Seminole Electric
COOPERATIVE, INC.
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THOSE WE SERVE

March 28, 2002

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

Dear Ms. Bayó:

In accordance with Section 186.801, Florida Statutes, Seminole Electric hereby submits twenty five (25) copies of our 2002 Ten Year Site Plan (TYSP).

Any questions or comments regarding Seminole's submittal will be greatly appreciated. Either Jim Duren, Vice President, Energy Production, 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

AUS ____
CAF ____
CMP ____
COM ____
CTR ____
ECR Huff
GCL ____
OPC ____
MMS ____
SEC 1
OTH Hong - 1

16313 North Dale Mabry Highway P.O. Box 272000 Tampa, Florida 33688-2000
Telephone 813.963.0994 Fax 813.264.7906 www.seminole-electric.com

Ten Year Site Plan

2002 - 2011

(Detail as of December 31, 2001)

April 1, 2002

Submitted To:
State of Florida
Public Service Commission

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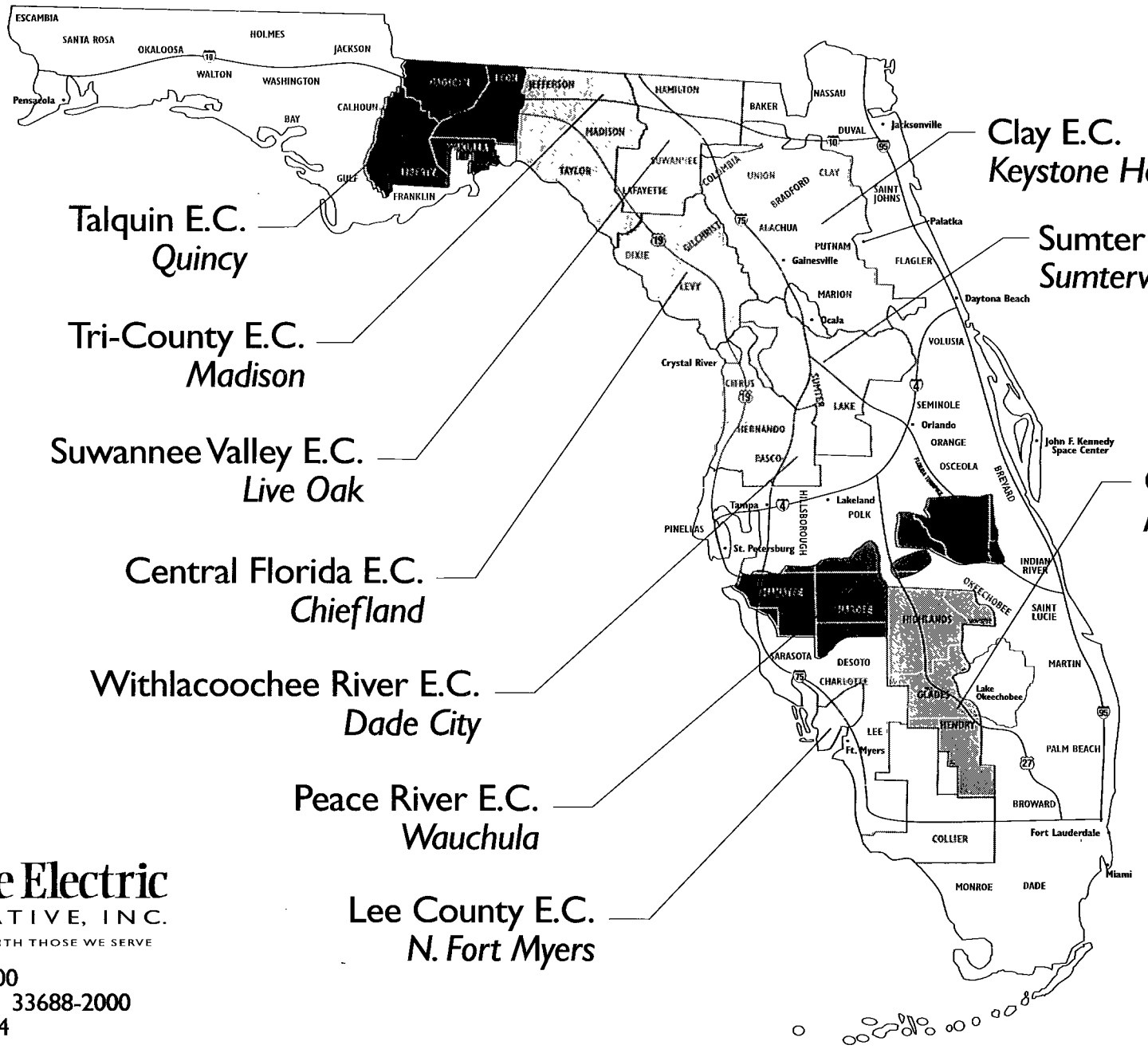
Seminole's Member Distribution Cooperatives

FLORIDA



Seminole Electric
COOPERATIVE, INC.
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 retail 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 aggregate member system load with a combination of owned and purchased power resources. Seminole Generating Station ("SGS") Units 1 & 2, 600 MW class coal-fired units, began commercial operation on February 1, 1984 and January 1, 1985, respectively. Payne Creek Generating Station ("PCGS") Unit #1, a 500 MW class combined cycle unit began commercial operation on January 1, 2002. Seminole owns a 14.5 MW share of Florida Power Corporation's ("FPC') Crystal River 3 nuclear generating unit which is operated by FPC. A more detailed description of Seminole's owned facilities is provided on Schedule 1.

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

Seminole owns fourteen (14) 69 kV transmission lines totalling143.2 miles in length: Clewiston to Cowbone Hammock, Otter Creek to Bronson, Otter Creek to Cedar Key, Cross City

to Steinhatchee, Ortona Tap to Ortona, Spring Lakes to Lorida, Andersen to Lake Panasoffkee, Belleview to Marion Oaks, Central Florida to Continental, Howey to Astatula, Altoona to Linadale, Scanlon Tap to Scanlon, Ft. Basinger to Basinger and Moore Haven to Lakeport. These facilities are shown on page 6.

