

ORIGINAL



March 31, 1998

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

980000

Dear Ms. Bayó:

In accordance with Section 186.801, Florida Statutes, Seminole Electric hereby submits twenty five (25) copies of our 1998 Ten Year Site Plan (TYSP).

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

Sincerely,

Richard J. Midulla
Executive Vice President
and General Manager

- ACK _____
- AFA _____
- APP _____
- CAF _____ cc: J. Duren
- CMU _____
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03809 APR -2 98

ORIGINAL



TAMPA, FLORIDA



A GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION COOPERATIVE

03809 111-20

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

1998 TEN YEAR SITE PLAN

APRIL 1998

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I. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

I. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

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 eleven distribution system members. 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
- ▶ Okefenoke Rural Electric Membership Corp., Inc.
Nahunta, Georgia
- ▶ Peace River Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Wauchula, Florida
- ▶ Sumter Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Sumterville, Florida
- ▶ Suwannee Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Live Oak, Florida
- ▶ Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Quincy, Florida

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

Each of these members is at present engaged primarily in the distribution of electric power; Seminole supplies full requirements power to the members. A map indicating the counties in which each member of Seminole provides service is shown in Exhibit A.

Seminole serves its total member system load with a combination of owned and purchased capacity resources. Seminole Units 1 & 2, 600 MW class coal-fired units, went into commercial operation on February 1, 1984 and January 1, 1985, respectively. Seminole owns a 14.5 MW share of Florida Power Corporation's Crystal River 3 nuclear generating unit. A more detailed description of Seminole's owned facilities is given on schedules 1A, 1B and 1C. Seminole has contracts with the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) for 53 MW of firm capacity for the period 1995 through 2001, with an option to extend the contract through May 21, 2004. Seminole has also contracted with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) for 75 MW of firm capacity for the period 1996 through 2004 and for an additional 50 MW of firm capacity for the period 1997 - 2000. Further, Seminole has contracted with Florida Power Corporation (FPC) for the following purchases: 450 MW of firm capacity for the period 1999 through 2001; 150 MW of firm system intermediate capacity for the period 1999 through 2013; 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2000 through 2002; and additional 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2001 through 2002. Seminole purchases partial and/or full requirements power from FPC, Florida Power

Seminole's Eleven Member Distribution Cooperatives

FLORIDA

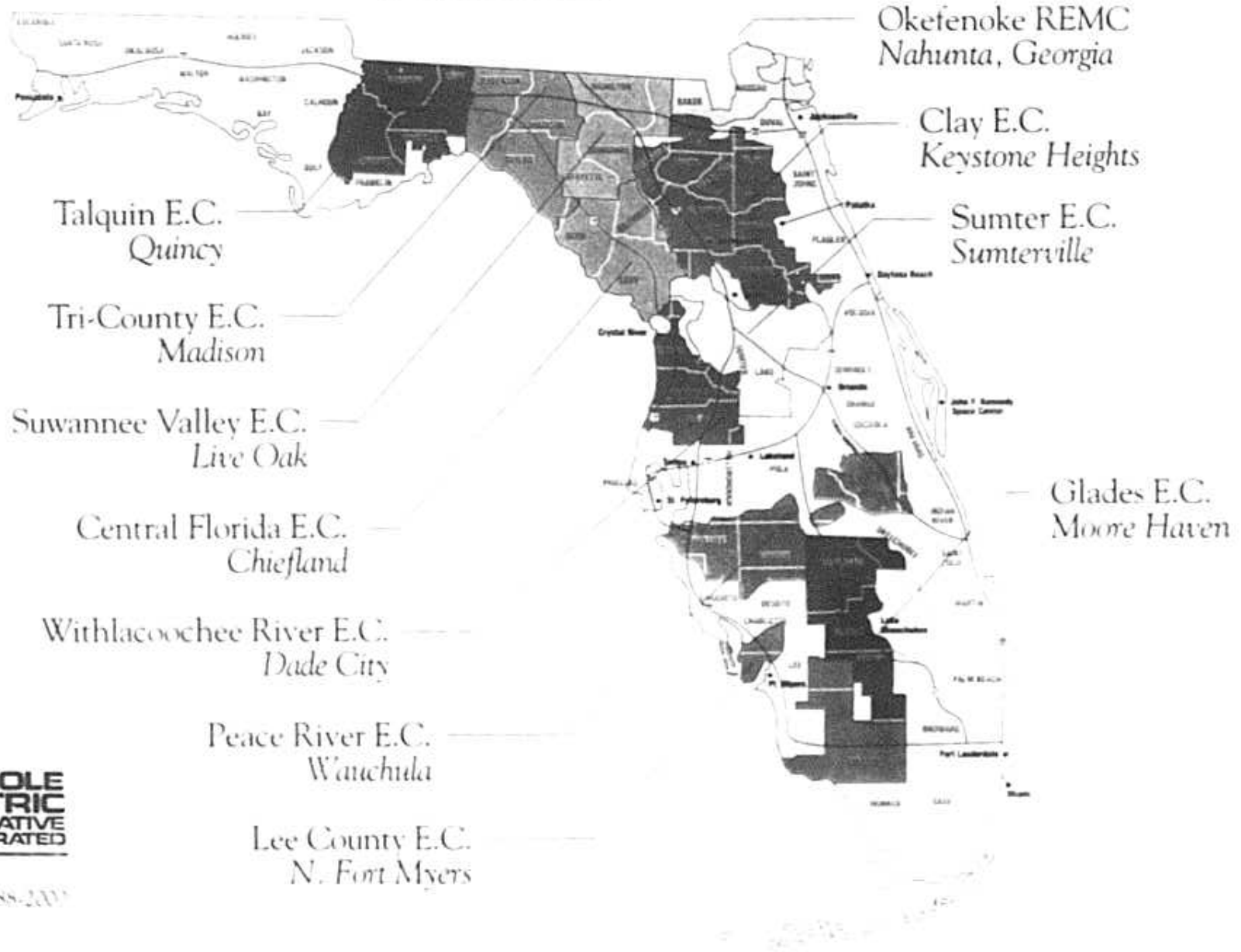


Exhibit A



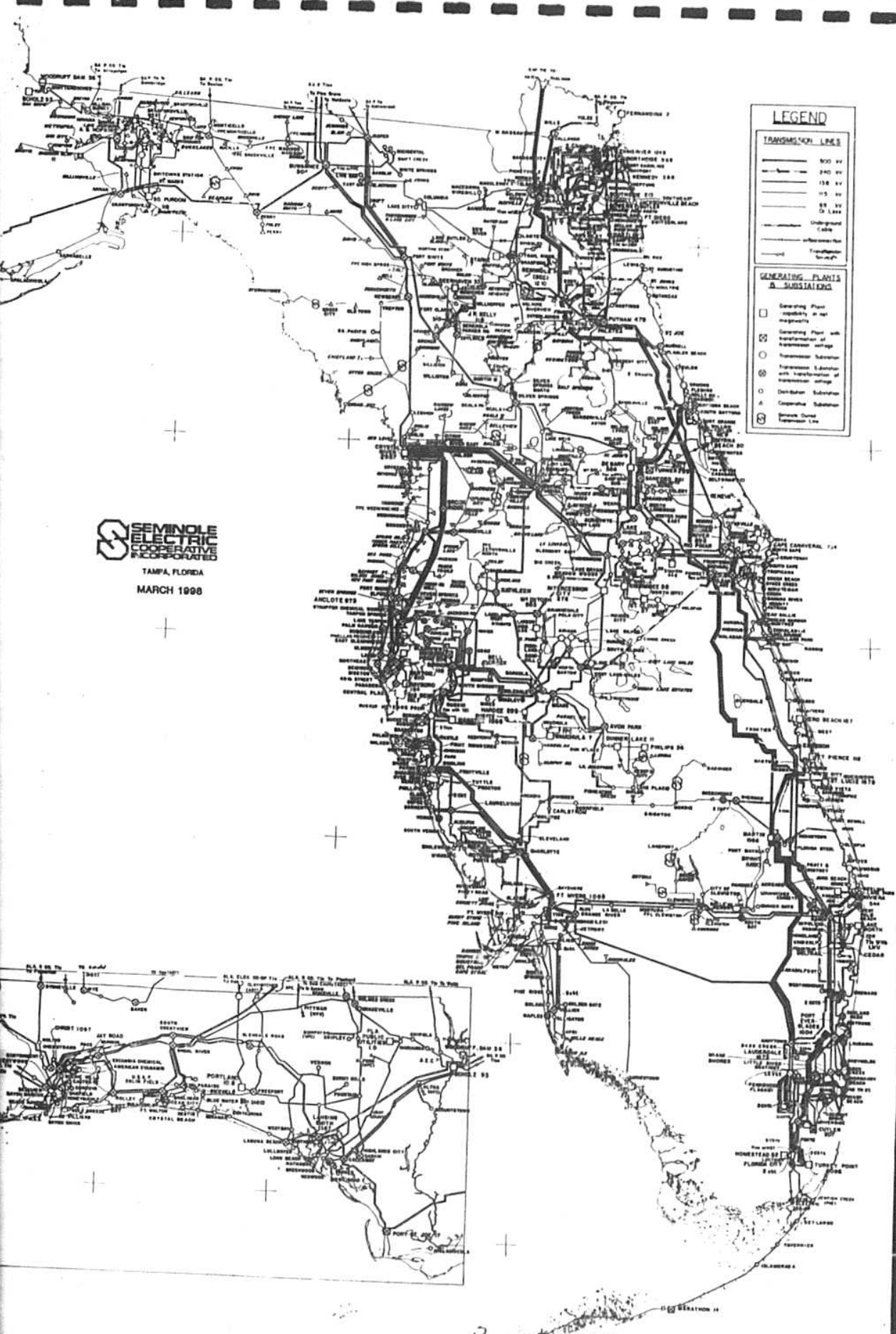
PO Box 272000
Tampa, Florida 33688-2000
(813) 963-2994

& Light Company (FPL), the City of Gainesville, and Tampa Electric Company. (The partial requirements purchases from FPL are scheduled for termination at the end of 1998.) Seminole and its member systems utilize a variety of demand side programs. Seminole, through a contract with TECO Power Services (TPS), purchases 145 MW of capacity from the Big Bend No. 4 coal unit (a 440 MW unit) and a nominal 295 MW of first call reserve capacity from the Hardee Power Station (HPS). Seminole has first priority use of its Big Bend No. 4 capacity for any purpose, subject to an annual energy cap. Seminole has first priority use of the Hardee Power Station as a reserve resource to cover a forced or scheduled outage or reduced capability of Seminole's owned capacity resources. The contract for Big Bend No. 4 expires January 1, 2003 and may be replaced at Seminole's option with an additional 145 MW of capacity to be added at Hardee Power Station site. Seminole owns 50 miles of 230 kV double circuit transmission line from the Seminole Plant to the Silver Springs North switching station, and jointly owns with FPC two tie lines from Silver Springs North to the FPC Silver Springs substation. Eight miles of 230 kV double circuit transmission line from the Seminole Plant to the FPL Rice Substation, nine miles of 230 kV from Hardee Power Station to FPC's Vandolah Substation, and 78 miles of 230 kV from HPS to FPL's Lee Substation are also owned by Seminole. In 1994, Seminole completed the construction of 63 miles of 230 kV transmission from the Seminole Plant to an interconnection at the Clay-Duval County lines with Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA). The line provides improved reliability of service to approximately 230 MW of Seminole member load in addition to providing the interconnection with JEA.

Seminole owns the following fourteen 69 kV transmission lines for a total of 143.2 miles:



Clewiston-Cowbone Hammock, Otter Creek-Bronson, Otter Creek-Cedar Key, Cross City-Steinhatchee, Ortona Tap-Ortona, Spring Lake-Lorida, Wildwood-Lake Panasoffkee, Belleview-Marion Oaks, Central Florida- Continental, Howey-Astatula, Altoona-Linadale, Scanlon Tap-Scanlon, Ft. Basinger-Basinger and Moore Haven-Lakeport. These facilities are shown in Exhibit B.



LEGEND

TRANSMISSION LINES

- 500 KV
- 240 KV
- 138 KV
- 115 KV
- 69 KV
- 0.138 KV
- Underground Cable
- Information Not Available
- Transmission Service

GENERATING PLANTS & SUBSTATIONS

- Generating Plant (symbolic in map)
- ⊞ Generating Plant with transmission of information setting
- Transmission Substation
- ⊙ Transmission Substation with transmission of information setting
- ⊗ Distribution Substation
- ⊕ Composite Substation
- ⊞ Breaker Control Transmission Line

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED
 TAMPA, FLORIDA
 MARCH 1998

Exhibit B

Utility: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Schedule 1A

Existing Generating Facilities

As of December 31, 1997

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Seminole	1	Pahala	FS	C	N/A	W/RR	W/RR	N/A	02/84	Unknown	714,600	1250	1272
	2		FS	C	N/A	W/RR	W/RR	N/A	01/85	Unknown	714,600	625	636
Crystal River	3	Crystal City 1175 RR (6E, S33)	N	N	N/A	TK	TK	N/A	03/77	Unknown	890,900	13	15
Total												1265	1287

Abbreviations:

Type	Fuel	Transportation
N - Nuclear	N - Nuclear	TK - Truck
FS - Fossil Steam	C - Coal	W/RR - Water/Railroad

Utility: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Schedule 1B
Existing Generating Facilities
Land Use And Development

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Plant</u>	<u>Total</u> Land Area <u>Acres</u>	<u>In Use</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Site</u> <u>Improvements</u>	<u>Buildings &</u> <u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seminole Plant	1976	3000	2,418	See note	582,278	584,696
Crystal River	18.86	18.86	1		11,720	11,721

NOTE: Seminole owns 1.699% of Crystal River Unit 3
 Site Improvements Included in Buildings & Equipment Cost
 The number shown for Seminole Plant is that portion of the plant owned by Seminole.
 The balance of the plant is owned by others, and leased by Seminole.

Utility: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Schedule 1C

Existing Generating Facilities

Environmental Considerations For Steam Generating Units

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Plant Name</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Flue Gas Cleaning Particulate</u>	<u>SOx</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>Type</u>
Seminole	1	EP	S	BM	WCTN
	2	EP	S	BM	WCTN

Abbreviations:

EP - Electrostatic Precipitator

S - Scrubbers

BM - Boiler Modification

WCTN - Wet Cooling Tower, Natural Draft

II. LOAD FORECAST

II. LOAD FORECAST

Latest Trends

In recent years, the U.S. economy has been growing steadily, now in its seventh year after the nation's last recession in 1990-91. Seminole's Members also have been experiencing steady growth in consumers and sales, though slower than experienced in the 1980s. Seminole and its member cooperatives are still among the fastest growing utilities in Florida and this higher growth pattern is expected to continue through 2007.

The table below shows the historical trends in Florida population and Seminole Members' consumer growth. The robust growth in the 1980s significantly slowed in the first few years of the 1990s. Florida population, which grew at an annual rate of approximately three percent in the 1980s, recently slowed to two percent or lower. Seminole Members' residential consumer growth rates also dropped off - from an annual rate of five percent or higher in the 1980s to less than three percent. Commercial¹ consumer growth, having dropped precipitously from an annual rate of seven percent or higher in the 1980s to just about one percent in 1991, has recently been approximately four percent annually.

¹ Throughout this report, commercial consumers include Seminole Members' small number of industrial consumers also.

Historical Growth (%)

Seminole Consumers vs. Florida Population

	<u>Seminole</u>		
	Residential Consumers	Commercial Consumers	Florida Population
1981	6.8	5.3	4.0
1982	5.3	4.8	2.9
1983	5.3	7.2	2.4
1984	5.3	7.3	2.8
1985	6.0	7.7	3.1
1986	5.3	8.8	2.9
1987	7.0	9.0	3.0
1988	4.9	7.3	2.7
1989	4.5	4.9	2.6
1990	4.0	2.3	2.3
1991	2.9	0.9	2.0
1992	2.6	1.7	1.7
1993	2.5	3.6	1.4
1994	2.4	2.8	2.0
1995	3.0	1.3	1.9
1996	2.8	3.5	1.9
1997	2.9	3.9	N/A

Forecast Results

The table below summarizes historical and forecast consumers, average usage, total purchases, peak demand, and load factor. Residential consumers, after an annual growth of 3.2% or approximately 15,600 consumers per year in the last decade, are projected to grow at 2.5% or 15,200 consumers per year through 2007. The changes in consumer growth rates primarily reflect population growth rate projections by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of

Table II.1
History and Forecast Summary

	History			Forecast		
	1987	1997	Change (%)	1998	2007	Change (%)
Residential						
Consumers	421,802	578,344	3.2	597,671	749,199	2.5
Avg Usage (kWh)	10,330	12,515	1.9	12,991	14,437	1.2
Sales (GWh)	4,357	7,238	5.2	7,764	10,816	3.8
Commercial						
Consumers	38,204	55,282	3.8	56,187	69,713	2.4
Avg Usage (kWh)	41,817	50,809	2.0	53,440	60,901	1.5
Sales (GWh)	1,595	2,808	5.8	3,003	4,245	3.9
Peak Demand (MW)						
Winter	1,538	2,893	6.5	3,030	4,258	3.9
Summer	1,454	2,277	4.6	2,449	3,557	3.5
Purchases (GWh)	6,484	10,687	5.1	11,614	16,232	3.8
Load Factors (%)	46.8	42.2		43.8	43.5	



the University of Florida in Gainesville. Seminole Members are currently serving an estimated 1.4 million people and are expected to serve approximately 1.7 million in 2007 - an average annual growth rate of 2.0%.

Residential energy sales are projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.8% through 2007. Average residential usage has increased steadily in the past decade, which is attributed to several factors; primary factors are steady increases in electric appliance saturations, larger homes, and the continuing decline in the real price of electricity. Total commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.9% during the forecast period. Seminole Members' average commercial usage, which also includes a small amount of industrial usage, currently is below the Florida average: 50,382 kWh vs. 72,028 kWh in 1996. Seminole Members' total energy purchases² are projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.8% - from 11,614 GWH in 1998 to 16,232 GWH in 2007.

Seminole's winter peak demand is projected to increase to 4,258 MW in 2007, at an annual growth rate of 3.9%. The summer peak demand is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.5% to 3,337 MW in 2007. As indicated in Seminole Members' Residential Survey results, the steady increase in electric space heating saturation levels, growing relatively faster than air-conditioning, is presumed to be a major contributor to strong growth in the winter peak. Therefore, Seminole as a whole and the majority of its 11 Members are expected to continue to be winter peaking during the forecast period.

² Throughout this report, the term "Purchases" refers to the Members' energy purchases from Seminole, while "Sales" refers to the Member's retail sales to their consumers.



These peak demand forecasts reflect projected maximum load reductions due to direct load management efforts on the part of Seminole Members. The winter peak reductions are projected to be 8.0% in 1998, falling to 7.6% by 2007. The summer peak reductions are projected to decrease from 7.9% in 1998 to 7.7% by 2007. Seminole's annual load factor is projected to remain stable at a 43.5% level.

Seminole's load forecast is summarized in Tables II.2 through II.7. Also presented in the appendix of this report are the results of forecast scenarios - high and low population, and extreme and mild weather.

The Florida Public Service Commission in its December 1997 report, "Review of Electric Utility 1997 Ten-Year Site Plans", noted that Seminole's forecast variance is marginally higher than other Florida utilities for the 1992-1996 period. The energy and demand forecast presented in the 1998 Ten Year Site Plan is the same as the 1997 Ten Year Site Plan. Seminole is currently reviewing and revising its energy and demand forecast modes as it prepares an updated energy and demand forecast. Evaluating forecast variance is an important part of this process. The 1998 forecast results are currently scheduled to be completed in August, 1998.

**Table II.2A
Historical Summary**

Year	Purchases (GWh)	Winter Peak (MW)	Summer Peak (MW)	Winter Load Mgmt (MW)	Summer Load Mgmt (MW)	Annual Load Factor (%)	Peak Growth (%)
1981	4,593	1,217	978	-	-	43.1	7.4
1982	4,532	1,342	928	-	-	38.5	10.3
1983	4,949	1,222	1,055	-	-	46.2	-9.0
1984	5,148	1,436	1,075	-	-	40.8	17.5
1985	5,723	1,736	1,269	-	-	37.6	20.9
1986	6,006	1,717	1,276	-	-	39.9	-1.1
1987	6,484	1,583	1,454	-	-	46.8	-7.8
1988	7,031	1,873	1,474	-	-	42.7	18.3
1989	7,690	1,961	1,629	33	34	44.8	4.7
1990	7,833	2,270	1,714	44	47	39.4	15.7
1991	8,176	2,009	1,693	72	41	46.5	-11.5
1992	8,434	2,245	1,860	77	58	42.8	11.8
1993	8,978	2,112	1,924	84	70	48.5	-6.0
1994	9,220	2,291	1,877	88	60	45.9	8.5
1995	10,218	2,652	2,149	159	112	44.1	15.8
1996	10,537	3,040	2,347	165	95	39.1	14.6
1997	10,687	2,893	2,277	128	123	42.6	-4.8

NOTE: 1995 & 1996 Statistics include reductions gain from voltage reduction and interruptible load (generators), not included previously .
Also, Winter 1995 reduction includes "loss of cycling" benefit which occurred in the FPL area (Feb).



