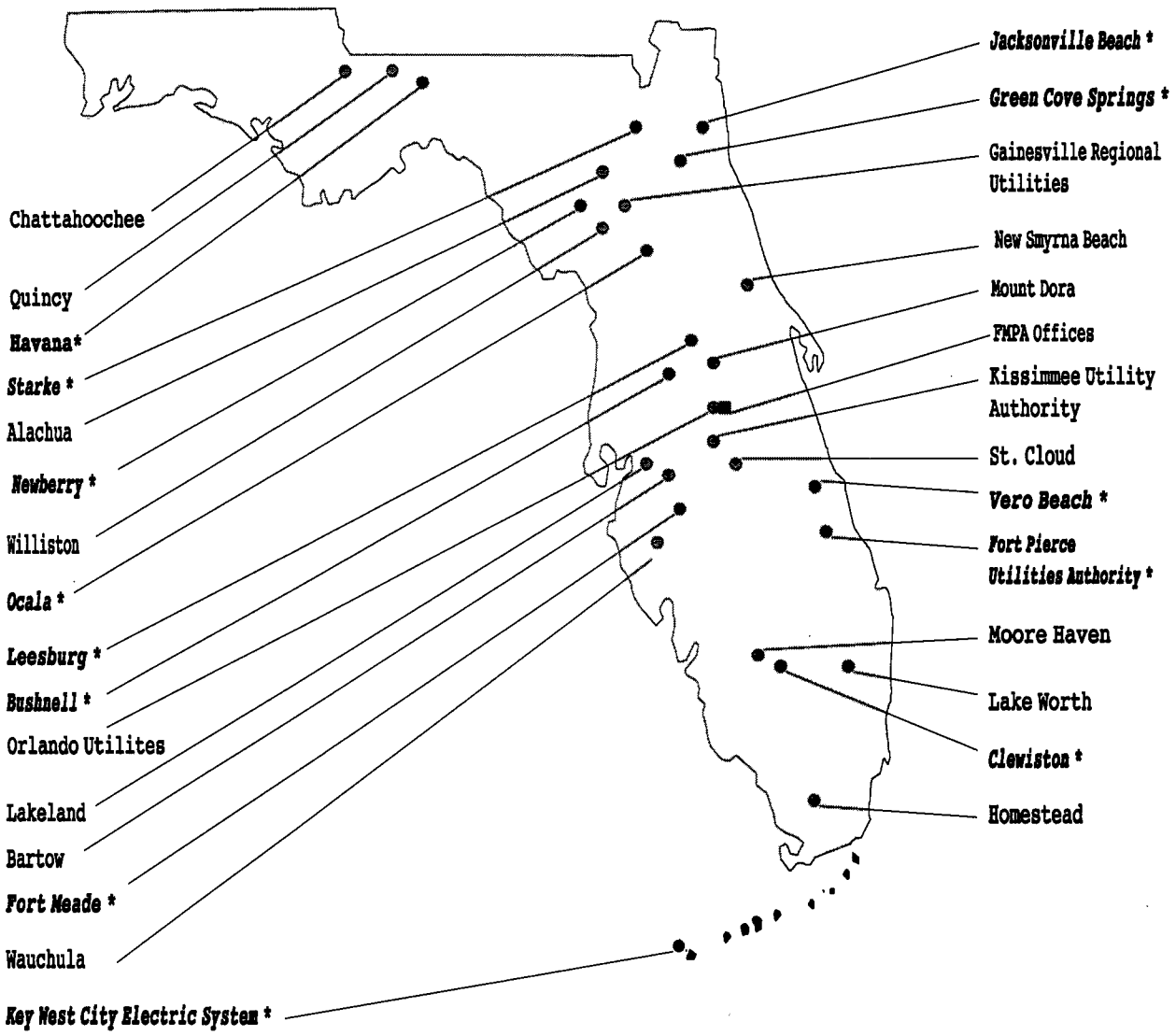
Section II

Description of Existing Facilities

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Section II contains a map showing the location of FMPA members and descriptive data for FMPA generating facilities.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY



** All-Requirements Project Members •*

Schedule 1
Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2001

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Plant Name	**Unit No.**	**Location**	**Unit Type**	**Fuel**		**Fuel Transport**		**Alt. Fuel Days Use**	**Commercial In-Service Month/Year**	**Expected Retirement Month/Year**	**Gen Max Nameplate kW**	**Net Capability**	
				Primary	**Alternate**	**Primary**	**Alternate**					**Summer MW**	**Winter MW**
St. Lucie	2	12-111	NP	UR		TK			8/83	UNK	839,000	74.0	75.0
Stanton Energy Center	1	12-095	BIT	BIT	(note 1)	RR			7/87	UNK	464,580	115.0	115.0
	2	12-095	BIT	BIT		RR			6/96	UNK	464,580	122.0	122.0
Indian River	CT A	12-009	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		6/89	UNK	41,400	14.5	18.5
Indian River	CT B	12-009	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		7/89	UNK	41,400	14.5	18.5
Indian River	CT C	12-009	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		8/92	UNK	112,040	22.0	27.0
Indian River	CT D	12-009	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		10/92	UNK	112,040	22.0	27.0
Cane Island	1		GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1/95	UNK	40,000	15.2	15.2
Cane Island	2		CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		6/95	UNK	122,000	54.4	60.2
Stock Island	CT 2		CT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK		6/99	UNK	21,000	17.5	17.5
Stock Island	CT 3		CT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK		6/99	UNK	21,000	17.5	17.5

Note 1: Stanton Unit 1 has the ability to supplement primary fuel with landfill methane gas on an as-available basis.