1.3 Purchased Power

Seminole's generation portfolio includes the following purchase power agreements[1]:

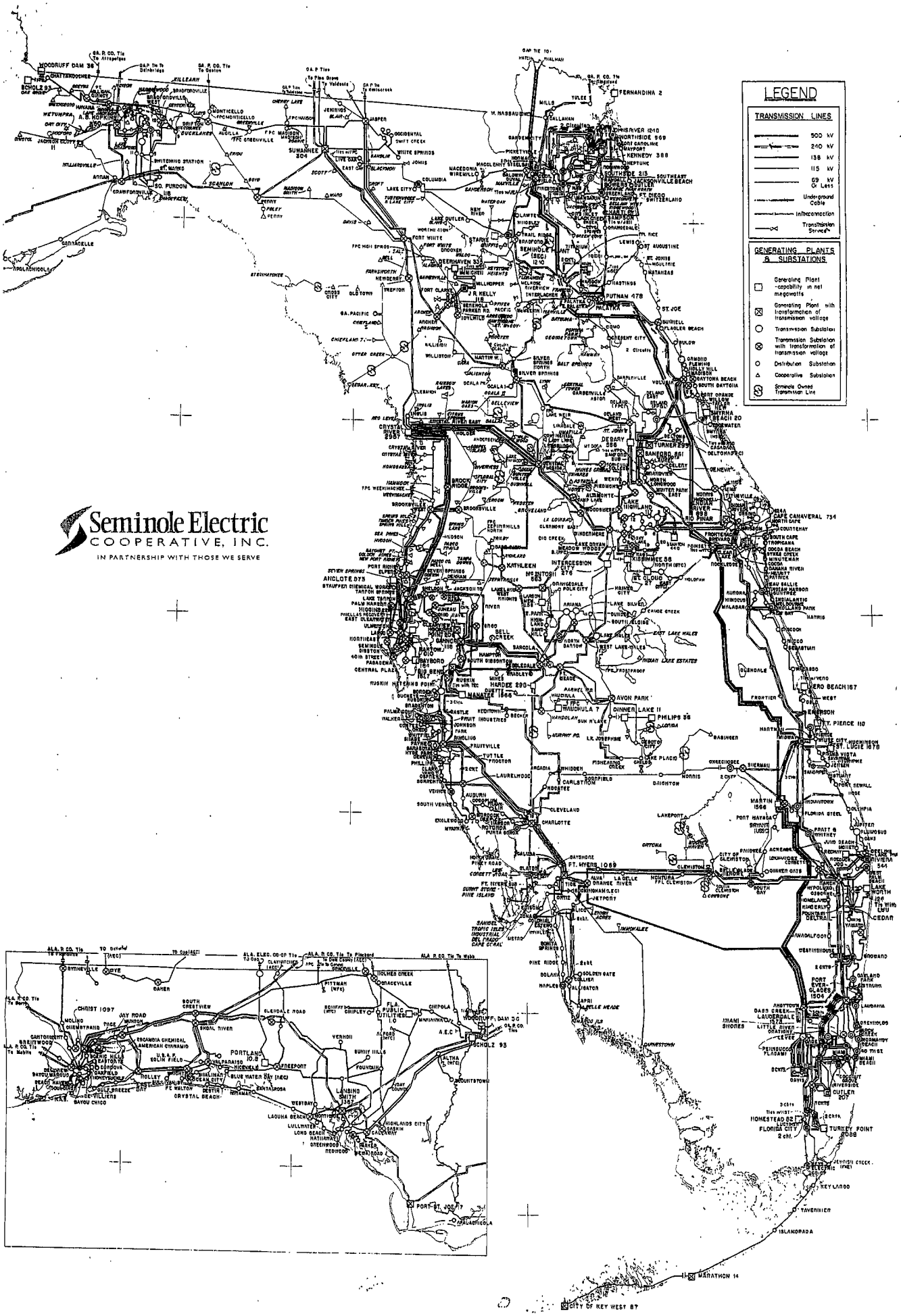
- Jacksonville Electric Authority ("JEA") - 63 MW of firm peaking capacity through August, 2004;
- Orlando Utilities Commission ("OUC") - 75 MW of firm intermediate and peaking capacity through May 2004;
- Florida Power Corporation ("FPC") -
    - 150 MW of firm system intermediate capacity through 2013;
    - 300 MW of firm system peaking capacity through 2002;
    - Partial Requirements - Load following requirements service through December 2013.
- Lee County Resource Recovery - 35 MW of firm base load capacity through November 2004;
- Reliant - 364 MW of firm peaking capacity through December 2006;
- Constellation - 364 MW of firm peaking capacity December 2002, increasing to 546 MW beginning May 2003, thru December 2009;

[1] All ratings are winter unless otherwise noted.

- Calpine - 360 MW of firm intermediate capacity for the period June 2004 thru May 2009, with openers for possible extension thereafter.
- TECO Power Services ("TPS") -
    - 362 MW of first call reserve capacity from the Hardee Power Station (HPS) to cover a forced or scheduled outage or reduced capability of SGS and CR3.
    - 145 MWs of firm base load capacity from Tampa Electric Company's ("TEC") Big Bend No. 4 for any purpose, subject to an annual energy cap, through December 2002.
- Tampa Electric Company ("TEC") - Full requirements service with no termination date.
- Gainesville Regional Utilities ("GRU") - Full requirements service with no termination date.

1.4 Demand Side Management (DSM)

Seminole and its member systems utilize a variety of DSM and energy conservation programs. These programs include direct load control, distribution system voltage reduction, contractually interruptible load, customer-based generation, energy audits, insulation up-grades, and lighting conversion. Seminole's coordinated DSM program reduces Seminole's peak demand. The load forecast takes into account reductions due to DSM. Such reductions are estimated using analysis methods which incorporate trends in consumer growth, housing size and appliance saturations. While the effect of conservation is also reflected in the load forecast, it's


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 transformation of transmission voltage
Transmission Substation
Transmission Substation with transformation of transmission voltage
Distribution Substation
Cooperative Substation
Seminole Owned Transmission Line
Seminole Electric
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Schedule 1

Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2001

				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Alt Fuel Days	Comm'l In-Svc	Expected Retirement	Gen Max Nameplate	Net Capability	
												Summer	Winter
Plant	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Primary	Alt	Primary	Alt	Use	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	MW	MW	MW
SGS	1	Palatka	ST	BIT	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	02/84	Unk	715	658	665
SGS	2	Palatka	ST	BIT	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	01/85	Unk	715	658	665
PCGS	1	Hardee County	CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	N/A	01/02	Unk	587	488	572
Crystal River	3	Citrus County	ST	NUC	N/A	TK	N/A	N/A	03/77	Unk	890	15	15
TOTAL												1,819	1,917

Abbreviations:

Unit Type	Fuel Type	Fuel Transport
Unk - Unknown	ST - Steam Turbine, including nuclear	BIT - Bituminous Coal	PL - Pipeline
N/A - Not applicable	CT - Combined Cycle	NG - Natural Gas	RR - Railroad
		NUC - Nuclear	TK - Truck
		DFO - No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oil	

2. FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Latest Trends

2.1.1 Service Area Economy. Seminole's member systems provide electricity to an area approximately 400 miles long, bounded by the Apalachicola River and the Georgia border down to the southwestern and south-central regions of Florida. The variety of geographic and weather conditions yields a diverse mix of economic activity as well as demographic characteristics.

