

March 29, 2001

Ms. Blanca S. Bayó, Director
Division of Public Records and Reporting
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399

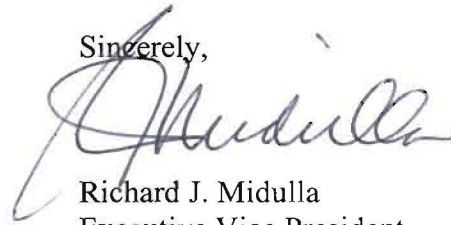
Undeleted

Dear Ms. Bayó:

In accordance with Section 186.801, Florida Statutes, Seminole Electric hereby submits twenty five (25) copies of our 2001 Ten Year Site Plan (TYSP).

Any questions or comments regarding Seminole's submittal will be greatly appreciated. Either Jim Duren, Vice President, Technical Division, or I will be happy to discuss the TYSP in more detail.

Sincerely,



Richard J. Midulla
Executive Vice President
and General Manager

QT
encl
cc: J. Duren

APP _____
CAF _____
CMP _____
COM _____
CTR _____
ECP _____
LEG _____
OPC _____
PAI _____
RGO _____
SEC _____
SER _____
OTH _____

MAIL ROOM
01 APR -2 AM 10:23

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

04011 APR-26

FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING



Ten Year Site Plan
2001 - 2010
(Detail as of December 31, 2000)
April 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF SCHEDULES	iv
1. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Owned Resources	2
1.2.1 Generation	2
1.2.2 Transmission	2
1.3 Purchased Power	3
1.4 Demand Side Management	5
2. FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND AND ENERGY	7
2.1 Latest Trends	7
2.1.1 Service Area Economy	7
2.1.2 Population and Consumers	7
2.1.3 Income	9
2.2 Forecast Results	9
2.2.1 Overview	9
2.2.2 Population	9
2.2.3 Consumers	10
2.2.4 Usage per Consumer	10
2.2.5 Energy Sales and Purchases	13
2.2.6 Peak Demand	13
2.2.7 Forecast Scenarios	14
2.3 Forecast Assumptions	31
2.3.1 Economic and Demographic Data	31
2.3.2 Weather Data	32
2.3.3 Sales and Hourly Load Data	33
2.4 Forecast Methodology	33
2.4.1 Consumer Model	34

2.4.2	Appliance Model	36
2.4.3	Energy Usage Models	36
2.4.4	Total Sales and Purchases	37
2.4.5	Peak Demand Load Factor Model	37
2.4.6	Hourly Load Profiles and Load Management	38
2.4.7	Scenarios	38
3.	FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS	39
4.	OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION	47
4.1	Transmission Constraints	47
4.2	Plan Economics	47
4.3	Fuel Price Forecast	47
4.3.1	Coal	47
4.3.2	Oil	48
4.3.3	Natural Gas	48
4.4	Modeling of Generation Unit Performance	49
4.5	Financial Assumptions	49
4.6	Integrated Resource Planning Process	49
4.7	Reliability Criteria	50
4.8	DSM Program Durability	50
4.9	Strategic Concerns	52
4.10	Procurement of Supply-side Resources	52
4.11	Transmission Plans	52
5.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION	56

TABLE OF SCHEDULES

Schedule 1	
Existing Generating Facilities	6
Schedule 2.1	
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class	15
Schedule 2.2	
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class	16
Schedule 2.3	
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class	17
Schedule 3.1.1	
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW) Base Case	18
Schedule 3.1.2	
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW) High Case	19
Schedule 3.1.3	
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW) Low Case	20
Schedule 3.2.1	
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW) Base Case	21
Schedule 3.2.2	
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW) High Case	22

Schedule 3.2.3	
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)	
Low Case	23
Schedule 3.3.1	
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)	
Base Case	24
Schedule 3.3.2	
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)	
High Case	25
Schedule 3.3.3	
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)	
Low Case	26
Schedule 4	
Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Retail Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month	27
Schedule 5	
Fuel Requirements	28
Schedule 6.1	
Energy Sources (GWh)	29
Schedule 6.2	
Energy Sources (Percent)	30
Schedule 7.1	
Forecast of Capacity, Demand & Sched. Maint. at Time of Summer Peak	42
Schedule 7.2	
Forecast of Capacity, Demand & Sched. Maint. at Time of Winter Peak	44
Schedule 8	
Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes	46

Schedule 9

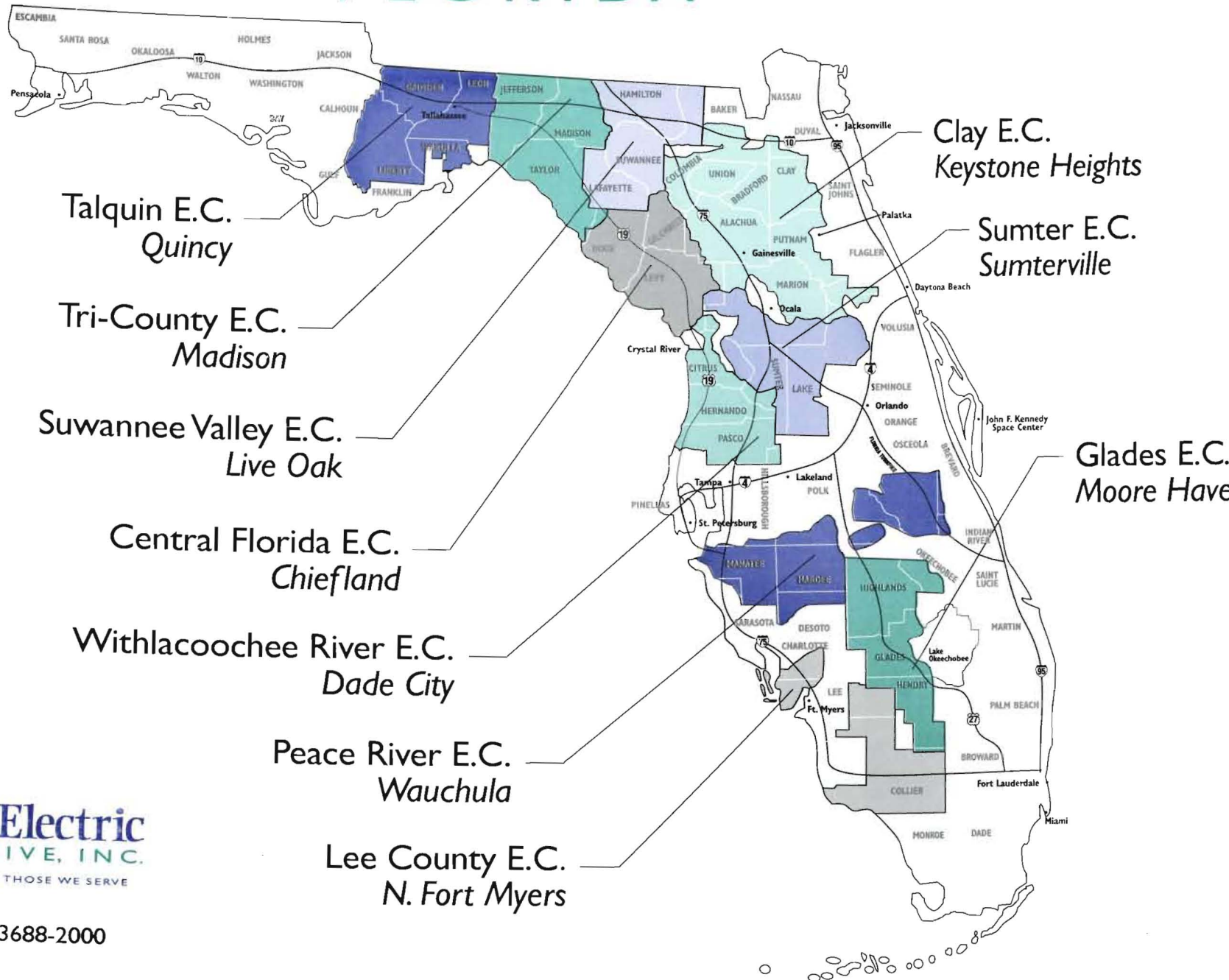
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities 58

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Associated Transmission Lines . . . 59

Seminole's Member Distribution Cooperatives

FLORIDA



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THOSE WE SERVE

P.O. Box 272000
 Tampa, Florida 33688-2000
 (813) 963-0994

1. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

1.1 Overview

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Seminole) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida for the purpose of providing reliable electric power at the lowest feasible cost to its ten distribution members systems. This is accomplished by generating, transmitting, purchasing, selling, exchanging, etc. electric power and energy, and constructing, owning, leasing, etc. such facilities as required for this purpose.

The Seminole member cooperatives are as follows:

- ▶ Central Florida Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Chiefland, Florida
- ▶ Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Keystone Heights, Florida
- ▶ Glades Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Moore Haven, Florida
- ▶ Lee County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
North Fort Myers, Florida
- ▶ Peace River Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Wauchula, Florida
- ▶ Sumter Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Sumterville, Florida
- ▶ Suwannee Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Live Oak, Florida
- ▶ Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Quincy, Florida
- ▶ Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Madison, Florida

- ▶ Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Dade City, Florida

Each of these members is at present engaged primarily in the distribution of electric power; Seminole supplies full requirements power to the members. The map at the beginning of this section indicates the counties in which each member of Seminole provides service.

1.2 Owned Resources

1.2.1 Generation. Seminole serves its total member system load with a combination of owned and purchased capacity resources. Seminole Units 1 & 2, 600 MW class coal-fired units, went into commercial operation on February 1, 1984 and January 1, 1985, respectively. Seminole owns a 14.5 MW share of Florida Power Corporation's (FPC's) Crystal River 3 nuclear generating unit. A more detailed description of Seminole's owned facilities is given on Schedule 1. Payne Creek Generating Station Unit #1, a 500 MW class combined cycle unit is under construction and scheduled for commercial operation January 1, 2002.

