ORIGINAL

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Robert C. Williams
Director of Engineering

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS

March 31, 2003

Ms. Blanca S. Bayo, Director
Florida Public Service Commission
Division of the Commission Clerk
and Administrative Services
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Dear Ms. Bayo,

Enclosed are 25 copies of Florida Municipal Power Agency's April 2003 Ten-Year Site Plan.

The Ten-Year Site Plan information is provided in accordance with Florida Public Service Commission rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072, which require certain electric utilities in the State of Florida to submit a Ten-Year Site Plan. The plan is required to describe the estimated electric power generating needs and to identify the general location of any proposed near-term power plant sites as of 12/31/2002.

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

Sincerely,

Robert C. Williams
Director of Engineering

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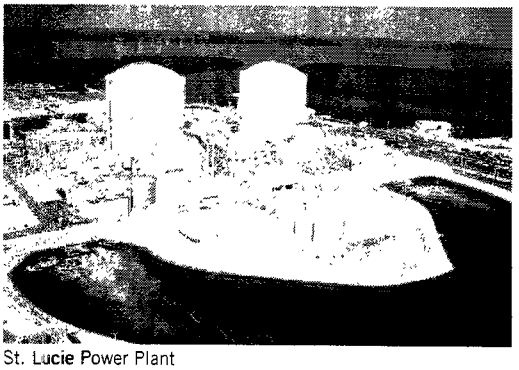
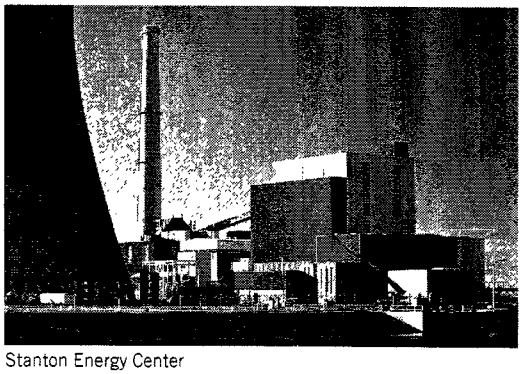
Florida Municipal Power Agency

Ten-Year Site Plan

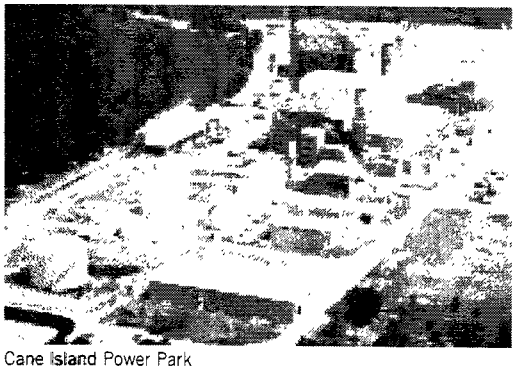
April 2003



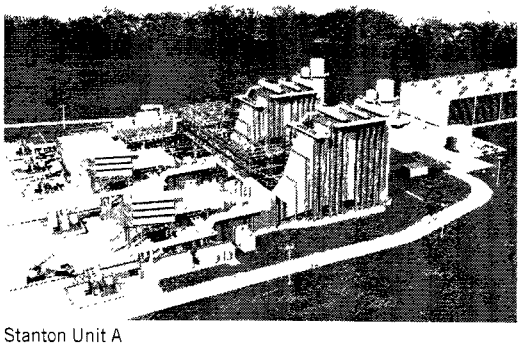
St. Lucie Power Plant



Stanton Energy Center



Cane Island Power Park



Stanton Unit A

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Ten-Year Site Plan 2003-2012

Submitted to

Florida Public Service Commission

April 1, 2003

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Table of Contents

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Florida Municipal Power Agency

List of Tables, Exhibits and Forms

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

LIST OF TABLES, EXHIBITS, AND FORMS

List of Abbreviations

ARP	All-Requirements Project
BIT	Bituminous Coal
CC	Combined Cycle
CT	Combustion Turbine
F06	#6 Oil
FMPA	Florida Municipal Power Agency
GT	Gas Turbine
IC	Internal Combustion
KUA	Kissimmee Utility Authority
kW	kilowatt
MW	megawatt
NG	Natural Gas
NP	Nuclear Plant
OUC	Orlando Utilities Commission
P	Planned Unit
PL	Pipeline
RR	Railroad
RTO	Regional Transmission Organization
ST	Steam
TK	Truck
U	Under construction (under 50% complete)
UNK	Unknown
UPG	Utility Photovoltaic Group
UR	Uranium
V	Under construction (over 50% complete)

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) is a project-oriented, joint-action agency where each project is, in essence, a separate utility. The aggregate FMPA winter and summer generating capabilities for the year 2003 are 1,711 MW and 1,656 MW, respectively. In January 2002, FMPA and Kissimmee Utility Authority (50/50 joint owners) placed into commercial operation the Cane Island #3 Unit, a 250 MW Combined Cycle Plant.

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

2003 Stanton Combined Cycle Unit A (20% of Unit Capacity)	99 MW
2006 Key West Combustion Turbine Unit	22 MW
2007 Combined Cycle Unit	250 MW
2011 Combustion Turbine Unit	165 MW

FMPA's direct responsibility for power supply planning can be separated into two parts. First, for the All-Requirements Project (ARP), where the Agency has committed to supplying all of the power requirements of fifteen cities, the Agency is solely responsible for power supply planning. Second, for member systems that are not in the ARP, the Agency's role has been to evaluate joint action opportunities and make the findings available to the membership where each member can elect whether or not to participate. This report presents information on the aggregate of the existing and planned generation for all of the established Agency projects. The specific descriptions of existing and

planned facilities include the current status of the aggregate of all the Agency projects. The sections on load forecasts and conservation programs provide information on the ARP participants only.