2.1.2 Population and Consumers. Population growth in Florida (including Seminole members' service areas) is significantly influenced by migration from northern states. Therefore, national economic factors influencing migration have a large impact on population growth in areas served by Seminole's members.

Residential consumers increased at an annual rate of 12,000 in the early 1990s. Since 1995 annual growth in residential consumers has averaged more than 15,200 per year. In 2000 over 16,000 residential consumers were added, approaching the all time highs of the 1980's. Robust growth in commercial customer load in the 1980s was followed by slower growth in 1990 and 1991. Since 1991, the commercial consumer growth has increased, averaging 3.9 percent annually. During the past five years, commercial customer growth rates have surpassed residential consumer growth rates.

Historically, Seminole's residential consumers have increased at a faster rate than Florida. For the period of 1990-2000, Seminole's residential customer growth rate was 2.87 percent compared to 2.3 percent for Florida.

2.1.3 Income. A number of counties in Seminole's five largest member service areas experienced higher growth 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 statistic 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 Members 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 those for 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 percentage rates.

2.2.2 Population. Historical and forecasted population for Seminole's members' service area are shown on Schedule 2.1. In 2001, total population in the service area was estimated at approximately 1.4 million, which is projected to grow to 1.7 million by 2011.

2.2.3 Consumers. Seminole's members serve a significant portion of the less urbanized areas of the state which are 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. The forecasts of residential consumers are shown in Schedule 2.1 and the forecast of commercial consumers is shown in Schedule 2.2.

2.2.4 Usage per Consumer. Between 1990 and 2000, residential usage per consumer in Seminole members' service area increased at a compound annual rate of 2.1 percent as compared to the State average of 1.2 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.

The continued increases in residential usage per consumer resulted in the Seminole system statistics reaching approximately the same usage level as the state average. The annual average residential usage of Seminole members was 13,166 KWh compared to the State's average of 13,099 KWh that year. In 2000, the Seminole system average usage dropped slightly lower than the Florida average, 13,717 KWh compared to 13,741 KWh.

Per consumer usage on the Seminole system is expected to grow at 1.4 percent annually through 2010. 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, 54,679 KWh versus 80,052 KWh in 2000. Seminole members' commercial usage also includes industrial consumers, whereas the Florida average does not. Commercial/industrial usage per consumer is projected to grow at an average annual growth rate of 1.3 percent through 2010.

2.2.5 Energy Sales and Purchases. Residential energy sales are projected to grow at 3.8 percent annually between 2002 and 2011. This forecast incorporates anticipated increases in energy savings due to additional future conservation. Commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an annual average of 3.8 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 4,982 MW and its summer peak demand is projected to increase to 3,945 MW by 2011.

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 26

percent higher than summer peaks. This continued winter-peaking nature of the Seminole system is due primarily to continued prominance of electric space-heating saturation in the foreseeable future.

The peak demand forecasts reflect no additional load management. At this time most of Seminole's members do not plan to expand their load management programs and a few are evaluating the economic feasibility of maintaining their current programs into the future. The annual load factor for the Seminole system is expected to remain relatively level at 45 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. Forecast sensitivities are represented by high and low population scenarios representing 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
1992	1,218,826	2.41	5,698	506,754	11,244
1993	1,247,191	2.40	5,999	518,687	11,566
1994	1,256,710	2.37	6,250	531,032	11,770
1995	1,284,800	2.35	6,907	546,832	12,631
1996	1,314,194	2.34	7,266	561,981	12,929
1997	1,342,992	2.32	7,238	578,345	12,515
1998	1,368,919	2.31	7,975	592,441	13,461
1999	1,374,188	2.26	7,993	607,059	13,167
2000	1,402,895	2.25	8,548	623,151	13,717
2001	1,434,198	2.24	8,755	640,289	13,674
2002	1,465,496	2.23	9,150	656,515	13,937
2003	1,496,799	2.22	9,511	673,224	14,128
2004	1,528,099	2.21	9,911	690,116	14,361
2005	1,559,400	2.21	10,266	707,131	14,518
2006	1,589,218	2.20	10,657	723,305	14,734
2007	1,619,036	2.19	11,060	739,541	14,955
2008	1,648,852	2.18	11,508	755,823	15,226
2009	1,678,672	2.17	11,899	772,141	15,410
2010	1,708,490	2.17	12,335	788,487	15,644
2011	1,741,090	2.16	12,806	806,383	15,881

* Population history re-estimated by BEBR.

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		
1992	2,123	47,327	44,858	109	7,930
1993	2,260	49,079	46,069	102	8,361
1994	2,401	50,743	47,277	86	8,737
1995	2,562	51,421	49,863	101	9,570
1996	2,681	53,223	50,373	105	10,052
1997	2,808	55,263	50,830	123	10,169
1998	3,020	57,012	52,831	117	11,112
1999	3,109	59,044	52,656	127	11,229
2000	3,415	62,456	54,678	135	12,098
2001	3,546	66,575	53,261	129	12,430
2002	3,672	66,337	55,354	142	12,964
2003	3,809	68,020	55,998	145	13,465
2004	3,965	69,793	56,811	148	14,024
2005	4,109	71,612	57,379	151	14,526
2006	4,267	73,334	58,186	154	15,078
2007	4,431	75,081	59,016	158	15,649
2008	4,611	76,846	60,003	162	16,281
2009	4,773	60,709	16,837	164	16,836
2010	4,952	80,408	61,586	167	17,454
2011	5,146	82,384	62,464	170	18,122
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
1992	0	877	8,807	3,248	557,329
1993	0	964	9,326	3,304	571,073
1994	0	914	9,651	3,341	585,764
1995	0	1,052	10,622	3,366	601,618
1996	0	770	10,822	3,349	618,553
1997	0	828	10,997	3,515	637,121
1998	0	929	12,041	3,586	656,566
1999	0	939	12,168	3,593	669,696
2000	0	995	13,093	3,765	689,487
2001	0	659	13,089	4,092	710,956
2002	0	1,081	14,045	3,986	726,838
2003	0	1,123	14,588	4,072	745,316
2004	0	1,166	15,190	4,160	764,069
2005	0	1,212	15,738	4,254	782,997
2006	0	1,258	16,336	4,334	800,973
2007	0	1,306	16,955	4,419	819,041
2008	0	1,355	17,636	4,501	837,170
2009	0	1,405	18,241	4,583	855,345
2010	0	1,457	18,911	4,667	873,562
2011	0	1,512	19,634	4,758	893,525