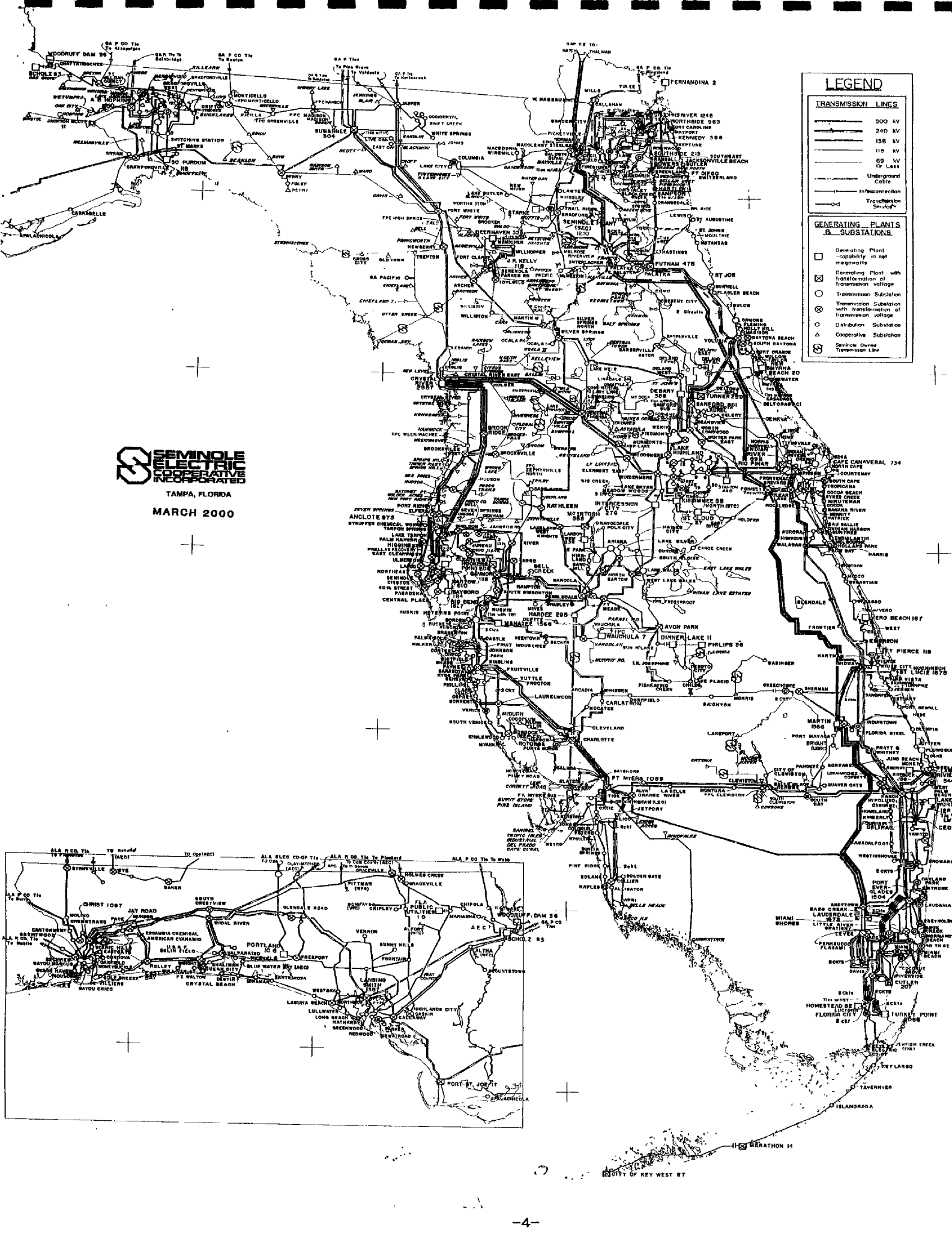
1.2.2 Transmission. Seminole owns 52 miles of 230 kV double circuit transmission line from the Seminole Plant to the Silver Springs North switching station, eight miles of double circuit line from the Seminole Plant to FPL's Rice Substation and nine miles of line from the Hardee Power Station (HPS) to FPC's Vandolah Substation. Seminole also owns 78 miles of 230 kV single circuit transmission line from HPS to Lee County Electric Cooperative's Lee Substation (a tie with FPL), and 63 miles of line from the Seminole Plant to an interconnection with Jacksonville Electric Authority at the Clay-Duval County line. Seminole jointly owns with FPC two tie lines from Silver Springs North to FPC's Silver Springs substation.

Seminole owns the following fourteen 69 kV transmission lines for a total of 143.2 miles: Clewiston-Cowbone Hammock, Otter Creek-Bronson, Otter Creek-Cedar Key, Cross City-Steinhatchee, Ortona Tap-Ortona, Spring Lakes-Lorida, Andersen-Lake Panasoffkee, Belleview-Marion Oaks, Central Florida- Continental, Howey-Astatula, Altoona-Linadale, Scanlon Tap-Scanlon, Ft. Basinger-Basinger and Moore Haven-Lakeport. These facilities are shown on the following page.

1.3 Purchased Power

Seminole has contracts with the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) for 53 MW of firm capacity through May 21, 2004, and with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) for 75 MW of firm capacity through 2004. Seminole has contracted with FPC for the following purchases: 450 MW of firm capacity for the period 1999 through 2001; 150 MW of firm system intermediate capacity for the period 1999 through 2013; 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2000 through 2002; and an additional 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2001 through 2002. Seminole purchases partial and/or full requirements power from FPC, the City of Gainesville, and Tampa Electric Company. Seminole has also contracted for the following: with Lee County Resource Recovery for approximately 35 MW of capacity for the period December 1999 to December 2014; with the City of Tallahassee for firm capacity in the amount of 75 MW for the period May 2000 to November 2001.

Seminole, through a contract with TECO Power Services (TPS), purchases 145 MW of capacity from the Big Bend No. 4 coal unit (a 488 MW unit) and a nominal 295 MW of first call reserve capacity from the Hardee Power Station (HPS). Seminole has first priority use



SEMINOLE ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM
 TAMPA, FLORIDA
 MARCH 2000

LEGEND

TRANSMISSION LINES

- 500 kV
- 240 kV
- 138 kV
- 115 kV
- 69 kV or less
- Underground Cable
- - - Interconnection
- - - Transmission Service

GENERATING PLANTS & SUBSTATIONS

- Generating Plant capability in net megawatts
- ⊠ Generating Plant with interconnection of transmission voltage
- Transmission Substation
- ⊗ Transmission Substation with transformation of transmission voltage
- Distribution Substation
- △ Cooperative Substation
- ⊕ Semipublic Owned Transmission Line

of its Big Bend No. 4 capacity for any purpose, subject to an annual energy cap. Seminole has first priority use of the Hardee Power Station as a reserve resource to cover a forced or scheduled outage or reduced capability of Seminole's coal-fired plant and CR3.

Seminole has executed the following contracts to meet future load growth and replace expiring purchased power agreements: With Reliant for 365 MW of peaking for the period December 2001 thru December 2006; With Constellation for 364 MW of peaking December 2002 increasing to 546 MW beginning May 2003 thru December 2009; and with Calpine for 350 MW of combined cycle capacity for the period June 2004 thru May 2009.

1.4 Demand Side Management (DSM)

Seminole and its member systems utilize a variety of demand side management and energy conservation programs. These programs include direct load control, distribution system voltage reduction, contractually interruptible load, energy audits, insulation up-grades, and lighting conversion. Seminole's coordinated DSM program lowers Seminole's peak demand and minimizes the demands placed on the FPC system by PR purchases. The load forecast reflects reductions due to DSM which are estimated through a detailed analysis which incorporates trends in consumer growth, housing size and appliance saturations with load reduction data and member implementation schedules. While the effect of conservation is also reflected in the load forecast, it's value is not estimated because of the difficulty in measuring the impact of the diverse programs.

Schedule 1

**Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2000**

				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Alt Fuel Days	Comm'l In-Svc	Expected Retirement	Gen Max Nameplate	Net Capability	
Plant	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Primary	Alt	Primary	Alt	Use	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	KW	Summer	Winter
Seminole	1	Palatka	FS	C	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	02/84	Unk	714,600	658	665
Seminole	2	Palatka	FS	C	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	01/85	Unk	714,600	658	665
Crystal River	3	Citrus County	N	N	N/A	Tk	N/A	N/A	03/77	Unk	890,490	15	15
TOTAL												1,331	1,345
Abbreviations:				<u>Unit Type</u>		<u>Fuel Type</u>		<u>Fuel Transport</u>					
				Unk - Unknown		FS - Fossil Steam		C - Coal		RR - Railroad			
				N/A - Not applicable		N - Nuclear		N - Nuclear		Tk - Truck			

2. FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Latest Trends

2.1.1 Service Area Economy. Seminole's distribution members provide electricity to an area approximately 400 miles long, from the northern border down to southwestern parts of Florida. The variety of geographic and weather conditions provides a diverse mix of economic activity and demographic characteristics.

The northern region shares many physical and cultural characteristics with the two states to the north, Georgia and Alabama. Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are important industries in the region. The region has experienced moderate, but continued growth in population and economic activities. The southwest coastal region is still growing but at slower rates. Many of its new residents are relatively affluent retirees, leading the State in per capita income growth and stability. The interior peninsular region is quite diverse, both with respect to population and the economy. As Florida's coastal areas become more saturated, the interior regions are expected to experience stronger growth.

2.1.2 Population and Consumers. The population growth in Florida including Seminole members' service area depends largely on net in-migration. Therefore, national economic factors influencing migration have a large impact on Seminole members' population growth.

In the 1980s, the population of Florida grew at rates far exceeding the national average. The Census data shows that between 1980 and 1990 the State's population grew from 9,747,000 to 12,938,000, an annual rate of 2.9 percent or an average annual increase of

319,000 people. This strong population growth, however, began to significantly slow down in the early 1990s. By 1998 the annual rate of growth was 1.9 percent.

The U.S. economy, after its then historic eight-year long economic growth, plunged into a recession in 1990. Florida population growth slowed down and Seminole members' residential electric consumer growth, a very accurate population growth barometer, followed suit. Annual residential consumer increases, having grown at an annual rate of approximately 20,000, or over 5 percent in the mid-1980s, dropped down to an annual rate of 12,000 in the early 1990s. Since 1995 annual growth in residential consumers has average approximately 15,000 per year. In recent years annual growth is approaching the all time highs of the 1980's. Commercial consumer growth, having grown at an annual rate of almost 3,000 consumers, or over 8 percent, displayed more dramatic declines, plunging to an estimated 1,000 consumers in 1990, followed by an increase of less than 500 consumers in 1991. Since then, the commercial consumer growth has picked up, recently growing at over 3.5 percent, again surpassing residential consumer growth in 1999. The significant impacts of the nation's recession in the early 90's on Florida population and Seminole members' consumer growth confirm the sensitivity of Seminole members' service area to the national and regional economies.

Future population in Florida is projected to continue to grow, but at a slower pace. The annual population is projected by BEBR to grow at an annual rate of approximately 253,000, or 1.5 percent between 2000 and 2010.

Through its ten member systems, Seminole currently supplies electricity to geographic areas covering approximately 40 percent of peninsular Florida. However, the estimated

population in the members' service area is approximately 1.5 million, which represents less than 10 percent of Florida's population. The relatively low population density provides ample room for continued population growth in the Seminole members' service area. Historically, Seminole's residential consumers have grown at a faster rate than the Florida average: 2.9 percent versus 2.6 percent per year for the period 1989 thru 1999.

2.1.3 Income. A number of counties in the five largest members' service areas experienced higher increases in per capita income than the Florida average. Statistics indicate that almost 40 percent of the income in Florida comes from non-wage sources such as dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. This is approximately 10 percentage points higher than national averages. This fact reflects the high concentration of retirees, especially in the more affluent parts of the service area. These types of income are relatively stable and consequently help absorb the impacts of economic changes on the Florida economy and service area.

2.2 Forecast Results

2.2.1 Overview. Consumers, energy, and peak demand growth rates for the Seminole system have been higher than Florida as a whole during the past decade. This pattern is expected to continue in the future even though both Florida and the Seminole system are expected to grow at slower rates.

2.2.2 Population. Historical and forecasted population for Seminole's members' service area is shown on Schedule 2.1. The service area population experienced an annual growth rate of approximately 2.3 percent over the past ten years. In 2000, total population in the service area was estimated at approximately 1.5 million, which is projected to grow to

1.9 million by 2010.

The projected population growth rates in the members' service area are only slightly higher than the medium forecast at county levels from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research. The higher growth rates for the members' service areas are consistent with the fact that these service areas are relatively sparsely populated and have grown faster than the average rates for counties in which they are located.

2.2.3 Consumers. Seminole's members supply electricity to significant portions of those areas generally less urbanized but located adjacent to metropolitan areas. It is therefore reasonable to expect continued higher consumer growth rates for Seminole's members than for Florida as a whole. Residential consumers are expected to grow at an annual average rate of approximately 16,200 or 2.3 percent between 2000 and 2010. The forecasts of residential consumers are shown in Schedule 2.1.

Commercial consumers had grown faster than residential consumers during the mid-1980s, due to underlying factors such as rapid population growth, the strength of the Florida economy, and the continued urbanization of Seminole's members' service area. During the period 1989 through 1992, however, commercial consumer growth rates sharply dropped off and fell below those of residential consumers. As the economy recovered from the latest recession, commercial consumer growth rates picked up in 1993, and surpassed the residential class. Commercial consumers are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent.

The forecast of commercial consumers is shown in Schedule 2.2.