Section III

Forecast of Demand and Energy for the All-Requirements Power Supply Project

FORECAST OF DEMAND AND ENERGY FOR THE ALL-REQUIREMENTS POWER SUPPLY PROJECT

Introduction

The basis for any determination of additional capacity commitments is the load forecast. This necessitates that great care be exercised when projecting future demand and energy requirements. FMPA is responsible for preparing load and energy projections for each of the All-Requirements Project (ARP) participants. The forecast process includes existing ARP member cities and identifies future cities that are likely to become Project members. Forecasts are prepared on an individual city basis and then aggregated into projections of FMPA demand and energy requirements.

Compared to more simplistic linear trend forecasting models, statistical models such as those used by FMPA are more costly to implement but allow the analyst greater insight into the factors that actually drive the demand for electricity. The type of forecasting processes used by FMPA strikes an appropriate balance between cost and the level of sophistication required to adequately plan for future power supply requirements. The tools utilized by FMPA allow great flexibility in assessing the impact of numerous driving factors on electric load growth and provide the ability to assess alternative growth scenarios.

Methodology

In preparing forecasts, FMPA analyzes and projects the major driving factors that are related to the demand for electricity by its members. These factors include demographic factors (population and customer growth), weather impacts on loads, economic conditions, conservation programs and significant incremental changes (new cities) which may impact the forecast. FMPA projects energy required for load using recognized modeling techniques and then estimates winter and summer peak demands using load factor analysis.

To estimate All-Requirements Project member energy requirements, several relatively standardized techniques are utilized including:

- Econometric modeling of member customer class requirements
- Aggregate econometric modeling of system requirements
- Statistical Analysis Techniques (Time Series, Multiple Regression, Autoregression, Box Jenkins)
- Incremental load analysis
- Informed Judgement.

In analyzing the relationship between energy requirements and driving variables, FMPA utilizes a commercially available software package to perform statistical analysis and

prepare standardized tests of statistical significance to evaluate alternative forecast models. Once a model is selected, energy forecasts are prepared using the selected model and forecast assumptions for driving variables used by the model (customers, weather, economics, etc.). Forecasted energy is then analyzed for reasonableness, compared to historical patterns and modified as appropriate using informed judgement and appropriate incremental load additions or reductions.

As part of the forecasting process, FMPA evaluates standardized statistical measurements to assess:

- The overall significance of the forecast model
- The statistical significance of individual driving variables
- The relative explanatory performance of the model
- The validation of model structure for complexity and dynamics
- The utilization of these types of tests to permit the development of forecast models which are statisitically valid and appropriate for use in forecasting.

It is important to note that no matter how sophisticated and reliable a model appears to be that is based upon historical relationships and statistical validation, a model is a simplification of the actual process and cannot capture every nuance of cause and effect relationships. Thus, differences between load forecasts and actual realized loads will always be present. Additionally, since we live in a dynamic world that is constantly changing, the occurrence of forecasting error is unavoidable. However, every effort is made to minimize error through the use of sensitivity or uncertainty analysis.

The primary method for dealing with load forecast uncertainty is to prepare alternative forecasts by assuming different scenarios of events that will impact the forecast. FMPA has chosen to capture the potential levels of forecast uncertainty by establishing bandwidths around the base case demand and energy forecasts. This procedure corresponds with statistical theory that indicates that, in absolute terms, the level of forecast uncertainty will increase as the forecast progresses into future years. For example, in 2002 the one-sigma uncertainty range for the FMPA/ARP summer peak load is 174 MW (from high to low). By 2011 the uncertainty range has grown to 472 MW.

Results

FMPA forecasts continued population growth for the service territory based largely on the projected growth in the County population as determined by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and published in the Florida Statistical Abstract, 2001. Inflation is projected to remain at low levels and the price of electricity is expected to remain constant throughout the forecast period. Normal weather conditions are assumed for this forecast. Final forecast results give the All-Requirements Project an average annual compounded growth of 3.0% (2002 to 2011) for Net Energy for Load and 3.0% for Summer Peak Demand [including Lake Worth (2003), Havana (2003), Newberry (2006) and Ft. Meade (2009)].