FMPA added two members, Kissimmee Utility Authority and Lake Worth Utilities, to the ARP in 2002, bringing the total ARP membership to fifteen members. All of the firm power purchases and generating resources owned and purchased by Kissimmee Utility Authority and Lake Worth Utilities have been incorporated into the ARP as purchased capacity-and-energy contracts. As is done for ARP members, FMPA will collectively plan for and provide all of the power requirements (above certain excluded resources) for Kissimmee Utility Authority and Lake Worth Utilities.

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section I

Description of FMPA

DESCRIPTION OF FMPA

General

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

Organization and Governance

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

FMPA Projects

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

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

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

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

Stanton II Project: On June 6, 1991, FMPA, under the Stanton II Project structure, purchased from OUC a 23.2 percent undivided ownership interest in OUC's Stanton Unit No. 2, a coal-fired unit virtually identical to Stanton Unit No. 1. The unit commenced commercial operation in June 1996. Seven of FMPA's members are participants in the

Stanton II Project. Table I-1 gives a summary of member participation by Project as of April 1, 2003.

All-Requirements Project: Under the All-Requirements Project, FMPA currently serves all the power requirements (above certain excluded resources) for fifteen of its members. In 1997, the cities of Vero Beach and Starke joined the All-Requirements Project. In 1998, Fort Pierce Utilities Authority and Key West joined the Project. The City of Ft. Meade, the Town of Havana, and the City of Newberry joined in 2000. In 2002, Kissimmee Utility Authority and Lake Worth joined the All- Requirements Project.

The current supply resources of the Project include: (i) the purchase of 122 MW interest in Stanton Unit No. 1 from OUC; (ii) the purchase of 98 MW interest in OUC's Stanton Unit No. 2; (iii) the purchase of 45 MW from two combustion turbines (Units A and B) at the OUC Indian River Plant; (iv) the purchase of 54 MW from two combustion turbines (Units C and D) at the OUC Indian River Plant; (v) capacity and energy from a 30 MW combustion turbine (Cane Island Unit 1), a 120 MW combined cycle (Cane Island Unit 2), and a 250 MW combined cycle unit (Cane Island #3) at Kissimmee Utility Authority's (KUA) Cane Island Power Park; (vi) capacity and energy from two reconditioned combustion turbines located in the Key West City Electric System (17.5 MW each); (vii) capacity and energy purchases from other utilities including OUC (127 MW), Florida Power & Light Company (120 MW), Florida Power Corporation (40 MW), the City of Lakeland (100 MW), the City of Vero Beach (155 MW), Ft. Pierce Utilities Authority (118 MW), Key West City Electric System (50 MW), Lake Worth Utilities (97 MW), KUA Hansel Plant (61 MW); (viii) necessary transmission arrangements; and (ix) required dispatching services. With the addition of several cities that joined the All-Requirements Project between 1997 and 2002, the supply resources of the All-Requirements Project include capacity and energy purchases from several of these cities for city-owned generation and/or the assumption of cities firm purchaser power resources. FMPA serves capacity and energy requirements of the City of Ft. Meade, via the full-requirements Tampa Electric agreement currently in place. When the Ft. Meade/Tampa Electric

agreement terminates, FMPA will serve Ft. Meade from the Project's portfolio of power-supply resources. Similarly, the Town of Havana and the City of Newberry are currently served by full-requirements agreements with Progress Energy. FMPA will assume power supply responsibilities for these two cities when their current agreements expire.