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 Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
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	2,848	2,848	0	19	104	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,725
2002	3,059	3,059	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,855
2003	3,166	3,166	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,962
2004	3,277	3,277	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,073
2005	3,392	3,392	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,188
2006	3,508	3,508	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,304
2007	3,628	3,628	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,424
2008	3,753	3,753	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,549
2009	3,878	3,878	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,674
2010	4,008	4,008	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,804
2011	4,149	4,149	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,945

NOTES: (1) Historical load management data is actual amount exercised at the time of the seasonal peak demand. Forecast data is the maximum amount available.

(2) Since 2000, Seminole's customer-based generation is included in the interruptible load column.

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	
2002	3,172	3,172	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,968
2003	3,339	3,339	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,135
2004	3,511	3,511	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,307
2005	3,689	3,689	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,485
2006	3,859	3,859	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,655
2007	4,036	4,036	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,832
2008	4,219	4,219	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,015
2009	4,404	4,404	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,200
2010	4,594	4,594	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,390
2011	4,807	4,807	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,603

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	
2002	2,891	2,891	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,687
2003	2,920	2,920	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,716
2004	2,952	2,952	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,748
2005	2,985	2,985	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,781
2006	3,036	3,036	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,832
2007	3,086	3,086	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,882
2008	3,139	3,139	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,935
2009	3,191	3,191	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,987
2010	3,246	3,246	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,042
2011	3,297	3,297	0	103	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,093

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 Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
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	N/A	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,209
2000-01	3,818	3,818	0	49	143	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,626
2001-02	3,709	3,709	0	38	125	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,546
2002-03	3,946	3,946	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,698
2003-04	4,092	4,092	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,844
2004-05	4,243	4,243	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,995
2005-06	4,396	4,396	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,148
2006-07	4,555	4,555	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,307
2007-08	4,717	4,717	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,469
2008-09	4,883	4,883	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,635
2009-10	5,051	5,051	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,803
2010-11	5,230	5,230	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,982
2011-12	5,419	5,419	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,171

NOTES

(1)Historical load management data is actual amount exercised at the time of the seasonal peak demand. Forecast data is the maximum amount available.
(2)Since 2000, Seminole's customer-based generation is included in the interruptible load column.

Schedule 3.2.2

Forecast of Winter 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	
2002-03	4,104	4,104	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,856
2003-04	4,328	4,328	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,080
2004-05	4,559	4,559	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,311
2005-06	4,786	4,786	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,538
2006-07	5,017	5,017	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,769
2007-08	5,252	5,252	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,004
2008-09	5,494	5,494	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,246
2009-10	5,738	5,738	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,490
2010-11	6,004	6,004	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,756
2011-12	6,285	6,285	0	104	144	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,037

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					
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	9,651	N/A	N/A	0	8,735	914	9,651	45.9
1995	10,622	N/A	N/A	0	9,572	1,052	10,622	44.0
1996	10,822	N/A	N/A	0	10,052	770	10,822	39.1
1997	10,997	N/A	N/A	0	10,170	828	10,997	42.4
1998	12,041	N/A	N/A	0	11,112	929	12,041	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	12,098	994	13,092	46.6
2001	13,294	N/A	N/A	0	12,430	864	13,294	41.9
2002	14,000	N/A	N/A	0	12,964	1,036	14,000	45.1
2003	14,588	N/A	N/A	0	13,465	1,123	14,588	45.0
2004	15,191	N/A	N/A	0	14,025	1,166	15,191	45.0
2005	15,738	N/A	N/A	0	14,526	1,212	15,738	45.0
2006	16,336	N/A	N/A	0	15,078	1,258	16,336	44.9
2007	16,955	N/A	N/A	0	15,649	1,306	16,955	44.9
2008	17,637	N/A	N/A	0	16,282	1,355	17,637	44.9
2009	18,242	N/A	N/A	0	16,837	1,405	18,242	44.9
2010	18,911	N/A	N/A	0	17,454	1,457	18,911	44.9
2011	19,635	N/A	N/A	0	18,123	1,512	19,635	45.0

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					
2002	14,628	N/A	N/A	0	13,501	1,127	14,628	43.0
2003	15,473	N/A	N/A	0	14,281	1,192	15,473	43.0
2004	16,388	N/A	N/A	0	15,128	1,260	16,388	43.2
2005	17,250	N/A	N/A	0	15,920	1,330	17,250	43.2
2006	18,129	N/A	N/A	0	16,731	1,398	18,129	43.2
2007	19,037	N/A	N/A	0	17,569	1,468	19,037	43.3
2008	20,023	N/A	N/A	0	18,482	1,541	20,023	43.5
2009	20,927	N/A	N/A	0	19,313	1,614	20,927	43.5
2010	21,911	N/A	N/A	0	20,220	1,691	21,911	43.6
2011	23,000	N/A	N/A	0	21,226	1,774	23,000	43.7

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					
2002	13,322	N/A	N/A	0	12,297	1,025	13,322	41.9
2003	13,489	N/A	N/A	0	12,451	1,038	13,489	41.9
2004	13,703	N/A	N/A	0	12,650	1,053	13,703	42.0
2005	13,855	N/A	N/A	0	12,789	1,066	13,855	41.9
2006	14,120	N/A	N/A	0	13,032	1,088	14,120	42.0
2007	14,395	N/A	N/A	0	13,287	1,108	14,395	42.1
2008	14,716	N/A	N/A	0	13,585	1,131	14,716	42.3
2009	14,964	N/A	N/A	0	13,812	1,152	14,964	42.2
2010	15,258	N/A	N/A	0	14,083	1,175	15,258	42.3
2011	15,540	N/A	N/A	0	14,342	1,198	15,540	42.3