Schedule 2.2
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	GWh	Industrial Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	Railroads and Railways GWh	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWh
1993					48	9	2,011
1994					59	10	2,122
1995					65	11	2,263
1996					76	10	2,321
1997					62	14	2,690
1998					65	15	3,877
1999					69	18	4,385
2000					47	22	4,582
2001					48	22	4,651
2002					49	23	4,763
2003					54	24	5,270
2004					55	24	5,401
2005					55	25	5,509
2006					56	27	5,639
2007					56	28	5,741
2008					57	28	5,845
2009					58	32	5,992
2010					58	32	6,093
2011					59	33	6,198

Schedule 2.3
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
1993		134	2,145		86,719
1994		66	2,188		88,996
1995		80	2,343		89,836
1996		84	2,405		91,564
1997		160	2,850		123,230
1998		680	4,557		169,271
1999		272	4,657		180,758
2000		256	4,838		184,456
2001		215	4,866		186,575
2002		263	5,026		189,401
2003		310	5,580		216,968
2004		301	5,702		220,980
2005		307	5,816		223,694
2006		314	5,953		227,357
2007		321	6,062		229,916
2008		326	6,171		232,439
2009		334	6,326		237,605
2010		341	6,434		240,106
2011		346	6,544		242,650

Schedule 3.1
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand
All-Requirements Project - Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
1993	468				- - - -				468
1994	454				- - - -				454
1995	504				- - - -				504
1996	509				- - - -				509
1997	644				- - - -				644
1998	946				- - - -				946
1999	981				- - - -				981
2000	972				- - - -				972
2001	965				- - - -				965
2002	1,024				4.0				1,020
2003	1,139				4.0				1,135
2004	1,163				4.0				1,159
2005	1,186				4.0				1,182
2006	1,215				4.0				1,211
2007	1,238				4.0				1,234
2008	1,260				4.0				1,256
2009	1,293				4.0				1,289
2010	1,315				4.0				1,311
2011	1,338				4.0				1,334

Schedule 3.2
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
All-Requirements Project - Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
1993	410				----				410
1994	442				----				442
1995	503				----				503
1996	553				----				553
1997	499				----				499
1998	686				----				686
1999	927				----				927
2000	947				----				947
2001	1,008				----				1,008
2002	1,022				7.0				1,015
2003	1,121				7.0				1,114
2004	1,149				7.0				1,142
2005	1,173				7.0				1,166
2006	1,202				7.0				1,195
2007	1,225				7.0				1,218
2008	1,248				7.0				1,241
2009	1,283				7.0				1,276
2010	1,305				7.0				1,298
2011	1,328				7.0				1,321

Schedule 3.3
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWh
All-Requirements Project - Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
1993	2,145						2,145	52%
1994	2,188						2,188	55%
1995	2,343						2,343	53%
1996	2,405						2,405	50%
1997	2,845						2,845	50%
1998	4,457						4,457	54%
1999	4,656						4,656	57%
2000	4,838					9	4,847	57%
2001	4,866					9	4,875	55%
2002	5,026					10	5,036	56%
2003	5,580					11	5,591	56%
2004	5,702					11	5,713	56%
2005	5,816					12	5,828	56%
2006	5,953					12	5,965	56%
2007	6,062					12	6,074	56%
2008	6,171					12	6,183	56%
2009	6,326					13	6,339	56%
2010	6,434					13	6,447	56%
2011	6,544					13	6,557	56%

Schedule 3.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
All-Requirements Project - High Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2002	1,121				7.0				1,114
2003	1,249				7.0				1,242
2004	1,347				7.0				1,340
2005	1,398				7.0				1,391
2006	1,444				7.0				1,437
2007	1,490				7.0				1,483
2008	1,547				7.0				1,540
2009	1,591				7.0				1,584
2010	1,637				7.0				1,630
2011	1,681				7.0				1,674

Schedule 3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWh
All-Requirements Project - High Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2002	5,304						5,304	54%
2003	5,988						5,988	54%
2004	6,204						6,204	53%
2005	6,549						6,549	53%
2006	6,797						6,797	54%
2007	7,015						7,015	54%
2008	7,233						7,233	53%
2009	7,497						7,497	54%
2010	7,713						7,713	54%
2011	7,933						7,933	54%

Schedule 3.1
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand
All-Requirements Project - Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2002	952				4.0				948
2003	1,055				4.0				1,051
2004	1,070				4.0				1,066
2005	1,082				4.0				1,078
2006	1,097				4.0				1,093
2007	1,112				4.0				1,108
2008	1,123				4.0				1,119
2009	1,140				4.0				1,136
2010	1,157				4.0				1,153
2011	1,169				4.0				1,165

Schedule 3.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
All-Requirements Project - Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2002	920				7.0				913
2003	1,010				7.0				1,003
2004	1,027				7.0				1,020
2005	1,039				7.0				1,032
2006	1,057				7.0				1,050
2007	1,069				7.0				1,062
2008	1,081				7.0				1,074
2009	1,105				7.0				1,098
2010	1,116				7.0				1,109
2011	1,128				7.0				1,121

Schedule 3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWh
All-Requirements Project - Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2002	4,849						4,849	58%
2003	5,341						5,341	60%
2004	5,415						5,415	60%
2005	5,473						5,473	60%
2006	5,555						5,555	60%
2007	5,610						5,610	60%
2008	5,665						5,665	60%
2009	5,767						5,767	59%
2010	5,821						5,821	60%
2011	5,876						5,876	59%