Summary of Project Participants
Table I-1

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

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section II

Description of Existing Facilities

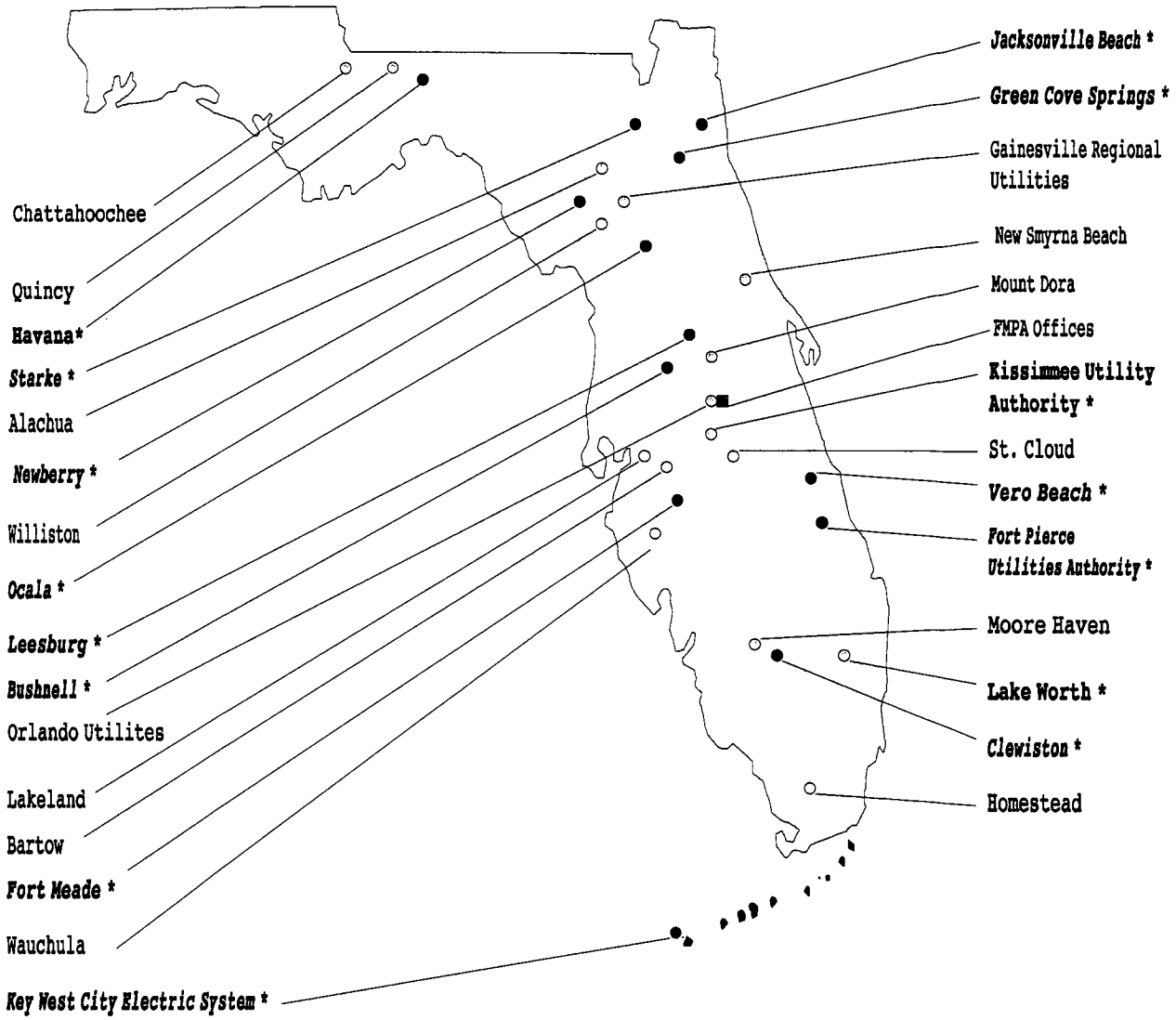
25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

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

FMPA Member Location Map



** All-Requirements Project Members*

Schedule 1
Existing Owned Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Plant Name	**Unit No.**	**Location**	**Unit Type**	**Fuel Primary**	**Alternate**	**Fuel Transport Primary**	**Alternate**	**Alt. Fuel Days Use**	**Commercial In-Service Month/Year**	**Expected Retirement Month/Year**	**Gen Max Nameplate kW**	**Net Capability Summer MW**	**Winter MW**
St. Lucie	2	St. Lucie	NP	UR		TK			8/83	UNK	839,000	81.0	82.0
Stanton Energy Center	1	Orange	BIT	BIT	(note 1)	RR			7/87	UNK	464,580	121.9	121.9
	2	Orange	BIT	BIT		RR			6/96	UNK	464,580	97.6	97.6
Indian River	CT A	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		6/89	UNK	41,400	19.5	23.5
Indian River	CT B	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		7/89	UNK	41,400	19.5	23.5
Indian River	CT C	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		8/92	UNK	112,040	22.0	27.0
Indian River	CT D	Brevard	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		10/92	UNK	112,040	22.0	27.0
Cane Island	1	Osceola	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1/95	UNK	40,000	15.2	15.2
Cane Island	2	Osceola	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		6/95	UNK	122,000	54.0	60.0
Cane Island	3	Osceola	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1/03	UNK	279,506	120.0	125.0
Stock Island	CT 2	Monroe	CT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK		6/99	UNK	21,000	17.5	17.5
Stock Island	CT 3	Monroe	CT	FO2	FO2	TK	TK		6/99	UNK	21,000	17.5	17.5

Note 1: Stanton Unit 1 has the ability to supplement primary fuel with landfill methane gas on an as-available basis.
Note2: See List of Tables, Exhibits and Forms Section for a list of abbreviations.

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section III

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

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

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

Introduction

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

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

Methodology

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

To estimate All-Requirements Project member energy requirements, several relatively standardized techniques are utilized including: statistical analysis techniques (time series, multiple regression, autoregression, Box Jenkins), econometric modeling of member customer class requirements, aggregate econometric modeling of system requirements, incremental load analysis, informed judgement.

In analyzing the relationship between energy requirements and driving variables, FMPA utilizes a commercially available software package to perform statistical analysis and prepare standardized tests of statistical significance to evaluate alternative forecast models. Once a model is selected, energy forecasts are prepared using the selected model and forecast assumptions for driving variables used by the model (customers, weather,

economics, etc.). Forecasted energy is then reviewed for reasonableness, compared to historical patterns and modified as appropriate using informed judgement and appropriate incremental load additions or reductions.

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

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

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

The primary method for dealing with load forecast uncertainty is to prepare alternative forecasts by assuming different scenarios of events that will impact the forecast. FMPA has chosen to capture the potential levels of forecast uncertainty by establishing bandwidths around the base case demand and energy forecasts. This procedure corresponds with statistical theory that indicates that, in absolute terms, the level of forecast uncertainty will increase as the forecast progresses into future years. For example, in 2003 the one standard deviation uncertainty range for the FMPA/ARP summer peak load is 118 MW (from high to low). By 2012 the uncertainty range has grown to 650 MW.

Results

FMPA forecasts continued population growth for the service territory based largely on the projected growth in the county population as determined by the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and published in the Florida Statistical Abstract, 2002. Inflation is projected to remain at low levels and the price of electricity is expected to remain constant throughout the forecast period. Normal weather conditions are assumed for this forecast. Final forecast results give the All-Requirements Project an average annual compounded growth of 2.4% (2003 to 2012) for Net Energy for Load and 2.5% for Summer Peak Demand [including the addition of Havana (2003), Newberry (2006) and Ft. Meade (2009)].