2.2.4 Usage per Consumer. Between 1990 and 1999, residential usage per consumer in Seminole members' service area increased at a compound annual rate of 1.9 percent as

compared to the State average of 0.9 percent. The continued growth of average usage is consistent with the Residential Appliance Survey results which show steady increases in appliance saturations and larger homes during the last decade.

Table 1 on the next page summarizes survey results for 1986 and 1997. Between 1986 and 1997, saturations of homes of 2000 ft² and larger increased to 20.2 percent from 12.5 percent, in contrast to decreases in homes of 1200 ft² or smaller, from 41.5 percent to 25.2 percent. Also appliance saturations steadily increased during the 10-year period. Saturations of space-conditioning appliances which are weather sensitive made substantial increases: primary electric heating made noticeable increases to 80.9 percent from 55.4 percent; electric air-conditioning to 94.8 percent from 82.0 percent; water heaters to 92.2 percent from 88.6 percent. Other electric appliances also made steady increases. Particularly noteworthy are dishwasher, electric clothes washers and dryers.

It is also to be noted that electricity prices in nominal terms have declined over the last decade, which means real prices have steadily declined. The decline in real electricity prices is presumed to have been an additional contributing factor for the increased energy usage per consumer.

Table 1		
Homes and Electric Appliance Saturations (%)		
	1986	1997
Single Family Homes	58.5	64.1
Homes > 2000 sq ft	12.5	20.2
Homes < 2000 sq ft	41.5	25.2
Primary Space Heating	55.4	80.9
Air Conditioning	82.0	94.8
Water Heater	88.6	92.2
Refrigerator	99.4	99.1
Television	97.9	99.0
Electric Range	69.7	78.1
Microwave Oven	52.9	92.9
Dishwasher	40.3	61.5
Clothes Dryer	57.5	83.5
Clothes Washer	81.2	91.7
Pool Pump	10.2	14.8
SOURCE: "Residential Survey," Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc., 1986 and 1997.		

The continued increases in residential usage per consumer has resulted in the Seminole system surpassing the average of Florida as a whole for the first time. The 1999 annual average residential usage of Seminole members was 13,166 KWH compared to the State's average of 13,099 KWH. Florida's average residential usage is projected to be higher than Seminole's system for the next few years. However, Seminole is projected to surpass the Florida average residential usage during the next 9 years. The continued trend toward larger homes, continued

increases in appliance saturations, and stable or lower electricity prices will all contribute to higher energy consumption levels in the future.

Commercial/industrial usage per consumer is much lower on the Seminole system than in Florida as a whole: 52,654 KWH versus 77,270 KWH in 1999. It is to be noted that Seminole members' commercial usage also include industrial consumers, whereas the Florida average does not.

2.2.5 Energy Sales and Purchases. Residential energy sales are projected to grow at 3.6 percent annually between 2000 and 2010. This forecast incorporates anticipated increases in energy savings due to additional future conservation and load management programs of Seminole members. At this time most of Seminole's members do not plan to expand their load management programs and are evaluating the economic feasibility of maintaining their current programs into the future. Commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an annual average of 3.4 percent, over the same period. The forecasts of residential, commercial, and other classes sales are shown on Schedules 2.1 and 2.2.

2.2.6 Peak Demand. Seminole's winter peak demand is projected to increase to 4,877 MW in 2010. Summer peak demand is projected to increase to 3,777 MW in 2010.

Seminole as a whole and most of the member systems are expected to continue to be winter peaking. For the Seminole system, winter peaks are expected to be approximately 29 percent higher than summer peaks.

This continued winter-peaking nature of the Seminole system is due primarily to expectations of continued steady increases in electric space-heating appliance saturations in the foreseeable future.

The peak demand forecasts reflect no additional load management. The annual load factor for the Seminole system is expected to remain relatively level at 44.4 percent during the forecast period.

Schedules 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 summarize energy usage and consumer members by customer class. Schedules 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.3 provide summer peak demand forecasts for base, high population and low population scenarios. Schedules 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 provide similar data for winter peak demand.

2.2.7 Forecast Scenario. Economic scenarios are represented by high and low population scenarios. The population scenario results reflect the population growth differences.

Schedule 2.1					
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class					
Year	Population	Members Per Household	RESIDENTIAL		
			GWh	Average Number of Customers	Average KWh Consumption Per Customer
1991	1,243,672	2.51	5,525	495,363	11,154
1992	1,274,812	2.51	5,698	506,754	11,245
1993	1,303,073	2.51	5,999	518,687	11,566
1994	1,322,944	2.49	6,250	531,032	11,770
1995	1,345,740	2.46	6,907	546,832	12,630
1996	1,380,657	2.46	7,266	561,981	12,930
1997	1,416,857	2.45	7,238	578,345	12,515
1998	1,435,487	2.42	7,975	592,441	13,461
1999	1,493,001	2.46	7,993	607,059	13,166
2000	1,531,672	2.46	8,548	623,151	13,717
2001	1,565,190	2.44	8,645	641,782	13,470
2002	1,598,709	2.43	8,974	658,087	13,636
2003	1,632,226	2.42	9,308	674,269	13,805
2004	1,666,745	2.41	9,675	690,494	14,012
2005	1,699,263	2.40	9,996	706,751	14,144
2006	1,732,113	2.40	10,362	722,711	14,338
2007	1,764,961	2.39	10,737	738,690	14,535
2008	1,797,807	2.38	11,153	754,681	14,778
2009	1,830,656	2.38	11,513	770,680	14,939
2010	1,863,504	2.37	11,916	786,687	15,147

Schedule 2.2					
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class					
Year	COMMERCIAL			Other Sales GWh	Total Sales GWh
	GWh	Average Number of	Average KWh Consumption		
1991	2,031	44,388	45,756	91	7,647
1992	2,123	47,327	44,858	109	7,930
1993	2,260	49,079	46,069	102	8,362
1994	2,399	50,743	47,277	86	8,735
1995	2,564	51,421	49,863	101	9,572
1996	2,681	53,223	50,373	105	10,052
1997	2,809	55,263	50,830	123	10,170
1998	3,012	57,012	52,831	117	11,104
1999	3,109	59,044	52,656	127	11,229
2000	3,415	62,886	54,305	134	12,097
2001	3,467	62,783	55,222	125	12,237
2002	3,587	64,279	55,804	128	12,689
2003	3,711	65,807	56,392	131	13,150
2004	3,849	67,355	57,145	134	13,658
2005	3,969	68,909	57,598	137	14,102
2006	4,107	70,457	58,291	141	14,610
2007	4,250	72,008	59,021	143	15,130
2008	4,407	73,564	59,907	147	15,707
2009	4,545	75,120	60,503	149	16,207
2010	4,697	76,681	61,254	152	16,765
NOTES:	Commercial class includes industrial customers. Other sales class includes lighting customers.				

Schedule 2.3					
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class					
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average Number)	Total Number of Customers
1991	0	905	8,552	3,242	542,992
1992	0	877	8,807	3,248	557,329
1993	0	964	9,326	3,304	571,073
1994	0	914	9,649	3,341	585,764
1995	0	1,052	10,624	3,366	601,618
1996	0	770	10,822	3,349	618,671
1997	0	828	10,998	3,515	636,954
1998	0	929	12,033	3,586	656,566
1999	0	939	12,168	3,593	669,696
2000	0	995	13,092	3,754	689,791
2001	0	1,019	13,256	3,766	708,331
2002	0	1,056	13,745	3,855	726,221
2003	0	1,094	14,244	3,941	744,017
2004	0	1,133	14,791	4,024	761,873
2005	0	1,173	15,275	4,108	779,768
2006	0	1,216	15,826	4,192	797,360
2007	0	1,259	16,389	4,275	814,973
2008	0	1,305	17,012	4,358	832,603
2009	0	1,349	17,556	4,439	850,239
2010	0	1,396	18,161	4,523	867,891

Schedule 3.1.1									
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)									
Base Case									
Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conser-vation	Load Management	Conser-vation	
1991	1,734	1,734	0	N/A	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,693
1992	1,918	1,918	0	N/A	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,860
1993	1,994	1,994	0	N/A	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,924
1994	1,993	1,993	0	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,933
1995	2,329	2,329	0	N/A	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,217
1996	2,347	2,347	0	N/A	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,252
1997	2,443	2,443	0	N/A	123	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,320
1998	2,756	2,756	0	N/A	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,606
1999	2,719	2,719	0	N/A	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,627
2000	2,829	2,829	0	55	121	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,653
2001	3,028	3,028	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,790
2002	3,126	3,126	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,888
2003	3,231	3,231	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,993
2004	3,334	3,334	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,096
2005	3,440	3,440	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,202
2006	3,550	3,550	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,312
2007	3,663	3,663	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,425
2008	3,778	3,778	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,540
2009	3,895	3,895	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,657
2010	4,015	4,015	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,777

NOTE: Historical load management data is actual amount exercised at the time of the seasonal peak demand. Forecast data is the maximum amount available.

Schedule 3.1.2
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)
High Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
2001	3,192	3,192	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,954
2002	3,342	3,342	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,104
2003	3,496	3,496	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,258
2004	3,653	3,653	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,415
2005	3,814	3,814	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,576
2006	3,995	3,995	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,757
2007	4,177	4,177	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,939
2008	4,364	4,364	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,126
2009	4,554	4,554	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,316
2010	4,749	4,749	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,511

Schedule 3.1.3
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)
Low Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
2001	2,857	2,857	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,619
2002	2,909	2,909	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,671
2003	2,961	2,961	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,723
2004	3,016	3,016	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,778
2005	3,071	3,071	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,833
2006	3,121	3,121	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,883
2007	3,172	3,172	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,934
2008	3,225	3,225	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,987
2009	3,277	3,277	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,039
2010	3,332	3,332	0	137	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,094

Schedule 3.2.1									
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)									
Base Case									
Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conser-vation	Load Management	Conser-vation	
1990-91	2,081	2,081	0	N/A	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,009
1991-92	2,322	2,322	0	N/A	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,245
1992-93	2,196	2,196	0	N/A	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,112
1993-94	2,472	2,472	0	N/A	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,384
1994-95	2,825	2,825	0	N/A	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,666
1995-96	2,896	2,896	0	N/A	165	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,731
1996-97	3,040	3,040	0	N/A	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,912
1997-98	2,529	2,529	0	N/A	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,414
1998-99	3,416	3,416	0	N/A	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,196
1999-00	3,148	3,148	0	0	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,968
2000-01	3,659	3,659	0	42	178	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,439
2001-02	3,849	3,849	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,568
2002-03	3,981	3,981	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,700
2003-04	4,114	4,114	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,833
2004-05	4,251	4,251	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,970
2005-06	4,394	4,394	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,113
2006-07	4,540	4,540	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,259
2007-08	4,689	4,689	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,408
2008-09	4,841	4,841	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,560
2009-10	4,996	4,996	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,715
2010-11	5,158	5,158	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,877
NOTE	Historical load management data is actual amount exercised at the time of the seasonal peak demand. Forecast data is the maximum amount available.								