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

**Table II.2B
Forecast Summary**

Year	Purchases (GWH)	Winter Peak (MW)	Summer Peak (MW)	Winter Load Mgmt (MW)	Summer Load Mgmt (MW)	Annual Load Factor (%)	Peak Growth (%)
1998	11,614	3,030	2,449	262	210	43.8	5.3
1999	12,217	3,188	2,561	273	219	43.7	5.2
2000	12,883	3,353	2,685	283	227	43.7	5.2
2001	13,393	3,518	2,791	293	234	43.5	4.9
2002	13,850	3,639	2,882	302	242	43.4	3.4
2003	14,312	3,760	2,967	312	249	43.4	3.3
2004	14,822	3,882	3,058	321	257	43.5	3.2
2005	15,259	4,006	3,150	330	264	43.5	3.2
2006	15,741	4,131	3,243	340	272	43.5	3.1
2007	16,232	4,258	3,338	349	279	43.5	3.1



Table II.3A
Sales and Purchases History

Year	Residential Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)	Commercial Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)	Other Sales (MWh)	Growth (%)	Total Sales (MWh)	Adj. Factor	Purchases (MWh)	Growth (%)
1980	2,757,782	232,778	9.2	959,773	78,141	8.9	142,440	3.0	3,857,995	0.111	4,286,536	7.2
1981	2,991,266	235,484	8.5	1,044,568	84,795	8.8	95,114	-33.2	4,130,948	0.112	4,593,435	-1.3
1982	2,949,831	-41,435	-1.4	1,070,081	25,513	2.4	76,657	-19.4	4,096,569	0.106	4,531,676	9.2
1983	3,198,058	248,227	8.4	1,156,318	86,237	8.1	75,972	-0.9	4,430,347	0.117	4,949,498	14.4
1984	3,398,711	200,653	6.3	1,261,900	10,582	9.3	80,983	6.6	4,743,594	0.085	5,148,098	4.0
1985	3,491,619	292,908	8.6	1,412,278	148,378	11.7	90,714	12.0	5,194,611	0.102	5,723,399	11.2
1986	3,931,782	240,163	6.5	1,491,027	78,749	5.6	86,655	-4.5	5,509,464	0.090	6,005,786	4.9
1987	4,357,087	425,305	10.8	1,597,572	106,545	7.1	89,808	3.6	6,044,467	0.073	6,484,170	8.0
1988	4,723,379	366,292	8.4	1,733,971	136,399	8.5	94,571	5.3	6,551,920	0.073	7,030,533	8.4
1989	5,076,789	353,410	7.5	1,921,868	187,897	10.8	136,505	44.3	7,135,163	0.078	7,690,356	9.4
1990	5,340,035	263,246	5.2	1,985,420	63,552	3.3	60,533	-55.7	7,383,988	0.061	7,833,007	1.9
1991	5,524,440	184,405	3.5	2,031,051	45,631	2.3	90,897	50.2	7,647,388	0.069	8,176,132	4.4
1992	5,698,277	172,837	3.1	2,122,532	91,481	4.5	108,360	19.8	7,929,669	0.064	8,433,673	3.1
1993	5,999,095	300,818	5.3	2,261,094	138,562	6.5	102,461	-5.9	8,362,649	0.074	8,977,910	6.5
1994	6,249,141	250,046	4.2	2,399,466	138,372	6.1	86,244	-15.8	8,734,955	0.076	9,218,228	2.7
1995	6,906,619	657,478	10.5	2,564,149	164,627	6.9	101,426	17.6	9,572,195	0.068	10,218,400	10.8
1996	7,366,564	359,945	5.2	2,670,881	106,732	4.0	116,103	14.5	10,053,348	0.048	10,531,368	3.1
1997	7,218,240	(148,324)	-0.4	2,808,825	137,944	5.2	123,161	6.1	10,170,226	0.051	10,686,941	1.4



**Table II.3B
Sales and Purchases Forecast**

Year	Residential Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)	Commercial Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)	Other Sales (MWh)	Growth (%)	Total Sales (MWh)	Adj. Factor	Purchases (MWh)	Growth (%)
1998	7,764,168	380,058	5.1	3,002,626	158,425	5.6	113,998	2.6	10,880,792	0.067	11,614,490	5.2
1999	8,158,192	394,024	5.1	3,169,680	167,054	5.6	116,971	2.6	11,444,845	0.067	12,216,804	5.2
2000	8,594,052	435,860	5.3	3,355,137	185,457	5.9	121,743	4.1	12,070,931	0.067	12,882,699	5.5
2001	8,925,916	331,864	3.9	3,496,749	141,612	4.2	124,335	2.1	12,547,000	0.067	13,393,403	4.0
2002	9,230,874	304,958	3.4	3,616,132	119,383	3.4	127,342	2.4	12,974,346	0.067	13,849,529	3.4
2003	9,539,609	308,735	3.3	3,737,575	121,443	3.4	130,317	2.3	13,407,501	0.067	14,311,874	3.3
2004	9,883,103	343,494	3.6	3,872,053	134,478	3.6	133,652	2.6	13,888,805	0.067	14,822,459	3.6
2005	10,169,237	286,134	2.9	3,987,180	115,127	3.0	137,916	3.2	14,294,334	0.067	15,258,552	2.9
2006	10,490,297	321,060	3.2	4,115,238	128,058	3.2	141,021	2.3	14,746,553	0.067	15,741,300	3.2
2007	10,816,032	325,735	3.1	4,245,589	130,351	3.2	144,147	2.2	15,205,767	0.067	16,231,546	3.1



Table II.4A
Historical Residential Consumers and Energy Sales
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

Year	Average Consumers	Change	Growth (%)	kWh/ Consumer	Change	Growth (%)	Load Mgmt	Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)
1980	283,276	20,654	7.86	9,728	121	1.26	-	2,755,782	232,778	9.23
1981	302,533	19,257	6.80	9,887	159	1.63	-	2,991,266	235,484	8.55
1982	318,592	16,059	5.31	9,259	628	-6.35	-	2,949,831	-41,435	-1.39
1983	335,363	16,771	5.26	9,536	277	2.99	-	3,198,058	248,227	8.41
1984	353,131	17,768	5.30	9,625	89	0.93	-	3,398,711	200,653	6.27
1985	374,234	21,103	5.98	9,864	239	2.48	-	3,691,619	292,908	8.62
1986	394,047	19,813	5.29	9,978	114	1.16	-	3,931,782	240,163	6.51
1987	421,801	27,754	7.04	10,330	352	3.53	-	4,357,087	425,305	10.82
1988	442,569	20,768	4.92	10,673	343	3.32	-	4,723,379	366,292	8.41
1989	462,593	20,024	4.52	10,975	302	2.83	-	5,076,786	353,410	7.48
1990	481,194	18,601	4.02	11,097	122	1.11	-	5,340,035	263,246	5.19
1991	495,363	14,169	2.94	11,154	57	0.51	-	5,525,440	185,405	3.47
1992	506,754	11,391	2.30	11,245	91	0.82	-	5,698,277	172,837	3.13
1993	518,690	11,936	2.36	11,566	321	2.85	-	5,999,095	300,818	5.28
1994	531,032	12,342	2.32	11,768	210	1.82	-	6,249,141	250,046	4.17
1995	546,831	15,800	2.89	12,630	862	7.32	-	6,906,619	657,478	10.52
1996	561,981	15,998	2.93	12,930	281	2.22	-	7,266,365	359,746	5.21
1997	578,344	15,515	2.76	12,515	-396	-3.07	-	7,238,240	-28,124	-0.4



Table II.4B
Residential Consumers and Energy Sales Forecast
 (Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

Year	Average Consumers	Change	Growth (%)	kWh/ Consumer	Change	Growth (%)	Load Mgmt	Sales (MWH)	Change	Growth (%)
1998	597,671	17,776	3.07	12,991	257	2.02	42	7,764,168	380,058	5.15
1999	615,427	17,756	2.97	13,256	265	2.04	67	8,158,192	394,024	5.07
2000	633,176	17,749	2.88	13,573	317	2.39	96	8,594,052	435,860	5.34
2001	649,758	16,582	2.62	13,737	164	1.21	127	8,925,916	331,864	3.86
2002	666,338	16,580	2.55	13,853	116	0.84	159	9,230,874	304,958	3.42
2003	682,914	16,576	2.49	13,969	116	0.84	197	9,539,609	308,735	3.34
2004	699,488	16,574	2.43	14,129	160	1.15	239	9,883,103	343,494	3.60
2005	716,063	16,575	2.37	14,202	73	0.51	283	10,169,337	286,134	2.90
2006	732,631	16,568	2.31	14,319	117	0.82	328	10,490,297	321,060	3.16
2007	749,199	16,568	2.26	14,437	118	0.83	376	10,816,032	325,735	3.11

Table II.5A
Historical Commercial Consumers and Energy Sales

Year	Average Consumers	Change	Growth (%)	kWh/Consumer	Change	Growth (%)	Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)
1980	23,584	1,349	6.07	40,697	046	2.64	959,773	78,141	8.86
1981	24,837	1,253	5.31	42,056	359	3.34	1,044,568	84,795	8.83
1982	26,041	1,204	4.85	41,092	964	-2.29	1,070,081	25,513	2.44
1983	27,900	1,859	7.14	41,445	353	0.86	1,156,318	86,237	8.06
1984	29,924	2,024	7.25	42,237	792	1.91	1,263,900	107,582	9.30
1985	32,225	2,301	7.69	43,825	588	3.76	1,412,278	148,378	11.74
1986	35,060	2,835	8.80	42,528	297	-2.96	1,491,027	78,749	5.58
1987	38,203	3,143	8.96	41,818	710	-1.67	1,597,572	106,545	7.15
1988	40,974	2,771	7.25	42,319	501	1.20	1,733,971	136,399	8.54
1989	42,964	1,990	4.86	44,737	413	5.70	1,921,868	187,897	10.84
1990	43,962	998	2.32	45,162	430	0.96	1,985,420	63,552	3.31
1991	44,377	415	0.94	45,769	607	1.34	2,031,051	45,631	2.30
1992	47,322	2,945	6.64	44,853	916	-2.00	2,122,532	91,481	4.50
1993	49,071	1,751	3.70	46,077	224	2.73	2,261,094	138,562	6.53
1994	50,738	1,665	3.39	47,291	214	2.63	2,399,466	138,372	6.12
1995	51,418	680	1.34	49,869	2,578	5.45	2,564,149	164,683	6.86
1996	53,480	2,062	4.01	49,942	73	0.15	2,670,881	106,732	4.16
1997	55,282	1,802	3.37	50,809	867	1.74	2,808,825	137,944	5.16

Table II.5B
Commercial Consumers and Energy Sales Forecast

Year	Average Consumers	Change	Growth (%)	KWH/Consumer	Change	Growth (%)	Sales (MWh)	Change	Growth (%)
1998	56,187	1,610	2.95	53,440	1,326	2.55	3,002,626	158,425	5.57
1999	57,789	1,602	2.85	54,849	1,409	2.64	3,169,680	167,054	5.56
2000	59,382	1,593	2.76	56,501	1,652	3.01	3,355,137	185,457	5.85
2001	60,867	1,485	2.50	57,449	948	1.68	3,496,749	141,612	4.22
2002	62,350	1,483	2.44	57,997	548	0.95	3,616,132	119,383	3.41
2003	63,826	1,476	2.37	58,559	562	0.97	3,737,575	121,443	3.36
2004	65,303	1,477	2.31	59,294	735	1.25	3,872,053	134,478	3.60
2005	66,776	1,473	2.26	59,710	416	0.70	3,987,180	115,127	2.97
2006	68,246	1,470	2.20	60,300	590	0.99	4,115,238	128,058	3.21
2007	69,713	1,467	2.15	60,901	601	1.00	4,245,589	130,351	3.17

Table II.6A
Historical Maximum Demand (kW)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Winter	Summer
1981	1,217,000	1,159,000	751,000	835,000	744,000	678,000	895,000	849,000	862,000	714,000	884,000	1,211,000	1,217,000	978,000
1982	1,342,000	779,000	854,000	695,000	789,000	918,000	891,000	928,000	907,000	761,000	757,000	996,000	1,342,000	928,000
1983	1,221,765	1,153,567	961,067	663,487	801,832	840,188	1,021,263	1,055,147	1,017,326	790,346	932,202	1,435,536	1,221,765	1,055,147
1984	1,287,794	1,324,450	1,223,860	700,935	947,390	962,064	986,120	1,074,806	1,014,335	823,079	966,997	1,190,221	1,435,536	1,074,806
1985	1,735,827	1,320,451	1,028,433	778,717	1,015,007	1,269,247	1,148,917	1,081,455	1,068,113	1,000,222	847,045	1,528,525	1,735,827	1,269,247
1986	1,717,559	1,379,188	1,327,793	846,669	1,104,821	1,157,111	1,276,258	1,290,274	1,181,038	1,194,134	966,467	984,611	1,717,559	1,276,258
1987	1,565,707	1,583,237	1,099,023	1,243,669	1,088,325	1,308,091	1,358,813	1,454,483	1,343,343	954,322	1,144,332	1,506,329	1,583,237	1,454,483
1988	1,873,079	1,719,077	1,500,041	1,037,235	1,216,437	1,383,079	1,450,098	1,473,819	1,428,412	1,218,872	1,137,695	1,831,703	1,873,079	1,473,819
1989	1,373,228	1,961,040	1,492,133	1,134,872	1,317,715	1,571,806	1,575,214	1,629,044	1,482,382	1,366,876	1,172,367	2,259,776	1,961,040	1,629,044
1990	1,621,803	1,328,968	1,264,483	1,277,552	1,482,646	1,700,672	1,714,057	1,681,135	1,651,224	1,496,100	1,149,416	1,599,248	2,269,776	1,714,057
1991	1,664,519	2,008,526	1,614,626	1,570,955	1,570,091	1,639,888	1,645,639	1,676,834	1,692,532	1,349,172	1,735,126	1,716,938	2,008,526	1,692,532
1992	2,243,411	1,809,096	1,368,818	1,235,034	1,437,533	1,707,289	1,899,530	1,688,823	1,681,010	1,258,974	1,699,433	1,743,770	2,243,411	1,899,530
1993	1,848,919	1,940,714	2,111,649	1,266,981	1,417,620	1,844,432	1,902,599	1,924,437	1,768,343	1,504,806	1,620,777	2,111,711	2,111,649	1,924,437
1994	2,125,384	2,290,599	1,504,141	1,034,479	1,732,383	1,876,848	1,861,927	1,871,014	1,833,162	1,594,958	1,390,694	1,536,271	2,290,599	1,876,848
1995	2,277,430	2,657,449	1,633,484	1,683,768	2,012,538	2,084,309	2,063,363	2,149,148	1,966,773	1,790,523	1,787,524	2,419,802	2,657,449	2,149,148
1996	2,853,376	3,079,347	2,417,963	1,634,082	2,003,434	2,118,641	2,204,505	2,013,863	2,040,778	1,614,168	1,631,238	2,468,084	3,079,347	2,204,505
1997	2,892,524	1,969,016	1,518,796	1,961,977	1,960,686	2,124,762	2,276,526	2,271,808	2,177,831	1,811,900	1,747,700	2,088,874	2,892,524	2,276,526



Table II.6B
Maximum Demand Forecast (kW)

Year	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	WINTER	SUMMER
1998	3,012,007	3,030,095	2,395,865	1,733,538	2,084,598	2,504,329	2,448,844	2,429,071	2,284,507	1,971,410	2,057,764	2,785,413	3,030,095	2,448,844
1999	3,164,025	3,187,815	2,519,587	1,830,318	2,192,157	2,414,191	2,561,310	2,542,405	2,390,472	2,072,822	2,166,198	2,929,460	3,187,815	2,561,310
2000	3,324,405	3,353,080	2,647,788	1,932,394	2,309,693	2,533,126	2,684,968	2,661,903	2,504,858	2,177,806	2,285,711	3,079,824	3,353,080	2,684,968
2001	3,486,574	3,517,703	2,771,044	2,017,626	2,420,314	2,635,451	2,790,633	2,761,111	2,600,833	2,259,121	2,371,159	3,187,864	3,517,703	2,790,633
2002	3,604,609	3,638,899	2,862,128	2,098,188	2,508,623	2,719,678	2,881,607	2,847,755	2,688,625	2,334,467	2,451,415	3,294,001	3,638,899	2,881,607
2003	3,723,719	3,760,339	2,954,368	2,169,916	2,595,536	2,804,931	2,966,672	2,934,331	2,777,398	2,408,587	2,532,952	3,401,586	3,760,339	2,966,672
2004	3,843,987	3,881,910	3,047,915	2,242,786	2,681,071	2,893,835	3,057,542	3,021,619	2,864,734	2,481,565	2,615,869	3,510,570	3,881,910	3,057,542
2005	3,966,019	4,005,742	3,142,723	2,317,366	2,768,371	2,989,591	3,149,928	3,110,444	2,951,689	2,556,123	2,700,419	3,621,665	4,005,742	3,149,928
2006	4,088,981	4,130,912	3,239,047	2,392,880	2,858,881	3,086,148	3,243,071	3,200,075	3,039,542	2,631,562	2,786,145	3,733,935	4,130,912	3,243,071
2007	4,213,330	4,257,510	3,336,803	2,469,677	2,951,882	3,184,257	3,337,824	3,290,954	3,128,956	2,708,252	2,873,400	3,847,875	4,257,510	3,337,824



Table II.7
Projected Load Management Reductions (kW)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1998	261546	255488	240360	198253	194713	200252	206890	209522	206856	199280	223867	249939
1999	272867	266657	250811	207486	203844	209549	216451	219199	216443	208560	232728	260040
2000	282931	276476	259801	214940	211179	217038	224204	227038	224170	215951	240940	269465
2001	292979	286205	268634	222201	218251	224216	231582	234465	231442	222856	248410	277950
2002	302200	295137	276874	229204	225049	231205	238835	241807	238675	229774	255842	286452
2003	311502	304155	285193	236270	231917	238258	246139	249207	245964	236750	263364	295045
2004	320887	313257	293598	243400	238854	245376	253510	256669	253320	243798	270968	303726
2005	330354	322443	302087	250602	245867	252566	260948	264199	260744	250909	278654	312493
2006	339839	331650	310605	257838	252914	259781	268413	271757	268199	258062	286379	321291
2007	349466	341002	319249	265181	260077	267116	275993	279428	275764	265319	294229	330228

Schedule 2.1
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers By Customer Class

(1) Year	(2) Population	(4) <u>Rural & Residential</u>			(6) Average Kwh Consumption Per Customer	(8) <u>Commercial</u>		
		(3) Members Per Household	(4) GWh	(5) Average Number of Customers		(7) Gwh	(8) Average Number of Customers	(9) Average kWh Consumption Per Customer
1988	1,107,223	2.50	4,723	442,569	10,673	1,734	40,974	42,319
1989	1,148,383	2.48	5,077	462,593	10,975	1,922	42,964	44,732
1990	1,183,179	2.46	5,340	481,194	11,097	1,985	43,962	45,162
1991	1,213,982	2.45	5,525	495,363	11,154	2,031	44,377	45,768
1992	1,244,358	2.46	5,698	506,754	11,245	2,123	47,322	44,853
1993	1,271,746	2.45	5,999	518,690	11,566	2,261	49,073	46,076
1994	1,299,082	2.44	6,249	531,032	11,768	2,399	50,738	47,291
1995	1,333,097	2.44	6,907	546,831	12,630	2,564	51,418	49,869
1996	1,364,818	2.43	7,310	561,981	12,930	2,671	53,480	49,942
1997	1,401,503	2.42	7,384	579,895	12,515	2,809	55,282	50,809
1998	1,435,708	2.40	7,764	597,671	12,991	3,003	56,187	53,440
1999	1,469,909	2.38	8,158	615,427	13,256	3,170	57,789	54,849
2000	1,504,113	2.37	8,594	633,176	13,573	3,355	59,382	56,501
2001	1,536,237	2.36	8,926	649,758	13,737	3,497	60,867	57,449
2002	1,568,363	2.35	9,231	666,338	13,853	3,616	62,350	57,997
2003	1,600,487	2.34	9,540	682,914	13,969	3,738	63,826	58,559
2004	1,632,613	2.33	9,883	699,488	14,129	3,872	65,303	59,294
2005	1,664,737	2.32	10,169	716,063	14,202	3,987	66,776	59,710
2006	1,696,800	2.31	10,490	732,631	14,319	4,115	68,246	60,300
2007	1,728,865	2.31	10,816	749,199	14,437	4,246	69,713	60,901

NOTE: Actual data through 1997
Commercial class includes industrial consumers and sales.



Schedule 2.2
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers By Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year	Average GWh	Average KWh Number of Customers	Railroads Highway Consumption Per Customer	to Public and Railways GWh	to Ultimate Lighting GWh	Street & Other Sales Authorities GWh(A) GWh(B)	Total Sales Consumers
1988						95	6,552
1989						137	7,135
1990						61	7,386
1991						91	7,647
1992						109	7,930
1993						102	8,363
1994						86	8,735
1995						101	9,572
1996						117	10,053
1997						123	10,170
1998						114	10,881
1999						117	11,445
2000						122	12,071
2001						124	12,547
2002						127	12,974
2003						130	13,408
2004						134	13,889
2005						138	14,294
2006						141	14,747
2007						144	15,206

NOTES

Actual data through 1997

(A) Other Sales includes Columns 14 (Other Retail) and 15 (Lighting).

(B) Total retail sales of Seminole's 11 member systems



Schedule 2.3
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers By Customer Class

(1) Year	(2) Sales for Resale Gwh(A)	(3) Utility Use & Losses Gwh	(4) Net Energy for Load GWh	(5) Other Customers (Average Number)	(6) Total Number of Customers
1988	7,031	280	7,311	3,166	486,714
1989	7,690	339	8,029	3,275	508,887
1990	7,833	323	8,156	3,256	528,519
1991	8,176	376	8,552	3,242	542,992
1992	8,434	373	8,807	3,248	557,329
1993	8,978	348	9,326	3,304	571,073
1994	9,218	431	9,649	3,241	585,764
1995	10,218	406	10,624	3,366	601,618
1996	10,579	312	10,891	3,314	618,671
1997	10,687	271	10,958	3,515	638,040
1998	11,614	317	11,969	3,865	657,523
1999	12,217	334	12,589	3,765	676,981
2000	12,883	352	13,275	3,865	696,423
2001	13,393	366	13,802	3,956	714,581
2002	13,850	379	14,272	4,048	732,736
2003	14,312	392	14,748	4,139	750,879
2004	14,822	407	15,274	4,229	769,020
2005	15,259	419	15,723	4,321	787,160
2006	15,741	432	16,221	4,414	805,291
2007	16,212	496	16,727	4,607	823,418

NOTES:

Actual data through 1997
(A) Seminole's sales to its 11 distribution members



**Schedule 3.1.2
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand - MW
Base Case**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Load	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Residential Load	Residential Contribution	Comm. Load Management	Comm. Load Contribution	System Demand
1988	1,474	1,474	0						1,474
1989	1,603	1,603	0		34				1,629
1990	1,762	1,762	0		48				1,714
1991	1,734	1,734	0		41				1,693
1992	1,918	1,918	0		58				1,860
1993	1,994	1,994	0		70				1,924
1994	-	-	0		80				1,913
1995	2,320	2,320	0		112				2,217
1996	2,347	2,347	0		95				2,252
1997	2,443	2,443	0		123				2,320
1998	2,736	2,736	0	88	136		10		2,722
1999	2,862	2,862	0	91	120		11		2,638
2000	2,997	2,997	0	96	124		12		2,765
2001	3,113	3,113	0	96	128		12		2,874
2002	3,215	3,215	0	102	132		13		2,968
2003	3,310	3,310	0	105	136		13		3,058
2004	3,411	3,411	0	108	140		14		3,189
2005	3,514	3,514	0	111	144		14		3,247
2006	3,619	3,619	0	115	148		15		3,361
2007	3,723	3,723	0	118	152		15		3,438

Notes: Actual data through 1997.

(A) Historical figures represent actual load management exercised at the time of the seasonal peak. 1995 estimates include reductions from voltage reduction and interruptible load (generators) not previously reported. Forecast figures represent maximum amount of load management.

**Schedule 3.1.2
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand - MW
High Case**

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Ininterruptible	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998	2,936	2,936	0	88	119		12		2,717
1999	3,130	3,130	0	93	124		12		2,901
2000	3,337	3,337	0	96	129		13		3,099
2001	3,527	3,527	0	99	134		14		3,280
2002	3,696	3,696	0	104	139		15		3,438
2003	3,869	3,869	0	108	144		16		3,601
2004	4,045	4,045	0	113	149		17		3,766
2005	4,222	4,222	0	118	154		18		3,937
2006	4,414	4,414	0	124	159		18		4,113
2007	4,607	4,607	0	129	164		19		4,295

Schedule 3.1.3
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand - MW
Low Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind. Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind. Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998	2,551	2,551	0	88	116		10		2,337
1999	2,619	2,619	0	93	120		11		2,395
2000	2,693	2,693	0	96	124		12		2,461
2001	2,749	2,749	0	99	128		12		2,510
2002	2,794	2,794	0	104	132		13		2,545
2003	2,831	2,831	0	101	136		13		2,581
2004	2,873	2,873	0	102	140		14		2,617
2005	2,917	2,917	0	104	144		14		2,655
2006	2,947	2,947	0	104	148		15		2,680
2007	2,973	2,973	0	105	152		15		2,701



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

**Schedule 3.2.1
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand - MW
Base Case**

(1) YEAR	(2) LOAD (MW)	(3) MANUFACTURING	(4) RETAIL	(5) UNRESIDENTIAL	(6) RESIDENTIAL LOAD	(7) RESIDENTIAL CONSTITUTION	(8) COMM. IND. LOAD	(9) COMM. IND. CONSTITUTION	(10) NETSUM DEMAND (MW)
1987-88	1,873		0						1,873
1988-89	1,994		0		53				1,941
1989-90	2,314		0		44				2,270
1990-91	2,081		0		72				2,009
1991-92	2,322		0		77				2,245
1992-93	2,196		0		84				2,112
1993-94	2,422		0		88				2,334
1994-95	2,825		0		159				2,666
1995-96	2,896		0		165				2,731
1996-97	3,040		0		128				2,912
1997-98	2,260		0		118				2,142
1998-99	3,562		0	91	170		17		3,286
1999-00	3,742		0	94	176		16		3,456
2000-01	3,920		0	96	181		17		3,626
2001-02	4,055		0	99	187		18		3,793
2002-03	4,190		0	102	194		18		3,876
2003-04	4,325		0	105	199		19		4,002
2004-05	4,461		0	108	204		20		4,129
2005-06	4,601		0	111	210		21		4,259
2006-07	4,741		0	115	216		21		4,389
2007-08	4,882		0	118	221		22		4,521

Notes: Actual data through 1997-98.
 (A) Historical figures represent total annual load management exercised at the time of the seasonal peak.
 1995 and 1996 statistics include reductions from voltage reduction and interruptible load (generators), not previously reported.
 Also included in 1995 figure is a "loss of cycling" benefit which occurred in the FPL area (Feb).
 Forecast figures represent maximum amount of load management.