Schedule 2.1
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rural and Residential					Commercial	
Year	Population	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer
1993			910	73,460	12,390	1,044	13,259	78,710
1994			962	74,817	12,860	1,091	14,179	76,960
1995			1,041	76,070	13,690	1,146	13,766	83,250
1996			1,072	77,423	13,840	1,163	14,141	82,210
1997			1,234	103,507	11,920	1,380	19,723	69,960
1998			1,878	141,969	13,230	1,919	27,302	70,280
1999			1,980	151,969	13,030	2,318	28,789	80,520
2000			2,065	154,938	13,330	2,448	29,518	82,930
2001			2,105	156,751	13,430	2,466	30,097	81,940
2002			2,359	173,977	13,560	2,803	33,211	84,400
2003			3,089	224,347	13,770	3,421	41,862	81,720
2004			3,171	228,438	13,880	3,522	42,594	82,690
2005			3,241	231,439	14,000	3,612	43,098	83,810
2006			3,325	235,417	14,120	3,716	43,718	85,000
2007			3,395	238,442	14,240	3,809	44,208	86,160
2008			3,466	241,492	14,350	3,904	44,706	87,330
2009			3,569	246,955	14,450	4,014	45,434	88,350
2010			3,641	250,056	14,560	4,114	45,937	89,560
2011			3,714	253,196	14,670	4,217	46,451	90,780
2012			3,788	256,396	14,770	4,321	46,969	92,000

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	GWh	Industrial Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	Railroads and Railways GWh	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales to Public Authorities GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Consumers GWh
1993					48	9	2,011
1994					59	10	2,122
1995					65	11	2,263
1996					76	10	2,321
1997					62	14	2,690
1998					65	15	3,877
1999					69	18	4,385
2000					32	22	4,567
2001					33	22	4,626
2002					36	24	5,222
2003					39	36	6,585
2004					39	37	6,769
2005					40	37	6,930
2006					40	39	7,120
2007					41	40	7,285
2008					42	40	7,452
2009					42	44	7,669
2010					43	44	7,842
2011					44	45	8,020
2012					44	45	8,198

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
1993		134	2,145		86,719
1994		66	2,188		88,996
1995		80	2,343		89,836
1996		84	2,405		91,564
1997		160	2,850		123,230
1998		680	4,557		169,271
1999		272	4,657		180,758
2000		271	4,838		184,456
2001		240	4,866		186,848
2002		300	5,522		207,188
2003		401	6,986		266,209
2004		393	7,162		271,032
2005		403	7,333		274,537
2006		414	7,534		279,135
2007		423	7,708		282,650
2008		433	7,885		286,198
2009		446	8,115		292,389
2010		456	8,298		295,993
2011		465	8,485		299,647
2012		478	8,676		303,365

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
1994	454				- - - -				454
1995	504				- - - -				504
1996	509				- - - -				509
1997	644				- - - -				644
1998	946				- - - -				946
1999	981				- - - -				981
2000	972				- - - -				972
2001	965				- - - -				965
2002	992				- - - -				992
2003	1,431				12.0				1,419
2004	1,466				12.0				1,454
2005	1,502				12.0				1,490
2006	1,544				12.0				1,532
2007	1,580				12.0				1,568
2008	1,618				12.0				1,606
2009	1,666				12.0				1,654
2010	1,704				12.0				1,692
2011	1,744				12.0				1,732
2012	1,784				12.0				1,772

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
1994	442				- - - -				442
1995	503				- - - -				503
1996	553				- - - -				553
1997	499				- - - -				499
1998	686				- - - -				686
1999	927				- - - -				927
2000	947				- - - -				947
2001	1,008				- - - -				1,008
2002	1,007				- - - -				1,007
2003	1,380				15.0				1,365
2004	1,420				15.0				1,405
2005	1,455				15.0				1,440
2006	1,497				15.0				1,482
2007	1,532				15.0				1,517
2008	1,568				15.0				1,553
2009	1,619				15.0				1,604
2010	1,656				15.0				1,641
2011	1,694				15.0				1,679
2012	1,733				15.0				1,718

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
1994	2,188						2,188	55%
1995	2,343						2,343	53%
1996	2,405						2,405	50%
1997	2,845						2,845	50%
1998	4,457						4,457	54%
1999	4,656						4,656	54%
2000	4,838						4,838	57%
2001	4,866						4,866	55%
2002	5,522						5,522	63%
2003	6,986					85	6,901	55%
2004	7,163					86	7,077	55%
2005	7,333					88	7,245	55%
2006	7,534					89	7,445	55%
2007	7,708					91	7,617	55%
2008	7,885					93	7,792	55%
2009	8,115					96	8,019	55%
2010	8,298					97	8,201	55%
2011	8,485					99	8,386	55%
2012	8,676					101	8,575	55%

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2003	1,490				12.0				1,478
2004	1,560				12.0				1,548
2005	1,632				12.0				1,620
2006	1,716				12.0				1,704
2007	1,788				12.0				1,776
2008	1,864				12.0				1,852
2009	1,960				12.0				1,948
2010	2,036				12.0				2,024
2011	2,116				12.0				2,104
2012	2,196				12.0				2,184

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2003	1,497				15.0				1,482
2004	1,577				15.0				1,562
2005	1,647				15.0				1,632
2006	1,731				15.0				1,716
2007	1,801				15.0				1,786
2008	1,873				15.0				1,858
2009	1,975				15.0				1,960
2010	2,049				15.0				2,034
2011	2,125				15.0				2,110
2012	2,203				15.0				2,188