Schedule 3.2.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)
High Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interruption	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conser-vation	Load Management	Conser-vation	
2000-01	3,659	3,659	0	42	178	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,439
2001-02	4,076	4,076	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,795
2002-03	4,274	4,274	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,993
2003-04	4,476	4,476	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,195
2004-05	4,682	4,682	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,401
2005-06	4,906	4,906	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,625
2006-07	5,141	5,141	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,860
2007-08	5,382	5,382	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,101
2008-09	5,628	5,628	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,347
2009-10	5,877	5,877	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,596
2010-11	6,145	6,145	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,864

Schedule 3.2.3
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)
Low Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Management	Conser-vation	Load Management	Conser-vation	
2000-01	3,659	3,659	42	178	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,439
2001-02	3,597	3,597	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,316
2002-03	3,669	3,669	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,388
2003-04	3,741	3,741	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,460
2004-05	3,817	3,817	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,536
2005-06	3,888	3,888	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,607
2006-07	3,958	3,958	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,677
2007-08	4,029	4,029	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,748
2008-09	4,100	4,100	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,819
2009-10	4,174	4,174	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,893
2010-11	4,241	4,241	0	137	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,960

Schedule 3.3.1								
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)								
Base Case								
Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Total Sales	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
1991	8,552	N/A	N/A	0	7,647	905	8,552	46.5
1992	8,807	N/A	N/A	0	7,930	877	8,807	42.8
1993	9,326	N/A	N/A	0	8,362	964	9,326	48.5
1994	9,649	N/A	N/A	0	8,735	914	9,649	45.9
1995	10,624	N/A	N/A	0	9,572	1,052	10,624	44.0
1996	10,822	N/A	N/A	0	10,052	770	10,822	39.1
1997	10,998	N/A	N/A	0	10,170	828	10,998	42.4
1998	12,033	N/A	N/A	0	11,104	929	12,033	49.8
1999	12,168	N/A	N/A	0	11,229	939	12,168	44.5
2000	13,092	N/A	N/A	0	12,097	995	13,092	44.1
2001	13,256	N/A	N/A	0	12,237	1,019	13,256	44.4
2002	13,745	N/A	N/A	0	12,689	1,056	13,745	44.4
2003	14,244	N/A	N/A	0	13,150	1,094	14,244	44.3
2004	14,791	N/A	N/A	0	13,658	1,133	14,791	44.3
2005	15,275	N/A	N/A	0	14,102	1,173	15,275	44.3
2006	15,826	N/A	N/A	0	14,610	1,216	15,826	44.3
2007	16,389	N/A	N/A	0	15,130	1,259	16,389	44.3
2008	17,012	N/A	N/A	0	15,707	1,305	17,012	44.3
2009	17,556	N/A	N/A	0	16,207	1,349	17,556	44.3
2010	18,161	N/A	N/A	0	16,765	1,396	18,161	44.4

Schedule 3.3.2
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
High Case

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2001	13,978	N/A	N/A	0	13,724	254	13,978	42.0
2002	14,715	N/A	N/A	0	14,448	267	14,715	42.0
2003	15,468	N/A	N/A	0	15,187	281	15,468	42.0
2004	16,279	N/A	N/A	0	15,984	295	16,279	42.0
2005	17,025	N/A	N/A	0	16,716	309	17,025	42.0
2006	17,904	N/A	N/A	0	17,580	324	17,904	42.0
2007	18,804	N/A	N/A	0	18,464	340	18,804	42.0
2008	19,779	N/A	N/A	0	19,421	358	19,779	42.0
2009	20,671	N/A	N/A	0	20,298	373	20,671	42.0
2010	21,640	N/A	N/A	0	21,249	391	21,640	42.0

Schedule 3.3.3
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
Low Case

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2001	12,579	N/A	N/A	0	12,349	230	12,579	43.3
2002	12,847	N/A	N/A	0	12,612	235	12,847	43.3
2003	13,120	N/A	N/A	0	12,880	240	13,120	43.3
2004	13,433	N/A	N/A	0	13,188	245	13,433	43.3
2005	13,683	N/A	N/A	0	13,434	249	13,683	43.3
2006	13,948	N/A	N/A	0	13,695	253	13,948	43.3
2007	14,219	N/A	N/A	0	13,961	258	14,219	43.3
2008	14,534	N/A	N/A	0	14,270	264	14,534	43.3
2009	14,777	N/A	N/A	0	14,508	269	14,777	43.3
2010	15,065	N/A	N/A	0	14,791	274	15,065	43.4

Schedule 4
Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Retail Peak Demand
and Net Energy for Load by Month

Month	2000 Actual		2001 Forecast		2002 Forecast	
	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NET GWh
January	3,209	1,057	3,439	1,098	3,568	1,140
February	2,948	934	3,224	977	3,350	1,014
March	1,661	884	2,631	975	2,734	1,012
April	1,854	883	2,024	938	2,103	975
May	2,594	1,187	2,422	1,115	2,514	1,158
June	2,556	1,213	2,666	1,210	2,763	1,253
July	2,625	1,300	2,738	1,331	2,836	1,378
August	2,653	1,318	2,790	1,348	2,888	1,396
September	2,497	1,178	2,613	1,206	2,706	1,248
October	2,361	956	2,257	1,046	2,340	1,084
November	2,750	963	2,206	910	2,291	944
December	3,436	1,219	3,063	1,102	3,179	1,143
ANNUAL		13,092		13,256		13,745

Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
			1999	2000										
Nuclear		Trillion BTU	1,244	1,255	1,065	1,239	1,065	1,233	1,060	1,230	1,054	1,236	1,061	1,242
Coal		1000	3,535	3,544	4,005	3,884	3,960	3,836	3,848	4,061	3,905	3,930	4,075	3,841
Residual	Total	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	1000	37	50	50	50	50	50	50	109	697	845	2,078	7,959
	Steam	1000	37	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	CC	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	647	795	2,028	7,909
	Diesel	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	0	0	0	13431	16724	17843	18620	18857	19258	20363	20216	20601
	Steam	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000	0	0	0	13431	16724	17843	18620	18857	19258	20363	20216	20601
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Purchase	QF	Trillion BTU	2,285	1,898	1,650	2,445	1,873	3,525	3,322	1,575	3,406	3,206	2,900	5,693
NOTE:	The QF purchase represents a purchase from TECO Power Services, Inc., an IPP. Total coal quantity for 2000 included 107 tons of pet coke.													

Schedule 6.1														
Energy Sources (GWh)														
Energy Sources		Units	Actual		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
			1999	2000										
Annual Firm Interchange		GWh	2,823	3,654	3,226	2,057	2,004	2,494	2,892	3,027	3,482	3,825	3,584	1,645
Nuclear		GWh	109	112	102	119	102	119	102	118	101	119	102	119
Coal		GWh	8,985	9,125	9,746	9,457	9,635	9,335	9,355	9,882	9,487	9,553	9,854	9,334
Residual	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	292	360	921	3,604
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	292	360	921	3,604
	Diesel	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	GWh	0	0	0	1,850	2,304	2,456	2,566	2,598	2,652	2,804	2,783	2,837
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	1,850	2,304	2,456	2,566	2,598	2,652	2,804	2,783	2,837
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	GWh	251	201	182	262	199	387	360	174	375	351	312	622
Net Energy for Load		GWh	12,168	13,092	13,256	13,745	14,244	14,791	15,275	15,826	16,389	17,012	17,556	18,161
NOTE:		The QF purchase represents a purchase from TPS's Hardee Power Station.												

Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources (Percent)

Energy Sources	Units	Actual		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
		1999	2000											
Annual Firm Interchange	%	23	28	24	15	14	17	19	19	21	23	20	9	
Nuclear	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Coal	%	74	70	74	69	68	63	61	62	58	56	56	51	
Residual	Total	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate	Total	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	20
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	20
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	%	0	0	0	14	16	17	17	16	16	17	16	16
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	14	16	17	17	16	16	17	16	16
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	%	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	3
Net Energy for Load	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

NOTE: The QF purchase represents a purchase from TECO Power Services, Inc., an IPP.

2.3 Forecast Assumptions

2.3.1 Economic and Demographic Data. Seminole's economic and demographic data base has three principal sources: (1) population and income data from the Florida Economic Data Base furnished by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida, (2) electricity price data from Seminole's member cooperatives "Financial and Statistical Reports" (RUS Form 7), and (3) appliance and housing data from the Residential Appliance Surveys conducted by Seminole and its member systems since 1980.

Population is the main explanatory variable in the residential and commercial/industrial consumer models. Historical data on population and personal income by county is obtained for the 45 counties served by Seminole member systems. Combining the county forecasts yields a population forecast for each member. Three sets of population forecasts for each county are provided by BEBR: medium, low, and high scenarios. Historical population growth trends are analyzed to determine the most appropriate combination of scenarios for each member system. Base, high and low population scenarios are developed for each member.

The commercial/industrial energy usage model uses Real Per Capital Income (RPCI) as an explanatory variable. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is used to convert historical nominal income to real values. Forecasts of RPCI by county are taken from "The Florida Long-Term Economic Forecast 1999."

The real price of electricity is used in the residential and commercial/industrial energy models. The real price is calculated by dividing KWH sales for each consumer class by the

corresponding revenue, and then by deflating the result by the CPI-U. For the forecast, the real price of electricity is assumed to decline in the future at an average annual rate of 0.989%. This rate is based on system wide historical declines in retail rates.

Appliance saturations and housing data are obtained from Seminoles' Residential Appliance Survey. The three housing types distinguished in the survey are single-family homes, mobile homes, and multi-family homes. Homes are also segregated into three age groups: less than 5 years old, between 5 and 15 years old, and more than 15 years old. For each category of home type and age combination, the appliance saturations include room air-conditioners, central air-conditioners, electric space-heating appliances, and electric water heaters.

The information from the surveys is combined with the residential consumer forecast to produce weighted appliance stock variables for space-conditioning appliances which are used in the residential energy usage model and the peak demand load factor model. In addition, air-conditioning, space-heating, water heater, and pool pump saturation data are used to forecast load management reductions.

2.3.2 Weather Data. Seminole obtains hourly weather data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for six weather stations located in or around Seminole's members' service area. In order to better reflect weather conditions in each member's service territory, different weather stations are assigned to individual member systems based on geographic proximity.

Monthly heating and cooling degree hours (HDH, CDH) are used in the energy usage models, while the peak demand models use HDH and CDH on Seminole's peak days.

Seminole uses individual temperature cut-off points for air conditioning and space heating demand. The extent of the members' service territory also requires different winter cut-off values for the northern and southern regions. These weather variables have been proved effective in explaining weather-neutral temperature ranges for space-conditioning appliances and lagging weather effects within a period of time.

2.3.3 Sales and Hourly Load Data. Monthly operating statistics have been furnished by the member systems to Seminole, beginning with 1970. Included in this data are statistics by class on number of consumers, KWH sales, revenue, and others. This data is the basis for consumer and energy usage models.

Hourly loads for each member and the Seminole system, as well as the members' monthly total energy purchases are collected from over 160 delivery points, covering the period from January 1979 to the present. This data is a basis for modeling peak demand and hourly load profile forecasts, and for load management implementation.