Schedule 3.2.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand - MW
High Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruption	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998-99	3,868	3,868	0	91	182		18		3,577
1999-00	4,139	4,139	0	94	190		19		3,826
2000-01	4,414	4,414	0	97	197		21		4,099
2001-02	4,639	4,639	0	101	205		22		4,311
2002-03	4,867	4,867	0	106	212		23		4,526
2003-04	5,096	5,096	0	110	219		25		4,742
2004-05	5,329	5,329	0	115	227		26		4,961
2005-06	5,577	5,577	0	120	234		27		5,196
2006-07	5,836	5,836	0	126	242		29		5,439
2007-08	6,095	6,095	0	131	250		30		5,684

Schedule 3.2.3
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand - MW
Low Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruption	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind. Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind. Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998-99	3,309	3,309	0	91	176		16		3,026
1999-00	3,413	3,413	0	94	182		17		3,120
2000-01	3,515	3,515	0	96	189		18		3,212
2001-02	3,575	3,575	0	98	195		19		3,263
2002-03	3,633	3,633	0	99	200		19		3,315
2003-04	3,694	3,694	0	100	207		20		3,367
2004-05	3,755	3,755	0	101	212		21		3,421
2005-06	3,807	3,807	0	102	218		22		3,465
2006-07	3,854	3,854	0	102	224		22		3,506
2007-08	3,902	3,902	0	103	230		23		3,546



Schedule 3.2.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand - MW
High Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998-99	3,868	3,868	0	91	182	18	3,577		3,577
1999-00	4,139	4,139	0	94	190	19	3,836		3,836
2000-01	4,414	4,414	0	97	197	21	4,099		4,099
2001-02	4,639	4,639	0	101	205	22	4,311		4,311
2002-03	4,867	4,867	0	106	212	23	4,526		4,526
2003-04	5,096	5,096	0	110	219	25	4,742		4,742
2004-05	5,329	5,329	0	115	227	26	4,961		4,961
2005-06	5,577	5,577	0	120	234	27	5,196		5,196
2006-07	5,836	5,836	0	126	242	29	5,439		5,439
2007-08	6,095	6,095	0	131	250	30	5,684		5,684

Schedule 3.2.3
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand - MW
Low Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Ininterruptible	(6) Residential Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) Comm. Ind Load Management	(9) Comm. Ind Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
1998-99	3,309	3,309	0	91	176		16		3,026
1999-00	3,413	3,413	0	64	182		17		3,120
2000-01	3,515	3,515	0	96	189		18		3,212
2001-02	3,575	3,575	0	98	195		19		3,263
2002-03	3,633	3,633	0	99	200		19		3,315
2003-04	3,694	3,694	0	100	207		20		3,367
2004-05	3,755	3,755	0	101	212		21		3,421
2005-06	3,807	3,807	0	102	218		22		3,465
2006-07	3,854	3,854	0	102	224		22		3,506
2007-08	3,902	3,902	0	103	230		23		3,546

**Schedule J.3.1
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
Base Case**

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Residential Consumption	(4) Comm Ind Consumption	(5) Retail	(6) Wholesale	(7) Utility Use & Losses	(8) Net Energy for Load (A)	(9) Load Lack (A) (B)
1988	7,310	-	-	0	7,031	279	7,310	42.7%
1989	8,029	-	-	0	7,690	339	8,029	44.8%
1990	8,156	-	-	0	7,833	323	8,156	39.4%
1991	8,532	-	-	0	8,176	376	8,532	46.3%
1992	8,807	-	-	0	8,434	373	8,807	42.8%
1993	9,326	-	-	0	8,978	348	9,326	48.0%
1994	9,649	-	-	0	9,218	431	9,649	43.9%
1995	10,624	-	-	0	10,218	406	10,624	44.0%
1996	10,891	-	-	0	10,537	354	10,891	39.4%
1997	10,938	-	-	0	10,667	271	10,938	42.2%
1998	11,969	0	0	0	11,614	360	11,969	43.8%
1999	12,389	0	0	0	12,217	362	12,389	43.8%
2000	13,270	0	0	0	12,883	387	13,270	43.8%
2001	13,802	0	0	0	13,393	409	13,802	43.5%
2002	14,272	0	0	0	13,850	422	14,272	43.5%
2003	14,748	0	0	0	14,312	436	14,748	43.5%
2004	15,274	0	0	0	14,822	452	15,274	43.5%
2005	15,724	0	0	0	15,259	465	15,724	43.5%
2006	16,222	0	0	0	15,741	481	16,222	43.5%
2007	16,728	0	0	0	16,232	496	16,728	43.6%

Notes: Actual data through 1997
(A) Figures for 1986-1993 do not include losses

Schedule 3.3.2
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
High Case

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Residential Conservation	(4) Comm./Ind. Conservation	(5) Retail	(6) Wholesale	(7) Utility Use & Losses	(8) Net Energy for Load	(9) Load Factor % (A)
1998	12,863	0	0	0	12,421	442	12,863	44.1%
1999	13,803	0	0	0	13,316	487	13,803	44.1%
2000	14,828	0	0	0	14,292	536	14,828	44.1%
2001	15,689	0	0	0	15,113	576	15,689	43.8%
2002	16,493	0	0	0	15,980	513	16,493	43.7%
2003	17,309	0	0	0	16,771	538	17,309	43.7%
2004	18,189	0	0	0	17,623	566	18,189	43.7%
2005	18,982	0	0	0	18,391	591	18,982	43.7%
2006	19,897	0	0	0	19,277	620	19,897	43.8%
2007	20,826	0	0	0	20,178	648	20,826	43.8%

Schedule 3.3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residential Conservation</u>	<u>Comm. Ind. Conservation</u>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Wholesale</u>	<u>Utility Use & Losses</u>	<u>Net Energy for Load</u>	<u>Load Factor % (A)</u>
1998	11,187	0	0	0	10,838	349	11,187	43.6%
1999	11,534	0	0	0	11,174	360	11,534	43.6%
2000	11,931	0	0	0	11,558	373	11,931	43.6%
2001	12,178	0	0	0	11,797	381	12,178	43.3%
2002	12,371	0	0	0	11,984	387	12,371	43.3%
2003	12,566	0	0	0	12,173	393	12,566	43.3%
2004	12,800	0	0	0	12,399	401	12,800	43.3%
2005	12,965	0	0	0	12,559	406	12,965	43.3%
2006	13,118	0	0	0	12,707	411	13,118	43.3%
2007	13,274	0	0	0	12,858	416	13,274	43.3%



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

(1) Month	(2) 1997 Actual		(3) 1997 Actual		(4) 1998 Forecast		(5) 1998 Forecast		(6) 1999 Forecast		(7) 1999 Forecast	
	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH	Peak Demand MW	Net GWH
January	2,953	898	3,104	1,037	3,262	1,091						
February	2,030	728	3,123	936	3,286	985						
March	1,546	796	2,469	893	2,597	941						
April	1,600	744	1,786	831	1,886	877						
May	1,905	910	2,148	974	2,259	1,026						
June	2,171	993	2,374	1,076	2,487	1,130						
July	2,320	1,130	2,522	1,188	2,638	1,246						
August	2,320	1,133	2,502	1,197	2,620	1,255						
September	2,221	1,039	2,354	1,071	2,463	1,124						
October	1,869	864	2,031	904	2,135	951						
November	1,786	772	2,120	851	2,235	898						
December	2,160	951	2,870	1,011	3,019	1,065						



Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				Actual	Actual										
Fuel Requirements		Units		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(1)	Nuclear		Trillion BTU	431	0	1,039	1,215	1,042	1,215	1,039	1,215	1,042	1,215	1,039	1,215
(2)	Coal		1000 Ton	3,639	3,753	3,822	3,983	4,013	3,951	3,932	4,074	4,002	4,060	4,081	4,079
(3)	Residual	Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4)		Stream	1000 BBL												
(5)		CC	1000 BBL												
(6)		CT	1000 BBL												
(7)		Diesel	1000 BBL												
(8)	Distillate	Total	1000 BBL	42	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
(9)		Stream	1000 BBL	42	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
(10)		CC	1000 BBL												
(11)		CT	1000 BBL												
(12)		Diesel	1000 BBL												
(13)	Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,583	21,995	24,339	26,198	28,182	29,286
(14)		Stream	1000 MCF												
(15)		CC	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,583	20,061	21,069	21,585	21,921	21,868
(16)		CT	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,974	3,270	4,613	6,261	7,418
(17)	Other Purchases	QF	Trillion BTU	2,167	1,893	6,116	3,544	3,732	4,097	2,404	2,740	3,576	3,261	3,989	3,928

Note: The QF purchase in row (17) represents a purchase from an IPP (Trco Power Services, Inc.), 1996 actual for other purchases is revised due to 60% of Seminole's ownership of economy sales.

Schedule 5.1.1
Nominal, Delivered Residual Oil Prices
Base Case

(1) YEAR	(2) Less than 0.7% L/BBI		(3) 0.7% C/MBIE		(4) Excitation N		(5) Residual Oil (By Sulfur Content) 0.7-2.0% L/BBI		(6) C/MBIE		(7) Excitation N		(8) Greater than 2.0% L/BBI		(9) C/MBIE		(10) Excitation N	
	1988							18.25				290						
1989							18.39				296							
1990							18.92				301							
1991							19.35				308							
1992							19.79				315							
1993							20.24				322							
1994							20.70				329							
1995							21.17				337							
1996							21.66				344							
1997							22.15				352							
1998							22.65				360							
1999							23.17				369							
2000							23.70				377							
2001							24.24				386							
2002							24.80				394							
2003							25.36				403							
2004							25.94				413							
2005							26.54				422							
2006							27.15				432							
2007							27.77				442							
2008																		
2009																		
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		
2015																		
2016																		
2017																		

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for residual oil, it does not currently branch-fuel in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision buying this fuel in any of its current or planned units.

N/A

N/A



Schedule 3.1.2
Nominal, Delivered Residual Oil Prices
High Case

(1) Year	(2) Less than 0.7%		(3) 0.7% - 1.0%		(4) 1.0% - 1.5%		(5) 1.5% - 2.0%		(6) Greater than 2.0%		(7) Excavation	(8) Excavation	(9) Excavation	(10) Excavation
	LMBR	CMBR	N	Excavation	LMBR	CMBR	N	Excavation	LMBR	CMBR				
1988														
1989														
1990														
1991														
1992														
1993														
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2006														
2007														
2008														
2009														
2010														
2011														
2012														
2013														
2014														
2015														
2016														
2017														

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for residual oil, it does not currently burn the fuel in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision burning this fuel in any of its current or planned units.

N/A

N/A

Schedule 5.1.3
Nominal, Delivered Residual Oil Prices
Low Case

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	$\frac{\text{Less than 0.7\%N}}{\text{LMBR}}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\%}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\text{LMBR}}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\%}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\text{LMBR}}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\%}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\text{LMBR}}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\%}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\text{LMBR}}$	$\frac{\text{Escalation}}{\%}$
1988										
1989										
1990										
1991										
1992										
1993										
1994										
1995										
1996										
1997										
1998					16.64	265				
1999					16.43	261	-1.29%			
2000					16.22	258	-1.29%			
2001					16.01	255	-1.29%			
2002					15.81	251	-1.28%			
2003					15.61	248	-1.28%			
2004					15.42	245	-1.28%			
2005					15.22	242	-1.27%			
2006					15.03	239	-1.27%			
2007					14.84	236	-1.27%			
2008					14.66	233	-1.26%			
2009					14.47	230	-1.26%			
2010					14.29	227	-1.26%			
2011					14.12	225	-1.25%			
2012					13.94	222	-1.25%			
2013					13.77	219	-1.25%			
2014					13.60	216	-1.24%			
2015					13.44	214	-1.24%			
2016					13.27	211	-1.24%			
2017					13.11	208	-1.24%			

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for residual oil, it does not currently burn this fuel in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision burning this fuel in any of its current or planned units.

N/A

N/A



Schedule 5.2.1
 Nominal, Delivered Distillate Oil and Natural Gas Prices
 Base Case

(1) Year	(2) Distillate Oil		(4) Escalation		(5) Natural Gas		(7) Escalation %
	\$/BBL	\$/MBTU	%	\$/MBTU	\$/MBTU	\$/MBTU	
1988	21.42	368	-				
1989	23.52	404	8.91%				
1990	28.98	498	18.88%				
1991	27.52	476	-4.62%				
1992	25.67	441	-8.01%				
1993	24.32	421	-4.70%				
1994	23.31	400	-5.17%				
1995	22.78	391	-2.33%				
1996	29.37	504	22.43%				
1997	26.74	459	-9.82%				
1998	26.17	449	-2.18%		310	310	
1999	26.05	458	1.81%		318	318	1.75%
2000	27.15	466	1.81%		322	321	1.95%
2001	27.65	475	1.81%		329	325	1.96%
2002	28.15	483	1.81%		335	331	1.96%
2003	28.67	492	1.81%		342	341	1.97%
2004	29.20	501	1.81%		349	348	1.97%
2005	29.74	511	1.81%		356	357	1.98%
2006	30.29	520	1.81%		363	362	1.98%
2007	30.85	530	1.81%		370	370	1.98%
2008	31.42	539	1.81%		378	378	1.99%
2009	32.00	549	1.81%		385	385	1.99%
2010	32.59	559	1.81%		393	393	2.00%
2011	33.34	572	2.26%		404	404	2.74%
2012	34.11	586	2.26%		419	418	2.75%
2013	34.90	599	2.27%		428	427	2.76%
2014	35.71	613	2.27%		440	439	2.77%
2015	36.54	627	2.27%		452	452	2.78%
2016	37.39	642	2.27%		465	464	2.78%
2017	38.26	657	2.27%		479	478	2.78%

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for natural gas, it does not currently burn this fuel in any of its units.



**Schedule 5.2.2
Nominal, Delivered Distillate Oil and Natural Gas Prices
High Case**

(1) Year	(2) Distillate Oil		(4) Excitation		(5) Natural Gas		(7) Excitation
	LBBL	¢/BBL	¢/BBL	%	¢/therm	%	
1988	21.42	7.8			334	3340	---
1989	23.52	4.04		8.91%	349	3488	4.23%
1990	28.98	4.98		18.88%	366	3658	4.65%
1991	27.52	4.76		-4.62%	384	3837	4.67%
1992	25.67	4.41		-8.01%	403	4026	4.70%
1993	24.52	4.21		-4.70%	423	4226	4.72%
1994	23.11	4.00		-5.17%	466	4658	4.77%
1995	22.78	3.91		-2.33%	489	4893	4.79%
1996	29.37	5.04		22.43%	514	5140	4.81%
1997	26.74	4.59		-9.82%	540	5401	4.83%
1998	28.40	4.88		5.83%	568	5677	4.86%
1999	29.72	5.10		4.44%	597	5967	4.88%
2000	31.10	5.34		4.44%	627	6273	4.90%
2001	32.55	5.59		4.45%	660	6599	4.91%
2002	34.06	5.85		4.45%	694	6941	4.93%
2003	35.65	6.12		4.45%	730	7303	4.95%
2004	37.31	6.40		4.45%	769	7685	4.97%
2005	39.05	6.70		4.45%	809	8087	4.97%
2006	40.86	7.02		4.45%	851	8510	4.97%
2007	42.77	7.34		4.45%			
2008	44.76	7.68		4.45%			
2009	46.85	8.04		4.45%			
2010	49.03	8.42		4.45%			
2011	51.32	8.81		4.46%			
2012	53.71	9.22		4.46%			
2013	56.22	9.65		4.46%			
2014	58.84	10.10		4.46%			
2015	61.59	10.57		4.46%			
2016	64.46	11.07		4.46%			
2017	67.47	11.58		4.46%			

NOTE: While Semco develops price projections for natural gas, it does not currently burn this fuel in any of its units.



Schedule 5.2.3
Nominal, Delivered Distillate Oil and Natural Gas Prices
Low Case

(1) Year	(2) Distillate Oil		(3) Escalation		(4) Natural Gas		(5) Escalation	
	\$/BBL	¢/MBTU	%	¢/MBTU	¢/MBTU	¢/MBTU	%	\$
1988	21.42	368			285	2853	
1989	23.52	404	8.91%		282	2824	-1.05%	
1990	28.98	458	18.88%		278	2783	-1.47%	
1991	27.72	476	-4.62%		274	2742	-1.47%	
1992	25.67	441	-8.01%		270	2703	-1.47%	
1993	24.52	421	-4.70%		266	2663	-1.47%	
1994	23.31	400	-5.17%		262	2625	-1.47%	
1995	22.78	391	-2.33%		259	2587	-1.47%	
1996	29.37	504	22.43%		255	2549	-1.47%	
1997	26.74	459	-9.82%		251	2512	-1.47%	
1998	23.80	409	-12.33%		248	2476	-1.47%	
1999	23.49	403	-1.35%		244	2440	-1.47%	
2000	23.18	398	-1.34%		240	2403	-1.47%	
2001	22.87	393	-1.34%		237	2370	-1.47%	
2002	22.57	387	-1.34%		234	2335	-1.47%	
2003	22.27	382	-1.34%		230	2301	-1.47%	
2004	21.98	377	-1.33%		227	2268	-1.47%	
2005	21.69	372	-1.33%		224	2235	-1.47%	
2006	21.40	367	-1.33%		220	2203	-1.47%	
2007	21.12	363	-1.33%		217	2171	-1.47%	
2008	20.85	358	-1.32%					
2009	20.57	353	-1.32%					
2010	20.31	349	-1.32%					
2011	20.04	344	-1.32%					
2012	19.78	340	-1.32%					
2013	19.52	335	-1.31%					
2014	19.27	331	-1.31%					
2015	19.02	327	-1.31%					
2016	18.78	322	-1.31%					
2017	18.53	318	-1.31%					

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for natural gas, it does not currently burn this fuel (many of its uses)

**Schedule S.3.1
Nominal, Delivered Coal Prices
Base Case**

Year	Low Sulfur Coal (<1.0%)			Medium Sulfur Coal (1.0 - 2.0%)			High Sulfur Coal (>2.0%)			
	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	
1988							52.85	220		25.00%
1989							49.70	207	6.25%	30.20%
1990							51.98	215	1.75%	26.40%
1991							51.82	214	-0.4%	31.90%
1992							49.96	208	3.88%	36.40%
1993							47.31	198	-4.04%	37.30%
1994							44.57	183	8.02%	20.86%
1995							44.06	181	-1.21%	28.17%
1996							44.92	185	1.98%	37.10%
1997							42.44	175	-5.31%	43.64%
1998	40.76	169		39.84	166		38.45	160	9.35%	25.00%
1999	40.82	170	0.64%	40.10	167	0.65%	38.71	161	0.66%	25.00%
2000	42.37	177	4.11%	40.41	168	0.77%	39.01	163	0.77%	25.00%
2001	42.93	179	0.83%	40.77	170	0.88%	39.36	164	0.88%	25.00%
2002	43.31	180	0.89%	41.15	171	0.93%	39.73	166	0.94%	25.00%
2003	43.70	182	0.89%	41.54	173	0.93%	40.10	167	0.94%	25.00%
2004	44.11	184	0.94%	41.95	175	0.99%	40.51	169	0.99%	25.00%
2005	44.58	186	1.05%	42.42	177	1.10%	40.96	171	1.10%	25.00%
2006	45.05	188	1.05%	42.89	179	1.10%	41.41	173	1.10%	25.00%
2007	45.56	190	1.10%	43.40	181	1.16%	41.87	174	1.10%	25.00%
2008	46.09	192	1.16%	43.93	183	1.21%	42.34	176	1.10%	25.00%
2009	46.63	194	1.16%	44.47	185	1.21%	42.81	178	1.10%	25.00%
2010	47.17	197	1.16%	45.01	188	1.21%	43.28	180	1.10%	25.00%
2011	48.01	200	1.74%	45.85	191	1.83%	44.00	183	1.84%	25.00%
2012	48.87	204	1.75%	46.71	195	1.83%	44.74	186	1.84%	25.00%
2013	49.74	207	1.76%	47.58	198	1.84%	45.47	190	1.85%	25.00%
2014	50.66	211	1.82%	48.50	202	1.90%	46.25	193	1.65%	25.00%
2015	51.63	215	1.88%	49.47	206	1.96%	47.03	196	1.65%	25.00%
2016	52.62	219	1.88%	50.46	210	1.96%	47.82	199	1.65%	25.00%
2017	53.63	223	1.88%	51.47	214	1.96%	48.62	203	1.65%	25.00%

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for low- and medium-sulfur coal, it does not burn these fuels in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision burning these fuels in any of its current or planned units.

N/A



**Schedule 5.3.2
Nominal, Delivered Coal Prices
High Case**

Year	Low Sulfur Coal (<1.0%)				Medium Sulfur Coal (1.0 - 2.0%)				High Sulfur Coal (>2.0%)			
	\$/Ton	r/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.	\$/Ton	r/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.	\$/Ton	r/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.
1988	43.63	182			42.91	178			41.34	172	1.70%	25.00%
1989	44.98	187	3.01%		44.26	184	3.06%		42.63	178	3.01%	25.00%
1990	47.82	199	5.93%		43.66	190	3.06%		43.95	183	3.01%	25.00%
1991	49.26	205	2.93%		47.10	196	3.06%		45.32	189	3.02%	25.00%
1992	50.75	211	2.93%		48.59	202	3.06%		46.73	195	3.02%	25.00%
1993	52.28	218	2.94%		50.12	209	3.06%		48.18	201	3.02%	25.00%
1994	53.87	224	2.94%		51.71	215	3.06%		49.68	207	3.02%	25.00%
1995	55.50	231	2.94%		53.34	222	3.06%		51.23	213	3.02%	25.00%
1996	57.19	238	2.95%		55.03	229	3.06%		52.82	220	3.02%	25.00%
1997	58.92	246	2.95%		56.76	237	3.06%		54.46	227	3.02%	25.00%
2008	60.72	253	2.95%		58.56	244	3.06%		56.16	234	3.02%	25.00%
2009	62.57	261	2.96%		60.41	252	3.06%		57.91	241	3.02%	25.00%
2010	64.48	269	2.96%		62.32	260	3.06%		59.71	249	3.02%	25.00%
2011	66.45	277	2.97%		64.29	268	3.06%		61.57	257	3.02%	25.00%
2012	68.48	285	2.97%		66.32	276	3.06%		63.49	265	3.02%	25.00%
2013	70.58	294	2.97%		68.42	285	3.07%		65.47	273	3.02%	25.00%
2014	72.74	303	2.97%		70.58	294	3.07%		67.51	281	3.02%	25.00%
2015	74.98	312	2.98%		72.82	303	3.07%		69.61	290	3.02%	25.00%
2016	77.28	322	2.98%		75.12	313	3.07%		71.78	299	3.02%	25.00%
2017	79.65	332	2.98%		77.50	323	3.07%		74.02	308	3.02%	25.00%

N.O.T.E. While Seminole develops price projections for low- and medium-sulfur coal, it does not burn these fuels in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision burning these fuels in any of its current or planned units.

N/A



Schedule 5.3.3
Nominal, Delivered Coal Prices
Low Case

Year	Low Sulfur Coal (<1.0%)				Medium Sulfur Coal (1.0 - 2.0%)				High Sulfur Coal (>2.0%)			
	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.	\$/Ton	¢/MBtu	Esc. %	% Spot Purch.
1987	39.25	164	---		38.53	161	---		32.85	220	---	28.80%
1988	38.98	162	---		38.26	159	---		49.70	207	-0.28%	30.20%
1989	38.71	161	-0.69%		37.99	158	-0.70%		5.98	215	3.72%	26.40%
1990	39.89	166	2.95%		37.73	157	-0.70%		51.82	214	-0.47%	31.90%
1991	39.63	165	-0.65%		37.47	156	-0.68%		49.96	206	-3.88%	36.40%
1992	39.38	164	-0.64%		37.22	155	-0.68%		47.31	198	-4.04%	37.10%
1993	39.13	163	-0.64%		36.97	154	-0.67%		44.57	183	-8.02%	19.24%
1994	38.88	162	-0.63%		36.72	153	-0.66%		44.06	181	-1.21%	36.16%
1995	38.64	161	-0.62%		36.48	152	-0.66%		44.92	185	1.84%	37.10%
1996	38.41	160	-0.61%		36.25	151	-0.65%		42.44	175	-5.31%	25.00%
1997	38.18	159	-0.61%		36.02	150	-0.64%		36.95	154	-13.81%	25.00%
1998	37.95	158	-0.60%		35.79	149	-0.63%		36.70	153	-0.68%	25.00%
1999	37.73	157	-0.59%		35.57	148	-0.63%		36.46	152	-0.67%	25.00%
2000	37.51	156	-0.58%		35.35	147	-0.62%		36.22	151	-0.66%	25.00%
2001	37.29	155	-0.58%		35.13	146	-0.61%		35.98	150	-0.65%	25.00%
2002	37.08	155	-0.57%		34.92	146	-0.60%		35.75	149	-0.65%	25.00%
2003	36.87	154	-0.56%		34.71	145	-0.60%		35.52	148	-0.64%	25.00%
2004	36.67	153	-0.55%		34.51	144	-0.59%		35.30	147	-0.63%	25.00%
2005	36.47	152	-0.55%		34.31	143	-0.58%		35.08	146	-0.62%	25.00%
2006	36.27	151	-0.55%		34.11	142	-0.58%		34.87	145	-0.62%	25.00%
2007									34.66	144	-0.61%	25.00%
2008									34.45	144	-0.60%	25.00%
2009									34.25	143	-0.59%	25.00%
2010									34.05	142	-0.58%	25.00%
2011									33.85	141	-0.58%	25.00%
2012									33.66	140	-0.57%	25.00%
2013									33.47	139	-0.56%	25.00%
2014									33.29	139	-0.55%	25.00%
2015									33.11	138	-0.55%	25.00%
2016									32.92	137	-0.55%	25.00%

NOTE: While Seminole develops price projections for low- and medium-sulfur coal, it does not burn these fuels in any of its units. Likewise, the company does not envision burning these fuels in any of its current or planned units.