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	**Total**	**Residential Conservation**	**Comm/Ind Conservation**	**Retail**	**Wholesale**	**Utility Use & Losses**	**Net Energy for Load**	**Load Factor %**
2003	7,133					85	7,133	55%
2004	7,487					86	7,487	55%
2005	7,827					88	7,827	55%
2006	8,229					89	8,229	55%
2007	8,577					91	8,577	55%
2008	8,931					93	8,931	55%
2009	9,391					96	9,391	55%
2010	9,757					97	9,757	55%
2011	10,131					99	10,131	55%
2012	10,513					101	10,513	55%

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2003	1,372				12.0				1,360
2004	1,390				12.0				1,378
2005	1,408				12.0				1,396
2006	1,429				12.0				1,417
2007	1,447				12.0				1,435
2008	1,466				12.0				1,454
2009	1,490				12.0				1,478
2010	1,509				12.0				1,497
2011	1,529				12.0				1,517
2012	1,549				12.0				1,537

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Load Management	Comm/Ind Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2003	1,263				15.0				1,248
2004	1,283				15.0				1,268
2005	1,301				15.0				1,286
2006	1,322				15.0				1,307
2007	1,340				15.0				1,325
2008	1,358				15.0				1,343
2009	1,384				15.0				1,369
2010	1,403				15.0				1,388
2011	1,422				15.0				1,407
2012	1,442				15.0				1,427

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Comm/Ind Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2003	6,839					85	6,839	57%
2004	6,928					86	6,928	57%
2005	7,013					88	7,013	57%
2006	7,114					89	7,114	57%
2007	7,201					91	7,201	57%
2008	7,290					93	7,290	57%
2009	7,405					96	7,405	57%
2010	7,497					97	7,497	57%
2011	7,591					99	7,591	57%
2012	7,687					101	7,687	57%

Schedule 4

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Actual - 2002		Forecast - 2003		Forecast - 2004	
	Peak Demand	NEL	Peak Demand	NEL	Peak Demand	NEL
Month	MW	GWh	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
January	1,007	399	1,380	542	1,420	557
February	876	332	1,141	464	1,174	478
March	840	387	1,012	507	1,042	521
April	864	409	1,092	514	1,122	529
May	881	460	1,236	611	1,266	625
June	982	454	1,318	651	1,350	667
July	992	493	1,390	710	1,424	727
August	985	500	1,431	720	1,466	738
September	956	490	1,332	654	1,365	670
October	1,128	614	1,192	587	1,221	601
November	965	477	1,020	493	1,044	504
December	991	506	1,083	533	1,110	546

Note: On October 1, 2002, FMPA began providing service to the cities of Kissimmee and Lake Worth through its All-Requirements Project. Service to the Town of Havana is scheduled to begin on May 1, 2003.

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section IV

Conservation Programs

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Introduction

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

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

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

Existing Conservation Programs

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

1) Residential Energy Audits Program: This Program offers a walk-through audit to identify energy savings opportunities. Energy Star program has been offered since October 1999.
2) High-Pressure Sodium Outdoor Lighting Conversion: This program replaces mercury-vapor street lights with high-pressure sodium lights.

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

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

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

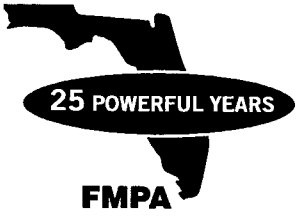
6) Residential Load Management Program: This program has been offered to customers with central electric heating, central air conditioning and electric water heating. The utility is allowed to control some or all of these appliances during periods of peak demand and the customer will receive a fixed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

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

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section V

Forecast of Facilities Requirements



FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Currently, the Agency on behalf of the All-Requirements Project, is planning to add additional capacity in 2003 (98 MW CC), 2006 (22 MW CT), 2007 (250 MW CC) and 2011 (165 MW CT). FMPA is actively working with OUC, KUA and Southern on the construction of a 633 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit being built on OUC's Stanton Energy Center site from which FMPA and KUA will receive 126 MW. The unit is expected to be on line by the fall of 2003. FMPA is also beginning the process to add a 22 MW combustion turbine to the Key West Site in the summer of 2006. A 250 MW un-sited Combined Cycle Unit as well as a 165 MW un-sited Combustion Turbine Unit is planned for the 2007 and 2011 timeframe, respectively. Additionally generation can be added at the Cane Island Power Park, at Fort Pierce Utilities Authority's Power Plant, at Lake Worth Utilities, at Vero Beach's Power Plant and at Key West's Stock Island Plant.

Additionally, reciprocating engines or small combustion turbine generation can be installed on all fifteen Project Member Systems.

