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

ORIGINAL

March 31, 2000

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

Dear Ms. Bayó:

In accordance with Section 186.801, Florida Statutes, Seminole Electric hereby submits twenty five (25) copies of our 2000 Ten Year Site Plan (TYSP).

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

Sincerely,

Richard J. Midulla
Executive Vice President
and General Manager

QT
encl
cc: J. Duren

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Telephone 813.963.0994 Fax 813.264.7906 www.seminole-electric.com

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

Ten Year Site Plan
2000 - 2009
(Detail as of December 31, 1999)
April 2000

Submitted To:
State of Florida
Public Service Commission

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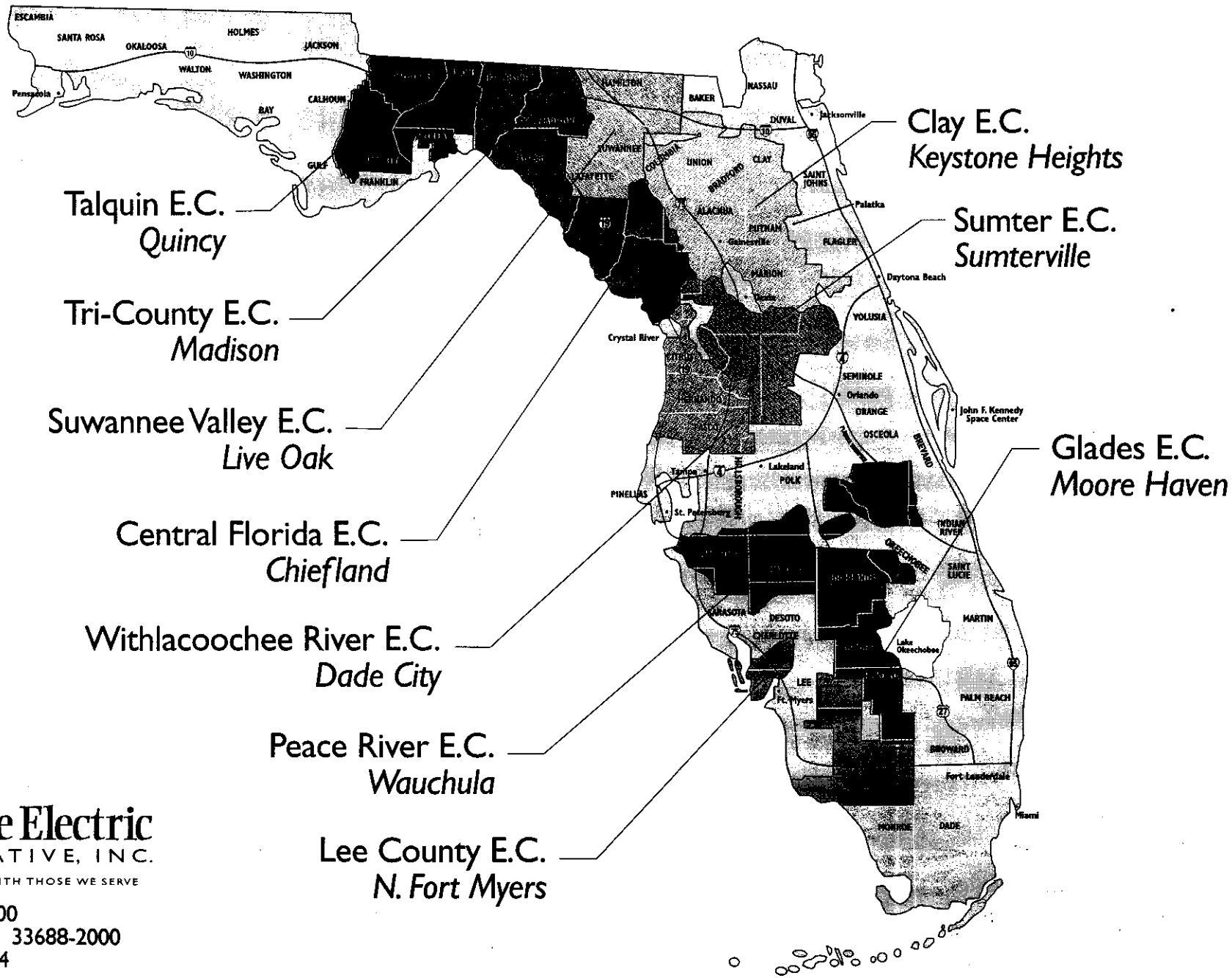
TABLE OF SCHEDULES

Seminole's Member Distribution Cooperatives

FLORIDA



Talquin E.C.
Quincy

Tri-County E.C.
Madison

Suwannee Valley E.C.
Live Oak

Central Florida E.C.
Chiefland

Withlacoochee River E.C.
Dade City

Peace River E.C.
Wauchula

Lee County E.C.
N. Fort Myers

Clay E.C.
Keystone Heights

Sumter E.C.
Sumterville

Glades E.C.
Moore Haven

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

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

1. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

1.1 Overview

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

The Seminole member cooperatives are as follows:

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

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

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

1.2 Owned Resources

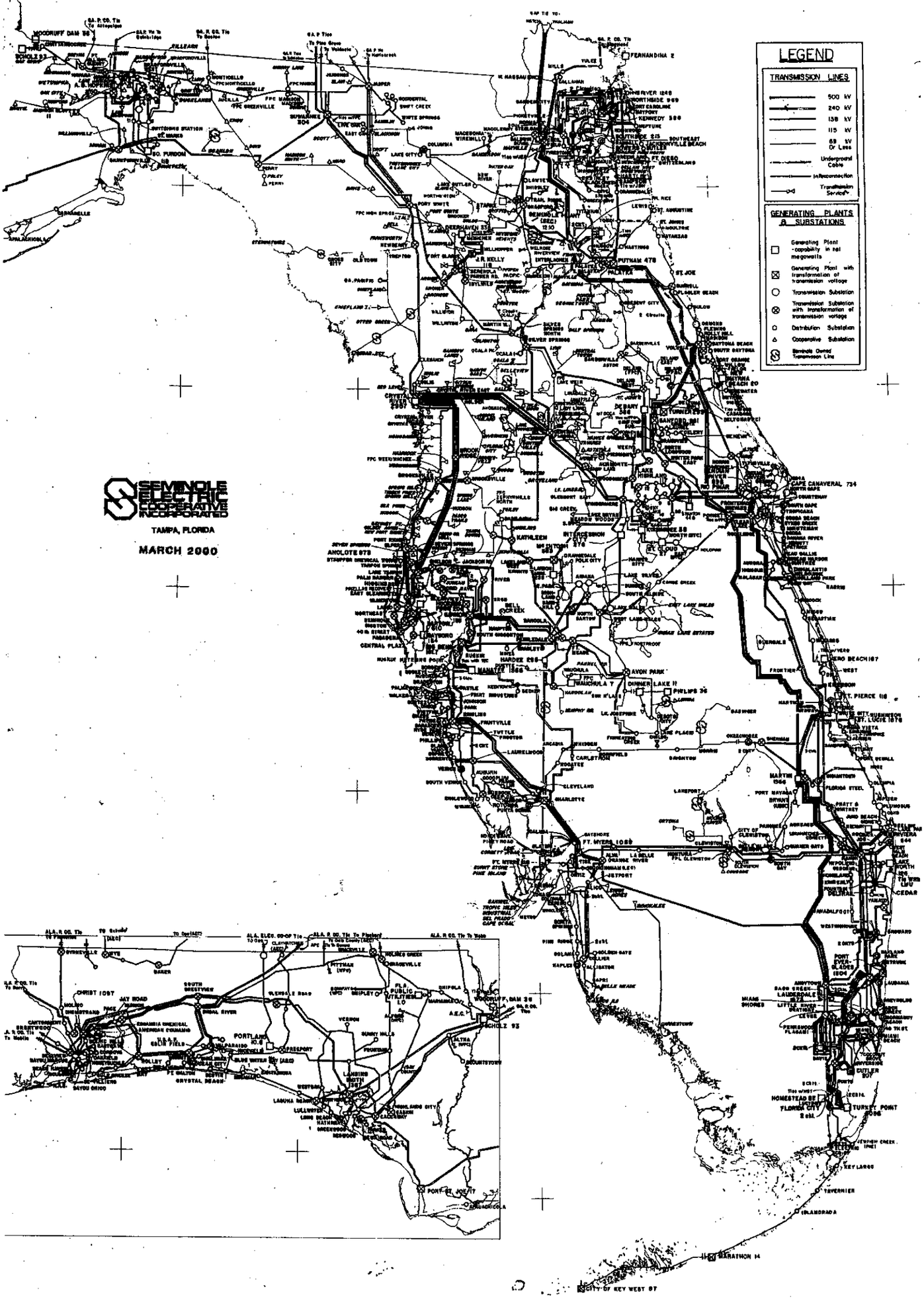
1.2.1 Generation. Seminole serves its total member system load with a combination of owned and purchased capacity resources. Seminole Units 1 & 2, 600 MW class coal-fired units, went into commercial operation on February 1, 1984 and January 1, 1985, respectively. Seminole owns a 14.5 MW share of Florida Power Corporation's (FPC's) Crystal River 3 nuclear generating unit. A more detailed description of Seminole's owned facilities is given on Schedule 1. An increase of 40 MW out of Seminole plant during the summer is due to the recent automation of the plant's control of the #8 feedwater heaters removal from service.