Schedule 4

Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Actual - 2001		Forecast - 2002		Forecast - 2003	
	Peak Demand	NEL	Peak Demand	NEL	Peak Demand	NEL
Month	MW	GWh	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
January	1,008	423	1,022	393	1,121	432
February	744	328	834	341	915	376
March	689	363	722	368	797	406
April	799	366	771	369	850	408
May	869	415	882	438	977	486
June	909	459	955	470	1,061	523
July	940	479	995	511	1,101	569
August	965	507	1,024	518	1,139	578
September	901	423	944	461	1,050	515
October	803	393	852	413	948	462
November	673	338	726	356	808	396
December	741	372	797	388	877	429

Section IV

Conservation Programs

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Introduction

FMPA's demand side programs are designed to improve efficiency, implement direct control of residential appliances, encourage time-of-use rates, and achieve additional conservation through commercial and industrial audits.

FMPA's members have promoted their conservation programs by providing speakers on energy conservation matters to radio talk shows, civic clubs, churches, schools, and so forth. These presentations are given both in person and on videotape. Additionally, bill inserts have been utilized to keep customers aware of available conservation programs. FMPA will continue to offer services as needed to assist members in increasing the promotion and use of conservation programs to retail customers and will assist all of its members in the evaluation of any new programs to ensure their cost effectiveness.

FMPA is also assisting in the development of renewable energy resources by participating in the Utility Photovoltaic Group (UPG). UPG is a non-profit organization formed to accelerate the commercialization of photovoltaic systems for the benefit of electric utilities and their customers.

Existing Conservation Programs

FMPA's All-Requirements Participants have offered some or all of the following conservation programs:

1) Residential Energy Audits Program: This Program offers a walk-through audit to identify energy savings opportunities. Energy Star program has been offered since October 1999.

2) High-Pressure Sodium Outdoor Lighting Conversion: This program replaces mercury-vapor street lights with high-pressure sodium lights.

3) Assistance for Commercial/Industrial Audits: Free on-site audits are conducted for all interested customers and recommendations are made for energy efficiency improvements. ESCO referral is also provided upon request.

4) Commercial Time-of-Use Program: Time-of-use rates are offered to commercial and industrial customers with the intention of shifting demand from peak to off-peak periods.

5) Natural Gas Promotion: During Energy Audits, recommend the conversion of old, inefficient electric heat and water heaters to natural gas when the conversion would benefit the customer.

6) Residential Load Management Program: This program has been offered to customers with central electric heating, central air conditioning and electric water heating. The utility is allowed to control some or all of these appliances during periods of peak demand and the customer receives a fixed monthly credit on their bill for each device under control.

7) Fix-Up Program for the Elderly and Handicapped: Weatherization measures that target low-income housing.

Section V

Forecast of Facilities Requirements

FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

For member cities not involved in the All-Requirements Project, the responsibility for planning their future generation and transmission requirements lies ultimately with the individual utility. For the FMPA St. Lucie, Stanton, Stanton II and Tri-City Projects, FMPA has no power supply planning responsibility. However, FMPA periodically reviews the supply plans that might be worthwhile for FMPA or the cities to consider.

FMPA's planning process involves evaluating new generating capacity, along with new purchased power options, if appropriate, and conservation measures that are planned and implemented by the All-Requirements Project participants. The planning process has also included periodic Requests for Proposals in an effort to consider all possible options. FMPA normally performs its generation expansion planning on a least-cost basis considering both new purchased-power options, as well as, options on construction of generating capacity and demand-side resources when cost effective. The generation expansion plan optimizes the planned mix of possible supply-side resources by simulating their dispatch for each year of the study period while considering variables including fixed and variable resource costs, fuel costs, planned maintenance outages, terms of purchase contracts, minimum reserve requirements and options for future resources. FMPA plans on an annual reserve level of approximately 18% of the summer peak, which is in compliance with the reserve margin criteria of the Florida Public Service Commission.

Currently, the Agency on behalf of the All-Requirements Project, is planning to add additional capacity in 2003 (63 MW CC), 2005 (18 MW CT), 2007 (200 MW CC) and 2009 (165 MW CT). FMPA is actively working with OUC, KUA and Southern on the construction of a 633 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit to be built on OUC's Stanton Energy Center site from which FMPA will receive 63 MW. The unit is expected to be on line by the fall of 2003. FMPA is also beginning the process to add a 18 MW combustion turbine to the Key West Site in the summer of 2005. A 200 MW un-sited Combined Cycle Unit as well as a 165 MW un-sited Combustion Turbine Unit is planned for the 2007 and 2009 timeframe, respectively. FMPA has the ability to add generation at the Cane Island Power Park, at Fort Pierce Utilities Authority's Power Plant, at Vero Beach's Power Plant and at Key West's Stock Island Plant. Additionally, reciprocating engines or

small combustion turbine generation can be installed on all fourteen Project Member Systems.

FMPA is continually reviewing its options, seeking joint participation when feasible, and may change the megawatts required, the year of installment, the type of generation, and/or the site as conditions change.

Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Actual	(6) Actual	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Fuel Requirements		**Units**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
(1)	**Nuclear (a)**		**Trillion BTU**		4.47	3.54	5.96	4.85	5.97	4.83	5.97	5.20	5.97	5.18	5.97
(2)	**Coal**		**1000 Ton**		459	451	481	483	481	479	481	483	481	481	481
	Residual														
(3)		**Steam**	**1000 BBL**												
(4)		**CC**	**1000 BBL**												
(5)		**CT**	**1000 BBL**												
(6)		**TOTAL**	**1000 BBL**		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distillate														
(7)		**Steam**	**1000 BBL**												
(8)		**CC**	**1000 BBL**												
(9)		**CT**	**1000 BBL**		157	13	3	4	6	6	10	16	25	34	75
(10)		**TOTAL**	**1000 BBL**		157	13	3	4	6	6	10	16	25	34	75
	Natural Gas														
(11)		**Steam**	**1000 MCF**		1,500	3,473	1,589	1,450	1,446	1,463	1,118	1,379	1,337	1,346	2,133
(12)		**CC**	**1000 MCF**		4,501	12,387	11,962	13,046	12,634	12,214	17,554	21,393	21,925	22,221	22,047
(13)		**CT**	**1000 MCF**		450	1,918	1,391	1,616	1,296	1,239	1,069	1,283	8,870	9,293	11,767
(14)		**TOTAL**	**1000 MCF**		6,451	17,778	14,942	16,112	15,376	14,916	19,741	24,055	32,131	32,859	35,948
(15)	**Other (Specify)**		**Trillion BTU**			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(a) Nuclear generation is not part of the All-Requirements Project power supply. It is owned directly by some Project participants.

Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2000	Actual 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1)	Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange		GWh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear (a)		GWh		416	329	554	451	555	449	555	484	555	482	555
(3)	Coal		GWh		1,124	1,104	1,179	1,183	1,179	1,175	1,179	1,183	1,179	1,179	1,179
	Residual														
(4)		Steam	GWh												
(5)		CC	GWh												
(6)		CT	GWh		0										
(7)		TOTAL	GWh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distillate														
(8)		Steam	GWh												
(9)		CC	GWh												
(10)		CT	GWh		27	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	13
(11)		TOTAL	GWh		27	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	13
	Natural Gas														
(12)		Steam	GWh		125	289	132	121	121	122	93	115	111	112	178
(13)		CC	GWh		643	1,770	1,709	1,864	1,805	1,745	2,508	3,056	3,132	3,174	3,150
(14)		CT	GWh		30	128	93	108	86	83	71	86	591	620	784
(15)		TOTAL	GWh		798	2,187	1,934	2,092	2,012	1,949	2,672	3,257	3,835	3,906	4,112
(16)	NUG		GWh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(17)	HYDRO		GWh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(18)	Interchange		GWh		2,501	1,403	1,912	1,975	2,069	2,379	1,654	1,245	752	861	684
(19)	Net Energy for Load		GWh		4,866	5,025	5,581	5,702	5,816	5,953	6,062	6,171	6,326	6,434	6,544

a) Nuclear generation is not part of the All-Requirements Project power supply. It is owned directly by some Project participants.

Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Actual	(6) Actual	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1)	Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(2)	Nuclear (a)		%		8.5%	6.5%	9.9%	7.9%	9.5%	7.5%	9.2%	7.8%	8.8%	7.5%	8.5%
(3)	Coal		%		23.1%	22.0%	21.1%	20.7%	20.3%	19.7%	19.5%	19.2%	18.6%	18.3%	18.0%
	Residual														
(4)		Steam	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(5)		CC	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(6)		CT	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(7)		TOTAL	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Distillate														
(8)		Steam	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(9)		CC	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(10)		CT	%		0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
(11)		TOTAL	%		0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Natural Gas														
(12)		Steam	%		2.6%	5.8%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%
(13)		CC	%		13.2%	35.2%	30.6%	32.7%	31.0%	29.3%	41.4%	49.5%	49.5%	49.3%	48.1%
(14)		CT	%		0.6%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	9.3%	9.6%	12.0%
(15)		TOTAL	%		16.4%	43.5%	34.7%	36.7%	34.6%	32.7%	44.1%	52.8%	60.6%	60.7%	62.8%
(16)	NUG		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(17)	Hydro		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(18)	Other		%		51.4%	27.9%	34.3%	34.6%	35.6%	40.0%	27.3%	20.2%	11.9%	13.4%	10.5%
(19)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD		%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(a) Nuclear generation is not part of the All-Requirements Project power supply. It is owned directly by some Project participants.