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

Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual 2001	Actual 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	Nuclear (a)		Trillion BTU		5.59	6.59	6.59	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.58	6.56	6.58	6.58
(2)	Coal		1000 Ton		477	669	668	668	668	669	667	668	669	669	669
	Residual														
(3)		Steam	1000 BBL												
(4)		CC	1000 BBL												
(5)		CT	1000 BBL												
(6)		TOTAL	1000 BBL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distillate														
(7)		Steam	1000 BBL												
(8)		CC	1000 BBL												
(9)		CT	1000 BBL		122	10	15	6	8	1	4	1	3	1	0
(10)		TOTAL	1000 BBL		122	10	15	6	8	1	4	1	3	1	0
	Natural Gas														
(11)		Steam	1000 MCF		1,524	1,685	1,633	1,331	1,436	589	909	856	1,062	566	452
(12)		CC	1000 MCF		10,101	22,129	25,496	24,878	25,256	30,526	34,825	35,266	35,790	36,249	36,104
(13)		CT	1000 MCF		585	1,371	1,147	906	988	464	662	594	688	1,953	1,870
(14)		TOTAL	1000 MCF		12,210	25,185	28,276	27,115	27,680	31,579	36,396	36,717	37,540	38,769	38,426
(15)	Other (Specify)		Trillion BTU			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Actual	(6) Actual	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		**Units**	2001	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
(1)	**Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange**		**GWh**			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	**Nuclear (a)**		**GWh**		520	613	613	612	613	613	613	612	610	612	612
(3)	**Coal**		**GWh**		1,169	1,639	1,637	1,636	1,637	1,638	1,634	1,637	1,639	1,639	1,639
	Residual														
(4)		**Steam**	**GWh**												
(5)		**CC**	**GWh**												
(6)		**CT**	**GWh**		0										
(7)		**TOTAL**	**GWh**		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distillate														
(8)		**Steam**	**GWh**												
(9)		**CC**	**GWh**												
(10)		**CT**	**GWh**		21	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
(11)		**TOTAL**	**GWh**		21	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Natural Gas														
(12)		**Steam**	**GWh**		127	140	136	111	120	49	76	71	89	47	38
(13)		**CC**	**GWh**		1,443	3,161	3,642	3,554	3,608	4,361	4,975	5,038	5,113	5,178	5,158
(14)		**CT**	**GWh**		39	91	76	60	66	31	44	40	46	130	125
(15)		**TOTAL**	**GWh**		1,609	3,393	3,855	3,725	3,794	4,441	5,095	5,149	5,247	5,356	5,320
(16)	**NUG**		**GWh**			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(17)	**HYDRO**		**GWh**			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(18)	**Interchange**		**GWh**		2,203	1,339	1,054	1,359	1,490	1,016	542	716	801	878	1,105
(19)	**Net Energy for Load**		**GWh**		5,522	6,985	7,162	7,333	7,534	7,708	7,885	8,115	8,298	8,485	8,676

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

Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources - All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2001	Actual 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1)	Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(2)	Nuclear (a)		%		9.4%	8.8%	8.6%	8.3%	8.1%	8.0%	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.1%
(3)	Coal		%		21.2%	23.5%	22.9%	22.3%	21.7%	21.2%	20.7%	20.2%	19.7%	19.3%	18.9%
	Residual														
(4)		Steam	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(5)		CC	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(6)		CT	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(7)		TOTAL	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Distillate														
(8)		Steam	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(9)		CC	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(10)		CT	%		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(11)		TOTAL	%		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Natural Gas														
(12)		Steam	%		2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%
(13)		CC	%		26.1%	45.3%	50.9%	48.5%	47.9%	56.6%	63.1%	62.1%	61.6%	61.0%	59.4%
(14)		CT	%		0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%
(15)		TOTAL	%		29.1%	48.6%	53.8%	50.8%	50.4%	57.6%	64.6%	63.4%	63.2%	63.1%	61.3%
(16)	NUG		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(17)	Hydro		%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(18)	Other		%		39.9%	19.2%	14.7%	18.5%	19.8%	13.2%	6.9%	8.8%	9.7%	10.4%	12.7%
(19)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD		%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (2) MW	Firm Capacity Import (3) MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Availability MW	System Firm Summer Peak Demand (4) MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance % of Peak
2003	1269	387	0	0	1,656	1,435	247	17%	0	247	17%
2004	1393	305	0	0	1,698	1,471	219	15%	0	219	15%
2005	1393	378	0	0	1,771	1,506	285	19%	0	285	19%
2006	1410	397	0	0	1,807	1,550	287	19%	0	287	19%
2007	1650	360	0	0	2,010	1,587	471	30%	0	471	30%
2008	1650	285	0	0	1,935	1,623	329	20%	0	329	20%
2009	1650	325	0	0	1,975	1,673	326	20%	0	326	20%
2010	1650	325	0	0	1,975	1,711	305	18%	0	305	18%
2011	1800	225	0	0	2,025	1,750	315	18%	0	315	18%
2012	1800	265	0	0	2,065	1,792	321	18%	0	321	18%

(1) Reserve Margin includes reserves associated with partial requirements purchases.
(2) Includes member owned capacity, an 22 MW CT at Key West in 2006, an unsited 240 MW combined cycle unit in 2007 and an unsited 150 MW combustion turbine in 2011.
(3) Includes no undesignated power purchases
(4) Includes Net Firm Demand and system losses.

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (2) MW	Firm Capacity Import (3) MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	QF MW	Total Capacity Availability MW	System Firm Winter Peak Demand (4) MW	Reserve Margin (1) before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Reserve Margin (1) after Maintenance MW	% of Peak
2003	1,324	387	0	0	1,711	1,382	372	27%	0	372	27%
2004	1,448	305	0	0	1,753	1,422	336	24%	0	336	24%
2005	1,448	343	0	0	1,791	1,458	366	25%	0	366	25%
2006	1,447	397	0	0	1,844	1,500	389	26%	0	389	26%
2007	1,465	360	0	0	1,825	1,535	324	21%	0	324	21%
2008	1,715	285	0	0	2,000	1,572	453	29%	0	453	29%
2009	1,715	325	0	0	2,040	1,622	453	28%	0	453	28%
2010	1,715	325	0	0	2,040	1,660	440	27%	0	440	27%
2011	1,715	225	0	0	1,940	1,700	277	16%	0	277	16%
2012	1,880	265	0	0	2,145	1,739	480	28%	0	480	28%

(1) Reserve Margin includes reserves associated with partial requirements purchases.
(2) Includes member owned capacity, an 22 MW CT at Key West in 2006, an unsited 250 MW combined cycle unit in 2007 and an unsited 165 MW combustion turbine in 2011.
(3) Includes no undesignated power purchases
(4) Includes Net Firm Demand and system losses.