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

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

1.3 Purchased Power

Seminole has contracts with the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) for 53 MW of firm capacity through May 21, 2004. Seminole has also contracted with the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) for 75 MW of firm capacity through 2004 and for an additional 50 MW of firm capacity through 2000. Further, Seminole has contracted with FPC for the following purchases: 450 MW of firm capacity for the period 1999 through 2001; 150 MW of firm system intermediate capacity for the period 1999 through 2013; 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2000 through 2002; and an additional 150 MW of firm system peaking capacity for the period 2001 through 2002. Seminole purchases partial and/or full requirements power from FPC, the City of Gainesville, and Tampa Electric Company. Seminole has also contracted for the following: with Lee County Resource Recovery for approximately 35 MW of capacity for the period December 1999 to December 2014; with Morgan Stanley for 115 MW of firm winter capacity for the period December 1999 to February 2000; also with Morgan Stanley for 100 MW of firm winter capacity for the period December 2000 to February 2001; with Gainesville Regional Utility for 25 MW of firm winter capacity for the period December 1999 to February 2000; with the City of Tallahassee


LEGEND
TRANSMISSION LINES
500 kV
240 kV
138 kV
115 kV
69 kV Or Less
Underground Cable
Interconnection
Transmission Service
GENERATING PLANTS & SUBSTATIONS
Generating Plant - capability in net megawatts
Generating Plant with transformation of transmission voltage
Transmission Substation
Transmission Substation with transformation of transmission voltage
Distribution Substation
Cooperative Substation
Seminole Owned Transmission Line
SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED
TAMPA, FLORIDA
MARCH 2000

for firm capacity in the amount of 10 MW for the period December 1999 to March 2000; also with Tallahassee for firm capacity in the amount of 50 MW for the period December 2000 to March 2001; with the City of Tallahassee for firm capacity in the amount of 75 MW for the period May 2000 to November 2001.

Seminole, through a contract with TECO Power Services (TPS), purchases 145 MW of capacity from the Big Bend No. 4 coal unit (a 488 MW unit) and a nominal 295 MW of first call reserve capacity from the Hardee Power Station (HPS). Seminole has first priority use of its Big Bend No. 4 capacity for any purpose, subject to an annual energy cap. Seminole has first priority use of the Hardee Power Station as a reserve resource to cover a forced or scheduled outage or reduced capability of Seminole's coal-fired plant or CR3.

1.4 Demand Side Management (DSM)

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

Schedule 1

Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 1999

				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Alt Fuel Days	Comm'l In-Svc	Expected Retiremnt	Gen Max Nameplate	Net Capability	
												Summer	Winter
Plant	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Primary	Alt	Primary	Alt	Use	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	KW	MW	MW
Seminole	1	Palatka	FS	C	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	02/84	Unk	714,600	658	665
Seminole	2	Palatka	FS	C	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	01/85	Unk	714,600	658	665
Crystal River	3	Citrus County	N	N	N/A	Tk	N/A	N/A	03/77	Unk	890,490	15	15
TOTAL												1,331	1,345

Abbreviations:	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Fuel Transport
Unk - Unknown	FS - Fossil Steam	C - Coal	RR - Railroad
N/A - Not applicable	N - Nuclear	N - Nuclear	Tk - Truck

2. FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Latest Trends

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

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

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

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

319,000 people. This strong population growth, however, began to significantly slow down in the early 1990s - to an annual rate of 1.6 percent in 1997.

The U.S. economy, after its then historic eight-year long economic growth, plunged into a recession in 1990. Florida population growth slowed down and Seminole members' residential electric consumer growth, a very accurate population growth barometer, followed suit. Annual residential consumer increases, having grown at an annual rate of approximately 20,000, or over 5 percent in the mid-1980s, dropped down to an annual rate of 12,000 in the early 1990s. It has increased to approximately 16,000 per year from 1995 through 1997 and in 1998 increased to over 17,000 per year. Commercial consumer growth, having grown at an annual rate of almost 3,000 consumers, or over 8 percent, displayed more dramatic declines, plunging to an estimated 1,000 consumers in 1990, followed by an increase of less than 500 consumers in 1991. Since then, the commercial consumer growth has picked up recently growing at over 3 percent again surpassing residential consumer growth in 1998. The significant impacts of the nation's recession in the early 90's on Florida population and Seminole members' consumer growth confirm the sensitivity of Seminole members' service area to the national and regional economies.

Future population in Florida is projected to continue to grow, but at a slower pace. The annual population is projected by BEBR to grow at an annual rate of approximately 255,000, or 1.7 percent between 1995 and 2005, further slowing down to an annual rate of 235,000 or 1.4 percent in the following 15 years.

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

population in the members' service area is approximately 1.5 million, which represents less than 10 percent of Florida's population. The relatively low population density provides ample room for continued population growth in the Seminole members' service area. Historically, Seminole's residential consumers have grown at a faster rate than the Florida average: 2.4 percent versus 2.2 percent per year for the period 1989 thru 1998. The fastest growing counties in the members' service area have above average proportions of individuals 65 years of age or older. Age distribution plays an important role in determining the economic characteristics and electricity usage of consumers in the service area.

2.1.3 Income. Most counties in the five largest members' service areas experienced higher increases in per capita income than the Florida average.

Statistics indicate that almost 50 percent of the income in Florida comes from non-wage sources such as dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. This is approximately 10 percentage points higher than national averages. This fact reflects the high concentration of retirees, especially in the more affluent parts of the service area. These types of income are relatively stable and consequently help absorb the impacts of economic changes on the Florida economy and service area.