N/A

Schedule 5.4

Nominal, Delivered Nuclear Fuel and Firm Purchase

(1) Year	(2) c.MBTU	(3) Nuclear Esc.(%)	(4) \$ MWh	(5) Firm Purchases Esc.(%)
1986	60.90	N/A	58.23	N/A
1987	61.90	1.64%	55.45	-4.7%
1988	65.70	6.14%	27.48	-50.44%
1989	67.10	2.13%	31.46	14.48%
1990	66.60	-0.75%	33.31	5.88%
1991	64.70	-2.85%	28.35	-14.89%
1992	57.00	-11.90%	26.00	-8.29%
1993	55.00	-3.51%	28.83	10.88%
1994	60.00	9.09%	34.70	20.36%
1995	51.75	-13.75%	34.31	-1.12%
1996	66.11	27.75%	97.22	183.36%
1997	0.00	N/A	0.00	N/A
1998	52.00	100.00%	36.80	100.00%
1999	53.00	1.92%	37.68	2.40%
2000	54.00	1.89%	38.66	2.60%
2001	55.00	1.85%	39.75	2.80%
2002	57.00	3.64%	40.90	2.90%
2003	57.00	0.00%	42.08	2.90%
2004	57.00	0.00%	43.35	3.00%
2005	58.82	3.19%	44.73	3.20%
2006	60.71	3.21%	46.17	3.20%
2007	62.71	3.29%	47.69	3.30%



**Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Energy Sources		Units	Actual 1997	Actual 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1)	Annual Firm Interchange		GWh	1,322	1,251	2,306	2,754	3,267	3,876	1,869	2,020	2,378	2,526	2,727	3,148
(2)	Nuclear		GWh	122	0	100	117	100	117	100	117	100	117	100	117
(3)	Coal		GWh	8,993	9,274	8,848	9,253	9,354	9,187	9,140	9,399	9,241	9,366	9,414	9,383
(4)	Residual - Total	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)	Steam	Steam	GWh												
(6)	CC	CC	GWh												
(7)	CT	CT	GWh												
(8)	Diesel	Diesel	GWh												
(9)	Database - Total	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Steam	Steam	GWh												
(11)	CC	CC	GWh												
(12)	CT	CT	GWh												
(13)	Diesel	Diesel	GWh												
(14)	Natural Gas - Total	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,741	2,984	3,247	3,442	3,639	3,737
(15)	Steam	Steam	GWh												
(16)	CC	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,741	2,988	2,949	3,021	3,068	3,060
(17)	CT	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	298	421	571	676
(18)	Other Purchase	QP	GWh	390	431	715	465	554	622	423	228	308	274	342	344
(19)	Net Energy For Load	GWh	GWh	10,827	10,958	11,969	12,589	13,275	13,802	14,272	14,748	15,274	15,724	16,222	16,728

Note: The QF purchase in row (18) represents a purchase from an IPP (TECO Power Services, Inc.)



**Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(18)
(1)	Annual Firm Interchange	%		12	11	19	19	22	25	28	33	14	16	16	17	19
(2)	Nuclear	%		1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3)	Coal	%		83	85	74	73	70	70	97	64	64	61	60	58	56
(4)	Residual - Total	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5)	Steam	%														
(6)	CC	%														
(7)	CT	%														
(8)	Diesel	%														
(9)	Dedicate - Total	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Steam	%														
(11)	CC	%														
(12)	CT	%														
(13)	Diesel	%														
(14)	Natural Gas - Total	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	21	22	22	22
(15)	Steam	%														
(16)	CC	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	19	19	19	18
(17)	CT	%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	4
(18)	Other Purchase	%		4	4	6	6	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
(19)	Net Energy For Load	%		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: The QF purchase in row (18) represents a purchase from an IPP (TECO Power Services, Inc.)



III. FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

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The bulk of Seminole's load is located within the control areas of Florida Power Corporation (FPC) and Florida Power & Light Company (FPL). Seminole is obligated to serve all load up to specified capacity commitment levels in each area and supply appropriate reserves. Seminole meets its total committed load obligation using a combination of owned generation and purchased capacity resources. Demand in excess of such specified capacity commitment levels is served through partial requirement purchases from FPC and FPL. As load grows, Seminole's partial requirements suppliers are responsible for providing capacity to meet load growth above the capacity commitment levels. In February 1998, Seminole has made a decision to terminate the PR agreement with FPL effective January 1, 1999. This termination was not included in this year's TYSP due to the timing of the decision to terminate being after December 31, 1997.

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

Seminole's plans include the installation of a 440 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit in 2002 (Hardee Power Station Unit #3). This unit will contribute to meeting Seminole's reserve requirements as well as displacing 440 MW of purchased capacity. Seminole has no plans to build any additional transmission facilities in conjunction with the Hardee Power Station Unit #3 generating facility.

Seminole submitted its Petition for Certification of Need for Hardee Power Station Unit #3

to the Florida Public Service Commission December 17, 1993 and the hearing was held March 30, 1994. The Florida Public Service Commission issued its order approving this need June 21, 1994.

On August 15, 1995 Seminole received certification pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act for a 440 MW combined cycle electric generating unit to be in service on January 1, 1999 in lieu of a previously approved unspecified 220 MW combined cycle facility. Seminole received a conditional loan commitment from the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) on September 19, 1995, for \$128,205,000 to provide partial financing for the project. Seminole expects to receive similar loan commitments for the balance of the cost for this facility in subsequent fiscal years.

During 1995, Seminole received a proposal from FPC to supply Seminole with approximately 450 MW of firm capacity for three years and 150 MW of system intermediate capacity for the period 1999 through 2013. Through subsequent negotiations, Seminole found that this arrangement would result in significant savings to its Member Systems when compared to the HPS #3 project, and thus decided to delay the HPS #3 project until January 1, 2002. Seminole entered into agreement with FPC and notified the contractor, Black & Veatch/Westinghouse, and the Florida Public Service Commission of the project delay.

As part of the request for proposal in 1997, Seminole entered an agreement with Florida Power Corporation for 150 MW of firm capacity for the period 2000 through 2002 and 150 MW of firm capacity for the period 2001 through 2002. In addition, Seminole is still evaluating alternatives for capacity and energy to replace the existing contracts. The decision among these alternatives is expected in the near future.

Seminole participates in the University of South Florida's Electric Vehicle Solar Recharging



project, and monitors other solar energy research projects and the advances in fuel cell technology for possible inclusion in Seminole's future resource options.

Seminole has a FERC-filed qualifying facility program which complies with the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). Seminole does not currently have any 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 company's needs

The schedules 7.1, 7.2 and 8 include the addition of a total of 1500 MW of CTs in 2003 through 2007 at unknown sites. Such capacity is needed to replace expiring purchased power contracts and/or to maintain Seminole's reliability criteria. The units are included 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 following the final decision of the RFP mentioned above and future RFPs. Because these CTs are for planning purposes only, no Schedule 9 is included for these units. The addition of this 1500 MW of CT 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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity Import* (MW)	Firm Capacity Export (MW)	QF** (MW)	Total Capacity Available (MW)	System Firm Summer Peak Demand (MW)	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin (% of Pk)***	Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin After Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin (% of Pk)***
1998	1369	1374	0	298	3041	2521	520	35.4%	0	520	35.4%
1999	1369	1409	0	298	3076	2636	439	20.0%	0	439	20.0%
2000	1369	1523	0	298	3190	2768	422	17.7%	0	422	17.7%
2001	1369	1605	0	298	3272	2873	400	15.8%	0	400	15.8%
2002	1820	1192	0	298	3310	2965	345	13.5%	0	345	13.5%
2003	2720	462	0	298	3480	3050	430	14.9%	0	430	14.9%
2004	2870	339	0	298	3507	3141	365	12.3%	0	365	12.3%
2005	3170	395	0	298	3863	3234	630	20.9%	0	630	20.9%
2006	3320	454	0	298	4072	3328	744	24.4%	0	744	24.4%
2007	3320	511	0	298	4129	3422	707	22.9%	0	707	22.9%

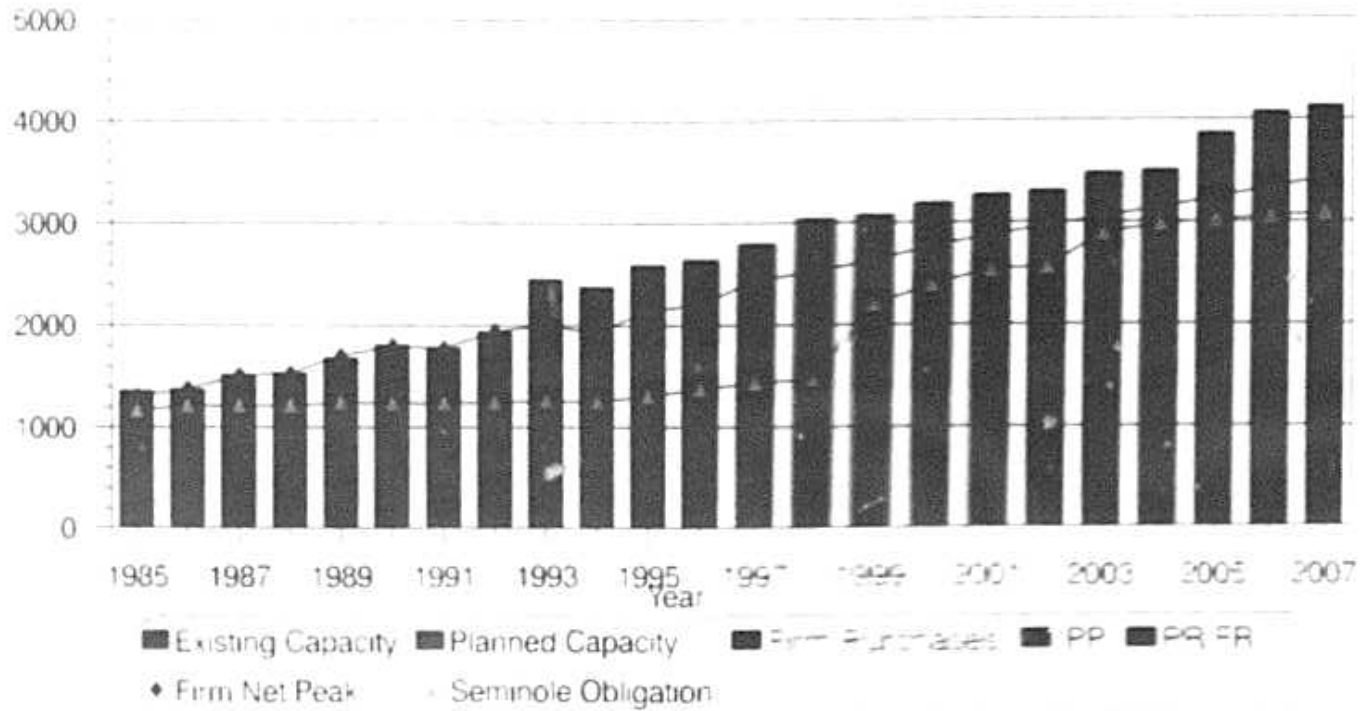
* Firm Purchases are made up of Partial Requirements (PR) and Full Requirements (FR) purchases, purchases from JEA and OCC, and a purchase of TECO's BB4 capacity through a contract with TPS. The BB4 capacity is available through 2002, after which Seminole has the right to require TPS to buildout HPS#2.

** The IPP capacity shown in Column (5) represents Seminole's contract with TECO Power Services under which Seminole receives capacity from Hardee Power Station (HPS) #1 and #2. This capacity is available on a first call basis to back up Seminole Units 1, 2, and CR3 for the first 1240 MW of load obligation, and is limited by contract to a lesser priority for other uses.

*** Percent reserves were calculated using Seminole Obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for full and partial requirements purchases.



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



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

**Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Winter Peak**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity Import* (MW)	Firm Capacity Export (MW)	QF** (MW)	Total Capacity Available (MW)	System Firm Winter Peak Demand (MW)	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin (% of Pk)***	Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin After Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin (% of Pk)***
1998	1369	1981	0	362	3712	3118	594	40.4%	0	594	40.4%
1999	1369	2042	0	362	3773	3279	494	22.2%	0	494	22.2%
2000	1369	2213	0	362	3944	3445	498	20.9%	0	498	20.9%
2001	1369	2356	0	362	4087	3614	473	18.6%	0	473	18.6%
2002	1896	1975	0	362	4233	3739	494	19.3%	0	494	19.3%
2003	2796	1279	0	362	4437	3865	572	19.7%	0	572	19.7%
2004	2796	1395	0	362	4553	3991	562	19.3%	0	562	19.3%
2005	3246	1051	0	362	4659	4120	539	16.6%	0	539	16.6%
2006	3396	1134	0	362	4892	4251	641	19.5%	0	641	19.5%
2007	3396	1216	0	362	4974	4381	593	17.8%	0	593	17.8%

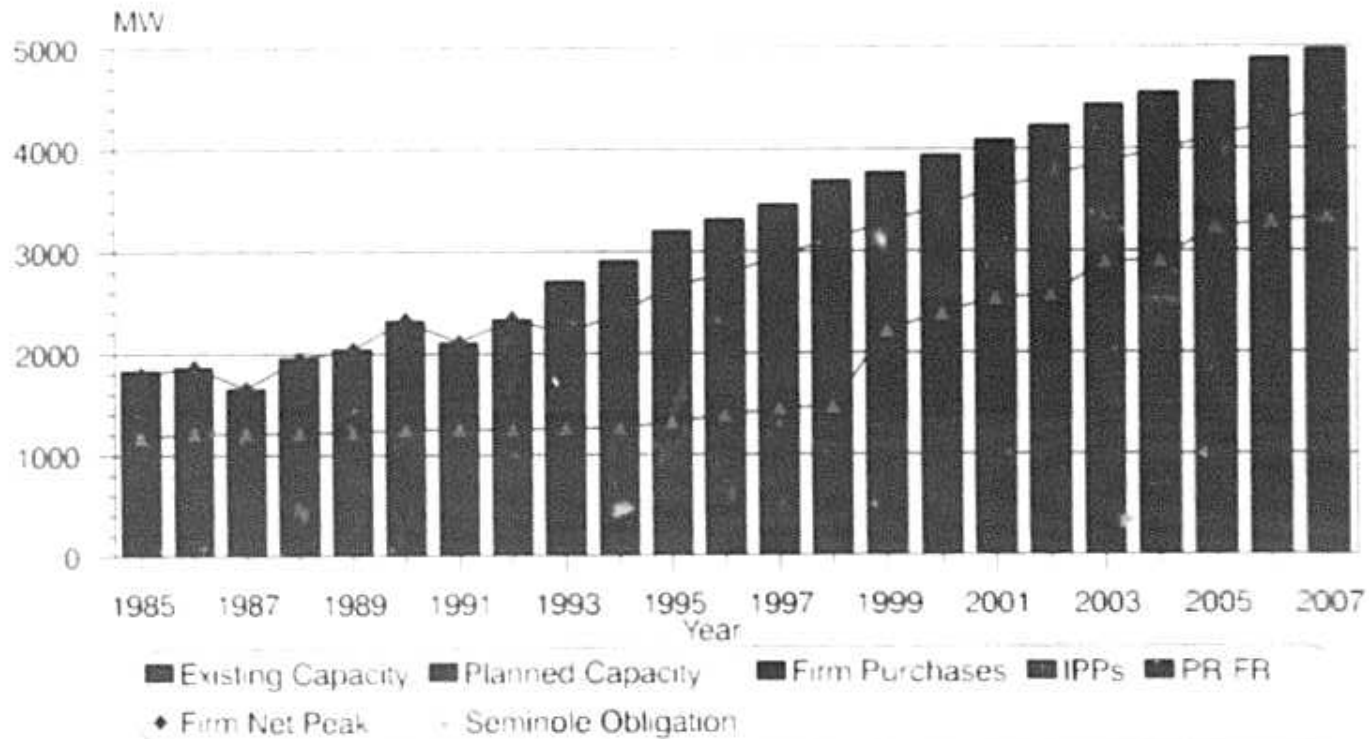
* Firm Purchases are made up of Partial Requirements (PR) and Full Requirements (FR) purchases, purchases from JEA and OUC, and a purchase of TECO's BB4 capacity through a contract with TPS. The BB4 capacity is available through 2002, after which Seminole has the right to require TPS to buildout HPS#2.

** The IPP capacity shown in Column (5) represents Seminole's contract with TECO Power Services under which Seminole receives capacity from Hardee Power Station (HPS) #1 and #2. This capacity is available on a first call basis to back up Seminole Units 1, 2, and CR3 for the first 1240 MW of load obligation, and is limited by contract to a lesser priority for other uses.

*** Percent reserves were calculated using Seminole Obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for full and partial requirements purchases.



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



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

**Schedule 8
Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes 1998-2007**

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)
<u>Plant Name</u>	<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>Fuel</u>		<u>Fuel Transport</u>		<u>Const. Start Mo/Yr</u>	<u>Commercial In-Service Mo/Yr</u>	<u>Expected Retirement Mo/Yr</u>	<u>Gen. Max. Nameplate kW</u>	<u>Net Capability</u>		<u>Status</u>			
				<u>Pri</u>	<u>Alt</u>	<u>Pri</u>	<u>Alt</u>					<u>Summer MW</u>	<u>Winter MW</u>				
Hardee Power Station	3	Hardee County S1,T33S,R24E	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2000	01/2002	Unknown	612,112	451	527	T			
Unknown	1-6	Unknown	GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2001	11/2002	Unknown	1,080,000	900	900	P			
	7		GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	06/2002	06/2004	Unknown	180,000	150	150	P			
	8-9		GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2003	11/2004	Unknown	360,000	300	300	P			
	10		GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2004	11/2005	Unknown	180,000	150	150	P			
Total												1951	2027				

T: Regulatory approval received. Not under construction.

P: Planned, but not authorized by utility.



IV. OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION

IV. OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION

Transmission Constraints

Seminole analyzes the transmissions system impact on expansion plans using the FRCC load flow databank transmission model. In Seminole's current Ten Year Plan, the only firm new unit is Hardee Power Station Unit #3. The transmission system analysis indicated no new transmission is required to accomodate this unit at the Hardee Site.

Plan Economics

Various power supply options are evaluated to determine the overall effect on Present Worth of Revenue Requirements (PWRR). The option with the lowest PWRR is normally selected, all other things being equal. Since the peaks of the majority of Seminole's load is served with Partial Requirements purchases, the load forecast sensitivities generally do not change the final results of the analysis or decision on power supply options.

Fuel Price Forecast

Coal

The base forecast anticipates that price increases 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.

Oil

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

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

Natural Gas

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



The high case assumes a more rapid increase in price because technology ceases to improve, there is a gradual exhaustion of reserves with attendant declines in production coupled with continued growth in market demand. The low case forecasts a decrease in prices as a result of rapid exploitation of new technological innovations which dramatically increase recovery from existing well fields at reduced cost, discovery of major new reserve fields, and reduction in the cost of bringing new well into production. Under this scenario supply would exceed demand leading to actual decreases in price

The fuel price sensitivity studies had the following results, relative to Seminole's base generation addition plan - HPS#3 (440MW) in 01/2002, reliability capacity - 900MW in 11/2002, 50MW in 06/2004, 300MW in 11/2004, 150MW in 11/2005:

HIGRTH: High Load Forecast - same as base case.

LOGRTH: Low Load Forecast - same as base case.

HIFUEL: High Fuel Price Forecast - same as base case.

LOFUEL: Low Fuel Price Forecast - same as base case.

The Cumulative Present Worth of Revenue Requirements (CPWRR) in thousand of Dollars for each case follows:

Year	BASE	HIGRTH	LOGRTH	HIFUEL	LOFUEL
1998	229,999	238,633	220,927	245,612	217,556
1999	487,153	518,540	454,439	519,096	461,746
2000	752,619	816,394	691,210	801,682	713,840
2001	1,020,160	1,128,107	921,413	1,086,311	968,215
2002	1,284,480	1,435,432	1,145,846	1,374,922	1,209,843
2003	1,552,036	1,760,577	1,365,198	1,671,322	1,449,645
2004	1,822,770	2,096,904	1,582,058	1,973,994	1,688,727
2005	2,085,509	2,429,339	1,787,181	2,284,569	1,916,163
2006	2,348,692	2,767,849	1,987,434	2,599,339	2,142,423
2007	2,611,965	3,111,552	2,183,239	2,917,178	2,365,734

If the current differential in the price of oil/gas and coal, in cents/MBtu, were to be kept constant over the planning horizon, CPWRR for Seminole's base case generation expansion plan would be as follows:

Year	Unit(s) (MW)	Annual PWRR (\$1000)	CPWRR (\$1000)	LOLP	RESERVE MARGIN (%)	
					Summer	Winter
1998	N/A	230,988	230,988	N/A	35.4	40.4
1999	N/A	255,265	486,253	N/A	20.0	22.2
2000	N/A	260,310	746,563	N/A	17.7	20.9
2001	N/A	262,580	1,009,143	N/A	15.8	18.6
2002	440	251,134	1,260,277	N/A	13.5	19.3
2003	900	250,098	1,510,375	N/A	14.9	19.7
2004	150	249,124	1,759,499	N/A	12.3	19.3
2005	300	244,619	2,004,118	N/A	20.9	16.6
2006	150	241,804	2,245,922	N/A	24.4	19.5
2007	N/A	238,647	2,484,569	N/A	22.9	17.8

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.

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.

Integrated Resource Planning Process

Seminole's optimization process for resource selection is based almost entirely on total revenue requirements. For a not-for-profit cooperative, revenue requirements translate directly into rates to our member distribution cooperatives. Resource options which pass the Total Resource Cost (TRC) test are considered as long as they do not have a negative rate impact. Strategic concerns and risk factors to date have not outweighed revenue requirements impacts, but are reviewed qualitatively.

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

Reliability Criteria

Seminole presently uses a dual reliability criteria of 1% Expected Unserved Energy (EUE) and 15% system peak reserve margin. Since the mid-80's, Seminole has planned to the 1% EUE. This has resulted in a percent of reserves much higher than the 15% minimum requirement. As

Seminole's system and resources grow and diversify, the two criteria approach each other. Beginning in the year 2000 reserve requirements will become the driving criterion.

DSM Program Durability

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

Strategic Concerns

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

Procurement of Supply-side Resources

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

Transmission Plans

Seminole currently has no plans for transmission construction or upgrades subject to the TLSA.



V. ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

V. ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

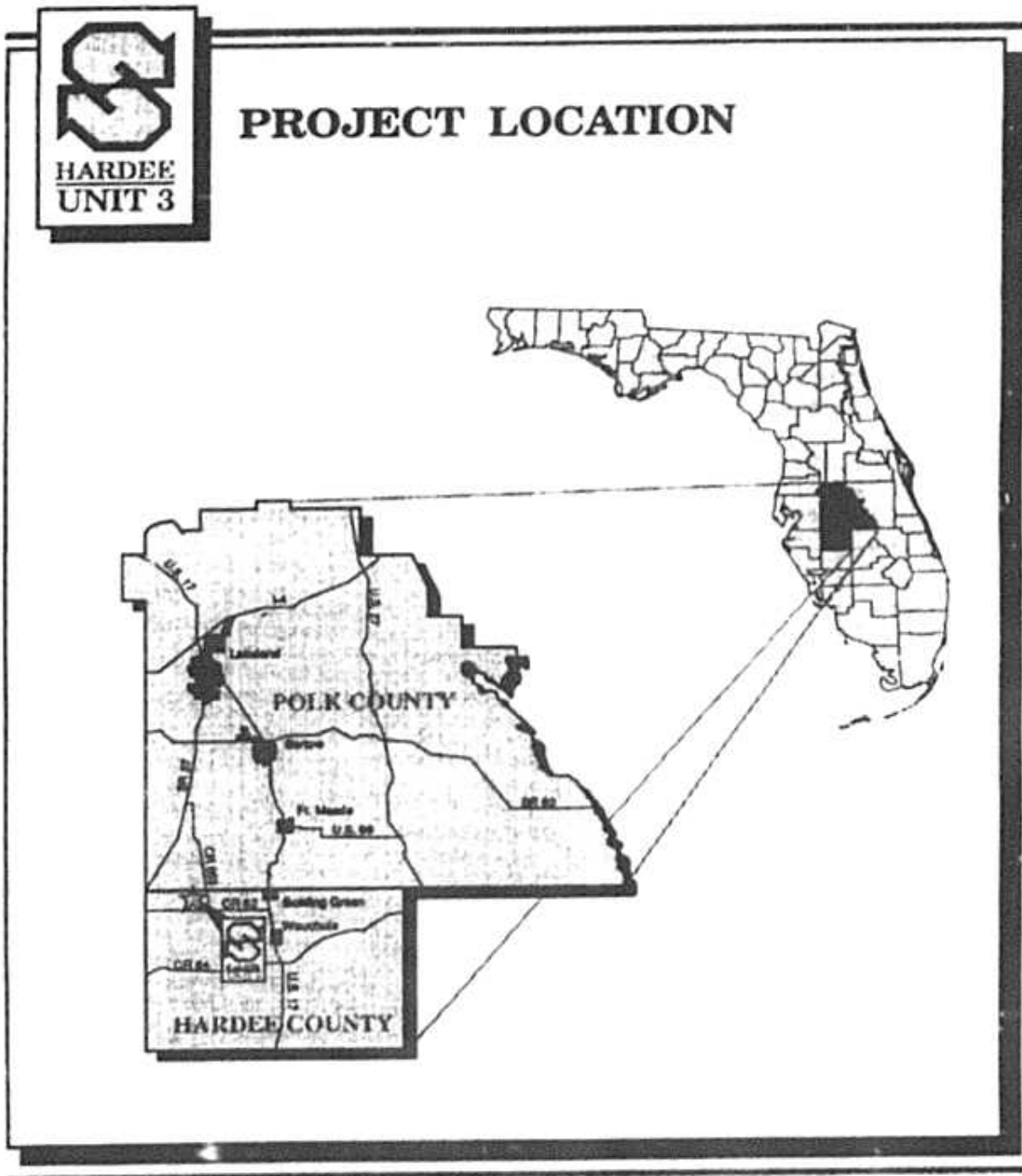
The site for the Hardee Power Station is located in Hardee and Polk counties about nine miles northwest of Wauchula, 16 miles south-southwest of Bartow, and 40 miles east of Tampa Bay (Figures 3 and 4). The project site is bordered on the east by County Road (CR) 663, CSX Transportation (CSX) railroad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

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

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

Environmental and Land Use Information regarding the Hardee Power Station Unit 3 facility can be found in the Site Certification application, volumes 1 and 2, on file with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, office of Siting Coordination.

Figure 3: Hardee Power Station Unit #3 Project Location



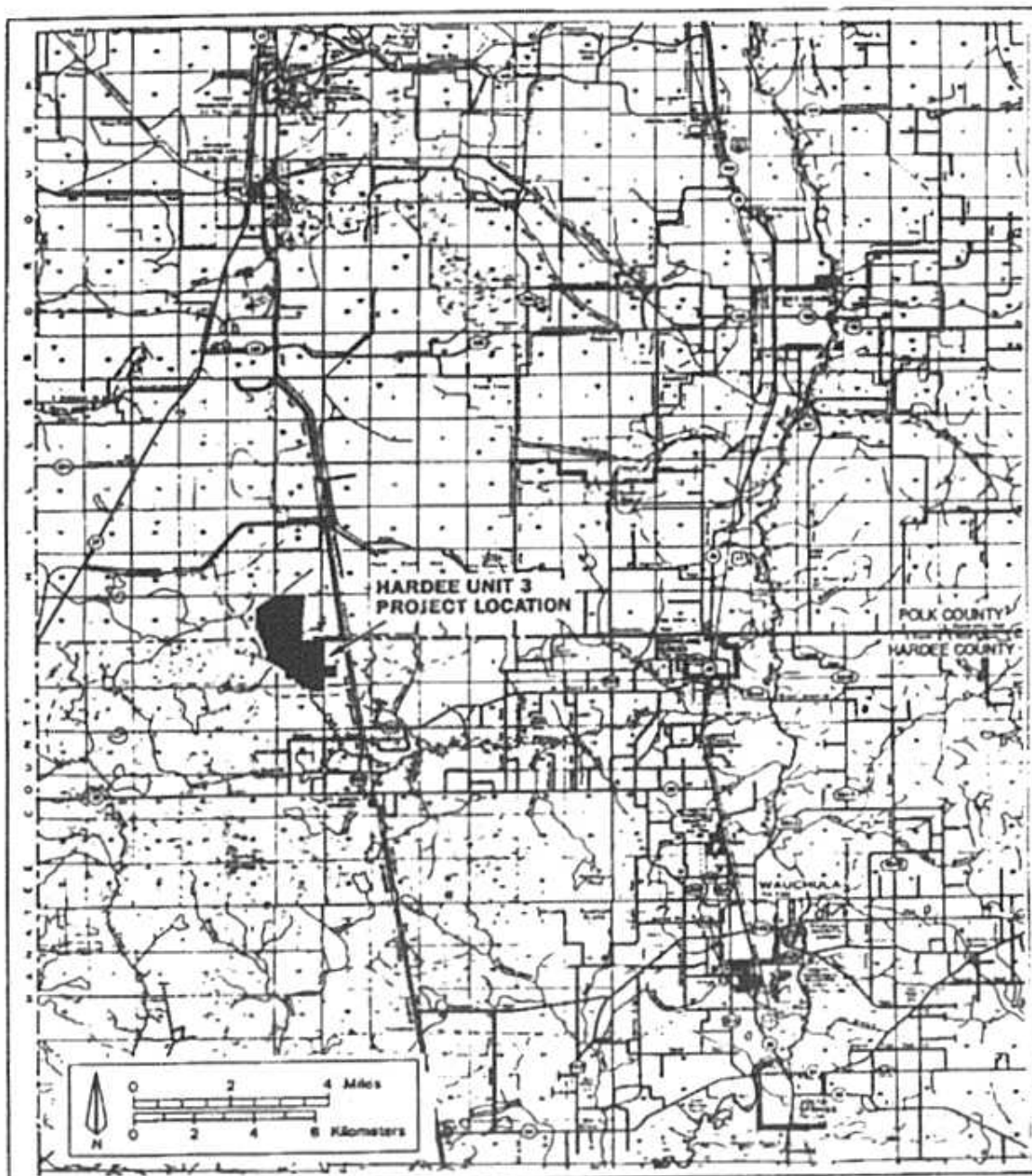


Figure 4
Location of Hardee Unit 3 Project

Source: FDOT, 1990; 1992, K.B.N. 1994



Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Plant Name & Unit Number: | Hardee Power Station Unit 3 |
| (2) Capacity | |
| a. Summer: | 451 MW |
| b. Winter: | 527 MW |
| (3) Technology Type: | Advanced Combined Cycle |
| (4) Anticipated Construction Timing | |
| a. Field construction start-date: | Jan. 2000 |
| b. Commercial in-service date: | Jan. 2002 |
| (5) Fuel | |
| a. Primary fuel: | Natural Gas |
| b. Alternate fuel: | Distillate Oil |
| (6) Air Pollution Control Strategy: | Dry Low NOx Combustors, Natural Gas, Low Sulfur #2 Oil |
| (7) Cooling Method: | Cooling Reservoir |
| (8) Total Site Area: | 1,280 Acres |
| (9) Construction Status: | N/A |
| (10) Certification Status: | Certification received 08/15/1995 |
| (11) Status With Federal Agencies | EPA: Approval received 9/11/1995
RUS: Record of Decision received 9/14/1995 |
| (12) Projected Unit Performance Data | |
| Planned Outage Factor (POF): | 5.75% |
| Forced Outage Factor (FOF): | 6.50% |
| Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): | 87.75% |
| Resulting Capacity Factor (%): | 31% - 54% |
| Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): | 7,430 |
| (13) Projected Unit Financial Data | |
| Book Life (Years): | 30 |
| Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year \$/kW): | 723.71 |
| Direct Construction Cost (\$/kW): | 518.81 |
| AFUDC Amount (\$/kW): | 74.43 |
| Escalation (\$/kW): | 57.43 |
| Fixed O&M (\$/kW-Yr): | 13.20 |
| Variable O&M (\$/MWH): | 1.23 |
| K Factor: | N/A |

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines

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

- (2) Number of Lines:

- (3) Right-of-Way:

- (4) Line Length:

- (5) Voltage:

- (6) Anticipated Construction Timing:

- (7) Anticipated Capital Investment:

- (8) Substations:

- (9) Participation with other Utilities:

* Note: Seminole is not planning to build any additional transmission lines in conjunction with the Hardee Power Station Unit 3 generating facility.

**APPENDIX A
LOAD FORECAST**

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I. RECENT ECONOMY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Florida Economy

The table below shows the recent U.S. economy and Seminole Members' customer and sales growth.

Economic Trends and Seminole Members

(Annual change, %)

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997

National Economy

Real GDP	1.2	-0.9	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	3.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9
3-Month Treasury Bill	7.5	5.4	3.5	3.0	4.3	5.5	5.0	5.1
GDP Deflator	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.0

Seminole Members

Residential Consumers	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Commercial Consumers	2.3	0.9	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.3	3.5	3.9
Retail Sales	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.5	4.5	9.5	5.0	1.2

SOURCE: "Economic Report of the President, 1997" and "1996 Florida Statistical Abstract"

NOTE: The 1992-95 commercial consumer growth of Seminole Members is adjusted for Clay Electric's residential consumer reclassification to commercial in 1991-1994

GDP stands for gross domestic product, a major economic indicator of national production and economic activity.



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

The diverse distribution of industries in the Members' service area - tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, services, retirement community, and government - plays a relatively stabilizing influence on the economy of the area. Tourism, a major contributor to Florida's economy, is recovering after a respite in the early 1990s. The industry passed a milestone of 40 million visitors in 1990 after an unbroken record of visitor increases in the 1980s. The increasing diversity of Florida's tourist attractions brings visitors to the State year-round, and the industry continues to make major contributions as a relatively stable source of employment and income.

Another major stabilizing source of Florida economy is non-wage income, such as dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments, which account More than 40% of personal income in Florida. This income share is approximately 10 percentage points higher than national averages, reflecting higher concentrations of retirees in Florida. These types of non-wage income are relatively stable and consequently help absorb the impacts of economic changes on the Florida economy and Members' service area.

Population and Consumers

When the U.S. economy plunged into a recession in 1990 after its historic eight-year long economic growth, Florida population growth rates slowed down and Seminole Members' residential electric consumer growth, a very accurate population growth barometer, also followed suit. The annual residential consumer growth rate dropped down to an annual rate of 12,000 in



the early 1990s from an annual rate of approximately 20,000 or more than 5% in the mid-1980s. The commercial consumer growth rate, having grown at an annual rate of almost 3,000 consumers or more than 7%, displayed a more dramatic slowdown, dropping to an estimated 1,000 consumers in 1990 and 500 consumers in 1991. In 1992, a few Members had virtually no or negative commercial consumer growth. The commercial consumer growth recently has rebounded to an approximate annual rate of 4%, higher than the current residential consumer growth.

II. FORECAST RESULTS

Overview

In the last decade, the Seminole system grew at rates exceeding those of Florida as a whole as the table below indicates. This pattern is expected to continue in the future even though both Florida and the Seminole system are expected to grow at slower rates.

Historical and Forecast Growth Rates (%)

	<u>1987-1997</u>		<u>1998-2007</u>	
	Seminole Florida ¹		Seminole Florida ¹	
<u>Residential</u>				
Consumers	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.9
Average Usage	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.5
Sales	5.2	4.3	3.8	2.5
<u>Commercial²</u>				
Consumers	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.0
Average Usage	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Sales	5.8	3.1	3.9	2.3
<u>Retail Sales</u>	5.3	3.7	3.8	2.4
<u>Peak Demand</u>				
Winter	6.5	3.5	3.9	2.1
Summer	4.6	3.1	3.5	2.0

SOURCE: Florida data is from "1997 Ten-Year Plan," Florida Reliability Coordinating Council.

NOTE: 1. Florida data; history for 1987-96 and forecasts for 1997-2006.

2. Florida data includes commercial sector only, whereas Seminole data includes industrial sector.

Population and Consumers

Seminole Members' service area population experienced an annual growth rate of approximately 4% in the 1980s, which dropped to an average of 2.5% in the first few years of 1990s. In 1997, total population in the service area was estimated at approximately 1.4 million, which is projected to grow to 1.7 million by 2007.

Residential consumers are expected to grow at an annual average rate of approximately 15,200, or at an annual rate of 2.5% between 1998 and 2007, to approximately 749,000 in 2007. Commercial consumers are expected to grow to 69,700 in 2007.

Average Energy Usage

Between 1987 and 1997, the average residential usage in Seminole Members' service area increased at a compound annual rate of 1.9% as compared to the State average of 1.8%. Seminole Members' 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.

As indicated in the above table, between 1986 and 1997, saturations of homes of 2000 ft² and larger increased to 20.2% from 12.5%, in contrast to decreases in homes of 1200 ft² or smaller, from 41.5% to 25.2%. Also, appliance saturations steadily increased during the period. Saturations of space-conditioning appliances which are weather sensitive made substantial increases: primary

electric heating made noticeable increases to 80.9% from 55.4%; electric air-conditioning to 94.8% from 82.0%; electric water heaters to 92.2% from 88.6%. Other electric appliances, particular dishwashers, electric clothes washers and dryers, also made steady increases.

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

Despite the continued increases in average residential usage which have helped narrow the gap between Seminole Members' average usage and that of Florida, the average residential usage for the Seminole system is still lower than that of Florida as a whole. The 1996 annual average residential usage of Seminole Members was 12,930 KWH compared to the State's average of 13,398 KWH. Seminole Members' average residential usage is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.2% through 2007.

Seminole Members' commercial usage per consumer is much lower than that of Florida: 50,382 KWH versus 72,028 KWH in 1996. It is to be noted that Seminole Members' commercial usage also include the small base industrial consumers, whereas the Florida average does not. Seminole Members' average commercial usage is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.5 %, to 60,901 KWH by 2007.



Homes and Electric Appliance Saturations (%)

	1986	1997
Single Family Homes	58.5	64.1
Homes >2000 ft ²	12.5	20.2
<1200 ft ²	41.5	25.2
Primary Space-heating	55.4	80.9
Air-conditioning	82.0	94.8
Water Heater	88.6	92.2
Electric Range	69.7	78.1
Microwave Oven	52.9	92.9
Dishwasher	40.3	61.5
Clothes Dryer	57.5	83.5
Clothes Washer	81.2	91.7
Pool Pump	10.2	14.8

SOURCE: "Residential Survey," Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc., 1986 and 1997

Total Energy Sales and Purchases

Residential energy sales are projected to grow at 3.8% annually between 1998 and 2007, reaching 10,816 GWH in 2007. Commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an annual average of 3.9%, reaching 4,245 GWH in 2007.



Total retail energy sales are projected to grow from 10,881 GWH in 1998 to 15,206 GWH in 2007, at an annual growth rate of 3.8%. Over the same period, Members' total purchases from Seminole are projected to grow from 11,614 GWH in 1998 to 16,232 GWH in 2007.

Peak Demand

Seminole's winter peak demand is projected to increase to 4,258 MW in 2007, at an annual growth rate of 3.9%; Summer peak demand at an annual rate of 3.5% to 3,337 MW in 2007.

Maximum peak demands of Seminole's system and most of the Member systems are expected to continue to be winter peaking. This expectation compares with Florida's seasonal peaks, which have been more or less the same and are expected to remain such in the future. The continued winter-peaking of the Seminole system is due primarily to expectations of continued steady increases in electric space-heating saturations in the foreseeable future.

The annual load factor for the Seminole system is expected to stay basically stable at the level of 43.6% during the forecast period.

Forecast Scenarios

Four scenarios are analyzed, which are grouped into two types: economic and weather. The economic scenarios are represented by high and low population scenarios, and weather scenarios by extremely hot and mild weather.

The high scenario purchases are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.5%, and 9% for the low scenario between 1998 and 2007. During the period , the growth rate of winter peak is projected at 4.3% for the high scenario and 2.0% for the low scenario; summer peaks at 4.0% and 1.6%, respectively. The growth rates of weather scenarios are virtually the same as the base case, because weather - extreme and mild - is assumed constant for the forecast period.

III. FORECAST METHODOLOGY

A. DATA BASE

Economic and Demographic Data

Seminole's economic and demographic data base has three principal sources:

- (1) Population and income data from 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" (Rural Utility Services Form 7); and
- (3) Appliance and housing data from the Residential Appliance Surveys conducted by Seminole and its member systems since 1980.

Population

Population is the main explanatory variable in the residential and commercial consumer models. 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. Historical data on population and personal income by county is obtained for the 45 counties served by Seminole member systems. The county level data was converted into member cooperative level, by combining the member's share of each county's total consumers in each county.

High and low population scenarios are created, which produce alternate forecasts for



consumers, sales, and peak demand.

Income

The energy usage models use real per capita income 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 nominal income to real levels. Then the real per capita income is recreated with a 12-month moving averaging method because the inherent cyclical fluctuations of the data cannot precisely explain much more stable electricity demand or consumption from one month to another. The increased statistical significance of the moving-averaged variable justifies the new method.

Forecasts of RPCI were constructed by applying the average of annualized growth rates for January 1981 to June 1993 (January 1987 to June 1993 for Okefenoke E.C. and Talquin E.C.) to the 1993 values.

Price of Electricity

The real price of electricity also is used in the 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 same reasons as described above for income variable, the real price of electricity is recreated with a 12-month moving averaging method. For the forecast, it is assumed that the real price of electricity will continue to drop through the year 2001 at the same rate experienced between 1990 and 1995; then beginning 2002, the real price of electricity declines



reflecting projected future fuel prices and the historical relationship between retail electricity prices and fuel prices.

Appliance Saturations and Housing Shares

Appliance saturations and housing data is obtained from the Residential Appliance Surveys conducted by Seminole and its member systems biennially since 1980. The three housing types distinguished in the survey are single-family homes, mobile homes, and multi-family homes. Homes are also segregated into three age groups: less than 5 years old, between 5 and 15 years old, and more than 15 years old. For each category of home type and age combination, the appliance saturations include room air conditioners, central air conditioners, electric space heating appliances, and electric water heaters.

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

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: Jacksonville, Gainesville, Tallahassee, Orlando, Tampa, and Ft. Myers. The data includes dry and wet bulb temperature, humidity, wind speed, cloud cover, and dew point. Seminole has compiled the data beginning from 1970, except for Gainesville from 1984 and for Tallahassee from 1976. In order to reflect weather conditions in each member's service territory as accurately as possible, different weather stations are assigned to individual member systems based on geographic proximity.

Two types of weather variables are created - one for billing month and the other for calendar month. Calendar month weather is for a calendar month whereas billing month weather is from the middle of the previous month to the middle of the current month. A statistical analysis proved that billing month weather proved to more realistically measure the relationship between billing month sales and weather for the majority of members. Talquin is unique in that they let consumers read their own meters and report the readings in their monthly bill. This unique arrangement makes two previous calendar months better explain their billing sales. Both billing and calendar month variables are used in the residential and commercial energy usage models. In addition, heating and cooling degree hours on Seminole's peak day are used in the peak demand model.

An extensive analysis of the relationship between hourly loads and hourly weather revealed that air conditioning demand generally begins when the outdoor temperature reaches 72°F for residential load and 67°F for commercial. Space-heating was found to have two different cut-off points: in the service areas of the northern members 61°F for residential and 56°F for commercial; in the southern regions 63°F for residential and 58°F for commercial. Monthly CDD variables were computed by subtracting 24 times the cut-off temperature from the sum of the 24 hourly



temperatures, while HDD variables were created by reversing the subtractions, subtracting the sum of the 24 hourly temperatures from 24 times the cut-off temperature. This method was proved an effective way of explaining lagging weather effects within a period of time.

For alternate scenarios for weather, extreme and mild weather is created using the average of the three highest or lowest of 20-year data.

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 kWh sales, number of consumers, revenue, and total kWh sales. This data is the basis for the modeling of energy sales.

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

Load Management

This study implemented the expanded load management, which includes direct load control, customer-based generators, and voltage control. All load management is coordinated by Seminole. Direct load controls are performed on residential electric appliances such as air-conditioners, space-heating equipment, water heaters, and pool pumps. Customer-based generators are operated by commercial consumers to also reduce their billing peak demand charges. Voltage control is initiated system-wide by Members to reduce their billing peak charges by Seminole.



Direct load control is estimated through a detailed analysis of trends in consumers and appliance saturations, load reduction per switch, and switch installation schedules. This analysis was performed for each Member with an existing or planned load management program and for major appliances such as space-heating, air-conditioning, water heaters, and pool pumps. Analysis of actual load reductions by Seminole's Operations Department indicated that the actual reductions were approximately 80 percent of the estimates. So this study adjusted down the initial estimates by 20 percent, thereby making the estimates more in line with the historical reductions estimated in the past.

The information on customer-based generators and voltage control are based mainly on the Member survey conducted in the fall of 1996. As for generators, Members' estimated current and expected future control amounts are implemented through the year 2000. The control amounts afterwards are assumed to grow in proportion to commercial sales growth. As for voltage control, Members' current ratios of control to their individual maximum peak demand are assumed to continue in the future.



B. INTEGRATED FORECASTING SYSTEM

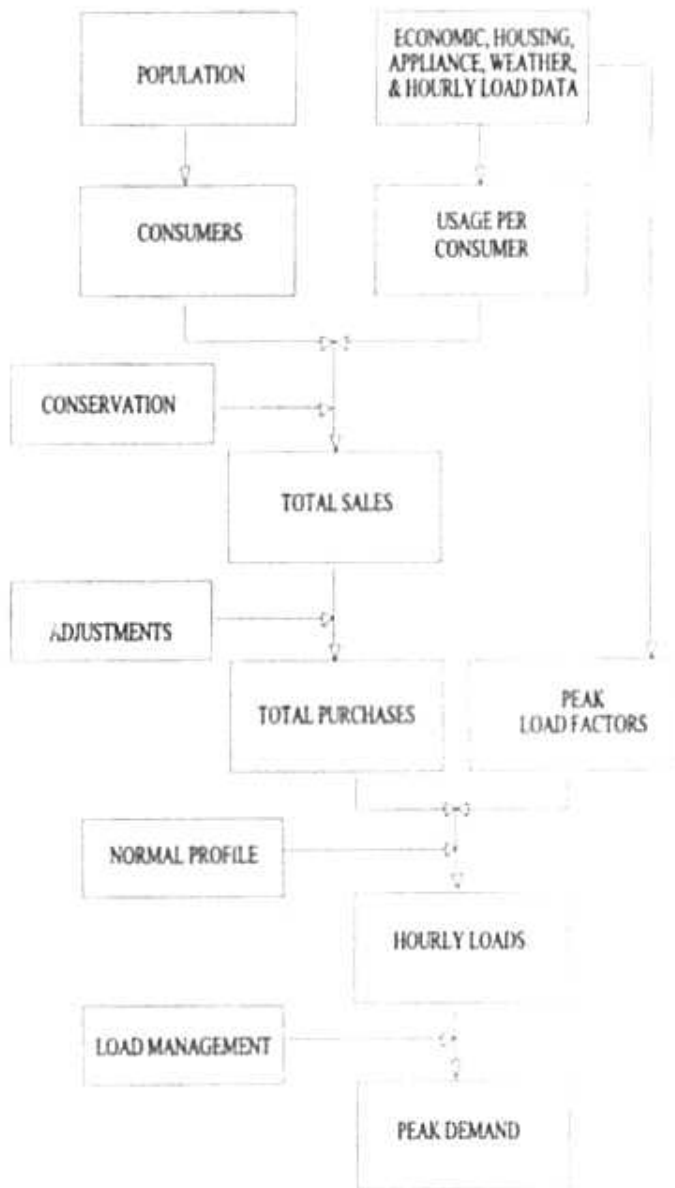
Seminole's Integrated Forecasting System, consists of several sub-models:

- (1) Residential Consumer Model
- (2) Appliance Model
- (3) Commercial Consumer Model
- (4) Other Classes Consumers Model
- (5) Residential Energy Usage Model
- (6) Commercial Energy Usage Model
- (7) Other Classes Energy Model
- (8) Peak Demand Load Factor Model.
- (9) Hourly Profiles and Load Management

Each model consists of eleven sub-models, since each member system is modeled and forecast separately. The consumer and appliance models produce annual forecasts which are then disaggregated to the monthly level, while the energy usage models and peak demand load factor model produce monthly forecasts directly. Initial model results of consumer, energy and demand forecasts are benchmarked to correct for model error in the last year of history and to ensure continuity between the first year of the forecast and the historical period. Figure 1 shows the Integrated Forecasting System.