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Section VI

Site and Facility Descriptions

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

SITE AND FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

Stanton Combined Cycle Unit A

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

Environmental Considerations:

Stanton A is required to comply with the Clean Air Act and current Florida air quality requirements stemming from the Act. One aspect of the permitting process is the determination of Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Major criteria pollutants included in the BACT analysis are NO_x, SO_2, VOC, CO and PM/PM_{10}.

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

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

Cane Island

Cane Island Power Park is located south and west of the Kissimmee Utility Authority's (KUA) service area and contains 239.6 MW of gas turbine and combined cycle capacity. The Cane Island Power Park is a possible site for the planned 2007 Combined Cycle Plant (250 MW). The 2007 Combined Cycle Plant is planned to be very similar, to Cane Island #3.

Key West Combustion Turbine 4

The planned Key West combustion turbine unit (22 MW) will most likely be located at the Key West Stock Island Plant in Monroe County with a commercial in-service date of summer 2006. The unit is planned to be similar to Stock Island Units CT2&3 which were placed in operation during 1999.

Ft. Pierce, Vero Beach and Lake Worth Power Plants

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

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

The Lake Worth Power Plant Site located in the City of Lake Worth's service area in Palm Beach County currently has 97 MW of existing steam, combined cycle and reciprocating engine generation and is suitable for possible future repowering or addition of new combustion turbines or combined-cycle units.

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

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Primary	Alternate	Fuel Transport Primary	Fuel Transport Alternate	Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen Max Nameplate kW	Net Capability Summer MW	Net Capability Winter MW	Status
Stanton	A	Orange Co.	CC	NG	FO2	PL			10/03	UNK	633,000	126.0	126.0	V
Key West	CT4	Key West	CT	D	D	TK	TK		6/06	UNK	22,000	22.0	22.0	P
Comb. Cycle	(note 1)	Uknown	CC	NG	D	PL	TK		6/07	UNK	250,000	240.0	250.0	P
Comb. Turbine	(note 1)	Uknown	CT	NG	D	PL	TK		6/11	UNK	165,000	150.0	165.0	P

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

Schedule 9.1

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

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

Schedule 9.2

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

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Key West
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	22 MW
	b. Winter:	22 MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combustion Turbine
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	
	b. Commercial in-service date:	6/06
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	No. 2 oil
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	------
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	------
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	------
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Planned
(10)	**Certification Status:**	------
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	5.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	5.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	90.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	12,000 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	25
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	400
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	---
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	---
	Escalation ($/kW):	---
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	---
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	---

Schedule 9.3

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

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Combined Cycle
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	240 MW
	b. Winter:	250 MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combined Cycle
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	
	b. Commercial in-service date:	6/07
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	Dry NOx
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Mechanical Cooling Towers
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	-
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Planned
(10)	**Certification Status:**	------
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	4.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	4.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	92.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	7,000 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	30
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	550
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	---
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	---
	Escalation ($/kW):	---
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	2.27
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	2.82

Schedule 9.4

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

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Combustion Turbine
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Summer:	150 MW
	b. Winter:	165 MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Combustion Turbine
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start date:	
	b. Commercial in-service date:	6/11
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	No. 2 oil
(6)	**Air Pollution Control Strategy:**	Dry NOx
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	-
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	-
(9)	**Construction Status:**	Planned
(10)	**Certification Status:**	------
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	------
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	5.0%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	5.0%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	90.0%
	Resulting Capacity Factor:	------
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	10,000 BTU/kWh
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data**	
	Book Life (Years):	25
	Total Installed Cost (In-service year $/kW):	350
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	---
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	---
	Escalation ($/kW):	---
	Fixed O&M ($kW-Yr):	---
	Variable O&M ($/MWh):	---

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines
All-Requirements Project