2.2 Forecast Results

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

2.2.2 Population. Historical and forecasted population for Seminole's members'

service area is shown on Schedule 2.1. The service area population experienced an annual growth rate of approximately 2.4 percent over the past ten years. In 1999, total population in the service area was estimated at approximately 1.5 million, which is projected to grow to 1.8 million by 2009, at an annual of 1.9 percent.

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

2.2.3 Consumers. Seminole's members supply electricity to significant portions of those areas generally less urbanized but located adjacent to metropolitan areas. It is therefore reasonable to expect continued higher consumer growth rates for Seminole's members than for Florida as a whole. Residential consumers are expected to grow at an annual average rate of approximately 15,100 or 2.2 percent between 2000 and 2009. The forecasts of residential consumers are shown in Schedule 2.1.

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

same rate as residential consumers. Commercial consumers in the service area are expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. The forecast of commercial consumers is shown in Schedule 2.2.

2.2.4 Usage per Consumer. Between 1987 and 1997, residential usage per consumer in Seminole members' service area increased at a compound annual rate of 2.2 percent as compared to the State average of 1.5 percent. The continued growth of average usage is consistent with the Residential Appliance Survey results which show steady increases in appliance saturations and larger homes during the last decade.

Table 1 on the next page summarizes survey results for 1986 and 1997. Between 1986 and 1997, saturations of homes of 2000 ft^2 and larger increased to 20.2 percent from 12.5 percent, in contrast to decreases in homes of 1200 ft^2 or smaller, from 41.5 percent to 25.2 percent. Also appliance saturations steadily increased during the 10-year period. Saturations of space-conditioning appliances which are weather sensitive made substantial increases: primary electric heating made noticeable increases to 80.9 percent from 55.4 percent; electric air-conditioning to 94.8 percent from 82.0 percent; water heaters to 92.2 percent from 88.6 percent. Other electric appliances also made steady increases. Particularly noteworthy are dishwasher, electric clothes washers and dryers.

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

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

Despite the continued increases which have helped narrow the gap between Seminole members' average residential usage and that of Florida, usage per consumer for the Seminole system is still lower than that of Florida as a whole. The 1998 annual average residential usage of Seminole members was 13,461 KWH compared to the State's average of 13,980 KWH. However, this difference is expected to diminish during the next 10 years. The continued trend toward larger homes, continuing increases in appliance saturations, and stable or lower

electricity prices will contribute to higher energy consumption levels in the future.

Commercial/industrial usage per consumer is much lower on the Seminole system than in Florida as a whole: 52,967 KWH versus 78,148 KWH in 1998. It is to be noted that Seminole members' commercial usage also include industrial consumers, whereas the Florida average does not.

2.2.5 Energy Sales and Purchases. Residential energy sales are projected to grow at 3.3 percent annually between 2000 and 2009. This forecast incorporates anticipated increases in energy savings due to additional future conservation and load management programs of Seminole members. Commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an annual average of 3.4 percent, over the same period. The forecasts of residential, commercial, and other classes sales are shown on Schedules 2.1 and 2.2.

2.2.6 Peak Demand. Seminole's winter peak demand is projected to increase to 4,505 MW in 2009. Summer peak demand is projected to increase to 3,531 MW in 2009.

Seminole as a whole and most of the member systems are expected to continue to be winter peaking. For the Seminole system, winter peaks are expected to be approximately 25 percent higher than summer peaks.

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

The peak demand forecasts reflect estimated load reductions due to future load management. The annual load factor for the Seminole system is expected to remain relatively level at 44.1 percent during the forecast period.

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

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

Schedule 2.1

History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and

Number of Customers by Customer Class

Year	Population	Members Per Household	RESIDENTIAL		
			GWh	Average Number of Customers	Average KWh Consumption Per Customer
1990	1,198,308	2.49	5,340	481,194	11,097
1991	1,229,204	2.48	5,525	495,363	11,154
1992	1,259,689	2.49	5,698	506,754	11,245
1993	1,287,571	2.48	5,999	518,687	11,566
1994	1,307,299	2.46	6,250	531,032	11,770
1995	1,329,788	2.43	6,907	546,832	12,630
1996	1,364,147	2.43	7,266	561,981	12,930
1997	1,400,089	2.42	7,238	578,345	12,515
1998	1,433,182	2.40	7,975	595,967	13,382
1999	1,468,221	2.42	7,993	607,059	13,166
2000	1,503,260	2.42	8,257	621,515	13,286
2001	1,534,341	2.41	8,550	636,852	13,425
2002	1,565,421	2.40	8,850	652,235	13,569
2003	1,596,498	2.39	9,155	667,643	13,713
2004	1,627,578	2.38	9,470	683,069	13,864
2005	1,658,658	2.37	9,783	698,504	14,006
2006	1,688,277	2.37	10,100	713,232	14,162
2007	1,717,899	2.36	10,425	727,966	14,321
2008	1,747,515	2.35	10,759	742,698	14,487
2009	1,777,135	2.35	11,092	757,437	14,644