Schedule 4

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

Month	2001 Actual		2002 Forecast		2003 Forecast	
	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NET GWh
January	3,626	1,344	3,546	1,139	3,698	1,231
February	2,613	875	3,155	1,021	3,285	1,062
March	2,228	963	2,500	1,002	2,601	1,042
April	2,256	964	2,178	998	2,267	1,038
May	2,512	1,119	2,663	1,247	2,769	1,296
June	2,578	1,235	2,689	1,256	2,794	1,304
July	2,626	1,307	2,800	1,393	2,905	1,444
August	2,725	1,375	2,855	1,414	2,962	1,466
September	2,536	1,134	2,736	1,280	2,840	1,328
October	2,195	1,032	2,445	1,048	2,542	1,089
November	1,794	894	2,431	1,023	2,529	1,063
December	2,565	1,052	3,108	1,179	3,233	1,225
ANNUAL		13,294		14,000		14,588

Note: January 2002 Peak Demand and NEL are actual.

Schedule 5

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual 2000	Actual 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nuclear		Trillion BTU	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coal		1000 Tons	3,544	3,602	3,874	3,986	3,887	3,861	4,073	3,924	3,941	4,068	3,850	4,056
Residual	Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	1000 BBL	50	41	41	41	41	41	93	542	743	1,920	6,357	6,898
	Steam	1000 BBL	50	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
	CC	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	501	702	1,879	6,316	6,857
	Diesel	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	0	0	15471	15164	16439	18126	18389	17896	18587	18913	19180	19093
	Steam	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 MCF	0	0	15471	15164	16439	18126	18389	17896	18587	18913	19180	19093
	CT	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Purchases	QF	Trillion BTU	1,898	1,921	1,182	1,236	1,737	2,067	1,386	2,660	2,326	2,447	4,637	3,546
NOTES:	The QF purchase fuel requirements represents a purchase from TECO Power Services, Inc., an IPP. Total coal quantity for 2001 included 174k tons of pet coke. (Correction to 2000 data: 107k tons of pet coke).													

Schedule 6.1

Energy Sources (GWh)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2000	Actual 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Annual Firm Interchange		GWh	3,654	3,979	2,104	2,470	3,056	3,414	3,484	4,200	4,656	4,287	2,894	2,979
Nuclear		GWh	112	111	119	101	118	100	119	91	105	94	104	90
Coal		GWh	9,125	8,995	9,400	9,680	9,437	9,367	9,881	9,513	9,555	9,865	9,327	9,829
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	27	260	365	978	3,290	3,572
	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	27	260	365	978	3,290	3,572
	Diesel	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	GWh	0	0	2,238	2,193	2,378	2,625	2,663	2,591	2,694	2,741	2,778	2,766
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	2,238	2,193	2,378	2,625	2,663	2,591	2,694	2,741	2,778	2,766
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	GWh	201	209	139	144	202	232	162	300	262	277	518	399
Net Energy for Load		GWh	13,092	13,294	14,000	14,588	15,191	15,738	16,336	16,955	17,637	18,242	18,911	19,635

NOTES:
Annual Firm Interchange consists of all purchases per contracts except the TPS purchase.
The QF purchase represents a purchase from TPS's Hardee Power Station.

Schedule 6.2

Energy Sources (Percent)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2000	Actual 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Annual Firm Interchange		%	28	30	15	17	20	22	21	25	26	24	15	15
Nuclear		%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coal		%	70	68	67	66	62	60	60	56	54	54	49	50
Residual	Total	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	17	18
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	17	18
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	%	0	0	16	15	16	17	16	15	15	15	15	14
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	16	15	16	17	16	15	15	16	15	14
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	%	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2
Net Energy for Load		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:
Annual Firm Interchange consists of all purchases per contracts except the TPS purchase.
The QF purchase represents a purchase from TPS's Hardee Power Station.

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. High and low population scenarios are developed for each member.

The commercial/industrial energy usage model uses Real Per Capita 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 2000."

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 0.987%. This

rate is based on system wide historical declines in retail rates.

Appliance saturations and housing data are obtained from Seminole's 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.

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 proven 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.

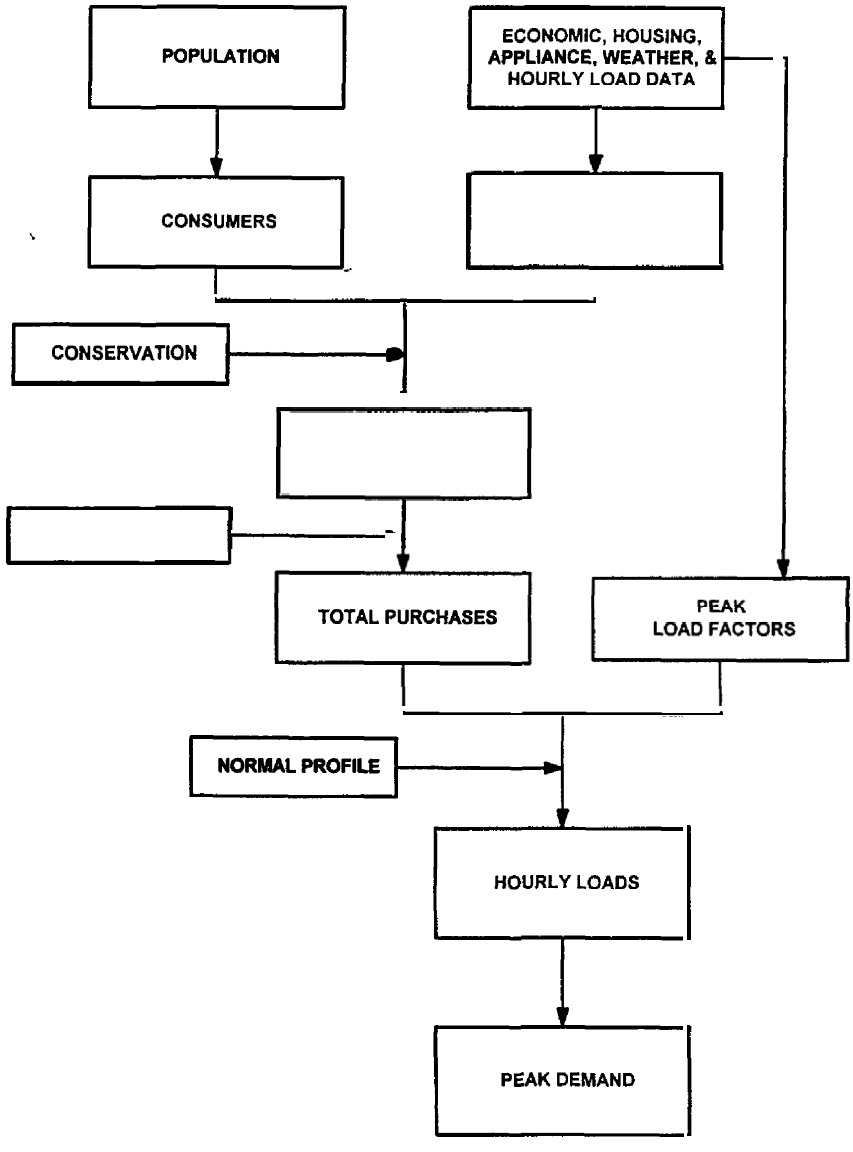
2.4.1 Consumer Models. For each member, the historical relationship between annual consumers and the member's service area population is statistically determined using an ordinary