**Figure 1
INTEGRATED FORECASTING SYSTEM**



Residential Consumer Model

For each member, historical relationship between annual residential consumers and member's service area population is statistically determined using an ordinary least squares technique, with a first-order auto-regressive correction when necessary. Some members' models required dummy variables as a way of explaining abrupt, external changes due to consumer re-classification, accounting changes, or territorial and consumer transfers. For all eleven members, the high t-ratios and R²-statistics indicate that service area population is a highly reliable predictor of residential consumers.

The estimated equations are applied to the population forecasts to generate annual forecasts of residential consumers. Forecasts are adjusted by the difference between the model results for the last year of history and the actual data. Then the annual consumer forecasts are converted to monthly consumers, reflecting historically typical monthly consumer profiles.

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 Model and the Peak Demand Model.

First, annual forecasts of the shares of each home type are produced: single-family homes, mobile homes, and multi-family homes. Shares in the final year of the forecast (target shares) are derived by developing an average of the housing type mix for existing consumers and the projected housing type mix for the additional consumers expected to be added to the system during the forecast



period, based on the residential consumer forecast. The housing type mix for new consumers is assumed to be the same as that of homes less than 5 years old, based on the two most recent Residential Appliance Surveys. From the historical housing type shares and the target shares for the forecast period, the shares by type for the forecast period are calculated by linear regression of saturations against time.

Next, annual forecasts of space-conditioning saturations are created. Air-conditioning and space-heating saturations are forecast by fitting a logistic curve to the historical saturations and a target saturation for the forecast period is derived by combining the relevant saturations among existing and future consumers. Room air-conditioning saturations are fit with a quadratic curve because they have been declining, reversing the increasing trend of the 1970s. Subsequently, the forecast room air-conditioning saturations are converted to central air-conditioning equivalents and combined with the central air-conditioning saturations to produce a composite central air-conditioning saturation. Finally, this saturation and the space-heating saturation are combined with housing type share information, resulting in weather-sensitive stock variables for heating and cooling.

Commercial Consumer Model

To forecast commercial consumers, the same statistical model specifications are used as explained in the above residential consumer model section. Dummy variables are also used to explain some of abrupt, external historical changes in consumers, and similar adjustments were made to either model specification or forecast results. The annual numbers are then converted to monthly



numbers using the same linear interpolation technique as in the residential consumer model, and the monthly forecasts are seasonally adjusted using historical seasonal factors.

Whenever members expect new large commercial consumers in the near future, the information is implemented in the forecasts as explained in detail in the Commercial Energy Usage Model section.

Other Class Consumers Model

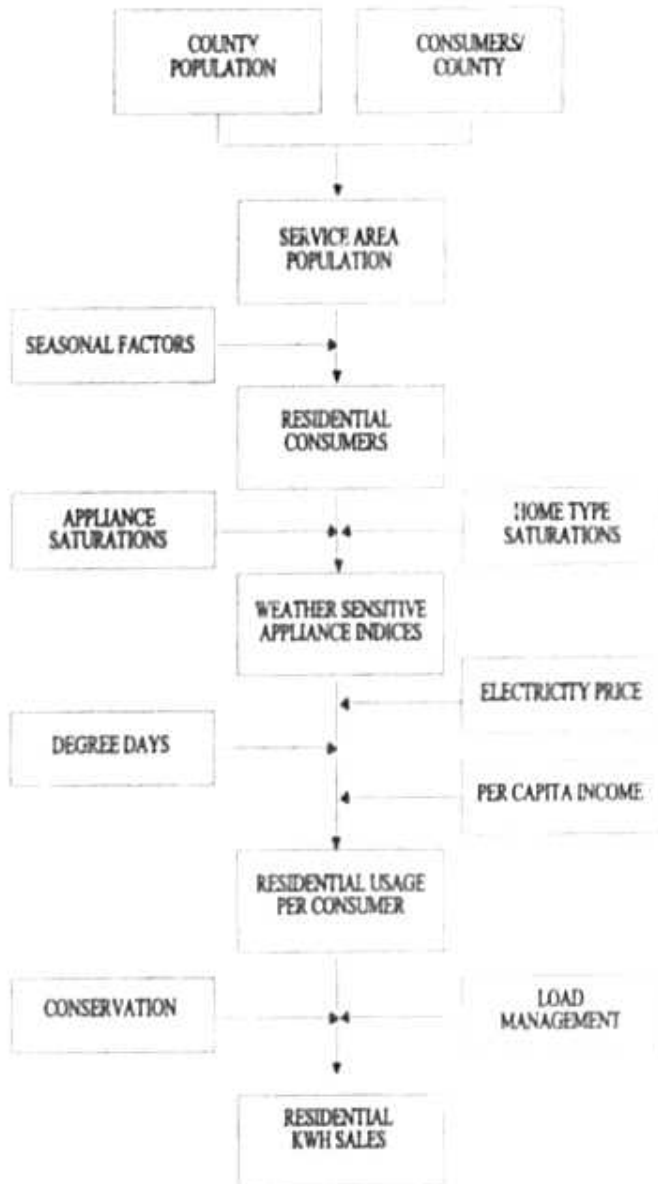
Other classes may include irrigation, street and highway lighting, public buildings and sales for resale, though some member systems include some of these classes in the commercial classification. Sales to other classes represent less than two percent of Seminole's members' total energy sales. Annual consumer forecasts for Central Florida, Clay, Lee County, Sumter and Talquin were projected using regression analysis against population. For other members who have experienced slow but stable historical consumer growth patterns, a trending technique was used.

Residential Energy Usage Model

The overall structure of the Residential Energy Usage Model, a combination of econometric and end-use methods, is shown in Figure 2. For each member system, monthly residential usage is modeled as a function of explanatory variables using ordinary least squares. The explanatory variables include heating and cooling degree days weighted with space-conditioning appliances, real price of electricity and real per capita income. As previously explained, billing cycle weather is used for most of the members. To explain varying relationships between consumption and weather during

Figure 2

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY USAGE MODEL



the primary heating and cooling months, individual coefficients for those months were also estimated.

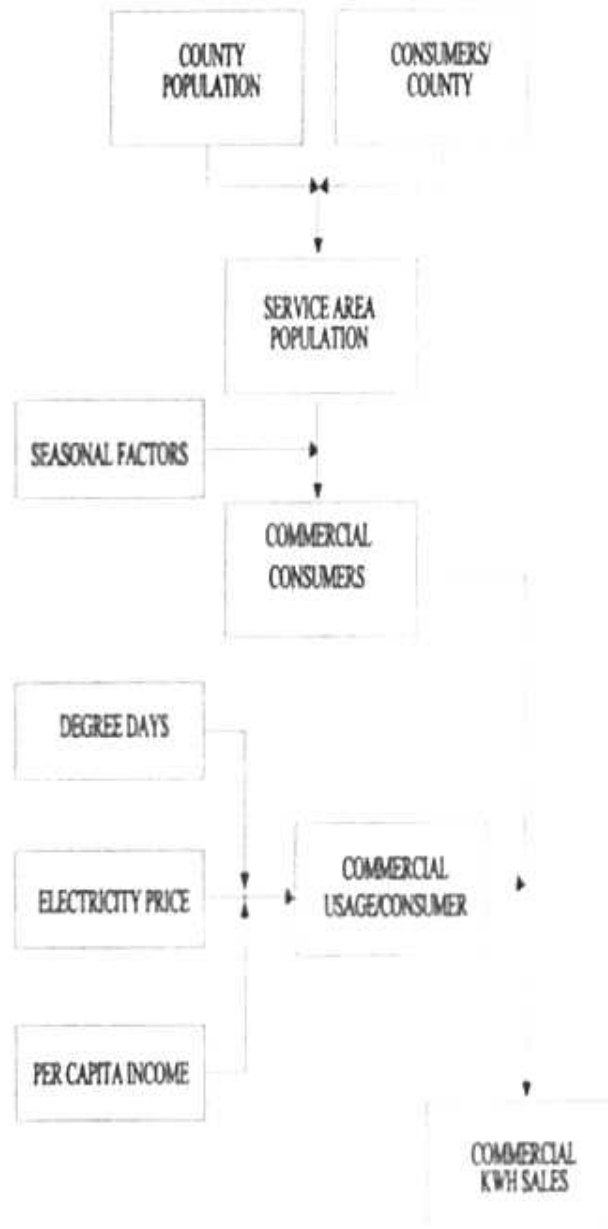
The monthly forecasts are benchmarked against weather normalized usage in the last year of the historical analysis period. Then, monthly kWh sales forecasts are produced by multiplying the monthly usage per consumer forecasts with the monthly residential consumer forecasts.

Commercial Energy Usage Model

Figure 3 shows the structure of the Commercial Energy Usage Model. For each member system, monthly commercial usage per consumer is modeled as a function of several explanatory variables, which include monthly heating and cooling degree days, real price of electricity, real per capita income, and dummy variables for some member systems to explain abrupt or external changes. As explained in the "Residential Energy Usage Model" section, billing cycle weather is also used. Models for Glades Electric and Peace River 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.

Next, monthly energy usage per consumer forecasts are adjusted to correct for model errors in the last year of the historical period. Then the forecasts are combined with the consumer forecasts to produce monthly commercial kWh sales forecasts. Whenever members expect new large commercial consumers in the near future, the information is implemented in the forecasts.

Figure 3
COMMERCIAL ENERGY USAGE MODEL



Other Classes Energy Model

Forecasts of sales to other classes for Peace River and Talquin are developed through trending. The remaining members' historical sales patterns are fairly stable, and their forecasts are held constant throughout the forecast period.

Total Sales and Purchases

The kWh sales forecasts for residential, commercial and other classes are summed up for total sales forecasts by month for each member system. The sales forecast is converted to a forecast of 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 of weather and billing days, often changes erratically.

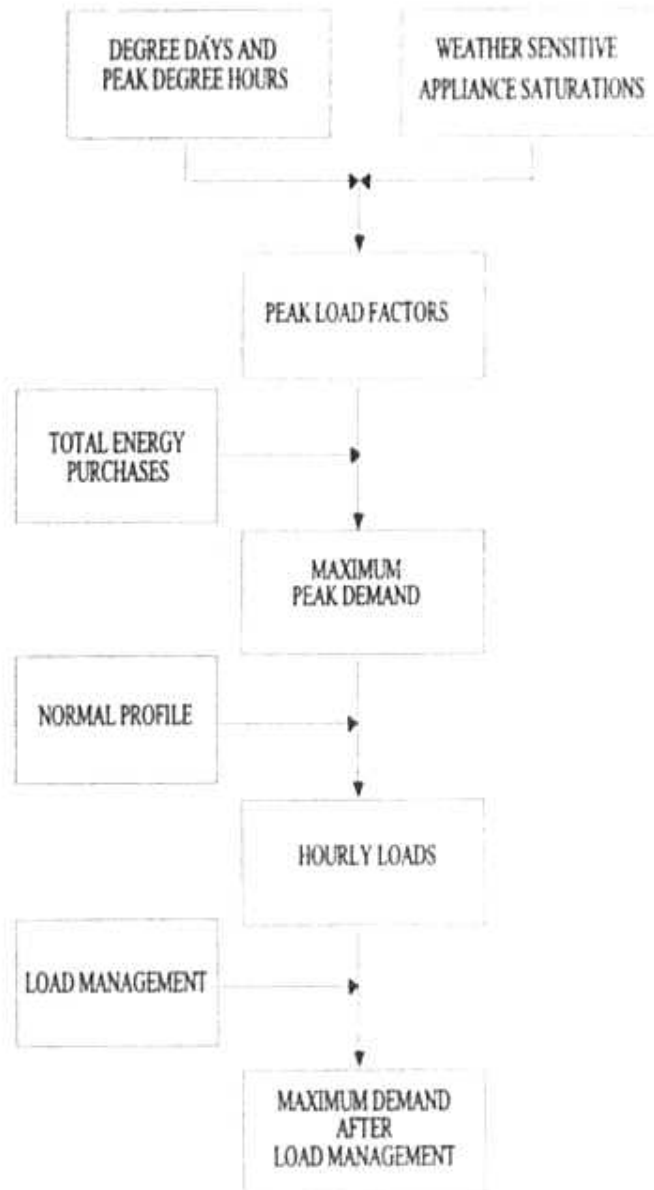
Peak Demand Load Factor Model

The Peak Demand Load Factor Model relates monthly peak load factors to a set of explanatory variables including monthly heating and cooling degree days, monthly precipitation, air-conditioning and space-heating saturations, and heating and cooling degree hours at the time of the member's peak demand. In most cases, weather variable coefficients unique to each month are estimated because analysis indicated system response differs for those months. For several members, a dummy variable was used to capture the effect of non-weekday peak demands which tend to be lower. The structure of the model is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4

PEAK DEMAND LOAD FACTOR MODEL



Two seasonal equations for each member system are developed: one for winter months (November through March) and the other for summer months (April through October). The forecast monthly load factors were combined with the purchases forecasts to produce forecasts of monthly peaks by member.

Hourly Profiles and Load Management

Hourly demand forecasts are created through a calibration procedure which transforms the normal profile¹ in such a way that its maximum peak, monthly minimum, and monthly energy match up the monthly forecasts from the above procedures. This process produces hourly profile forecasts by month and by member, an aggregation of which constitutes Seminole's system profile.

In the final step, load management reductions were applied to the calibrated hourly forecasts. Each member's forecast hourly profiles are disaggregated into suppliers and the supplier profiles are constructed by summing them up. Then load management is implemented for each supplier under the following two assumptions: 100% of the load management reduction is applied at the time of supplier billing peak, and 50% of the displaced energy is recovered during the hours immediately following the reduction.

¹ The normal hourly profiles were selected from the historical hourly loads for the period 1991-1994. The criteria used in the selection included weather, diversity factors, load factors, and the actual load shapes when compared with load shapes for other years. Because of the variation in the weather across the Seminole system, and because the selection of the normal profiles was based on Seminole system data, in some cases individual members had unusual diversity factors. Adjustments were made to correct for the abnormal diversity factors by estimating the normal demand under normal weather.

High and Low Scenarios

Two sets of scenarios were 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. High and low population growth scenarios are developed for each member system based on BEBR's alternative scenarios. Severe and mild weather scenarios were developed for the energy usage and load factor models.

IV. SCENARIO FORECAST RESULTS

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study

SERVICE AREA POPULATION

	History/ Base	Change	Growth %	High Growth	Change	Growth %	Low Growth	Change	Growth %
1975	661,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	680,299	19,003	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	705,463	25,164	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	737,354	31,891	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	773,714	36,360	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	811,584	37,870	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	843,050	31,466	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	873,231	30,181	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	904,305	31,074	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	943,010	38,705	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	982,749	39,739	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	1,023,436	40,687	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	1,066,631	43,195	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	1,107,223	40,592	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	1,148,383	41,160	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	1,183,179	34,796	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	1,213,982	30,803	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	1,244,358	30,376	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	1,271,746	27,388	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	1,299,082	27,336	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	1,333,097	34,015	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	1,364,818	31,721	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	1,401,503	36,685	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	1,435,708	34,205	2.4	1,528,756	65,220	4.5	1,343,004	3,300	0.2
1999	1,469,909	34,201	2.4	1,593,975	65,219	4.3	1,346,308	3,304	0.2
2000	1,504,113	34,204	2.3	1,659,195	65,220	4.1	1,349,611	3,303	0.2
2001	1,536,237	32,124	2.1	1,722,738	63,543	3.8	1,351,577	1,966	0.1
2002	1,568,363	32,126	2.1	1,786,281	63,543	3.7	1,353,546	1,969	0.1
2003	1,600,487	32,124	2.0	1,849,826	63,545	3.6	1,355,515	1,969	0.1
2004	1,632,613	32,126	2.0	1,913,369	63,543	3.4	1,357,484	1,969	0.1
2005	1,664,737	32,124	2.0	1,976,912	63,543	3.3	1,359,450	1,966	0.1
2006	1,696,800	32,063	1.9	2,046,055	69,143	3.5	1,356,100	(3,350)	-0.2
2007	1,728,865	32,065	1.9	2,115,199	69,144	3.4	1,352,749	(3,351)	-0.2



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study

RESIDENTIAL CONSUMER FORECASTS

	Base	Change	Percent Growth	Low Growth	Change	Percent Growth	Change From Base	High Growth	Change	Percent Growth	Change From Base
1998	597,671	17,776	3.1	560,330	5,315	1.0	-6.2	641,075	32,254	5.3	7.3
1999	615,427	17,756	3.0	565,630	5,300	0.9	-8.1	673,311	32,236	5.0	9.4
2000	633,176	17,749	2.9	570,922	5,292	0.9	-9.8	705,542	32,231	4.8	11.4
2001	649,758	16,582	2.6	575,298	4,376	0.8	-11.5	736,775	31,233	4.4	13.4
2002	666,338	16,580	2.6	579,672	4,374	0.8	-13.0	768,005	31,230	4.2	15.3
2003	682,914	16,576	2.5	584,044	4,372	0.8	-14.5	799,231	31,226	4.1	17.0
2004	699,488	16,574	2.4	588,412	4,368	0.7	-15.9	830,459	31,228	3.9	18.7
2005	716,063	16,575	2.4	592,782	4,370	0.7	-17.2	861,686	31,227	3.8	20.3
2006	732,631	16,568	2.3	594,985	2,203	0.4	-18.8	895,557	33,871	3.9	22.2
2007	749,199	16,568	2.3	597,179	2,194	0.4	-20.3	929,432	33,875	3.8	24.1



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

1997 Power Requirements Study

COMMERCIAL CONSUMER FORECASTS

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Growth</u>	<u>Low Growth</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Growth</u>	<u>Change From Base</u>	<u>High Growth</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Growth</u>	<u>Change From Base</u>
1998	56,187	1,610	2.9	52,859	512	1.0	-5.9	59,978	2,883	5.0	6.7
1999	57,789	1,602	2.9	53,358	499	0.9	-7.7	62,850	2,872	4.8	8.8
2000	59,382	1,593	2.8	53,851	493	0.9	-9.3	65,717	2,867	4.6	10.7
2001	60,867	1,485	2.5	54,261	410	0.8	-10.9	68,485	2,768	4.2	12.5
2002	62,350	1,483	2.4	54,666	405	0.7	-12.3	71,249	2,764	4.0	14.3
2003	63,826	1,476	2.4	55,071	405	0.7	-13.7	74,013	2,764	3.9	16.0
2004	65,303	1,477	2.3	55,472	401	0.7	-15.1	76,773	2,760	3.7	17.6
2005	66,776	1,473	2.3	55,870	391	0.7	-16.3	79,531	2,758	3.6	19.1
2006	68,246	1,470	2.2	56,073	203	0.4	-17.8	82,517	2,986	3.8	20.9
2007	69,713	1,467	2.1	56,278	205	0.4	-19.3	85,506	2,989	3.6	22.7



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF SALES AND PURCHASES

HIGH POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Residential Sales			Commercial Sales			Other Sales			Total Sales	Adj Factor	Purchases	Growth
	(MWH)	Change	-%	(MWH)	Change	-%	(MWH)	-%	(MWH)		(MWH)	-%	
1998	8,350,434	579,981		3,219,963	234,904		116,032		11,686,429	0.063	12,420,597		
1999	8,952,787	602,353	7.2	3,467,662	247,699	7.7	119,731	3.2	12,540,181	0.062	13,315,786	7.2	
2000	9,608,791	656,004	7.3	3,739,641	271,979	7.8	125,178	4.5	13,473,610	0.061	14,292,291	7.3	
2001	10,159,271	550,480	5.7	3,967,122	227,481	6.1	128,491	2.6	14,254,882	0.060	15,112,827	5.7	
2002	10,682,515	523,244	5.2	4,170,960	203,838	5.1	132,225	2.9	14,185,700	0.066	15,979,987	5.7	
2003	11,212,898	530,383	5.0	4,378,101	207,741	5.0	135,946	2.8	15,727,547	0.066	16,770,692	4.9	
2004	11,787,567	574,669	5.1	4,602,930	224,229	5.1	140,093	3.1	16,530,590	0.066	17,622,919	5.1	
2005	12,296,686	509,119	4.3	4,805,830	202,900	4.4	145,143	3.6	17,247,658	0.066	18,390,979	4.4	
2006	12,889,039	592,353	4.8	5,040,594	234,764	4.9	149,136	2.8	18,078,774	0.066	19,276,981	4.8	
2007	13,490,485	601,446	4.7	5,280,107	239,513	4.8	153,236	2.7	18,923,828	0.066	20,177,763	4.7	



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Conservation and Load Management Energy Losses)

HIGH POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth %	KWH/Consumer	Change	Growth %	Load Mgmt & Conservation	Sales MWH	Change	Growth %
1998	641,075	32,254		13,026	263		72	8,350,434	579,981	
1999	673,311	32,236	5.03	13,297	271	2.08	115	8,952,787	602,353	7.21
2000	705,542	32,231	4.79	13,619	322	2.42	162	9,608,791	650,004	7.33
2001	736,775	31,233	4.43	13,789	170	1.25	214	10,159,271	550,480	5.73
2002	768,005	31,230	4.24	13,909	121	0.87	275	10,682,515	523,244	5.15
2003	799,231	31,226	4.07	14,030	120	0.86	344	11,212,898	530,383	4.96
2004	830,459	31,228	3.91	14,194	164	1.17	420	11,787,567	574,669	5.13
2005	861,686	31,227	3.76	14,270	76	0.54	500	12,290,686	509,119	4.32
2006	895,557	33,871	3.93	14,392	122	0.85	590	12,889,039	592,353	4.82
2007	929,432	33,875	3.78	14,515	123	0.85	687	13,490,485	601,446	4.67



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
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FORECAST OF COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

HIGH POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth %	KWH/Consumer	Change	Growth %	Load Mgmt & Conservation	Sales MWH	Change	Growth %
1998	59,978	2,883	4.79	53,686	1,403	2.77	98	3,219,963	234,904	7.69
1999	62,850	2,872	4.56	55,174	1,488	3.14	158	3,467,662	247,699	7.84
2000	65,717	2,867	4.21	56,905	1,732	1.80	210	3,739,641	271,979	6.08
2001	68,485	2,768	4.04	57,927	1,022	1.06	264	3,967,122	227,481	5.14
2002	71,249	2,764	3.88	58,541	614	1.06	342	4,170,960	203,838	4.98
2003	74,013	2,764	3.73	59,161	621	1.34	431	4,378,702	207,742	5.12
2004	76,773	2,760	3.59	59,955	794	0.79	532	4,602,932	224,230	4.41
2005	79,531	2,758	3.75	60,427	472	1.09	638	4,805,833	202,901	4.88
2006	82,517	2,986	3.62	61,086	658	1.09	764	5,040,597	234,764	4.75
2007	85,506	2,989		61,751	666		900	5,280,111	239,514	

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF MAXIMUM DEMAND (KW)
HIGH POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	WINTER	SUMMER
1998	3,060,861	3,082,069	2,439,617	1,771,262	2,113,110	2,355,059	2,502,675	2,484,134	2,336,939	2,021,769	2,109,079	2,851,799	3,082,069	2,502,675
1999	3,232,450	3,260,019	2,579,398	1,882,582	2,258,255	2,482,061	2,633,604	2,614,646	2,458,961	2,138,298	2,237,098	3,016,932	3,260,019	2,633,604
2000	3,413,862	3,447,236	2,725,689	2,000,243	2,396,913	2,618,725	2,775,911	2,752,440	2,593,558	2,259,957	2,371,472	3,189,770	3,447,236	2,775,911
2001	3,598,727	3,635,125	2,868,058	2,111,094	2,527,388	2,739,559	2,900,573	2,869,804	2,707,161	2,357,543	2,474,136	3,319,214	3,635,125	2,900,573
2002	3,736,550	3,776,288	2,975,587	2,196,562	2,634,252	2,839,940	3,002,173	2,971,476	2,812,607	2,444,386	2,570,405	3,445,507	3,776,288	3,002,173
2003	3,875,728	3,917,796	3,084,698	2,283,528	2,736,606	2,948,200	3,109,337	3,074,011	2,914,023	2,530,522	2,668,263	3,573,522	3,917,796	3,109,337
2004	4,016,558	4,060,387	3,195,432	2,371,981	2,843,160	3,062,572	3,217,720	3,177,433	3,015,431	2,617,801	2,767,853	3,703,427	4,060,387	3,217,720
2005	4,159,162	4,205,496	3,307,451	2,462,106	2,952,472	3,177,457	3,325,918	3,282,860	3,119,598	2,707,344	2,870,139	3,836,998	4,205,496	3,325,918
2006	4,305,474	4,354,987	3,423,963	2,554,319	3,062,521	3,290,208	3,437,854	3,392,451	3,227,695	2,800,387	2,976,457	3,975,031	4,354,987	3,437,854
2007	4,457,877	4,507,610	3,542,933	2,645,465	3,175,198	3,404,613	3,550,946	3,503,101	3,337,404	2,894,624	3,064,268	4,114,779	4,507,610	3,550,946