Schedule 2.2

History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and

Number of Customers by Customer Class

Year	COMMERCIAL			Other Sales GWh	Total Sales GWh
	GWh	Average Number of	Average KWh Consumption		
1990	1,985	43,968	45,144	61	7,386
1991	2,032	44,388	45,778	91	7,647
1992	2,122	47,327	44,837	109	7,930
1993	2,260	49,079	46,048	102	8,361
1994	2,401	50,743	47,317	86	8,736
1995	2,562	51,421	49,824	101	9,570
1996	2,680	53,223	50,353	105	10,051
1997	2,807	55,263	50,812	123	10,170
1998	3,020	57,012	52,971	117	11,112
1999	3,109	59,079	52,624	126	11,228
2000	3,177	59,749	53,172	126	11,560
2001	3,292	61,189	53,801	127	11,969
2002	3,409	62,640	54,422	130	12,389
2003	3,529	64,100	55,055	133	12,817
2004	3,653	65,561	55,719	136	13,258
2005	3,778	67,030	56,363	138	13,700
2006	3,905	68,439	57,059	142	14,148
2007	4,035	69,846	57,770	145	14,605
2008	4,169	71,255	58,508	148	15,076
2009	4,303	72,665	59,217	151	15,546
NOTES:	Commercial class includes industrial customers. Other sales class includes lighting customers.				

Schedule 2.3

History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and

Number of Customers by Customer Class

Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average Number)	Total Number of Customers
1990	7,833	323	8,156	3,353	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	3,341	585,764
1995	10,218	406	10,624	3,366	601,618
1996	10,579	243	10,822	3,349	618,671
1997	10,734	264	10,998	3,515	636,954
1998	11,682	351	12,033	3,586	656,566
1999	11,955	213	12,168	3,593	669,731
2000	12,312	238	12,550	3,717	684,981
2001	12,720	245	12,965	3,795	701,836
2002	13,167	254	13,421	3,872	718,747
2003	13,623	262	13,885	3,948	735,691
2004	14,125	271	14,396	4,023	752,653
2005	14,561	280	14,841	4,100	769,634
2006	15,037	289	15,326	4,173	785,844
2007	15,524	298	15,822	4,247	802,059
2008	16,063	308	16,371	4,319	818,272
2009	16,525	316	16,841	4,393	834,495

Note: Sales for Resale is Seminole's sales to its distribution members.

Schedule 3.1.1

History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

Base Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
1990	1,762	1,762	0	N/A	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,714
1991	1,734	1,734	0	N/A	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,693
1992	1,918	1,918	0	N/A	58	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,860
1993	1,994	1,994	0	N/A	70	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,924
1994	1,993	1,993	0	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,933
1995	2,329	2,329	0	N/A	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,217
1996	2,347	2,347	0	N/A	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,252
1997	2,443	2,443	0	N/A	123	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,320
1998	2,756	2,756	0	N/A	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,606
1999	2,719	2,719	0	N/A	92	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,627
2000	2,898	2,898	0	110	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,649
2001	2,994	2,994	0	112	142	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,740
2002	3,094	3,094	0	114	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,835
2003	3,194	3,194	0	115	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,930
2004	3,293	3,293	0	115	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,026
2005	3,397	3,397	0	115	156	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,126
2006	3,499	3,499	0	115	160	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,224
2007	3,603	3,603	0	115	163	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,325
2008	3,708	3,708	0	115	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,426
2009	3,816	3,816	0	115	170	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,531

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

Schedule 3.1.2

Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

High Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
2000	3,199	3,199	0	110	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,950
2001	3,338	3,338	0	112	142	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,084
2002	3,501	3,501	0	114	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,242
2003	3,662	3,662	0	115	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,398
2004	3,826	3,826	0	115	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,559
2005	3,996	3,996	0	115	156	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,725
2006	4,180	4,180	0	115	160	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,905
2007	4,365	4,365	0	115	163	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,087
2008	4,554	4,554	0	115	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,272
2009	4,746	4,746	0	115	170	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,461

Schedule 3.1.3

Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

Low Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
2000	2,631	2,631	0	110	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,382
2001	2,677	2,677	0	112	142	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,423
2002	2,722	2,722	0	114	145	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,463
2003	2,766	2,766	0	115	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,502
2004	2,808	2,808	0	115	152	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,541
2005	2,854	2,854	0	115	156	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,583
2006	2,887	2,887	0	115	160	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,612
2007	2,922	2,922	0	115	163	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,644
2008	2,963	2,963	0	115	167	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,681
2009	2,996	2,996	0	115	170	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,711

Schedule 3.2.1

History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

Base Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
1989-90	2,314	2,314	0	N/A	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,270
1990-91	2,081	2,081	0	N/A	72	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,009
1991-92	2,322	2,322	0	N/A	77	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,245
1992-93	2,196	2,196	0	N/A	84	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,112
1993-94	2,472	2,472	0	N/A	88	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,384
1994-95	2,825	2,825	0	N/A	159	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,666
1995-96	2,896	2,896	0	N/A	165	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,731
1996-97	3,040	3,040	0	N/A	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,912
1997-98	2,529	2,260	0	N/A	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,414
1998-99	3,383	3,383	0	106	192	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,085
1999-00	3,148	3,148	0	0	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,968
2000-01	3,690	3,690	0	107	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,383
2001-02	3,814	3,814	0	109	205	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,500
2002-03	3,939	3,939	0	112	210	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,617
2003-04	4,061	4,061	0	112	215	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,734
2004-05	4,195	4,195	0	112	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,863
2005-06	4,326	4,326	0	112	226	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,988
2006-07	4,457	4,457	0	112	231	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,114
2007-08	4,585	4,585	0	112	236	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,237
2008-09	4,726	4,726	0	112	241	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,373
2009-10	4,864	4,864	0	112	247	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,505