2.4 Forecast Methodology

Seminole's Integrated Forecasting System consists of the following sub-models:

- (1) Residential Consumer Model
- (2) Appliance Model
- (3) Commercial/Industrial Consumer Model
- (4) Other Class Consumers Model
- (5) Residential Energy Usage Model
- (6) Commercial/Industrial Energy Usage Model
- (7) Other Class Energy Usage Model

(8) Peak Demand Load Factor Model

(9) Hourly Load Profiles and Load Management

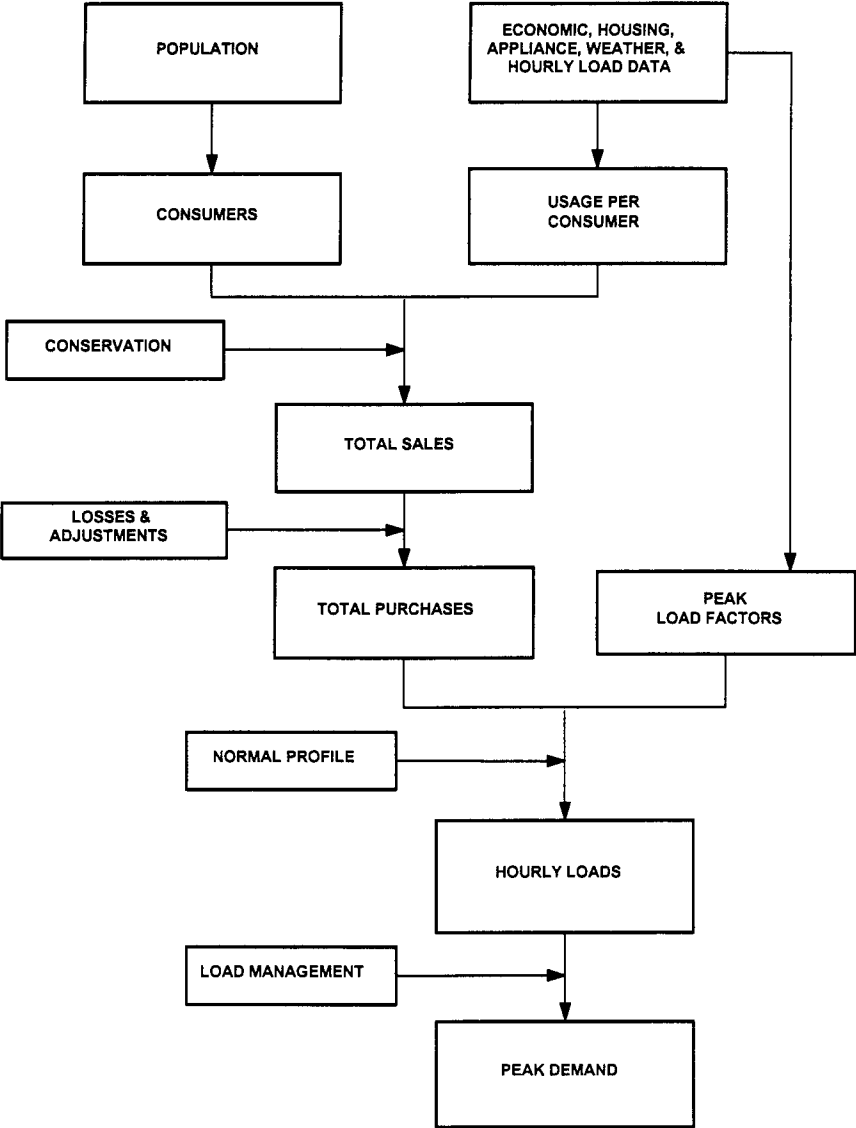
Each model consists of ten sub-models, since each member system is modeled and forecast separately. Figure 1 shows the Integrated Forecasting System.

2.4.1 Consumer Models. For each member, the historical relationship between annual consumers and the member's service area population is statistically determined using an ordinary least squares technique, with a first-order auto-regressive correction when necessary. The estimated equations are applied to the population forecasts to generate annual forecasts of residential and commercial consumers. Forecasts are benchmarked using 1999 actual data. Seasonally adjusted monthly forecasts are developed from the annual data. Whenever members expect new large commercial consumers in the near future, the information is implemented in the forecasts.

Other consumer classes generally include irrigation, street and highway lighting, public buildings, and sales for resale, which represent less than 2 percent of Seminole's members' total energy sales. Some member systems include some of these classes in the commercial/industrial sector. For the others, annual consumer forecasts are projected using regression analysis against population, or a trending technique.

Figure 1

Integrated Forecasting System



2.4.2 Appliance Model. The Appliance model combines the results of the Residential Consumer Model with data from the Residential Appliance Survey to yield forecasts of space-heating and air-conditioning stock variables which are used in the Residential Energy Usage Model and the Peak Demand Load Factor Model. Annual forecasts of the shares of each home type are produced: single-family homes, mobile homes, and multi-family homes. Next, annual forecasts of space-conditioning saturations are created. Finally, the air-conditioning saturations and the space-heating saturations are combined with housing type share information, resulting in weather-sensitive stock variables for heating and cooling.

2.4.3 Energy Usage Models. The Residential Energy Usage Model is a combination of econometric and end-use methods. For each member system, monthly residential usage is modeled using ordinary least squares as a function of explanatory variables including heating and cooling degree variables weighted with space-conditioning appliances, real price of electricity and real per capita income. Monthly forecasts are benchmarked against weather-normalized energy in the last year of the analysis period. Then the monthly usage per consumer forecasts are multiplied by the monthly residential consumer forecasts to produce monthly residential energy sales forecasts. The model results for PURPA members are adjusted for the conservation goals approved by FPSC and forecasts are adjusted for energy losses which occur during the load management.

For each member system, monthly commercial/industrial usage per consumer is modeled as a function of several explanatory variables, which include monthly heating and cooling degree variables, real price of electricity, real per capita income, and dummy variables for some member systems to explain abrupt or external changes. Some members' models use

monthly precipitation variables because irrigation consumers are included in this classification. Ordinary least squares methodology with a first order auto-regressive correction is used to produce the monthly energy usage per consumer forecasts which are adjusted for the last year of the historical period. Then the forecasts are combined with the consumer forecasts to produce monthly commercial/industrial KWH sales forecasts. Whenever members expect new large commercial consumers in the near future, the information is implemented in the forecasts.

Historical patterns of energy usage for other classes have been quite stable for most members and usage is held constant for the forecast period. Trending methodology is used for the members with growth in this sector.

2.4.4 Total Sales and Purchases. The sales forecasts for Residential, Commercial/Industrial and Other classes are summed up for a total sales forecast by month for each member system. The sales forecast is converted to member purchases at delivery point levels using historical averages of the ratio of calendar month purchases to billing cycle sales for each member. Therefore, these adjustment factors represent both energy losses and the difference between the billing cycle sales and calendar month purchases; the latter, as a function primarily of weather and billing days, often changes erratically.

2.4.5 Peak Demand Load Factor Model. The Peak Demand Load Factor Model relates monthly peak load factors to a set of explanatory variables including heating and cooling degree variables, precipitation, air-conditioning and space-heating saturations, and heating and cooling degree hours at the time of the member's peak demand. Two seasonal equations for each member system are developed: one for the winter months of November

through March and the other for the summer months April through October. The forecast monthly load factors are combined with the purchases forecasts to produce forecasts of monthly peaks by member.

2.4.6 Hourly Load Profiles. Hourly demand forecasts are created through a calibration procedure which transforms the normal profiles in such a way that maximum peak, monthly minimum, and monthly energy match the monthly forecasts generated from the above-explained forecasting process. This calibration procedure produces hourly profile forecasts by month and by member, an aggregation of which then constitutes hourly profiles for Seminole system.

2.4.7 Scenarios. Two sets of scenarios are developed in addition to the base case: one for economic scenarios and to other for weather. In lieu of economic scenarios, population which is the main driving force behind Seminole's load growth, is tested, and high and low population growth scenarios are developed for each member system based on BEBR's alternative scenarios.

Severe and mild weather scenarios are developed for the energy usage and load factor models using the severe and mild data which is obtained by averaging the three highest or lowest weather in each month during the past 20 years.

3. FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

Seminole's load is located within three control areas, Florida Power Corporation (FPC), Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), and Seminole's Direct Service Area (SDS). Seminole is obligated to serve all load in the FPL and SDS areas, and load up to a specified capacity commitment level in the FPC area. Seminole must also supply appropriate reserves for the load it is responsible to serve. Seminole meets its total committed load obligation using a combination of owned generation and purchased capacity resources. Demand in excess of the specified FPC capacity commitment level is served through partial requirement (PR) purchases from FPC. As load grows, Seminole's PR supplier is responsible for providing capacity to meet load growth above the capacity commitment levels.

Under the previously described contract with TECO Power Services, Inc. (TPS), Hardee Power Partners (a subsidiary of TPS) provides nominally 440 MW of capacity by combining 145 MW from Tampa Electric's Big Bend Unit No. 4 (BB4) with 295 MW of capacity located at the Hardee Power Station site. On January 1, 2003, the BB4 capacity will revert fully to Tampa Electric.

Seminole's plans include the installation of a 500 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit called Payne Creek Generating Station (PCGS). This unit will contribute to meeting Seminole's reserve requirements as well as displacing purchased capacity. Seminole has no plans to build any additional transmission facilities in conjunction with the PCGS generating facility.

The Florida Public Service Commission issued its order approving the need for PCGS June 21, 1994. On August 15, 1995 Seminole received certification for PCGS pursuant to the

Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. Construction began on the PCGS in February 2000 with the unit scheduled for commercial operation January 1, 2002.

In 1999, Seminole entered into a power purchase agreement with Reliant Energy Osceola, LLC, for 306 MW of firm peaking capacity for the period December 2001 through 2006. Seminole has also entered into a power purchase agreement with Oleander Power Project, Limited Partnership for 364 MW of firm peaking capacity for the period December 2002 through May 2003, increasing to 546 MW for the period June 2003 through December 2009.

Seminole issued an all source Request For Proposals (RFP) in July 2000 which resulted in a contract for 350 MW of combined cycle capacity from Calpine's Osprey Energy Center for a 20 years period beginning June 2004 with prices reopeners every 5 years. Seminole also has the option to call on the remainder of the unit capacity (approximately 177 MW) subject to prior sales.

Seminole has a FERC-filed qualifying facility program which complies with the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). In 1999, Seminole entered into a power purchase agreement with a qualifying facility, Lee County Resource Recovery, for approximately 35 MW of capacity. Seminole does not currently have any other qualifying facilities or small power producers on its system, but continues to solicit proposals from them when competitively bidding for power supplies. Also, Seminole evaluates all unsolicited QF proposals for applicability to the cooperative's needs.

Schedules 7.1, 7.2 and 8 include the addition of a total of 1638 MW of capacity in 2006 through 2010 at Payne Creek and unknown sites. Such capacity is needed to replace

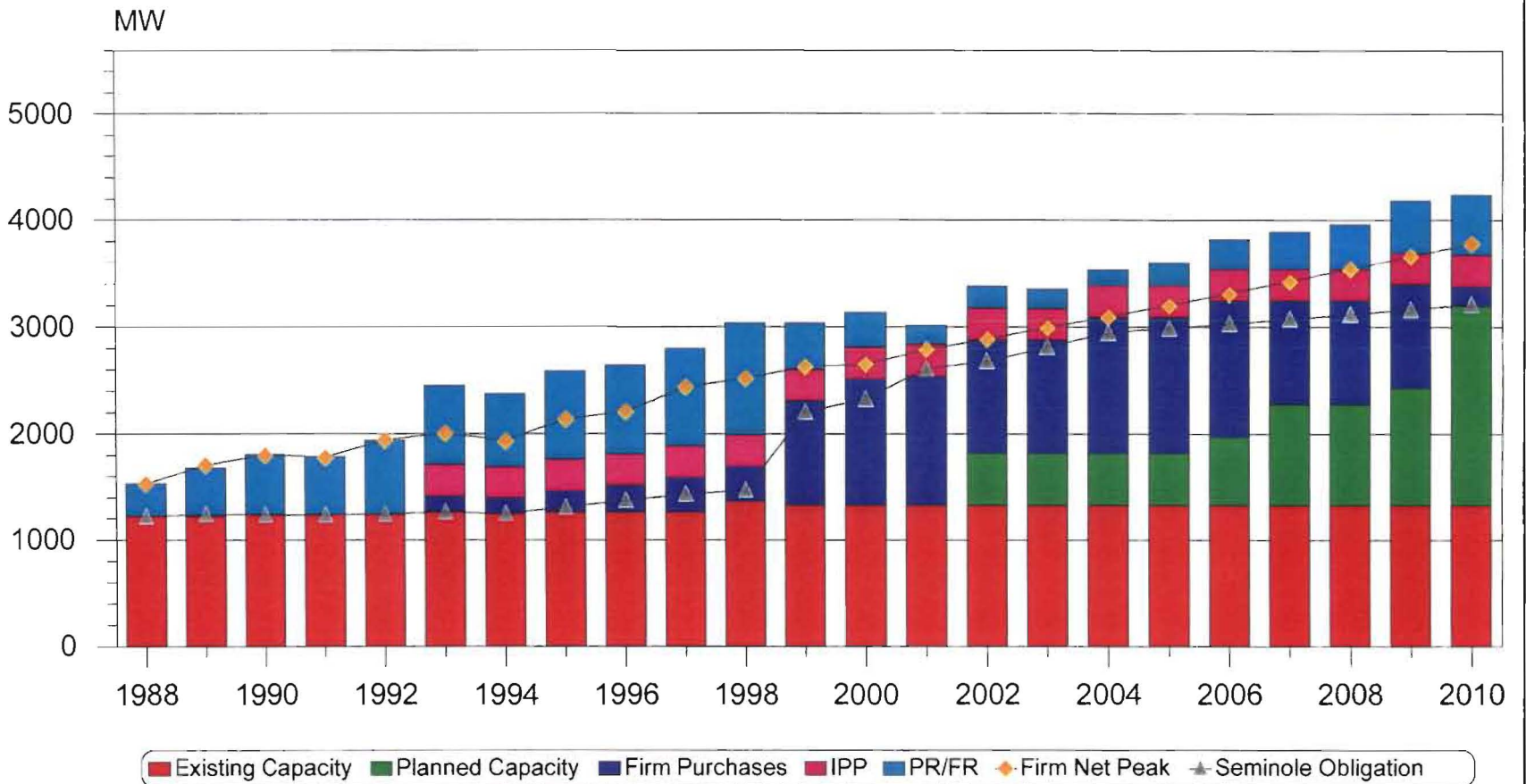
expiring purchased power contracts and/or to maintain Seminole's reliability criteria. The Combustion Turbine units are scheduled for planning purposes only. Future studies will optimize the amount, type, and timing of such capacity. The exact type of capacity (CT, purchased power, phased combined cycle, etc.) and source or location will be determined later. Because these units are for planning purposes only, no Schedule 9 is included for these units. The addition of this capacity, at sites to be determined by Seminole, is Seminole's "Backstop" expansion plan.