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

(2) **Number of Lines:**

(3) **Right-of-Way:**

(4) **Line Length:**

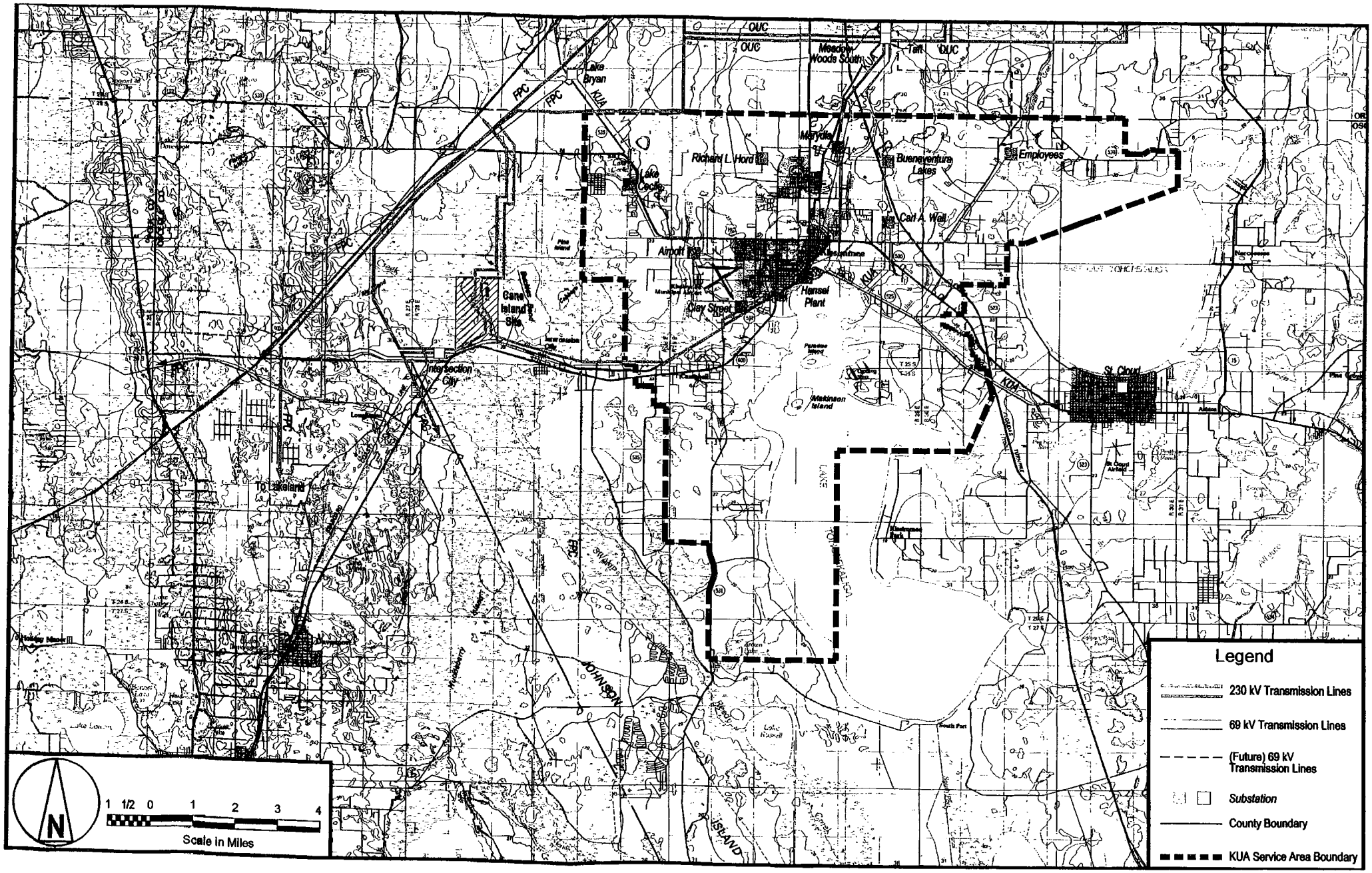
(5) **Voltage:**

(6) **Anticipated Construction Timing:**

(7) **Anticipated Capital Investment:**

(8) **Substations:**

(9) **Participation with Other Utilities:**


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

Florida Municipal Power Agency

Appendix I

Planned and Proposed Transmission Additions

25 POWERFUL YEARS

FMPA

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

Planned and Proposed Transmission Additions for FMPA Members 2003 through 2013 (69 kV and above)

City	From	To	Voltage	Circuit	Estimated In-Service Date
Ft. Pierce	King	Garden City	69 kV	2	12/2007
	Hartman Auto-Xfmr1 Upgrade		138/69		9/2007
	Hartman Auto-Xfmr2 Upgrade		138/69		9/2007
	King (Reconductor)	Garden City	69	2	9/2009
	King (Reconductor)	Savannah	69	3	9/2009
Homestead	Redland	Lucy	138 kV	1	12/2005
	Redland	McMinn	138 kV	1	12/2005
Jacksonville Beach	Jacksonville Beach (Reconductor)	Neptune	138 kV	1	6/2008
Key West & FKEC	Tavernier	Islamorada	138 kV	2	6/2008
	Islamorada	Marathon	138 kV	1	6/2008
	Florida City	Tavernier	138 kV	2	6/2018
	Tavernier		ring bus		6/2018
	Marathon		Var Improvments		2005
	Big pine		Var Improvments		2005
	Big Coppitt		Var Improvments		2005
Kissimmee	Clay Auto-Txfmr		230/69 kV	2	6/2010
	Clay (Reconductor)	Hansel	69 kV	1	6/2010
	Clay (Reconductor)	Airport	69 kV	1	6/2010
	Hansel (Reconductor)	C.A.Wall	69 kV	1	6/2010
	Auto-Txfmr @South-West (OUC)		230/69 kV	1	6/2010
	Hord	South-West (OUC)	69 kV	1	6/2010
	Lake Cecile	South-West (OUC)	69 kV	1	6/2010
Lake Worth	Main Plant Auto-Txfmr		138/26 kV	2	6/2004
	Main Plant	Norton	138 kV	1	12/2005
New Smyrna Beach	30 MVA Txfmr		115/23 kV	1	1/2006
	Smyrna	Cassadega	115 kV	2	1/2007
Ocala	Ocala Palms	Airport	69 kV	1	12/2003
	Ocala Palms	Richmond	69 kV	1	12/2003
	Nuby's Corner Substation		69 kV		12/2003
	Nuby's Corner	Silver Springs	69 kV	1	12/2003
	Nuby's Corner	Baseline Rd	69 kV	1	12/2003
	Enzian Substation (Improvements)		69 kV		12/2003
	Red Oak (Improvement)		230 kV		12/2004
	Red Oak	Silver Springs	230 kV	1	12/2004
	Ergle or Red Oak Auto-Txfmr		230/69 kV	2	12/2005
	Shady Substation (Improvement)		69 kV		6/2006
	Silver Springs (Improvements)		69 kV		6/2006
	Ocala Springs Substation		69 kV		6/2006
	Ocala Springs	Ergle	69 kV	1	6/2006
	Ocala Springs	Silver Springs	69 kV	1	6/2006
Vero Beach	Sub #6	Sub #1	69 kV	1	6/2006