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

Schedule 3.2.2

Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

High Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interru p-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
1999-00	3,148	3,148	0	0	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,968
2000-01	4,085	4,085	0	107	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,778
2001-02	4,289	4,289	0	109	205	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,975
2002-03	4,492	4,492	0	112	210	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,170
2003-04	4,696	4,696	0	112	215	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,369
2004-05	4,915	4,915	0	112	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,583
2005-06	5,143	5,143	0	112	226	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,805
2006-07	5,379	5,379	0	112	231	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,036
2007-08	5,613	5,613	0	112	236	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,265
2008-09	5,864	5,864	0	112	241	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,511
2009-10	6,113	6,113	0	112	247	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,754

Schedule 3.2.3

Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

Low Case

Year	Total	Whole-sale	Retail	Interrup-tible	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
					Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	Load Manage-ment	Conser-vation	
1999-00	3,148	3,148	0	0	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,968
2000-01	3,334	3,334	0	107	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,027
2001-02	3,389	3,389	0	109	205	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,075
2002-03	3,444	3,444	0	112	210	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,122
2003-04	3,495	3,495	0	112	215	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,168
2004-05	3,556	3,556	0	112	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,224
2005-06	3,606	3,606	0	112	226	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,268
2006-07	3,650	3,650	0	112	231	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,307
2007-08	3,691	3,691	0	112	236	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,343
2008-09	3,741	3,741	0	112	241	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,388
2009-10	3,789	3,789	0	112	247	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,430

Schedule 3.3.1

History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)

Base Case

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
1990	8,156	N/A	N/A	0	7,833	323	8,156	39.4
1991	8,552	N/A	N/A	0	8,176	376	8,552	46.5
1992	8,807	N/A	N/A	0	8,434	373	8,807	42.8
1993	9,326	N/A	N/A	0	8,978	348	9,326	48.5
1994	9,649	N/A	N/A	0	9,218	431	9,649	45.9
1995	10,624	N/A	N/A	0	10,218	406	10,624	44.0
1996	10,822	N/A	N/A	0	10,579	243	10,822	39.1
1997	10,998	N/A	N/A	0	10,734	264	10,998	42.4
1998	12,033	N/A	N/A	0	11,682	351	12,033	49.8
1999	12,168	N/A	N/A	0	11,955	213	12,168	44.5
2000	12,550	N/A	N/A	0	12,312	238	12,550	44.1
2001	12,965	N/A	N/A	0	12,720	245	12,965	44.0
2002	13,421	N/A	N/A	0	13,167	254	13,421	44.0
2003	13,885	N/A	N/A	0	13,623	262	13,885	44.1
2004	14,396	N/A	N/A	0	14,125	271	14,396	44.2
2005	14,841	N/A	N/A	0	14,561	280	14,841	44.1
2006	15,326	N/A	N/A	0	15,038	288	15,326	44.1
2007	15,822	N/A	N/A	0	15,524	298	15,822	44.2
2008	16,371	N/A	N/A	0	16,063	308	16,371	44.3
2009	16,841	N/A	N/A	0	16,525	316	16,841	44.2

Schedule 3.3.2

History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)

High Case

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2000	13,915	N/A	N/A	0	13,651	264	13,915	44.0
2001	14,569	N/A	N/A	0	14,294	275	14,569	44.0
2002	15,326	N/A	N/A	0	15,037	289	15,326	44.0
2003	16,079	N/A	N/A	0	15,776	303	16,079	44.0
2004	16,909	N/A	N/A	0	16,590	319	16,909	44.2
2005	17,666	N/A	N/A	0	17,333	333	17,666	44.0
2006	18,535	N/A	N/A	0	18,186	349	18,535	44.0
2007	19,424	N/A	N/A	0	19,058	366	19,424	44.0
2008	20,385	N/A	N/A	0	20,002	383	20,385	44.2
2009	21,257	N/A	N/A	0	20,857	400	21,257	44.0

Schedule 3.3.3

History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)

Low Case

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2000	11,340	N/A	N/A	0	11,124	216	11,340	43.4
2001	11,502	N/A	N/A	0	11,283	219	11,502	43.4
2002	11,697	N/A	N/A	0	11,474	223	11,697	43.4
2003	11,895	N/A	N/A	0	11,668	227	11,895	43.5
2004	12,129	N/A	N/A	0	11,899	230	12,129	43.7
2005	12,303	N/A	N/A	0	12,069	234	12,303	43.6
2006	12,466	N/A	N/A	0	12,229	237	12,466	43.5
2007	12,632	N/A	N/A	0	12,392	240	12,632	43.6
2008	12,836	N/A	N/A	0	12,592	244	12,836	43.8
2009	12,972	N/A	N/A	0	12,725	247	12,972	43.7