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 2000 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.

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 the 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 and associated reserves above the capacity commitment levels.

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 and the unit began commercial operation January 1, 2002.

As the result of an all sources RFP process 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 Constellation 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 sources RFP in July 2000 which resulted in a contract for 350 MW of combined cycle capacity from the Calpine Energy Services, L.P., Osprey Energy Center for a twenty (20) year 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 2366 MW of capacity in 2006 through 2012 at Payne Creek and yet unspecified sites. Such capacity is needed to replace expiring purchased power contracts and/or to maintain Seminole's reliability criteria. These needs are specified as Combustion Turbine units 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.

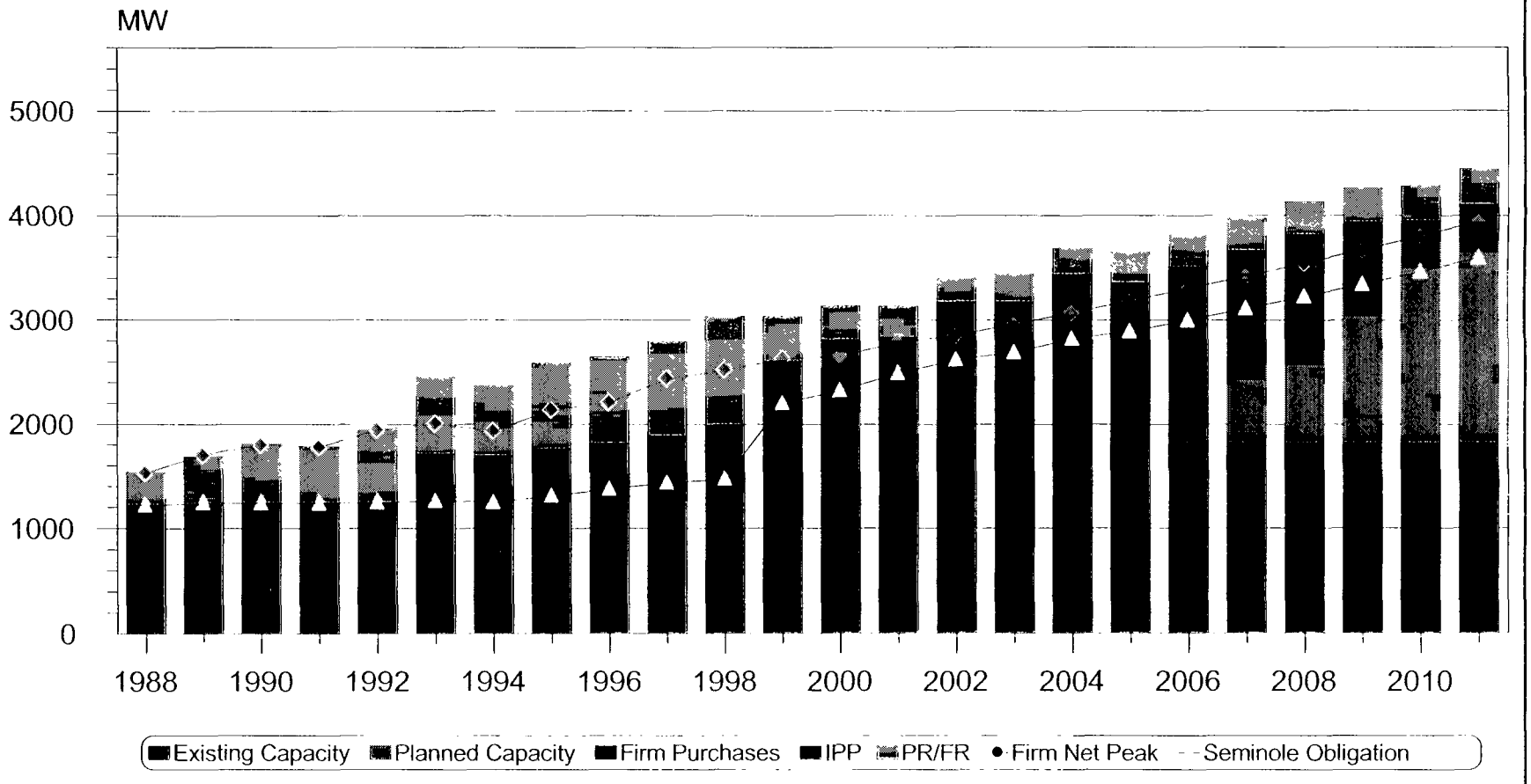
Schedule 7.1

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)
2002	1,819	1,028	231	0	328	3,406	3,175	2,855	2,624	551	25%	0	551	25%
2003	1,819	1,027	270	0	328	3,444	3,174	2,962	2,692	482	19%	0	482	19%
2004	1,819	1,292	248	0	328	3,687	3,439	3,073	2,825	614	23%	0	614	23%
2005	1,819	1,240	295	0	298	3,652	3,357	3,188	2,893	464	17%	0	464	17%
2006	1,972	1,240	303	0	298	3,813	3,510	3,304	3,001	509	18%	0	509	18%
2007	2,431	934	310	0	298	3,973	3,663	3,424	3,114	549	19%	0	549	19%
2008	2,584	934	320	0	298	4,136	3,816	3,549	3,229	587	19%	0	587	19%
2009	3,043	594	330	0	298	4,265	3,935	3,674	3,344	591	19%	0	591	19%
2010	3,502	150	337	0	298	4,287	3,950	3,804	3,467	483	15%	0	483	15%
2011	3,655	150	346	0	298	4,449	4,103	3,945	3,599	504	15%	0	504	15%

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, and a purchase from Lee County Resource Recovery Facility.
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 reponsible 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.