Schedule 7.1

Forecast of Capacity, Demand and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Summer Peak

	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import (Less PR/FR) ₁	Firm Capacity Import (PR/FR)	Firm Capacity Export	QF ₂	Total Capacity Available	Total Capacity Available Less PR/FR	System Firm Summer Peak Demand	System Firm Summer Obligation ₃	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance ₄		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance ₄		
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	
2001	1,331	1,207	327	0	298	3,163	2,836	2,790	2,611	564	26.1%	0	564	26.1%	
2002	1,819	1,058	179	0	298	3,354	3,175	2,888	2,680	494	19.5%	0	494	19.5%	
2003	1,819	1,057	208	0	298	3,382	3,174	2,993	2,812	575	21.6%	0	575	21.6%	
2004	1,819	1,270	181	0	298	3,568	3,387	3,096	2,945	442	15.8%	0	442	15.8%	
2005	1,819	1,270	151	0	298	3,538	3,387	3,202	2,987	553	19.5%	0	553	19.5%	
2006	1,972	1,270	215	0	298	3,755	3,540	3,312	3,030	540	17.7%	0	510	17.7%	
2007	2,278	964	282	0	298	3,822	3,540	3,425	3,074	466	15.9%	0	466	15.9%	
2008	2,278	964	351	0	298	3,891	3,540	3,540	3,118	575	19.4%	0	575	19.4%	
2009	2,431	964	422	0	298	4,115	3,693	3,657	3,164	510	16.9%	0	510	16.9%	
2010	3,196	180	493	0	298	4,167	3,674	3,777	3,210	464	15.2%	0	464	15.2%	
1	Firm capacity includes partial requirements (PR) and full requirements (FR) purchases and purchases from other supplier.														
2	The capacity shown under QF represents a contract with TECO Power Services for first-call capacity from the Hardee Power Station to backup 1240 MW of generation from Seminole Units 1 and 2 and CR#3.														
3	Seminole's firm obligation demand does not include PR and FR purchases.														
4	Percent reserves are calculated on Seminole's obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for FR and PR purchases. Seminole's reserve capacity does not include FPC peaking and intermediate purchases.														

Figure 1: Forecast And History Of Total Resources And Peak Demand
Summer



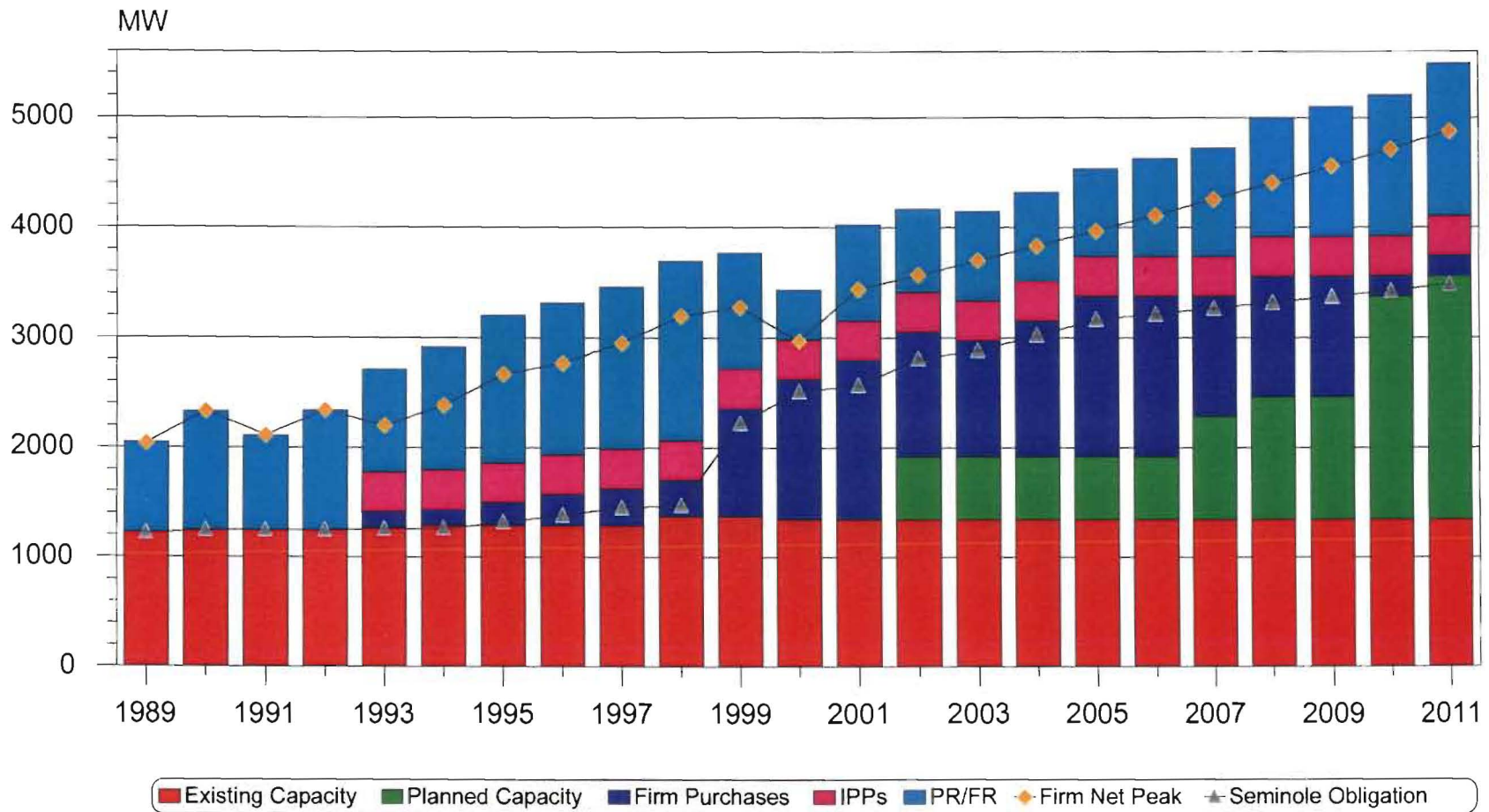
Note: Seminole Obligation is the load which Seminole is responsible for serving with Existing and Planned Capacity, Firm Purchases, and QFs. Reserves for Seminole Obligation for the period before 1993 were met through Schedule G purchases. Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for PR/FR purchases.

Schedule 7.2

Forecast of Capacity, Demand and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Winter Peak

	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import (Less PR/FR) ₁	Firm Capacity Import (PR/FR)	Firm Capacity Export	QF ₂	Total Capacity Available	Total Capacity Available Less PR/FR	System Firm Winter Peak Demand	System Firm Winter Obligation ₃	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance ₄		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance ₄		
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	
2001/02	1,917	1,132	760	0	362	4,171	3,411	3,568	2,808	603	25.6%	0	603	25.6%	
2002/03	1,917	1,051	817	0	362	4,147	3,330	3,700	2,883	447	16.4%	0	447	16.4%	
2003/04	1,917	1,233	810	0	362	4,322	3,512	3,833	3,023	489	17.0%	0	489	17.0%	
2004/05	1,917	1,455	805	0	362	4,539	3,734	3,970	3,165	569	18.9%	0	569	18.9%	
2005/06	1,917	1,455	898	0	362	4,632	3,734	4,113	3,215	519	16.9%	0	519	16.9%	
2006/07	2,281	1,091	993	0	362	4,727	3,734	4,259	3,266	468	15.0%	0	468	15.0%	
2007/08	2,463	1,091	1,090	0	362	5,006	3,916	4,408	3,318	598	18.9%	0	598	18.9%	
2008/09	2,463	1,091	1,189	0	362	5,105	3,916	4,560	3,371	545	16.9%	0	545	16.9%	
2009/10	3,373	185	1,290	0	362	5,210	3,920	4,715	3,425	495	15.1%	0	495	15.1%	
2010/11	3,555	185	1,395	0	362	5,497	4,102	4,877	3,482	620	18.6%	0	620	18.6%	
1	Firm capacity includes partial requirements (PR) and full requirements (FR) purchases and purchases from other supplier.														
2	The capacity shown under QF represents a contract with TECO Power Services for first-call capacity from the Hardee Power Station to backup 1240 MW of generation from Seminole Units 1 and 2 and CR#3.														
3	Seminole's firm obligation demand does not include PR and FR purchases.														
4	Percent reserves are calculated on Seminole's obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for FR and PR purchases. Seminole's reserve capacity does not include FPC peaking and intermediate purchases.														

Figure 2: Forecast And History Of Total Resources And Peak Demand
Winter



Note: Seminole Obligation is the load which Seminole is responsible for serving with Existing and Planned Capacity, Firm Purchases, and QFs. Reserves for Seminole Obligation for the period before 1993 were met through Schedule G purchases. Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for PR/FR purchases.

Schedule 8

Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Construction Start Mo/Yr	Comm'l In-Service Mo/Yr	Expected Retirement Mo/Yr	Maximum Nameplate (kW)	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Status
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt							
Payne Creek Gen. Station	1	Hardee County S1,T33S, R24E	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2000	1/2002	Unk	587,000	488	574	U
	2	Payne Creek	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	06/2005	06/2006	Unk	193	153	182	P
	3	Payne Creek	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	11/2005	11/2006	Unk	193	153	182	P
Unk	1	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	06/2006	06/2007	Unk	193	153	182	P
	2	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	06/2008	06/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	3	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	4	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	5	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
Total	6	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	7	Unk	GT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK	06/2009	06/2010	Unk	193	153	182	P
												1,865	2,212	
Notes:	Payne Creek Generating Station capacity will replace purchased capacity beginning 1/1/2002 and is being counted for reserve purposes in 2002.													
	Unk:	Unknown												
	U:	Regulatory approval received. Under construction.												
	P:	Planned, but not authorized by utility.												

4. OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION

4.1 Transmission Constraints

Seminole analyzes the transmission system impact on expansion plans using the FRCC load flow databank transmission model. In Seminole's current Ten Year Plan the only firm new unit is the Payne Creek Generating Station to be constructed on the existing Hardee Power Station site. The transmission system analysis indicated that no new transmission is required to accommodate this unit at this site.