Schedule 7.1
Forecast of Capacity, Demand and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Summer Peak
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (2) MW	Firm Capacity Import (3) MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Availability MW	System Firm Summer Peak Demand (4) MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance % of Peak
2002	498	737	0	0	1,235	1,035	233	23%	0	233	23%
2003	527	801	0	0	1,328	1,150	207	18%	0	207	18%
2004	549	817	0	0	1,366	1,175	213	18%	0	213	18%
2005	567	826	0	0	1,393	1,199	216	18%	0	216	18%
2006	567	854	0	0	1,421	1,228	222	18%	0	222	18%
2007	767	767	0	0	1,534	1,251	314	25%	0	314	25%
2008	767	722	0	0	1,489	1,273	230	18%	0	230	18%
2009	932	602	0	0	1,534	1,306	238	18%	0	238	18%
2010	932	622	0	0	1,554	1,328	239	18%	0	239	18%
2011	932	607	0	0	1,539	1,332	236	18%	0	236	18%

(1) Reserve Margin includes reserves associated with partial requirements purchases.
(2) Includes nuclear capacity owned directly by some Project participants, an 18 MW CT at Key West in 2005, an unsited 200 MW combined cycle unit in 2007 and an unsited 165 MW combustion turbine in 2009.
(3) Includes a portion of Purchase Power Contracts currently being negotiated for power supplied from resources originating within the FRCC region. Capacity amounts include 25 MW for 2003, 35 MW for 2004, 20 MW for 2005, 30 MW for 2006.
(4) Includes Net Firm Demand and system losses.

Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Winter Peak
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (2) MW	Firm Capacity Import (3) MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Availability MW	System Firm Winter Peak Demand (4) MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance % of Peak
2003	558	790	0	0	1,348	1,128	256	23%	0	256	23%
2004	580	796	0	0	1,376	1,158	243	21%	0	243	21%
2005	580	810	0	0	1,390	1,182	230	20%	0	230	20%
2006	597	883	0	0	1,480	1,211	310	26%	0	310	26%
2007	597	831	0	0	1,428	1,235	215	17%	0	215	17%
2008	797	736	0	0	1,533	1,258	293	23%	0	293	23%
2009	962	616	0	0	1,578	1,292	300	23%	0	300	23%
2010	962	636	0	0	1,598	1,315	301	23%	0	301	23%
2011	962	621	0	0	1,583	1,320	300	23%	0	300	23%
2012	962	656	0	0	1,618	1,342	323	24%	0	323	24%

(1) Reserve Margin includes reserves associated with partial requirements purchases.

(2) Includes nuclear capacity owned directly by some Project participants, an 18 MW CT at Key West in 2005, an unsited 200 MW combined cycle unit in 2007 and an unsited 165 MW combustion turbine in 2009.

(3) Includes a portion of Purchase Power Contracts currently being negotiated for power supplied from resources originating within the FRCC region. Capacity amounts include 35 MW for 2004, 20 MW for 2005, 30 MW for 2006.

(4) Includes Net Firm Demand and system losses.

Section VI

Site and Facility Descriptions

SITE AND FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

Cane Island Unit 3

The Cane Island 3 combined cycle unit is located at Kissimmee's Cane Island Power Park south and west of the Kissimmee Utility Authority's (KUA) service area and was placed into commercial service in January 2002.

Environmental Considerations:

The environmental impact of the Cane Island #3 unit is minimal. The combined cycle plant has emissions controlled to limit the impact on ambient air quality. Dry low Nox technology will be employed via selective catalytic reduction (SCR) for control of nitrogen oxides. The increase in groundwater use is minimal.

A detailed description of existing environmental conditions at the Cane Island site, along with environmental impacts and mitigation measures was presented in the "Need for Power" and "Site Certification" applications previously submitted for Cane Island #3 to the FPSC by KUA and FMPA. Cane Island Units 1 and 2 are in commercial operation at this site. Unit 1 is a 40 MW (nameplate) simple-cycle combustion turbine. Unit 2 is a 120 MW (nameplate) combined cycle. The site is suitable for approximately 1,000 MW of capacity.

Stanton Combined Cycle Unit A

Stanton A will be located at the existing Stanton Energy Center site located on the eastern side of the service territory of the Orlando Utilities Commission. This plant will utilize a 2x1 combined cycle configuration with two General Electric PG-7231 FA combustion turbines, two heat recovery steam generators, and a steam turbine. The projected output is 633 MW with a heat rate of 7,230 Btu/kWh. Stanton A will be equipped with evaporative inlet cooling, duct firing, and power augmentation to increase output. Natural gas is the primary fuel and number 2 oil will be the backup fuel. The plant will not be equipped with bypass stacks and dampers, but will have the condenser sized such that both combustion turbines can be operated at full load with the steam turbine out of service.

Environmental Considerations:

Stanton A is required to comply with the Clean Air Act and current Florida air quality requirements stemming from the Act. One aspect of the ATC permit is the determination

of Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Major criteria pollutants included in the BACT analysis are NO_x, SO_2, VOC, CO and PM/PM_{10}.

Stanton A is also subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) requirements for a stationary gas turbine used for electric generation as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG. NSPS Subpart GG places restrictions on emission of NO_x and SO_2 from combustion turbines. NO_x concentrations in the flue gas for combustion turbines with heat inputs greater than 100 MBtu/h are limited to a nominal value of 75 ppmvd (corrected to 15 percent O_2). Upward corrections to NO_x emissions limits are allowed for fuel bound nitrogen content and thermal efficiencies greater than 25 percent.