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF SALES AND PURCHASES
LOW POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Residential Sales		Commercial Sales		Growth %	Other Sales MWH	Growth %	Total Sales MWH	Adj Factor	Purchases MWH	Growth %
	MWH	Change	MWH	Change							
1998	7,235,245	207,513	2,813,883	92,998	3.5	112,235	1.7	10,161,364	0.067	10,837,767	2.1
1999	7,449,789	214,544	2,911,573	97,690	3.8	118,689	3.6	10,475,956	0.067	11,173,847	3.1
2000	7,696,427	246,638	3,023,013	111,440	2.3	120,662	1.9	10,838,129	0.066	11,558,326	3.4
2001	7,846,102	149,675	3,093,243	70,230	1.6	122,909	1.9	11,060,011	0.067	11,797,539	2.1
2002	7,969,417	123,315	3,142,478	49,235	1.6	125,245	1.9	11,234,804	0.067	11,984,234	1.6
2003	8,093,767	124,350	3,192,563	50,085	1.9	127,921	2.1	11,411,577	0.067	12,173,045	1.6
2004	8,245,267	151,500	3,252,508	59,945	1.2	131,478	2.8	11,625,699	0.067	12,399,118	1.9
2005	8,346,382	101,115	3,295,004	42,496	1.2	133,739	1.7	11,772,863	0.067	12,559,045	1.3
2006	8,443,428	97,046	3,334,465	39,461	1.2	136,063	1.7	11,911,638	0.067	12,707,375	1.2
2007	8,541,338	97,910	3,374,829	40,364	1.2	136,063	1.7	12,072,233	0.067	12,857,772	1.2

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

LOW POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth -%	KWH/ Consumer	Change	Growth -%	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth -%
1998	560,330	5,315		12,912	250		44	7,235,245	207,513	
1999	565,630	5,300	0.95	13,171	258	2.00	70	7,449,789	214,544	2.97
2000	570,922	5,292	0.94	13,481	310	2.35	97	7,696,427	246,638	3.31
2001	575,298	4,376	0.77	13,638	158	1.17	125	7,846,102	149,675	1.94
2002	579,672	4,374	0.76	13,748	110	0.81	143	7,969,417	123,315	1.57
2003	584,044	4,372	0.75	13,858	110	0.80	162	8,093,767	124,350	1.56
2004	588,412	4,368	0.75	14,013	155	1.12	181	8,245,267	151,500	1.87
2005	592,782	4,370	0.74	14,080	67	0.48	198	8,346,382	101,115	1.23
2006	594,985	2,203	0.37	14,191	111	0.79	209	8,443,428	97,046	1.16
2007	597,179	2,194	0.37	14,303	112	0.79	219	8,541,338	97,910	1.16



Seminole Electric
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FORECAST OF COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

LOW POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth (%)	KWH/ Consumer	Change	Growth (%)	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth (%)
1998	52,859	512		53,234	1,256		89	2,813,883	92,998	
1999	53,358	499	0.94	54,567	1,333	2.50	139	2,911,573	97,690	3.47
2000	53,851	493	0.92	56,137	1,570	2.88	178	3,023,013	111,440	3.83
2001	54,261	410	0.76	57,007	870	1.55	217	3,093,243	70,230	2.32
2002	54,666	405	0.75	57,485	478	0.84	234	3,142,479	49,236	1.59
2003	55,071	405	0.74	57,972	487	0.85	250	3,192,563	50,084	1.59
2004	55,472	401	0.73	58,633	662	1.14	267	3,252,509	59,946	1.88
2005	55,870	398	0.72	58,976	343	0.58	286	3,295,005	42,496	1.31
2006	56,073	203	0.36	59,407	490	0.83	295	3,334,466	39,461	1.20
2007	56,278	205	0.37	59,967	501	0.84	305	3,374,830	40,364	1.21



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FORECAST OF MAXIMUM DEMAND (KW)

LOW POPULATION GROWTH SCENARIO

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	WINTER	SUMMER
1998	2,838,502	2,848,616	2,233,816	1,621,154	1,945,042	2,141,998	2,268,900	2,233,249	2,107,901	1,820,721	1,906,113	2,582,362	2,848,616	2,268,900
1999	2,920,729	2,935,356	2,323,080	1,675,280	2,003,396	2,198,647	2,325,194	2,290,148	2,160,620	1,875,547	1,969,267	2,662,939	2,935,356	2,325,194
2000	3,008,473	3,026,784	2,395,411	1,733,119	2,070,271	2,262,062	2,389,088	2,350,953	2,218,657	1,931,966	2,035,265	2,747,255	3,026,784	2,389,088
2001	3,096,151	3,115,613	2,460,876	1,783,656	2,128,488	2,309,890	2,436,703	2,392,993	2,259,993	1,966,518	2,072,524	2,792,647	3,115,613	2,436,703
2002	3,144,939	3,165,722	2,498,348	1,812,631	2,164,494	2,342,530	2,470,980	2,424,949	2,292,999	1,995,692	2,105,771	2,837,258	3,165,722	2,470,980
2003	3,193,804	3,216,162	2,536,267	1,841,874	2,200,809	2,375,754	2,505,616	2,457,393	2,326,278	2,025,268	2,139,611	2,882,385	3,216,162	2,505,616
2004	3,242,997	3,266,330	2,574,738	1,871,554	2,236,198	2,409,420	2,540,576	2,490,189	2,359,456	2,055,076	2,174,079	2,928,202	3,266,330	2,540,576
2005	3,284,604	3,318,615	2,614,989	1,902,478	2,271,673	2,444,994	2,577,328	2,523,724	2,393,059	2,084,543	2,207,591	2,971,932	3,318,615	2,577,328
2006	3,337,743	3,361,268	2,647,809	1,926,125	2,298,547	2,470,671	2,602,020	2,546,769	2,416,469	2,106,191	2,233,910	3,006,892	3,361,268	2,602,020
2007	3,376,546	3,400,722	2,679,131	1,949,292	2,325,385	2,497,260	2,622,494	2,571,546	2,441,536	2,129,353	2,261,833	3,043,778	3,400,722	2,622,494



Seminole Electric
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FORECAST OF SALES AND PURCHASES

SEVERE WEATHER SCENARIO

	Residential Sales MWH	Change —(%)—	Growth —(%)—	Commercial Sales —MWH	Change —(%)—	Growth —(%)—	Other Sales MWH	Growth —(%)—	Total Sales MWH	Adj Factor	Purchases —MWH	Growth —(%)—
1998	9,038,139	398,713		3,103,419	161,175		116,032		12,257,589	0.066	13,071,009	
1999	9,478,082	440,843	4.9	3,273,237	169,818	5.5	119,731	3.2	12,871,953	0.066	13,725,868	5.0
2000	9,969,073	490,091	5.2	3,461,855	188,618	5.8	125,178	4.5	13,556,105	0.066	14,451,962	5.3
2001	10,335,924	366,851	3.7	3,605,601	143,747	4.2	128,491	2.6	14,070,016	0.066	15,002,367	3.8
2002	10,682,154	346,230	3.3	3,727,568	121,967	3.4	132,226	2.9	14,541,949	0.066	15,504,858	3.3
2003	11,031,729	349,575	3.3	3,851,568	124,000	3.3	135,947	2.8	15,019,245	0.066	16,013,054	3.3
2004	11,424,655	392,926	3.6	3,989,063	137,495	3.6	140,093	3.0	15,533,812	0.066	16,578,522	3.5
2005	11,742,325	317,670	2.8	4,106,291	117,228	2.9	145,144	3.6	15,993,759	0.066	17,050,621	2.8
2006	12,092,886	350,561	3.0	4,236,862	130,571	3.2	149,137	2.8	16,478,888	0.066	17,567,077	3.0
2007	12,459,914	367,028	3.0	4,369,747	132,885	3.1	153,236	2.7	16,982,898	0.066	18,103,570	3.1

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Conservation and Load Management Energy Losses)

SEVERE WEATHER SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth _Ch)_	KWH Consumers	Change	Growth _Ch)_	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth _Ch)_
1998	636,660	30,771	4.83	14,196	(63)	0.05	58	9,038,139	398,713	4.88
1999	667,412	30,752	4.61	14,203	6	0.54	102	9,478,982	440,843	5.17
2000	698,159	30,747	4.27	14,279	76	-0.57	147	9,969,073	490,091	3.68
2001	727,964	29,805	4.09	14,198	(81)	-0.72	197	10,335,924	366,851	3.35
2002	757,768	29,804	3.93	14,097	(102)	-0.64	247	10,682,154	346,230	3.27
2003	787,569	29,801	3.78	14,007	(90)	-0.21	303	11,031,729	349,575	3.56
2004	817,367	29,798	3.65	13,977	(30)	-0.83	361	11,424,655	392,926	2.78
2005	847,167	29,800	3.81	13,861	(117)	-0.79	426	11,742,325	317,670	2.99
2006	879,427	32,260	3.67	13,751	(110)	-0.61	494	12,092,886	350,561	3.04
2007	911,691	32,264		13,667	(84)		567	12,459,914	367,028	



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FORECAST OF COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

SEVERE WEATHER SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth -%	KWH Consumer	Change	Growth -%	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth -%
1998	56,187	1,610		55,234	1,324		102	3,103,419	161,175	
1999	57,789	1,602	2.85	56,641	1,407	2.55	172	3,273,237	169,818	5.47
2000	59,382	1,593	2.76	58,298	1,657	2.93	225	3,461,855	188,618	5.76
2001	60,867	1,485	2.50	59,237	939	1.61	283	3,605,601	143,746	4.15
2002	62,350	1,483	2.44	59,785	547	0.92	342	3,727,568	121,967	3.38
2003	63,826	1,476	2.37	60,345	560	0.94	403	3,851,568	124,000	3.33
2004	65,303	1,477	2.31	61,085	741	1.23	468	3,989,062	137,494	3.57
2005	66,776	1,473	2.26	61,494	408	0.67	541	4,106,291	117,229	2.94
2006	68,246	1,470	2.20	62,082	589	0.96	617	4,236,862	130,571	3.18
2007	69,713	1,467	2.15	62,682	600	0.97	698	4,369,747	132,885	3.14



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FORECAST OF COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

SEVERE WEATHER SCENARIO

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	WINTER	SUMMER
1998	3,367,888	3,241,613	2,808,950	1,838,159	2,163,926	2,369,030	2,474,918	2,469,998	2,306,087	2,023,316	2,186,425	3,280,182	3,367,888	2,474,918
1999	3,536,970	3,408,386	2,933,396	1,936,562	2,285,159	2,482,095	2,594,200	2,585,106	2,412,702	2,125,907	2,301,311	3,449,791	3,536,970	2,594,200
2000	3,716,026	3,583,818	3,105,327	2,041,269	2,405,925	2,602,225	2,719,174	2,706,437	2,531,744	2,233,242	2,422,785	3,628,344	3,716,026	2,719,174
2001	3,897,061	3,758,853	3,251,548	2,138,835	2,516,691	2,707,357	2,821,615	2,807,178	2,628,475	2,316,445	2,512,043	3,756,847	3,897,061	2,821,615
2002	4,028,842	3,887,524	3,359,647	2,213,088	2,604,544	2,794,969	2,911,504	2,895,098	2,717,102	2,391,848	2,595,709	3,884,245	4,028,842	2,911,504
2003	4,161,796	4,017,546	3,469,116	2,288,550	2,690,802	2,890,498	3,001,334	2,983,956	2,802,433	2,465,627	2,681,524	4,014,488	4,161,796	3,001,334
2004	4,296,786	4,148,052	3,580,125	2,365,199	2,778,322	2,987,356	3,091,456	3,073,866	2,888,865	2,540,326	2,768,933	4,139,914	4,296,786	3,091,456
2005	4,443,044	4,282,423	3,692,457	2,441,402	-856,051	3,084,697	3,183,071	3,164,904	2,977,095	2,616,582	2,858,033	4,271,840	4,443,044	3,183,071
2006	4,589,370	4,416,824	3,806,599	2,517,477	2,949,822	3,178,614	3,275,249	3,255,589	3,065,806	2,693,486	2,947,977	4,405,419	4,589,370	3,275,249
2007	4,737,753	4,552,047	3,922,549	2,595,031	3,047,834	3,274,254	3,368,904	3,347,909	3,156,152	2,771,930	3,039,900	4,541,154	4,737,753	3,368,904

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
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FORECAST OF SALES AND PURCHASES

MILD WEATHER SCENARIO

	Residential		Commercial		Other		Total		Adj. Factor	Purchases MWH	Growth (%)
	Sales MWH	Change	Sales MWH	Change	Sales MWH	Change	Sales MWH	Change			
1998	6,885,024	324,100	2,918,295	156,057	112,235		9,915,553	0.068	10,589,931	5.3	
1999	7,246,934	361,910	3,082,995	164,700	114,592	5.6	10,444,521	0.068	11,155,597	5.6	
2000	7,645,487	398,553	3,265,892	182,897	118,689	5.9	11,030,069	0.068	11,779,470	5.6	
2001	7,952,713	307,226	3,405,579	139,687	120,662	4.3	11,478,957	0.068	12,261,439	4.1	
2002	8,227,111	274,398	3,522,806	117,227	122,909	3.4	11,872,828	0.068	12,682,746	3.4	
2003	8,505,807	278,696	3,642,106	119,300	125,245	3.4	12,273,157	0.068	13,110,816	3.4	
2004	8,813,389	307,582	3,774,143	132,037	127,921	3.6	12,715,454	0.068	13,581,075	3.6	
2005	9,076,937	263,548	3,887,431	113,288	131,477	3.0	13,095,846	0.068	13,990,577	3.0	
2006	9,358,798	281,861	4,013,300	125,869	133,739	3.2	13,505,841	0.068	14,429,218	3.1	
2007	9,657,826	299,028	4,141,532	128,232	136,063	3.2	13,935,419	0.068	14,888,676	3.2	



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF RESIDENTIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Conservation and Load Management Energy Losses)

MILD WEATHER SCENARIO

Year	Average Consumers	Change	Growth _(%)_	KWH/ Consumer	Change	Growth _(%)_	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth _(%)_
1998	564,524	6,725		12,196	434		50	6,885,024	324,100	
1999	571,233	6,709	1.19	12,686	490	4.02	85	7,246,934	361,910	5.26
2000	577,934	6,701	1.17	13,229	543	4.28	118	7,645,487	398,553	5.50
2001	583,635	5,701	0.99	13,626	397	3.00	154	7,952,713	307,226	4.02
2002	589,335	5,700	0.98	13,960	334	2.45	193	8,227,111	274,398	3.45
2003	595,032	5,697	0.97	14,295	335	2.40	233	8,505,807	278,696	3.39
2004	600,725	5,693	0.96	14,671	77	2.63	278	8,813,389	307,582	3.62
2005	606,421	5,696	0.95	14,968	297	2.02	327	9,076,937	267,548	2.99
2006	610,113	3,692	0.61	15,339	371	2.48	378	9,358,798	281,861	3.11
2007	613,803	3,690	0.60	15,734	395	2.57	436	9,657,826	299,028	3.20



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS AND ENERGY SALES
(Adjusted for Load Management Energy Losses)

MILD WEATHER SCENARIO

	Average Consumers	Change	Growth % Chl.	KWH Consumer	Change	Growth % Chl.	Load Management	Sales MWH	Change	Growth % Chl.
1998	56,187	1,610		51,939	1,327		.3	2,918,295	156,057	
1999	57,789	1,602	2.85	53,349	1,410	2.72	150	3,082,995	164,700	5.64
2000	59,382	1,593	2.76	54,998	1,649	3.09	190	3,265,892	182,897	5.93
2001	60,867	1,485	2.50	55,951	953	1.73	234	3,405,579	139,687	4.28
2002	62,350	1,483	2.44	56,500	549	0.98	276	3,522,806	117,227	3.44
2003	63,826	1,476	2.37	57,063	563	1.00	324	3,642,106	119,300	3.39
2004	65,303	1,477	2.31	57,794	731	1.28	376	3,774,143	132,037	3.63
2005	66,776	1,473	2.26	58,216	422	0.73	431	3,887,431	113,288	3.00
2006	68,246	1,470	2.20	58,806	590	1.01	493	4,013,300	125,869	3.24
2007	69,713	1,467	2.15	59,408	602	1.02	559	4,141,532	128,232	3.20



Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
1997 Power Requirements Study Update

FORECAST OF MAXIMUM DEMAND (KW)

MILD WEATHER SCENARIO

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	WINTER	SUMMER
1998	2,715,095	2,683,243	2,190,627	1,648,141	2,015,086	2,235,026	2,415,813	2,370,665	2,281,197	1,909,981	1,854,066	2,430,346	2,715,095	2,415,813
1999	2,851,222	2,819,374	2,298,658	1,739,746	2,118,692	2,345,064	2,526,438	2,481,271	2,386,985	2,010,790	1,950,310	2,553,689	2,851,222	2,526,438
2000	2,995,687	2,963,636	2,414,913	1,836,979	2,229,874	2,456,753	2,644,690	2,598,031	2,499,457	2,112,901	2,053,114	2,684,023	2,995,687	2,644,690
2001	3,141,726	3,107,194	2,526,622	1,928,219	2,334,384	2,556,018	2,744,994	2,694,890	2,592,712	2,191,771	2,127,746	2,777,504	3,141,726	2,744,994
2002	3,247,704	3,212,431	2,608,759	1,997,056	2,419,931	2,637,604	2,834,324	2,779,244	2,680,398	2,264,821	2,197,964	2,871,426	3,247,704	2,834,324
2003	3,354,642	3,318,770	2,691,957	2,066,076	2,506,858	2,720,169	2,924,716	2,864,516	2,769,098	2,336,181	2,269,355	2,962,077	3,354,642	2,924,716
2004	3,462,623	3,425,658	2,776,369	2,135,483	2,589,951	2,803,767	3,016,547	2,950,821	2,858,930	2,406,828	2,342,384	3,056,207	3,462,623	3,016,547
2005	3,572,137	3,535,381	2,861,989	2,206,552	2,674,446	2,894,230	3,101,027	3,038,542	2,949,189	2,479,000	2,416,561	3,152,149	3,572,137	3,101,027
2006	3,682,470	3,645,432	2,948,844	2,278,232	2,759,986	2,987,830	3,192,542	3,126,725	3,036,746	2,551,775	2,493,193	3,249,092	3,682,470	3,192,542
2007	3,794,174	3,756,968	3,037,227	2,351,494	2,850,309	3,083,336	3,285,605	3,215,622	3,125,945	2,626,051	2,574,058	3,347,942	3,794,174	3,285,605



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

V. FORECAST DATA AND MODEL STATISTICS

VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

Consumers Models

POP	Member service area population
D79	Dummy variable for Glades' commercial consumer reclassification
D86	Dummy variable for residential consumer reclassifications for Glades and Suwannee Valley, for commercial consumer reclassification for Clay, and for residential billing change for Peace River
D87	Dummy variable for commercial consumer reclassification for Okefenoke and commercial accounting changes for Peace River and Suwannee Valley
D88	Dummy variable for residential consumer billing change for Sumter and commercial consumer reclassification for Lee County
D89	Dummy variable for commercial billing change for Sumter
D90	Dummy variable for Suwannee Valley's residential consumer accounting change
D92	Dummy variable for residential and commercial consumer reclassification for Clay

Usage Models

RESIDENTIAL

CDDZA	Monthly cooling degree days weighted with air conditioning stock index (also used lagged by one and two months as L1CDDZA and L2CDDZA)
SUMMER	CDDZA in August, September and October for Talquin; in June, July and August for Suwannee Valley and Tri-County; and in July, August and September for Central, Glades, Lee County and Withlacoochee River
HDDZH	Monthly heating degree days weighted with space heating stock index (also used lagged by one and two months as L1HDDZH AND L2HDDZH)
WINTER	HDDZH in January for Okefenoke, in February and March for Talquin, and for December and January for all other member systems
INCPR	Real per capita income (\$) / real price of electricity (cents/KWH)
DSEASON	Dummy variable for Lee County for increased usage by seasonal consumers

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

CDD SUMMER	Monthly cooling degree days (also used lagged one and two months as L1CDD and L2CDD) CDD in July and August for Peace River; in July, August and September for Sumter, in June and July for Suwannee Valley; and in August and September for Tri-County
HDD WINTER	Monthly heating degree days (also used lagged one and two months as L1HDD and L2HDD) HDD in December for Sumter, in January for Suwannee Valley and Withlacoochee River, and in February for Talquin.
INCPR	Real per capita income (\$) / real price of electricity (cents/KWH)
PRECIP	Monthly rainfall in Member service area, lagged one month
D869	Dummy variable for Central's consumer reclassification (9/85)
D859	Dummy variable for Clay's consumer reclassification (8/85)
D921	Dummy variable for Clay's consumer reclassification (1/92)
D8711	Dummy variable for Lee County's consumer reclassification (10/87)
D91	Dummy variable for Okefenoke's consumer transfers, and Withlacoochee River's consumer reclassification
D856	Dummy variable for Suwannee Valley's consumer reclassification (5/85)

OTHER CLASSES

TRND	Time variable equal to 1 in the first year of the estimation period
DUM	Dummy variable for Talquin's consumer reclassification in 1987



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

Load Factor Models:

ACSAT	Air conditioning appliance saturation
SPH	Space heating appliance saturation
PRECIP	Monthly rainfall in Member service area
WKEND	Dummy variable for weekend and holiday peak demand
CDD	Monthly cooling degree days
JANHDD	Heating degree days in January
FEBHDD	Heating degree days in February
NOVHDD	Heating degree days in November
DECHDD	Heating degree days in December
MAYCDD	Cooling degree days in May
JUNCDD	Cooling degree days in June
JULCDD	Cooling degree days in July
AUGCDD	Cooling degree days in August
SEPCDD	Cooling degree days in September
OCTCDD	Cooling degree days in October
JANPKDH	Heating degree hours at the time of maximum demand in January
FEBPKDH	Heating degree hours at the time of maximum demand in February
MARPKDH	Heating degree hours at the time of maximum demand in March
NOVPKDH	Heating degree hours at the time of maximum demand in November
DECPKDH	Heating degree hours at the time of maximum demand in December
APRPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in April
MAYPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in May
JUNPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in June
JULPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in July
AUGPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in August
SEPPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in September
OCTPKDH	Cooling degree hours at the time of maximum demand in October

RESIDENTIAL CONSUMER MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

Member	Estimation Period	Intercept	Population	Auto-regressive Term	Dummy Variable	R ²	D.W.
CENTRAL FLORIDA	1974-1993	-5841.52 (-26.26)	0.544 (91.99)	-0.239 (-0.98)	--	0.999	--
CLAY	1974-1993	-32221.99 (-20.56)	0.468 (73.45)	-0.733 (-4.31)	3104.22 (7.48)	1.000	--
GLADES	1974-1993	-2248.47 (-4.74)	0.508 (22.00)	--	-603.71 (-4.43)	0.994	1.5
LEE COUNTY	1981-1993	-6546.54 (-4.97)	0.452 (74.82)	-0.534 (-2.00)	--	1.000	--
OKEFENOKE	1974-1993	-6022.65 (-18.66)	0.743 (37.40)	-0.754 (-4.73)	--	0.999	--
PEACE RIVER	1974-1993	-5073.16 (-3.84)	0.527 (14.19)	-0.846 (-6.34)	-1130.43 (-5.75)	0.997	--
SUMTER	1975-1993	-18581.07 (-5.70)	0.540 (22.02)	-0.941 (-10.76)	-1282.81 (-2.98)	0.999	--
SUWANNEE VALLEY	1974-1993	-8231.92 (-15.47)	0.603 (42.65)	-0.131 (-0.51)	-561.79491.94 (-6.355.02)	0.999	--
TALQUIN	1979-1993	-24086.34 (-7.98)	0.675 (17.68)	-0.728 (-3.68)	--	0.997	--
TRI-COUNTY	1974-1993	-8230.09 (-3.05)	0.698 (6.48)	-0.911 (-10.50)	--	0.987	--
WITHLACOCHEE	1974-1993	-17223.44 (-14.04)	0.532 (82.72)	-0.729 (-4.39)	--	1.000	--