4.2 Plan Economics

Power supply alternatives are compared against a base case scenario which is developed using the most recent load forecast, fuel forecast, PR rate projections and financial assumptions. Various power supply options are evaluated to determine the overall effect on the Present Worth of Revenue Requirements (PWRR). The option with the lowest PWRR is normally selected, all other things being equal. Sensitivity analyses were done using both the high population growth scenario and the low population growth scenario from the current load forecast as well as extreme weather sensitivities.

4.3 Fuel Price Forecast

4.3.1 Coal. The base forecast anticipates that price increases for coal will be less than IPD because of continued improvements in productivity enabling industry wide production to outpace growth in demand. Thus, the moderate over-supply and competitive pricing which has typified the industry in recent years is expected to continue, resulting in the forecast for only moderate price increases.

The high case projects that prices will grow in the ball park of IPD because of a cessation

of historic improvements in productivity leading to a tighter supply-demand relationship. The low case projects a decrease in prices as a result of technological advances which reduce the impact of labor cost and increase production causing an over-supply of coal with such vigorous price competition that prices actually decrease.

4.3.2 Oil. The base case forecasts oil price growth in the range of IPD because of stability in OPEC, no armed conflicts which disrupt oil production or transportation, and continued world-wide improvements in the energy efficiency of national economies.

The high case assumes that OPEC becomes very aggressive in restricting production, that members adhere to production quotas, that armed conflict causes moderate disruptions in world-wide distribution of oil, and that developing economies and growth of world-wide transportation spur growth in consumption, all of which leads to rapid price increases. Conversely, the low oil case presumes that OPEC is unable to enforce production quotas, that non-OPEC countries increase production as a result of new discoveries and improved recovery from existing fields, all of which combines to continue the trend of recent years with declining prices.

4.3.3 Natural Gas. The base case presumes only moderate price increases as a result of continuing the trends of recent years. Technological improvements continue to lower production cost, improve recovery from existing fields, and increase find rates from wildcat drilling. Production capacity continues to exceed demand leading to market price competition which constrains the rate of price increase.

The high case assumes a more rapid increase in price because technology ceases to improve, there is a gradual exhaustion of reserves with attendant declines in production coupled with continued growth in market demand. The low case forecasts a decrease in prices as a result

of rapid exploitation of new technological innovations which dramatically increase recovery from existing well fields at reduced cost, discovery of major new reserve fields, and reduction in the cost of bringing new well into production. Under this scenario supply would exceed demand leading to actual decreases in price.

4.4 Modeling of Generation Unit Performance

Existing units are modeled with forced outage rates and heat rates for the near term based on recent historical data. The long term rates are based on a weighting of industry average data and expected or designed performance data.

4.5 Financial Assumptions

Expansion plans are evaluated based on Seminole's forecast of RUS guaranteed loan fund rates. The plans are tested with a sensitivity using financing rates forecast for funds other than RUS guaranteed funds in the event that the RUS funds are not available.

4.6 Integrated Resource Planning Process

Seminole's primary long-range planning goal is to develop the most cost-effective way to meet its members' load requirements while maintaining high system reliability. Seminole's optimization process for resource selection is based primarily on total revenue requirements. For a not-for-profit cooperative, revenue requirements translate directly into rates to our member distribution cooperatives. The plan with the lowest revenue requirements is generally selected, assuming that other factors such as reliability impact, initial rate impact, and strategic considerations are equal. Seminole also recognizes that planning assumptions change over time so planning decisions must be robust and are, therefore, tested over a variety of sensitivities. A flow chart of Seminole's planning process is shown on the next page.

The impact of demand-side management (DSM) and conservation is accounted for in Seminole's planning process by incorporating demand and energy reductions from conservation and DSM efforts into the load forecast. Additional impacts from Seminole's Coordinated Load Management Program are incorporated during the preparation of Power Requirements Study. Given the nature of Seminole's power supply arrangement, reduction in peak demand does not affect the operation of Seminole's generating resources in the FPC area, but instead reduces the amount of PR purchases required from FPC. Demand-side resources are evaluated against the effect of reducing PR purchases from the top down, and supply-side resources are evaluated reducing PR purchases from the bottom up.

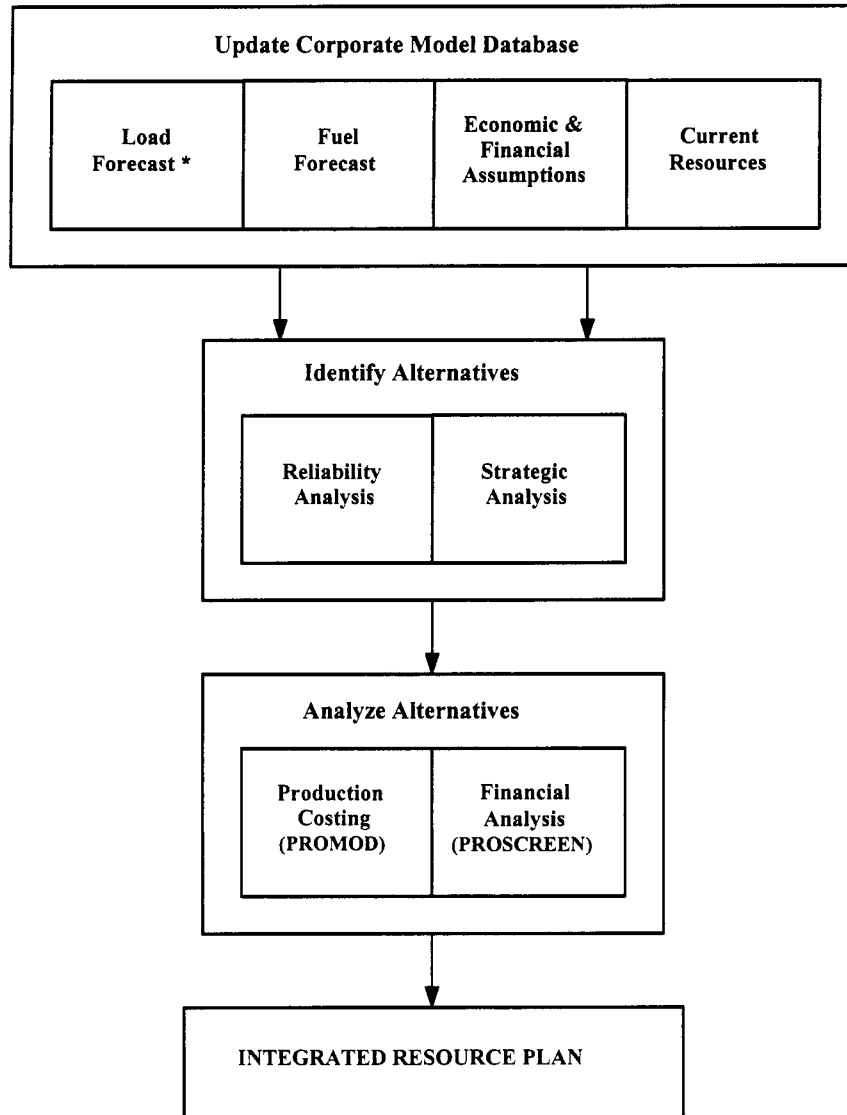
4.7 Reliability Criteria

Seminole presently uses a minimum 15% system peak reserve margin as its primary reliability criteria. To meet this criteria, supply plans include adequate firm resources whose total capacity is 15% greater than Seminole's annual maximum demands. Since the mid-80's, Seminole planned to a 1% Expected Unserved Energy (EUE) criteria which resulted in a reserves percent higher than the 15% minimum requirement. As Seminole's system and resources have grown and diversified, the two criteria have approached each other and crossed over such that reserve margin is now the driving criterion.

4.8 DSM Program Durability

Seminole's Energy Management System (EMS) has the capability to forecast the amount of load Seminole would have served absent the active load management. This data is used by Seminole's load forecasters to predict future load reduction. Conservation savings are not as easy to quantify and industry information along with appliance saturation data is used.

Figure 2
Resource Planning Process



* The Load Forecasting process is detailed in Section 2.4, "Forecasting Methodology"

4.9 Strategic Concerns

In the current, rapidly changing utility industry, strategic concerns are becoming increasingly important. Seminole presently, as in the past, has not quantified the financial impact of strategic concerns such as length of contracts, own vs purchase etc. However, Seminole continues, as explained below under "Procurement of Supply-Side Resources", to evaluate a wide variety of options to meet future power requirements.

4.10 Procurement of Supply-side Resources

Seminole will continue to use the all-source RFP process to fill its power supply needs. Seminole solicits proposals from turnkey contractors, utilities, independent power producers, qualifying facilities and power marketers. For each type of purchase, short, medium and long term options are requested. Proposals are accepted for all or part of any requirement.

4.11 Transmission Plans

Seminole currently has no firm plans for transmission construction or upgrades subject to the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). Seminole plans to build approximately 2.0 miles of double circuit 230 kV line to loop the Hardee to Lee Line into FP&L's Charlotte Substation. The table on the next page lists all 69 kV and above Transmission Line Projects planned by Seminole Member Distribution Cooperatives over the ten year planning horizon.

Transmission Line Projects					
Owner	Line Terminal From	Line Terminal To	Line Miles	Commercial Inservice Date	Nominal Voltage (kV)
Central Florida	Dempsey Tap	Dempsey	6.5	2003	69
	Fanning Springs	Fanning Springs	3.0	2005	69
	Lebanon Tap	Lebanon	0.5	2009	69
	Newberry Tap	Newberry	0.5	2004	69
	Suwannee Tap	Suwannee	16.0	2002	69
	Bell	Dempsey	13.5	2005	69
	Fanning Springs	Georgia Pacific	6.0	2007	69
Clay	Hickman Tap	Hickman	6.0	2004	115
	Black Creek	Jacksonville Heights	6.31	Planned	115
	Jacksonville Heights	Belair West	1.79	Planned	115
	Belair West	Ridgewood Tap	0.24	Planned	115
	Ridgewood Tap	Ridgewood	2.0	Planned	115
	Bland	Worthington	5.17	Planned	115
	Worthington	Brooker	6.71	Planned	115
	Brooker	TP-8	9.98	Planned	115
	TP-8	New River	6.87	Planned	115
	New River	Water Oak	6.8	Planned	115
	TP-8	Waldo	9.1	Planned	115
	Keystone Heights	TP-8	12.5	Planned	230
Glades	Cowbone Sub.	Big Cypress	13.4	2003	69
Lee County	Lee	Burnt Store	11.0	2002	230
	Del Prado	South Cape	4.25	2002	138
	Kismet	Del Prado	0.5	2004	230

Transmission Line Projects					
Lee County	Burnt Store	Pine Island	5.0	2004	138
	Burnt Store	Trafalgar	5.0	2004	138
	Burnt Store	West Cape	3.7	2004	138
	West Cape	West Cape Tap	2.0	2004	138
	Cape Coral	Cape Coral Tap	1.0	2005	138
	Piney	Tropic Isles	2.0	2006	138
	North Cape	Del Pardo	10.0	2007	138
Peace River	Crawley	Ellenton	22.0	01/2005	138
	Murphy Tap	Murphy	20.0	01/2007	69
	Ile Tap	Ile	22.0	01/2009	69
Sumter	Villages South Tap	Villages	10.0	2006	69
	Tumberwood Tap	Tumberwood	2.0	2002	69
	Oak Bend Tap	Oak Bend	5.0	2006	69
	Westwood Acres Tap	Westwood Acers	7.0	2004	69
Suwannee	Cement Mill Tap	Cement Mill	0.5	2002	115
Talquin	Hosford	Lowry	4.0	2002	69
	Hilliardville	Wakulla	4.3	2006	69
	Buck Lake	Chaires	4.2	2006	115
	Miccosukee	Killearn	23.7	2006	69
	FPC Tap	Crawfordville	2.0	2007	69
Tri-County	St. Augustine Tap	St Augustine	0.25	06/ 2002	115
	Lovette Tap	Lovette	4.5	12/2008	115
Withlachoocce	Berkeley Tap	Berkeley	0.2	4/2001	115
	Pasco Trails	Darby	7.5	1/2002	115
	Hexam Tap	Hexam	0.1	4/2002	115
	New River Tap	New River	2.3	10/2002	69
	Hays Road Tap	Hays Road	2.1	3/2003	115