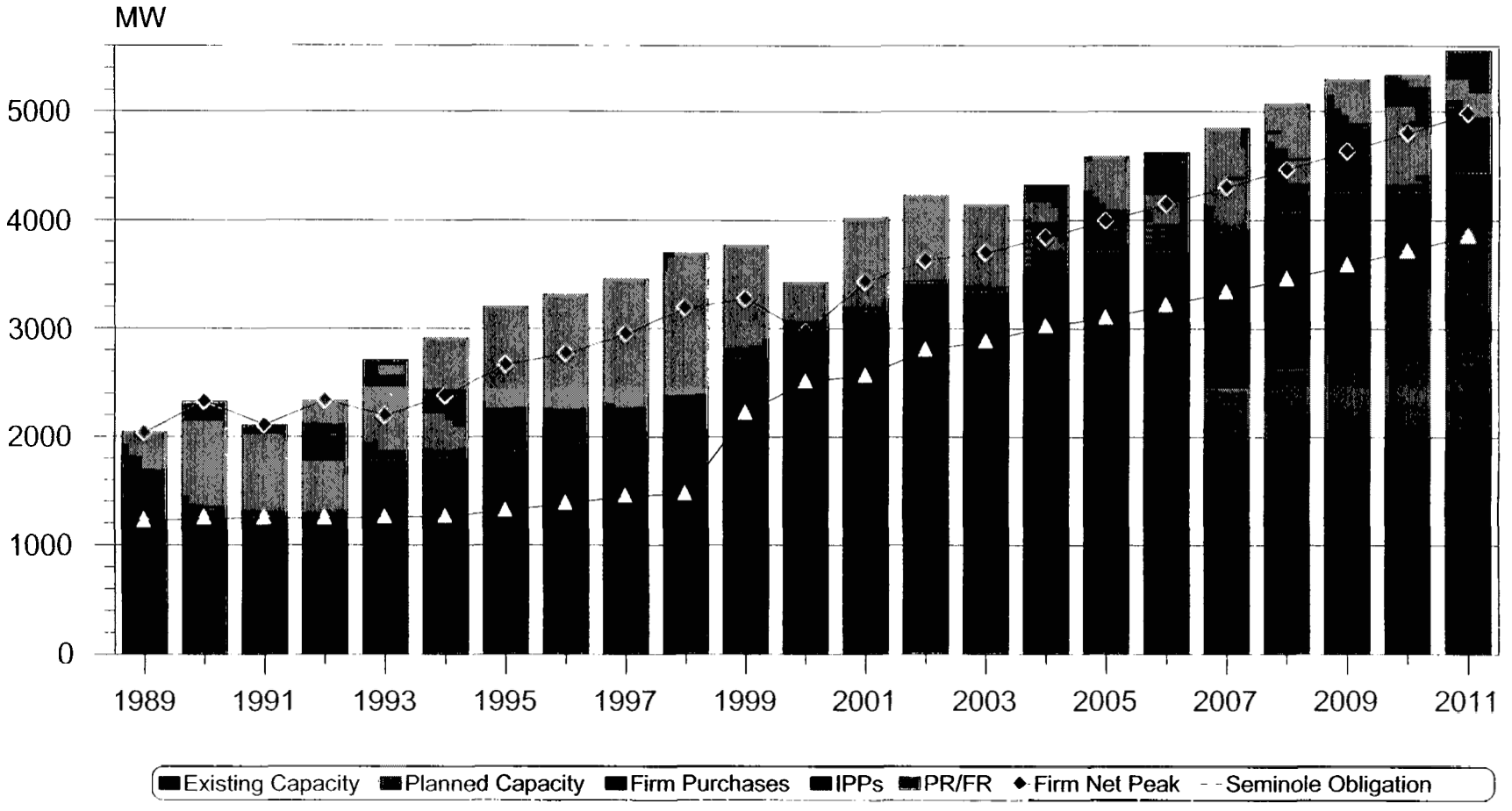
Schedule 7.2

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)
2002/03	1,917	1,016	814	0	397	4,144	3,330	3,698	2,884	446	16%	0	446	16%
2003/04	1,917	1,198	819	0	397	4,331	3,512	3,844	3,025	487	17%	0	487	17%
2004/05	1,917	1,420	893	0	362	4,592	3,699	3,995	3,102	597	20%	0	597	20%
2005/06	1,917	1,420	930	0	362	4,629	3,699	4,148	3,218	481	16%	0	481	16%
2006/07	2,463	1,056	969	0	362	4,850	3,881	4,307	3,338	543	17%	0	543	17%
2007/08	2,645	1,056	1,007	0	362	5,070	4,063	4,469	3,462	601	18%	0	601	18%
2008/09	2,827	1,056	1,048	0	362	5,293	4,245	4,635	3,587	658	19%	0	658	19%
2009/10	3,737	150	1,086	0	362	5,335	4,249	4,803	3,717	532	15%	0	532	15%
2010/11	3,919	150	1,126	0	362	5,557	4,431	4,982	3,856	575	16%	0	575	16%
2011/12	4,101	150	1,171	0	362	5,784	4,613	5,171	4,000	613	16%	0	613	16%

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 and a purchase from Lee County Resource Recovery Facility.
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 reponsible 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 (County)	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	2	Hardee	GT	DFO		TK		06/2005	06/2006	Unk	193	153	182	P
	3	Hardee	GT	DFO		TK		11/2005	11/2006	Unk	193	153	182	P
Unk	1	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		11/2005	11/2006	Unk	193	153	182	P
	2	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2006	06/2007	Unk	193	153	182	P
	3	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2007	06/2008	Unk	193	153	182	P
	4	Unk	GT	DFO	N/A	TK	N/A	06/2008	06/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	5	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2008	06/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	6	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2008	06/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	7	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	8	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		11/2008	11/2009	Unk	193	153	182	P
	9	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2009	06/2010	Unk	193	153	182	P
	10	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2010	06/2011	Unk	193	153	182	P
	11	Unk	GT	DFO		TK		06/2011	06/2012	Unk	193	153	182	P
Total												1,989	2,366	

Notes:
- 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 there are no firm new sited units (i.e., assuming Seminole purchases future capacity thru PPAs). The transmission system analysis indicated that no new transmission is required. Seminole is working with the PPA providers and participating in a joint Central Florida Study to ensure adequate transmission capacity is available for the specified purchases.