Schedule 4

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

Month	1999 Actual		2000 Forecast		2001 Forecast	
	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Peak Demand MW	NET GWh
January	3,196	956	3,262	1,078	3,383	1,118
February	2,477	823	3,141	982	3,249	983
March	2,171	859	2,535	951	2,627	986
April	2,380	945	1,868	863	1,938	895
May	2,185	1,027	2,286	1,041	2,371	1,080
June	2,285	1,086	2,541	1,147	2,625	1,187
July	2,577	1,269	2,590	1,228	2,682	1,270
August	2,627	1,304	2,649	1,240	2,740	1,283
September	2,451	1,110	2,453	1,123	2,534	1,162
October	2,158	969	2,113	956	2,189	990
November	1,922	824	2,265	915	2,350	948
December	2,580	996	2,887	1,026	2,989	1,063
ANNUAL		12,168		12,550		12,965

Schedule 5

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual 1998	Actual 1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Nuclear		Trillion BTU	1,134	1,244	1,219	1,039	1,215	1,039	1,219	1,048	1,214	1,038	1,217	1,038
Coal		1000	3,727	3,535	3,925	3,842	3,846	3,963	3,925	3,916	3,990	3,965	3,958	4,044
Residual	Total	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	1000	41	37	37	37	40	88	101	114	133	200	223	259
	Steam	1000	41	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
	CC	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	3	51	64	77	96	163	186	222
	Diesel	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	0	0	0	0	16760	16963	18349	23805	24793	28946	32239	32910
	Steam	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000	0	0	0	0	16760	16963	18349	23805	24793	28946	32239	32910
	CT	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Purchase	QF	Trillion BTU	2,214	2,285	3,046	3,387	2,110	637	1,049	650	585	477	661	614
NOTE:	The QF purchase represents a purchase from TECO Power Services, Inc., an IPP. Total coal quantity for 1999 included 183 tons of pet coke.													

Schedule 6.1

Energy Sources (GWh)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1998	1999										
Annual Firm Interchange		GWh	2,562	2,823	2,860	3,578	1,571	1,715	2,064	1,807	1,956	1,932	1,988	2,162
Nuclear		GWh	111	109	117	100	117	100	117	101	117	100	117	100
Coal		GWh	9,153	8,985	9,503	9,203	9,316	9,603	9,501	9,491	9,672	9,609	9,591	9,798
Residual	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	1	25	31	37	46	79	90	108
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	1	25	31	37	46	79	90	108
	Diesel	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	GWh	0	0	0	0	2,346	2,373	2,569	3,335	3,472	4,052	4,515	4,609
	Steam	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWh	0	0	0	0	2,346	2,373	2,569	3,335	3,472	4,052	4,515	4,609
	CT	GWh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	GWh	207	251	70	84	70	69	114	70	63	50	70	64
Net Energy for Load		GWh	12,033	12,168	12,550	12,965	13,421	13,885	14,396	14,841	15,326	15,822	16,371	16,841

NOTE: The QF purchase represents a purchase from TPS's Hardee Power Station.

Schedule 6.2

Energy Sources (Percent)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1998	1999										
Annual Firm Interchange		%	21	23	23	28	12	12	14	12	13	12	12	13
Nuclear		%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coal		%	76	74	76	71	69	69	66	64	63	61	59	58
Residual	Total	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	%	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Diesel	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	%	0	0	0	0	17	17	18	22	23	26	28	27
	Steam	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	%	0	0	0	0	17	17	18	22	23	26	28	27
	CT	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	QF	%	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Net Energy for Load		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

2.3 Forecast Assumptions

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

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

The commercial/industrial energy usage model uses Real Per Capital Income (RPCI) as an explanatory variable. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is used to convert historical nominal income to real values. Forecasts of RPCI by county are taken from "The Florida Long-Term Economic Forecast 1998."

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

corresponding revenue, and then by deflating the result by the CPI-U. For the forecast, the real price of electricity is assumed to decline in the future at an average annual rate of 0.97%. This rate is based on system wide historical declines in retail rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.4 Conservation and Load Management. In accordance with the 1995 Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) order, Seminole members who meet the minimum threshold of the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) have implemented a variety of energy conservation programs. The monthly load reductions due to load management programs are 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.