For further details regarding Stanton A's expected compliance with the Clean Air Act and New Source Performance Standards, please refer to the "Need for Power Application" and "Site Certification" for Stanton A previously submitted to the FPSC by Southern, OUC, FMPA and KUA.

Key West Combustion Turbine 4

The planned Key West combustion turbine unit (18 MW) will be located at the Key West Stock Island Plant in Monroe County with a commercial in-service date of summer 2005. The unit is planned to be similar to Stock Island Units CT2&3 which were placed in operation during 1999.

Ft. Pierce and Vero Beach Power Plants

The Ft. Pierce Power Plant Site located in the City of Ft. Pierce's service area in St. Lucie County currently has 118 MW of existing steam, combined cycle and reciprocating engine generation and is suitable for possible future repowering or addition of new combustion turbines or combined-cycle units.

The Vero Beach Power Plant Site located in the City of Vero Beach's service area in Indian River County currently has 155 MW of existing steam, combined cycle and reciprocating engine generation and is suitable for possible future repowering or addition of new combustion turbines or combined-cycle units.

The State map on page 9 indicates the approximate location of the Ft. Pierce and Vero Beach service areas.

Schedule 8
Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Primary	Alternate	Fuel Transport Primary	Fuel Transport Alternate	Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen Max Nameplate kW	Net Capability Summer MW	Net Capability Winter MW	Status
Cane Island	3	Osceola Co.	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1/02	UNK	250,000	120.0	125.0	V
Stanton	A	Orange Co.	CC	NG	FO2	PL			10/03	UNK	633,000	63.0	63.0	U
Key West	CT4	Key West	CT	D	D	TK	TK		4/05	UNK	18,000	18.0	18.0	P
Comb. Cycle	(note 1)	Uknown	CC	NG	D	PL	TK		6/07	UNK	250,000	200.0	200.0	P
Comb. Turbine	(note 1)	Uknown	CT	NG	D	PL	TK		1/09	UNK	165,000	165.0	165.0	P

note 1: Combustion turbine and/or combined cycle generation can be installed at any of the three sites - Cane Island Power Park, Fort Pierce Utilities Authority Power Plant, or Vero Beach Power Plant. Reciprocating engine or small combustion turbine generation can be installed on all fourteen Project Member systems.

Schedule 9.2

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities - All-Requirements Project
(Preliminary Information)

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Stanton CC Unit A
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	633 MW (FMPA share is 63 MW)
	b. Winter:	633 MW (FMPA share is 63 MW)
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combined Cycle
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	9-01-01
	b. Commercial in-service date:	10-01-03
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	SCR
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Mechanical Cooling Towers
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,100 acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Under Construction
(10)	**Certification Status:**	Application Approved by FPSC
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	4.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	4.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	92.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	7,363 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	25
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	452
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	463
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	31
	Escalation ($/kW):	25
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	5.32
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	3.68

Schedule 9.3

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities - All-Requirements Project
(Preliminary Information)

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Key West
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	18 MW
	b. Winter:	18 MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combustion Turbine
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	
	b. Commercial in-service date:	6/05
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	No. 2 oil
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	------
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	------
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	------
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Planned
(10)	**Certification Status:**	------
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	5.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	5.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	90.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	10,000 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	25
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	400
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	---
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	---
	Escalation ($/kW):	---
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	---
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	---

Schedule 9.4

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities - All-Requirements Project
(Preliminary Information)

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Combined Cycle
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	200 MW (FMPA share is 80% of unit capacity)
	b. Winter:	200 MW (FMPA share is 80% of unit capacity)
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combined Cycle
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	
	b. Commercial in-service date:	6/07
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	Dry NOx
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Mechanical Cooling Towers
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	-
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Planned
(10)	**Certification Status:**	------
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	4.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	4.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	92.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	7,000 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	30
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	450
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	---
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	---
	Escalation ($/kW):	---
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	2.27
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	2.82

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines
All-Requirements Project

(1) Point of Origin and Termination: FMPA has no Proposed Lines for Schedule 10

(2) Number of Lines:

(3) Right-of-Way:

(4) Line Length:

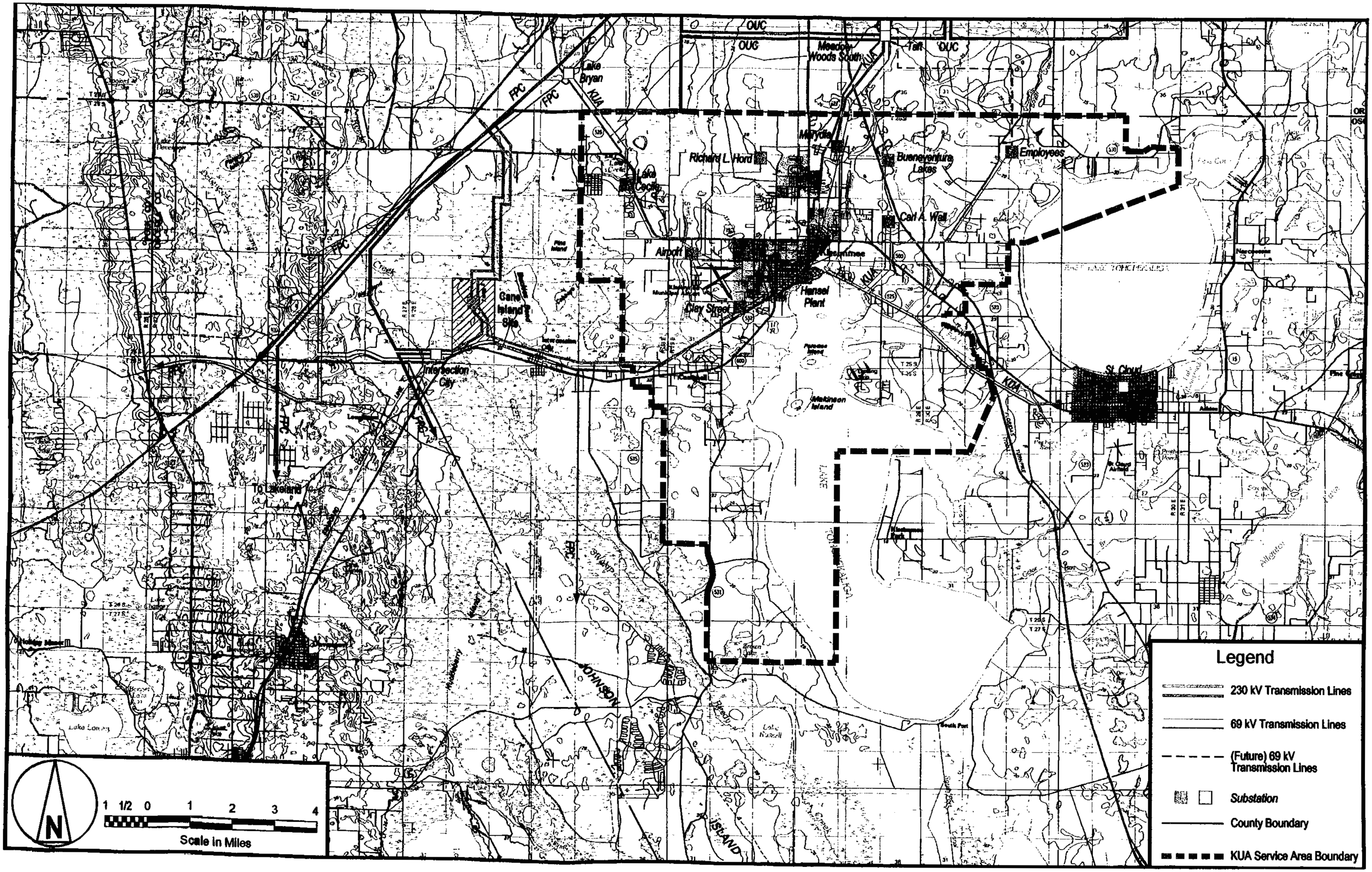
(5) Voltage:

(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:

(7) Anticipated Capital Investment:

(8) Substations:

(9) Participation with Other Utilities:


OUC
Meadow Woods South
Taft
Lake Bryan
FPC
KUA
Richard L. Hord
Lake Cecile
Buenaventura Lakes
Employees
Carl A. Wall
Airport
Hansel Plant
Clay Street
Cane Island Site
Intersection City
St. Cloud
Makinson Island
To Lakeland
JOHNSON
ISLAND
1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4
Scale in Miles
N
Legend
230 kV Transmission Lines
69 kV Transmission Lines
(Future) 69 kV Transmission Lines
Substation
County Boundary
KUA Service Area Boundary

Appendix I

Transmission Additions

The table on the following page contains a list of planned and proposed transmission line additions for member cities of the Florida Municipal Power Agency who participate in the All-Requirements Project as well as other (non-ARP) member cities who are not required to file a Ten-Year Site Plan. In view of current efforts to form the new Florida RTO Grid Florida, it was considered necessary to document these plans in the public record.

Planned and Proposed Transmission Additions for FMPA Members

City	From	To	Voltage	Estimated In-Service Date
Ft. Pierce	King	Garden City	138 kV	2004
	King	Garden City	69 kV	2004
Homestead	Redland	Lucy	138 kV	2004
	Redland	McMinn	138 kV	2004
Jacksonville Beach	Ft. Diego	Guano	138 kV	12/02
	Guano	Sampson	138 kV	12/02
Key West	Tavernier	Islamorada	138 kV	2008
	Islamorada	Marathon	138 kV	2008
	Florida City	Tavernier	138 kV	2013
Ocala	Blichton	Airport	69 kV	12/02
	Blichton	Richmond	69 kV	12/02
	Nuby's Corner	Silver Springs	69 kV	12/03
	Nuby's Corner	Baseline Rd	69 kV	12/03
	Red Oak	Silver Springs	230 kV	2005
	Ocala Springs	Ergle	69 kV	2006
	Ocala Springs	Silver Springs	69 kV	2006
	Baseline Rd	Dearmin	69 kV	2008
	Fore Corners	Ergle Tap	69 kV	2009
	Fore Corners	North	69 kV	2009