Transmission Line Projects

Withlachoocce	Hays Road	Pasco Trails	4.9	3/2003	115
	Sugarmill Tap	Sugarmill	4.0	04/2004	115
	Connerton Tap	Connerton	3.0	03/2005	115
	Saddlebrook	Wesley Chapel	2.2	03/2006	69
	New Port Richey	Ridge	4.2	10/2006	115
	Shamrock Tap	Shamrock	4.2	03/2007	69
	Fivay Tap	Fivay	0.5	03/2007	115
	New River	Curley	4.0	03/2008	69
	Ridge	Bexley	8.0	10/2008	115
	Spring Hill 3 Tap	Spring Hill 3	0.2	03/2009	115

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

The site for the PCGS is located in Hardee and Polk counties about nine miles northwest of Wauchula, 16 miles south-southwest of Bartow, and 40 miles east of Tampa Bay (Figures 3 and 4). The project site is bordered on the east by County Road (CR) 663, CSX Transportation (CSX) railroad line, and CF Industries, Inc. (CFI) Hardee Phosphate Complex. IMC-Agrico Company properties surround the remaining portions of the site. Payne Creek flows along the site's western and southern borders. Mining was the primary land use of the project site and adjoining areas. A more detailed description of environmental and land use data is available in the application for site certification which is on file with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

The site was certified (PA-89-25) in 1990 for an ultimate capacity of 660 MW. Hardee Power Partners constructed the first phase of the project by erecting a 220 MW combined cycle unit and a 75 MW stand-alone combustion turbine (CT). At that time, future planned expansions included the addition of a second 75 MW CT to the stand-alone CT and a 70 MW steam turbine to form a second 220 MW combined cycle unit by 2003, and a third 220 MW combined cycle facility at an unspecified date.

On August 15, 1995 Seminole received certification (PA-89-25SA) pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act for a 440 MW combined cycle electric generating unit to be in service in lieu of the unspecified 220 MW combined cycle facility. Under this certification, the 440 MW unit would have increased the present site capacity to 735 MW with an ultimate site capacity of 880 MW.

Seminole delayed the construction of Hardee Power Station Unit 3 until 1998, at which time the originally selected Westinghouse 501F(B) combustion turbine had evolved into the

Siemens Westinghouse 501F(D) combustion turbine. Due to the efficiency changes in the CT and the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG), there is a 48 MW increase in the output of the unit, above the originally permitted 440 MW. The new site capacity will be 488 MW which will increase the ultimate site capacity to 928 MW.

On February 11, 1999 Seminole submitted a modification request to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in order to incorporate the minor changes to the Power Plant Siting Act Certification (No. 89-25SA) and the corresponding PSD permit. The PSD permit modification was approved on July 23, 1999 and the certification modification on December 20, 1999.

Environmental and Land Use Information regarding the Payne Creek Generating Station facility can be found in the Site Certification application, volumes 1 and 2, on file with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, office of Siting Coordination.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

- (1) Plant Name & Unit Number: Payne Creek Generating Station
- (2) Capacity
a. Summer: 488 MW
b. Winter: 572MW
- (3) Technology Type: Advanced Combined Cycle
- (4) Anticipated Construction Timing
a. Field construction start-date: January 2000
b. Commercial in-service date: January 2002
- (5) Fuel
a. Primary fuel: Natural Gas
b. Alternate fuel: Distillate Oil (Jet A)
- (6) Air Pollution Control Strategy: Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for NOx Natural Gas, Low Sulfur Oil (Jet A)
- (7) Cooling Method: Cooling Reservoir
- (8) Total Site Area: 1,280 Acres
- (9) Construction Status: N/A
- (10) Certification Status: Certification received 08/15/1995
Certification Modification Request 02/11/1999
- (11) Status With Federal Agencies
EPA: Approval received 9/11/1995
RUS: Record of Decision received 9/14/1995
- (12) Projected Unit Performance Data
Planned Outage Factor (POF): 2.10%
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): 5.00%
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): 92.9%
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 60-70%
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR) 6170 (59°F)
- (13) Projected Unit Financial Data
Book Life (Years): 30
Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year \$/kW) 411.50
Direct Construction Cost (In-Service Year \$/kW) 378.30
AFUDC Amount (In-Service Year \$/kW) 33.20
Escalation (\$/kW): 0.0
Fixed O&M (\$/kW-Yr): 12.00
Variable O&M (\$/MWH): 0.26
K Factor: N/A

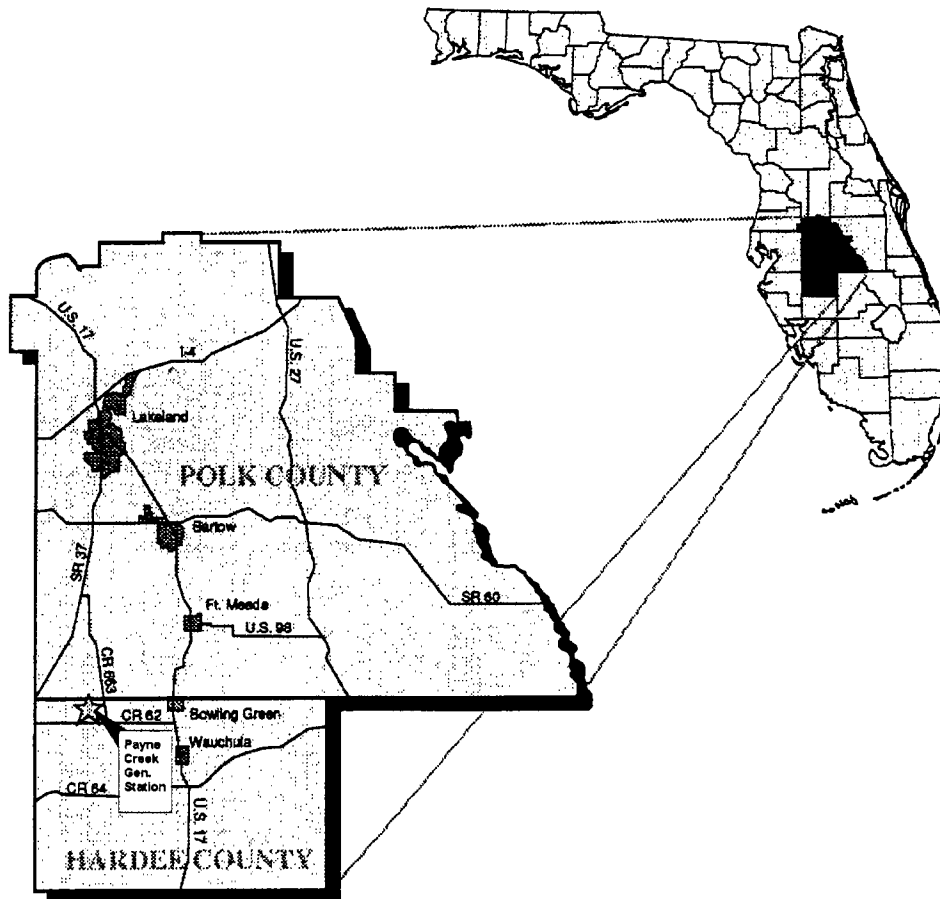
Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Associated Transmission Lines

- (1) Point of Origin and Termination: SEE NOTE
- (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:

* Note: Seminole is not planning to built any additional transmission lines in conjunction with the Payne Creek Generating Station.

Figure 3
Payne Creek Generating Station
Project Location



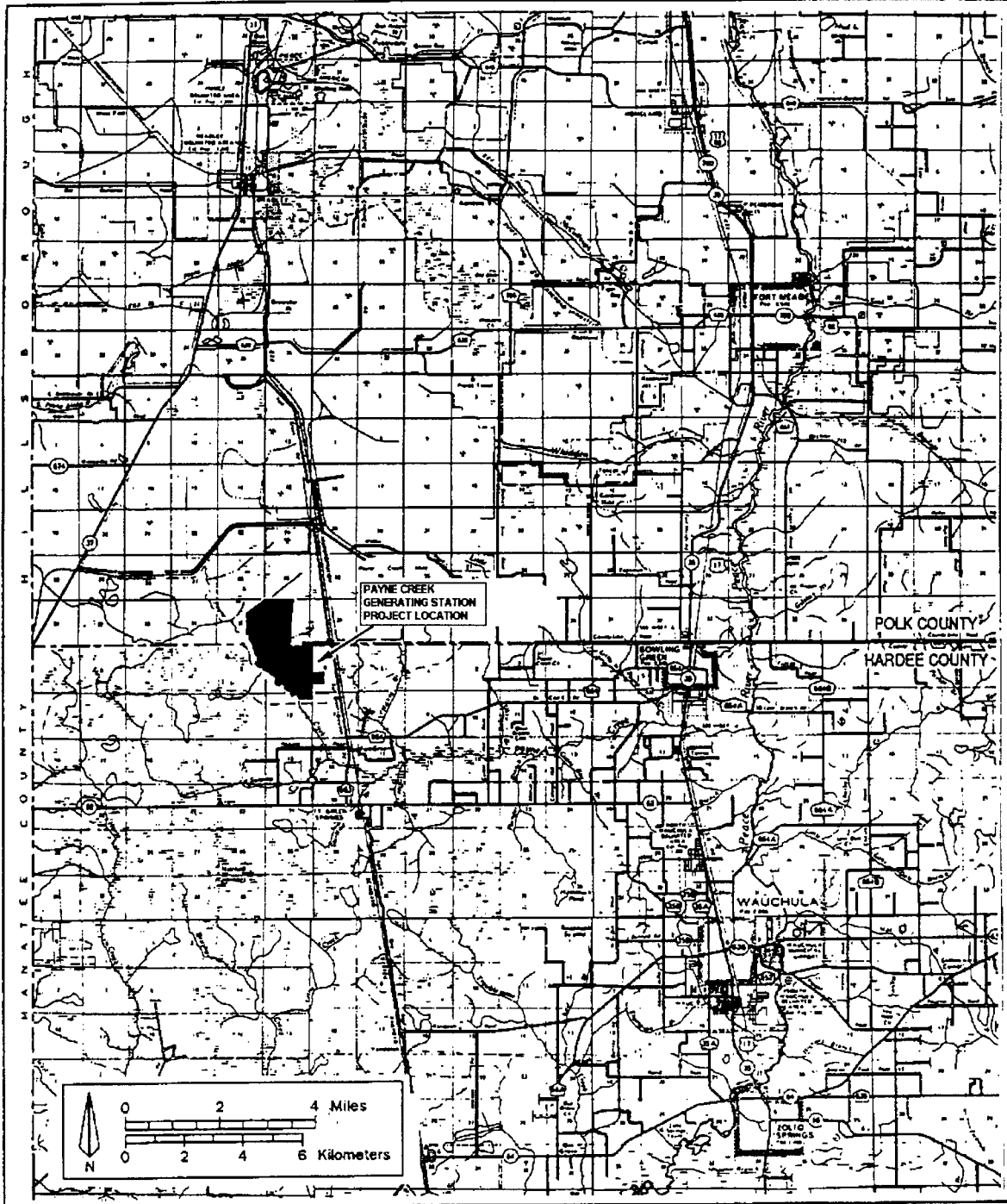


Figure 4
 Location of Payne Creek Generating Station Project

Sources: FDOT, 1990; 1992; KBN, 1994.