Notes: (1) t-values shown in parentheses

(2) Dummy Variables

Clay
 Glades
 Peace River
 Sumter
 Suwannee

[92=] 1974-1992 (consumer reclassification)
 [86=] 1974-1986 (consumer reclassification)
 [86=] 1974-1986 (change to year-round billing)
 [88=] 1975-1988 (change to year-round billing)
 [86=] 1974-1986 (consumer reclassification)
 [90=] 1974-1990 (accounting change)

Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

COMMERCIAL CONSUMER MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

Member	Estimation Period	Intercept	Population	Auto-regressive Term	Dummy Variable	R ²	D.W.
CENTRAL FLORIDA	1974-1993	-404.57 (-4.20)	0.036 (14.73)	-0.807 (-5.64)	--	0.993	--
CLAY	1976-1993	-167.49 (-0.55)	0.032 (30.07)	--	-2102.92/-711.95 (-32.90/-10.00)	0.999	1.82
GLADES	1975-1993	-252.89 (-2.03)	0.145 (21.99)	-0.452 (-1.96)	-345.38 (-8.17)	0.995	--
LEE COUNTY	1981-1993	-192.96 (-0.21)	0.044 (11.30)	-0.620 (-2.370)	-747.82 (-3.57)	0.994	--
OKEFENOKE	1975-1993	-227.91 (-6.62)	0.037 (12.89)	-0.728 (-4.11)	-25.73 (-3.11)	0.994	--
PEACE RIVER	1976-1993	-2149.09 (-8.01)	0.120 (15.51)	-0.754 (-4.29)	-88.94 (-2.37)	0.992	--
SUMTER	1982-1993	-907.58 (-5.04)	0.034 (25.94)	-0.220 (-638.1)	264.68 (5.33)	0.993	--
SUWANNEE VALLEY	1979-1993	-866.93 (-6.07)	0.043 (10.14)	-0.605 (-2.40)	22.07 (1.32)	0.982	--
TALQUIN	1975-1993	-1547.05 (-4.73)	0.043 (10.09)	-0.861 (-6.78)	--	0.989	--
TRI-COUNTY	1975-1993	-1227.40 (-5.40)	0.069 (9.75)	-0.750 (-4.53)	--	0.977	--
WITTLACOCKCHEE	1975-1993	-3064.34 (-5.89)	0.051 (9.40)	-0.831 (-5.98)	--	0.997	--

Notes: (1) t-values shown in parentheses

(2) Dummy Variables

- Clay
 - D86=1 1976-1985 (consumer reclassification)
 - D92=1 1976-1991 (consumer reclassification)
 - D79=1 1975-1978 (consumer reclassification)
 - D88=1 1981-1987 (consumer reclassification)
 - D87=1 1981-1986 (consumer reclassification)
 - D87=1 1985-1986 (consumer reclassification)
 - D89=1 1987-1989 (accounting change)
 - D87=1 1987-1989 (billing change)
 - D87=1 1987-1988 (accounting change)
- Glades
- Lee
- Okefenoke
- Peace River
- Sumter
- Suwannee



RESIDENTIAL USAGE MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

	Intercept	JDDZJH	LHDDZH	Winter	CDDZA	LCDDZA	Summer	Instl.	Decision	R ²	D.W.
CENTRAL FLORIDA	239.38 (13.84)	1.82 (6.44)	0.65 (2.70)	3.15 (14.28)	1.78 (13.03)	0.41 (3.18)	1.91 (14.70)	2.99 (16.90)	--	0.95	1.95
CLAY	474.39 (17.46)	1.61 (6.04)	0.90 (6.16)	2.62 (18.84)	2.60 (24.68)	0.46 (4.51)	--	1.77 (8.26)	--	0.93	2.05
GLADES	324.67 (7.51)	1.07 (2.09)	3.17 (11.32)	1.61 (5.79)	0.28 (2.52)	1.66 (15.69)	0.49 (4.56)	2.38 (6.55)	--	0.91	2.02
LEE COUNTY	396.73 (19.58)	2.23 (6.75)	1.35 (3.73)	--	1.41 (11.40)	0.34 (2.89)	1.65 (13.55)	1.38 (13.43)	60.73 (4.72)	0.93	1.71
OKFENOKE	622.63 (7.65)	2.42 (4.92)	1.79 (3.80)	3.31 (6.18)	2.33 (10.25)	1.31 (5.92)	--	1.64 (3.26)	--	0.94	1.66
PEACE RIVER	345.36 (12.93)	0.73 (2.14)	2.29 (11.07)	2.12 (13.33)	1.05 (12.65)	0.93 (11.63)	--	1.89 (9.08)	--	0.90	2.36
SUMTER	418.91 (15.75)	3.51 (10.34)	1.19 (6.66)	4.54 (25.53)	2.09 (23.73)	0.26 (3.08)	--	1.24 (5.68)	--	0.92	1.91
SUWANNEE	461.24 (17.98)	0.25 (0.87)	1.29 (5.32)	1.77 (7.71)	2.80 (11.58)	0.47 (2.50)	1.40 (18.76)	2.01 (7.44)	--	0.96	1.94
TALQUIN	522.38 (22.37)	1.63 (12.10)	0.13 (1.17)	2.37 (20.97)	2.28 (14.57)	0.37 (3.80)	2.69 (29.31)	1.74 (9.85)	--	0.92	2.40
TRI-COUNTY	383.62 (21.46)	1.04 (4.46)	0.83 (4.23)	1.74 (9.46)	1.53 (7.92)	1.30 (8.54)	1.88 (12.86)	1.53 (7.52)	--	0.95	1.71
WITHACOCHEE	146.33 (5.30)	1.25 (4.48)	2.74 (11.42)	2.38 (10.80)	1.26 (9.46)	0.68 (5.36)	1.53 (11.77)	3.49 (16.90)	--	0.94	2.04

NOTES:

(1) t-values in parentheses

(2) Estimation period = 1-84-6-93, except Okfenoke = 1-88-6-93 and Glades = 1-86-6-93

(3) Central, Lee, Okfenoke, Suwannee, Tri-County and Withacochee use billing month weather with calendar month lag. Talquin uses calendar month weather lagged once for CDDHDD and twice for LCDDHDD. All other members use calendar month weather with calendar month lag.

Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

COMMERCIAL USAGE MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

	Intercept	_HDD_	_LHDD_	Winter	_CDD_	_LCDD_	Summer	Instr.	Precip	Dummy Variable	R ²	D.W.
CENTRAL FLORIDA	806.34 (8.08)	1.13 (3.76)	-	-	1.10 (4.68)	0.83 (3.63)	-	12.94 (14.36)	-	314.58 (7.30)	0.87	1.89
CLAY	1910.80 (4.76)	2.52 (2.52)	-	-	3.40 (3.40)	-	-	8.07 (3.44)	-806.2/1277.4 - (7.5)(11.3)	-	0.82	1.85
GLADES	1261.41 (8.72)	2.24 (2.40)	-	-	0.52 (3.95)	-	-	5.93 (4.22)	-30.89 (5.59)	-	0.30	1.70
LEE COUNTY	2928.93 (12.49)	-	-	-	1.44 (11.09)	-	-	5.67 (5.27)	-	-	0.73	2.33
OKFENOKE	1704.80 (4.17)	0.79 (1.55)	1.30 (2.74)	-	1.65 (12.80)	-	-	3.05 (1.10)	-	-375.47 (-5.92)	0.82	1.51
PEACE RIVER	1143.74 (12.20)	2.02 (2.42)	-	-	1.09 (8.89)	-	0.75 (6.46)	2.60 (4.02)	-50.20 (-10.18)	-	0.63	1.52
SUMTER	593.46 (6.09)	2.34 (3.03)	-	4.62 (5.27)	1.31 (9.26)	-	1.06 (10.46)	11.39 (16.85)	-	-	0.80	2.09
SUWANNEE	3131.46 (74.90)	-	2.72 (7.43)	1.85 (4.64)	2.14 (4.60)	1.37 (3.23)	3.02 (8.05)	-	-	-630.36 (-13.21)	0.88	1.73
TALQUIN	4217.62 (41.59)	-	-	1.18 (4.25)	2.51 (13.65)	0.44 (2.43)	-	2.20 (3.03)	-	-	0.86	1.36
TRU-COUNTY	1726.32 (6.69)	-	0.36 (1.39)	-	1.28 (4.23)	0.82 (2.60)	1.47 (4.50)	6.72 (2.96)	-	-	0.87	1.88
WITHLACOCHEE	2148.80 (14.59)	1.25 (1.62)	-	3.00 (4.51)	1.28 (4.39)	0.61 (2.18)	-	11.44 (12.46)	-	-517.02 (11.36)	0.90	1.45

STATS. (1) t-values in parentheses

(2) Estimation period = 1/84-6/93, except Okfeenoke = 1/88-6/93 and Peace River = 1/85-6/93

(3) Central, Lee, Okfeenoke, Suwannee, Tru-County and Withlacoochee use billing month weather with calendar month lag. Talquin uses calendar month weather lagged once for CDD/HDD and twice for LCDD/LHDD. All other members use calendar month weather with calendar month lag.



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

LOAD FACTOR MODEL - WINTER SEASON (JANUARY-MARCH & NOVEMBER-DECEMBER)

Coefficients and Statistics

	Central	Clay	Gadsden	Lee	Okfuskee	Peace	Summit	Southern Valley	Talquin	Trinity	Whitewater
		County	County	County	County	County	County	County	County	County	County
Intercept	87.11 43.16	78.28 33.20	103.44 13.57	80.95 39.35	85.30 36.69	100.05 16.51	74.78 29.13	82.82 38.79	75.88 33.62	88.42 38.12	66.18 53.98
SFH	-36.71 -9.15	-3.73 -1.08	-32.27 -3.23	-	-21.85 -6.72	-28.55 -3.44	-13.42 -3.87	-26.82 -6.56	-24.13 -6.49	-41.65 -8.75	-
JANHHO	0.044 5.46	0.052 6.38	0.042 1.42	(3)	0.048 7.54	0.036 2.31	0.085 6.73	0.028 4.22	0.026 4.43	0.009 1.28	0.090 6.04
FEBHDO	0.058 5.54	0.045 5.30	-	-	0.073 8.77	0.047 2.07	0.084 4.38	0.060 6.21	0.048 5.15	0.028 2.85	0.083 4.56
NOVHDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.035 2.66	-	-
DECHDO	0.065 8.58	0.054 7.32	0.074 2.81	0.085 2.31	0.063 10.89	0.080 5.30	0.110 9.58	0.052 7.85	0.058 8.97	0.036 4.81	0.109 8.43
JANPKDH	-0.295 -13.63	-0.385 -15.55	-0.508 -11.11	-0.472 -8.20	-0.347 -15.98	-0.526 -15.71	-0.390 -14.42	-0.227 -10.33	-0.166 -9.51	-0.141 -6.36	-0.445 -13.35
FEBPKDH	-0.328 -16.43	-0.400 -18.07	-0.476 -14.81	-0.525 -14.95	-0.397 -19.49	-0.552 -18.41	-0.398 -15.45	-0.293 -13.24	-0.222 -11.26	-0.200 -8.64	-0.435 -16.47
MARPKDH	-0.230 -15.20	-0.327 -18.46	-0.490 -13.96	-0.485 -12.20	-0.315 -19.36	-0.498 -18.57	-0.323 -17.26	-0.189 -11.43	-0.160 -12.44	-0.135 -7.30	-0.354 -15.75
NOVPKDH	-0.229 -14.15	-0.316 -17.20	-0.480 -9.65	-0.536 -7.05	-0.284 -17.60	-0.508 -16.19	-0.321 -14.03	-0.179 -11.20	-0.184 -8.67	-0.132 -7.37	-0.361 -13.37
DECPKDH	-0.302 -15.30	-0.366 -16.86	-0.500 -12.03	-0.532 -10.87	-0.356 -18.73	-0.549 -17.64	-0.405 -17.69	0.266 -12.38	-0.233 -12.00	-0.191 -8.02	-0.448 -16.21
CDD	-	0.075 1.38	0.118 2.11	0.044 0.567	-	0.123 2.53	0.109 3.31	-	0.318 1.59	-0.417 -1.22	0.115 3.05
WKEND	0.539 1.34	2.83 5.95	2.14 2.25	0.636 0.531	2.39 5.61	1.78 2.60	1.52 2.78	0.477 1.06	4.67 7.47	2.75 3.80	1.65 2.65
R ²	0.82	0.82	0.74	0.76	0.85	0.86	0.80	0.71	0.74	0.61	0.81
D.W.	1.91	1.72	1.98	1.72	1.84	1.73	1.68	2.28	1.73	2.00	1.98

- Notes:
 (1) t-values in parentheses
 (2) Estimation period is 1/85-3/94, except Summer = 1/84-3/94
 (3) -0.036/-0.793 used in base forecast only



Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.

LOAD FACTOR MODEL - SUMMER SEASON (APRIL-OCTOBER)

Coefficients and Statistics

	General	Class	Glades	Lee County	Charlotte	Price	Sumner	Seawater	Lakeland	Tr. County	W. Lakeshore
	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.	Const.
Intercept	80.03 48.04	72.61 38.83	76.64 40.04	73.64 63.56	62.64 84.28	61.12 39.31	85.72 56.07	68.25 110.40	72.76 52.26	74.38 63.21	79.52 51.44
AC	-14.81 -6.25	-5.14 -2.04	-5.80 -2.19	-	-	15.15 -7.85	14.87 5.24	-	-8.10 -4.49	-6.77 -2.12	-7.87 -2.41
PRECIP	-0.021 -1.01	-0.178 3.23	0.187 1.71	-	-0.092 -1.87	-	-0.050 -4.49	-15.7 2.7	0.072 1.67	-	-0.264 -3.56
MAYCDD	0.023 1.80	0.051 4.05	0.034 1.93	0.029 2.38	0.064 5.47	0.040 3.61	0.063 3.80	-	-	0.057 3.17	0.058 4.33
JUNCED	-	0.042 2.63	-	0.027 1.41	0.084 3.02	0.030 1.68	-	0.032 2.08	0.089 6.31	0.051 3.44	-
JULCDD	0.043 2.31	0.049 3.40	-	0.043 2.49	0.051 3.43	0.025 1.46	0.048 2.46	0.036 2.34	0.064 4.07	0.052 3.11	0.053 2.71
AUGCDD	-	0.034 2.04	0.022 1.30	0.023 1.37	0.048 3.00	-	-	0.022 1.37	0.031 3.14	0.028 2.27	0.022 1.05
SEPCDD	0.061 3.39	0.117 7.37	0.068 3.74	0.092 5.57	0.056 3.12	0.073 4.68	0.067 3.46	0.028 1.04	0.091 5.95	0.055 4.00	0.078 4.06
OCTCDD	0.048 2.50	0.010 0.49	0.025 1.63	0.070 6.99	-	0.022 2.10	0.052 3.37	-	-	-	0.086 6.26
APRPRD	-0.086 -6.33	-0.091 -10.51	-0.060 -5.63	-0.066 -6.92	-0.073 -7.96	-0.078 -9.91	-0.125 -10.99	-0.094 12.91	-0.071 -9.11	-0.039 -5.88	-0.089 -8.09
MAYPRD	-0.091 -7.82	-0.107 -11.10	-0.074 -4.15	-0.086 -6.37	-0.103 -11.81	-0.081 -7.35	-0.132 -9.92	-0.081 -15.15	-0.064 -12.63	-0.074 -2.27	-0.142 -10.43
JUNPRD	-0.041 -8.22	-0.081 -5.18	-0.034 -1.70	-0.074 -3.22	-0.103 -7.03	-0.072 -3.53	-0.065 -8.94	-0.066 -4.75	-0.121 -9.70	-0.073 -2.27	-0.060 -9.58
JULPRD	-0.086 -3.63	-0.083 -4.87	-0.019 -2.30	-0.094 -4.56	-0.071 -4.25	-0.062 -2.86	-0.113 -4.57	-0.059 -3.47	-0.097 -6.09	-0.072 -4.26	-0.119 -4.81
AUGPRD	-0.011 -5.89	-0.66 -3.29	-0.045 -1.98	-0.069 -3.44	-0.066 -3.67	-0.028 -5.91	-0.051 -6.99	-0.055 -3.56	-0.063 -6.11	-0.048 -4.37	-0.079 -2.90
SEPPRD	-0.118 -5.88	-0.153 -9.34	-0.110 -4.80	-0.156 -7.55	-0.086 -5.23	-0.119 -6.20	-0.145 -6.21	-0.124 -9.06	-0.123 -9.22	-0.084 -6.85	-0.158 -6.78
OCTPRD	-0.115 -7.71	-0.086 -3.62	-0.058 -3.30	-0.135 -10.52	-0.076 -9.45	-0.077 -7.09	-0.151 -10.01	-0.098 -14.03	-0.065 -9.03	-0.066 -10.29	-0.178 -12.83
WKEND	-	-	1.65 3.05	0.443 1.38	-	0.440 1.67	-	-	0.043 1.39	0.610 1.36	-
R ²	0.53	0.65	0.38	0.55	0.68	0.63	0.55	0.71	0.66	0.54	0.65
D.W.	1.34	1.43	1.62	1.44	1.52	1.49	1.38	1.65	1.63	1.83	1.38
Notes:	(1)	t-values in parentheses	(2)	Estimation period is 5/84-9/94							



Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

OTHER CLASSES CONSUMER MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

Member	Estimation Period	Intercept	Population	Auto-regressive Term	Dummy Variable	R ²	Durbin-Watson
CENTRAL FLORIDA	1978-1993	-20.78 (-2.39)	0.0017 (7.96)	-0.561 (-2.44)	-6.77 (-2.77)	0.973	--
FT AV	1978-1993	17.97 (2.41)	0.000077 (2.39)	-0.576 (-2.54)	-2102.92 (-32.90)	0.860	--
LEE COUNTY	1974-1993	244.87 (2.12)	0.0016 (2.91)	-0.765 (4.90)	--	0.937	--
SUMTER	1978-1993	-187.21 (-1.55)	0.010 (10.59)	-0.276 (-1.03)	--	0.942	--
TALQUIN	1974-1993	107.14 (1.57)	0.0065 (7.14)	-0.573 (-2.88)	--	0.955	--

Notes: (1) t-values shown in parentheses
 (2) Dummy Variable for Central = 1 1978-1980 (consumer reclassification)
 (3) Forecasts for the other distribution members are based on periodic increases or are held constant

OTHER CLASSES ENERGY USAGE MODEL

Coefficients and Statistics

Member	Estimation Period	Intercept	Term	Auto-regressive Term	Dummy Variable	R ²	Durbin-Watson
PEACE RIVER	1977-1993 (19.97)	915481 (5.54)	23797 (-2.68)	-0.583	--	0.90	--
TALQUIN	1978-1993 (2.31)	6240 (5.46)	1122 (-1.03)	-0.284	23890	0.97	--

Notes: (1) t-values shown in parentheses
 (2) Dummy Variable for Talquin = 1 1978-1980 (consumer reclassification)
 (3) Forecasts for the other distribution members are held constant



COUNTY DISTRIBUTION BY MEMBER SYSTEM

As of 12/31/94

Member	County	Share (%)
Central Florida E.C.	Alachua	0.6
	Citrus	0.4
	Dixie	100.0
	Gilchrist	93.9
	Levy	92.8
Clay E.C.	Alachua	18.6
	Baker	24.0
	Bradford	48.3
	Clay	6.3
	Columbia	96.8
	Duval	1.1
	Lake	2.9
	Levy	5.4
	Marion	15.3
	Putnam	64.0
	Union	49.1
Volusia	0.1	
Glades E.C.	Glades	56.3
	Hendry	13.6
	Highlands	14.4
	Okeechobee	9.7
Lee County E.C.	Charlotte	0.8
	Collier	26.7
	Hendry	3.7
	Lee	60.7
Oketonoke R.E.M.C.	Baker	31.3
	Duval	0.9
	Nassau	25.6
Peace River	DeSoto	8.3
	Hardee	59.2
	Highlands	0.6
	Hillsborough	0.1
	Indian river	0.3
	Manatee	4.9
	Osceola	1.4
Polk	2.3	
Sumter E.C.	Citrus	25.6
	Hernando	0.2
	Lake	32.5
	Levy	6.1
	Marion	27.3
	Sumter	75.2
Suwannee Valley E.C.	Columbia	5.8
	Hamilton	48.2
	Lafayette	92.0
	Suwannee	86.5
Talquin E.C.	Gadsden	62.8
	Leon	21.6
	Liberty	85.3
	Wakulla	71.6

In 1994, Duval County consumers were transferred to JEA.



Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Tri-County E.C.

Dixie	6.3
Jefferson	42.9
Lafayette	0.9
Madison	61.0
Taylor	57.3

Withlacoochee River E.C.

Citrus	32.8
Hernando	92.7
Pasco	42.2
Polk	0.2
Sumter	5.4

HOUSING TYPE SATURATIONS (%)
BY MEMBER SYSTEM

	Single Family Dwellings			Multi-Family Dwellings			Mobile Homes		
	1987	1997	2017	1987	1997	2017	1987	1997	2017
Central Florida E.C.	61.5	56.1	52.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	37.1	42.4	46.1
Clay E.C.	62.8	61.3	58.4	3.6	5.0	8.0	33.6	33.6	33.6
Glades E.C.	53.0	50.4	45.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	44.9	47.7	53.2
Lee County E.C.	57.9	66.2	69.7	22.5	14.2	10.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
Okfenoke R. E.M.C.	62.8	61.1	57.5	3.7	4.2	5.2	33.4	34.7	37.3
Peace River E.C.	52.3	49.0	47.3	21.8	25.2	26.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
Sumter E.C.	58.6	58.6	58.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.3	39.3	39.3
Suwannee Valley E.C.	61.8	52.2	46.5	3.4	5.7	4.5	34.8	42.1	49.0
Talquin E.C.	71.1	71.1	71.1	3.9	3.1	1.5	24.9	25.8	27.4
Tris-County E.C.	70.4	67.6	62.0	7.9	10.7	16.3	21.6	21.6	21.6
Withlacoochee River E.C.	63.9	64.9	67.0	4.9	5.3	6.0	31.1	29.7	27.0



WEATHER SENSITIVE APPLIANCE SATURATIONS (%)
BY MEMBER SYSTEM

	Central Air Conditioning			Room Air Conditioning			Space Heating		
	1987	1997	2017	1987	1997	2017	1987	1997	2017
Central Florida E.C.	54.1	69.1	73.5	23.1	19.7	16.6	36.3	50.1	55.2
Clay E.C.	65.1	79.3	84.1	19.8	11.9	8.1	51.0	67.4	71.9
Glades E.C.	61.9	78.1	83.4	20.2	11.7	6.9	64.9	78.2	84.8
Lee County E.C.	88.0	94.5	96.1	7.7	1.6	0.1	89.5	94.6	96.1
Okefenoke R.E.M.C.	65.1	79.7	84.7	19.8	11.9	7.9	51.0	67.0	71.8
Peace River E.C.	63.6	77.8	82.5	17.7	13.7	9.2	63.5	74.0	77.5
Suwannee Valley E.C.	67.7	83.8	90.2	16.4	9.1	3.9	58.5	76.3	83.0
Talquin E.C.	60.9	78.3	86.3	20.7	16.0	7.8	45.4	62.1	70.6
Tri-County E.C.	44.0	60.6	67.7	27.4	24.3	20.7	23.8	41.7	49.7
Withlacoochee River E.C.	79.1	88.5	90.4	12.0	6.9	4.3	74.0	85.6	90.7



WEATHER STATION ASSIGNMENTS

Weather Station Weights (lb)

	<u>Ft. Myers</u>	<u>Jacksonville</u>	<u>Orlando</u>	<u>Tallahassee</u>	<u>Tampa</u>
CENTRAL FLORIDA		50.0			50.0
CLAY		66.7	33.3		
GLADES	75.0				25.0
LEE COUNTY	100.0				
OKEFENOKE		100.0			
PEACE RIVER	20.0		40.0		40.0
SUMTER			66.7		33.3
SUWANNEE VALLEY		66.7		33.3	
TALQUIN				100.0	
TRI-COUNTY				100.0	
WITHLACOOCHIEE			25.0		75.0



*Seminole Electric
Cooperative, Inc.*

PROJECTED REAL PER CAPITA INCOME
GROWTH RATES (%)

Member	Annual Growth Rate *
CENTRAL FLORIDA	1.01
CLAY	1.32
GLADES	1.00
LEE COUNTY	1.29
OKEFENOKE	1.53
PEACE RIVER	1.26
SUNTER	1.05
SUWANNEE VALLEY	1.47
TALQUIN	1.56
TRI-COUNTY	1.35
WITHLACOOCHIEE	0.94

* Based on the period 1981-1993, while Okefenoke and Talquin use 1987-1993