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, operational cost assumptions, 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 are 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, along with fuel forecast 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 price case presumes that OPEC in 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. 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 significantly 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.

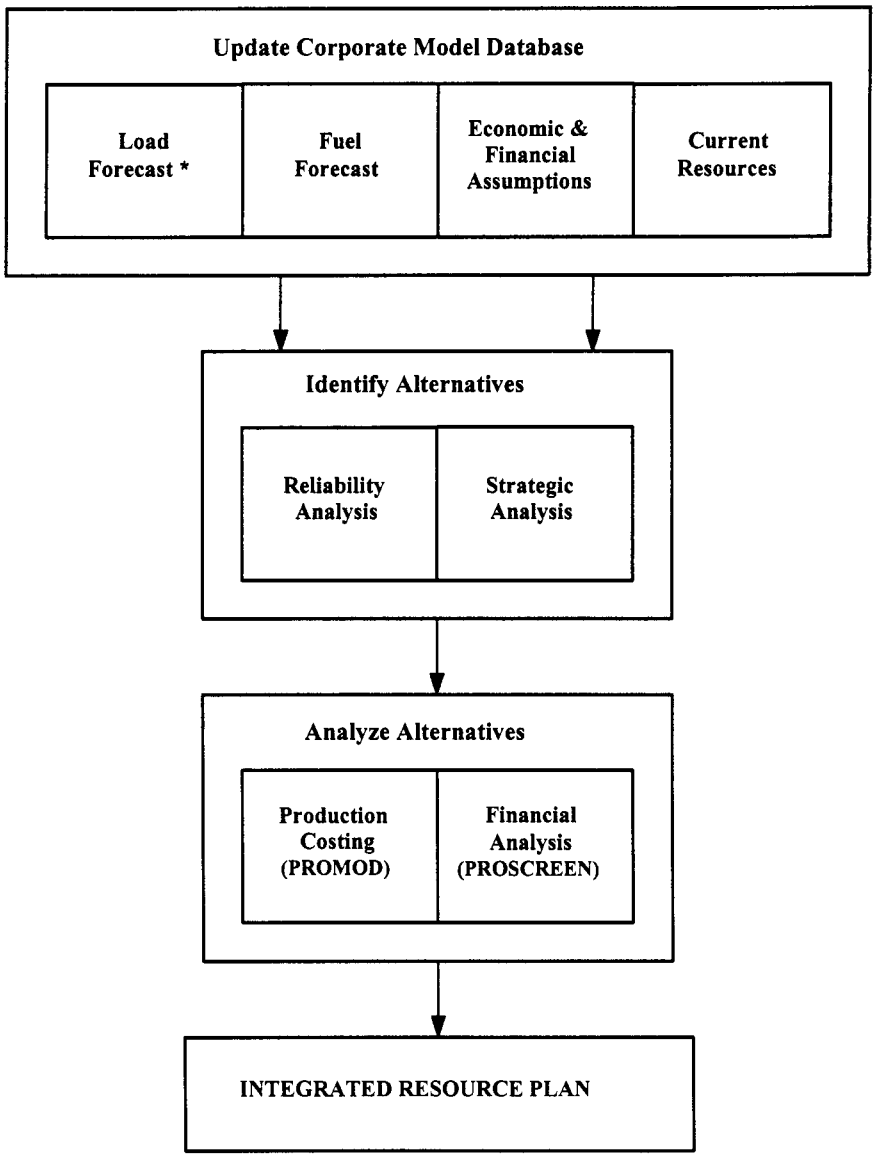
4.6 Integrated Resource Planning Process

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 neutral. 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 the Power Requirements Study.

Figure 3

Resource Planning Process



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

Given the nature of Seminole's power supply arrangements, reduction in peak demand does not usually affect the operation of Seminole's generating resources in the FPC area, but instead reduces the amount of PR purchases required from FPC.

4.7 Reliability Criteria

Seminole 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. Beginning in 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 haveconverged and reserve margin is now the driving criterion.

4.8 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 to evaluate a wide variety of options to meet future power requirements, as explained below under "Procurement of Supply-Side Resources".

4.9 Procurement of Supply-side Resources

Seminole will continue to use the all-sources RFP process as the primary means of filling its power supply needs. Seminole solicits proposals from turnkey contractors, utilities, independent power producers, qualifying facilities and power marketers as well as demand side options.

4.10 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. This project is for the purpose of improving the reliability of service. 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	2002	69
	Suwannee Tap	Suwannee	16.0	2003	69
	Bell	Dempsey	13.5	2005	69
	Fanning Springs	Georgia Pacific	6.0	2007	69
Clay	Hickman Tap	Hickman	6.0	2006	69
	Black Creek	Jacksonville Heights	6.31	2002	115
	Jacksonville Heights	Belair West	1.79	2002	115
	Belair West	Ridgewood Tap	0.24	2002	115
	Ridgewood Tap	Ridgewood	2.0	2002	115
	Bland	Worthington	5.17	2006	115
	Worthington	Brooker	6.71	2006	115
	Brooker	TP-8	9.98	2006	115
	TP-8	New River	6.87	2006	115/69
	New River	Water Oak	6.8	2005	115/69
	TP-8	Waldo	9.1	2005	115/69
	Keystone Heights	TP-8	12.5	2005	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

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

N/A

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Associated Transmission Lines

(3) Point of Origin and Termination: SEE NOTE

(4) Number of Lines:

(5) Right-of-Way:

(6) Line Length:

(7) Voltage:

(8) Anticipated Construction Timing

(9) Anticipated Capital Investment:

(10) Substations:

(11) Participation with other Utilities:

* Note: Seminole is not planning to build any additional transmission lines in conjunction with the future capacity.