2.4 Forecast Methodology

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

(1) Residential Consumer Model

(2) Appliance Model

(3) Commercial/Industrial Consumer Model

(4) Other Class Consumers Model

(5) Residential Energy Usage Model

(6) Commercial/Industrial Energy Usage Model

(7) Other Class Energy Usage Model

(8) Peak Demand Load Factor Model

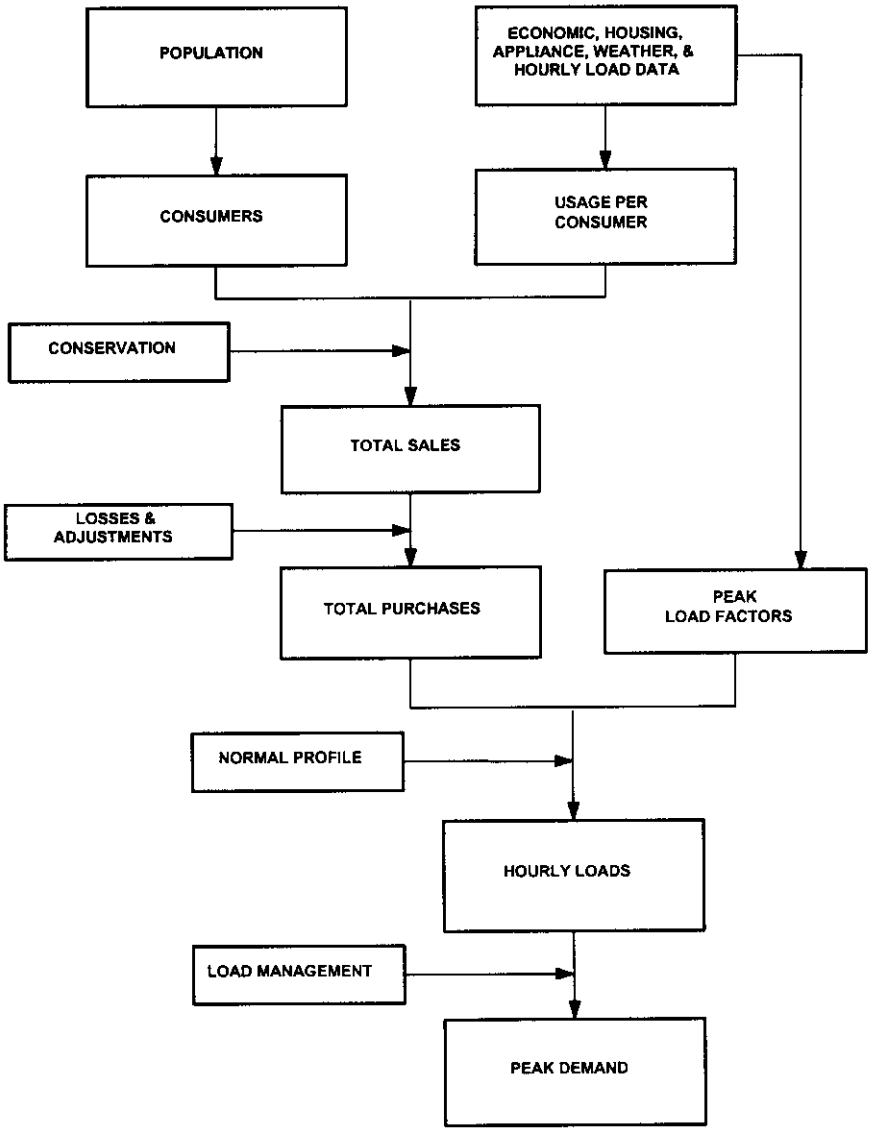
(9) Hourly Load Profiles and Load Management

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

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

Figure 1

Integrated Forecasting System



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

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

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

losses which occur during the load management.

For each member system, monthly commercial/industrial usage per consumer is modeled as a function of several explanatory variables, which include monthly heating and cooling degree variables, real price of electricity, real per capita income, and dummy variables for some member systems to explain abrupt or external changes. Some members' models use monthly precipitation variables because irrigation consumers are included in this classification. Ordinary least squares methodology with a first order auto-regressive correction is used to produce the monthly energy usage per consumer forecasts which are adjusted for the last year of the historical period. Then the forecasts are combined with the consumer forecasts to produce monthly commercial/industrial KWH sales forecasts. Whenever members expect new large commercial consumers in the near future, the information is implemented in the forecasts.

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

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

2.4.5 Peak Demand Load Factor Model. The Peak Demand Load Factor Model relates monthly peak load factors to a set of explanatory variables including heating and cooling degree variables, precipitation, air-conditioning and space-heating saturations, and heating and cooling degree hours at the time of the member's peak demand. Two seasonal equations for each member system are developed: one for the winter months of November through March and the other for the summer months April through October. The forecast monthly load factors are combined with the purchases forecasts to produce forecasts of monthly peaks by member.

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

In the final step, load management reductions are applied to the calibrated hourly forecasts. Each member's forecast is disaggregated by supplier area and the supplier profiles are constructed by summing. Then load management is implemented under the following two assumptions: 100 percent of the load management reduction is applied at the time of Seminole's peak, and 50 percent of the displaced energy is recovered during the payback hours.

2.4.7 Scenarios. Two scenarios are developed in addition to the base case. Population which is the main driving force behind Seminole's load growth, is tested, and high

and low population growth scenarios are developed for each member system based on BEBR's alternative scenarios.

3. FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Seminole's plans include the installation of a 488 MW gas-fired combined cycle unit called Payne Creek Generating Station (PCGS). This unit will contribute to meeting Seminole's reserve requirements as well as displacing purchased capacity. Seminole has no plans to build any additional transmission facilities in conjunction with the PCGS generating facility.

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

Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. Construction began on the PCGS in February 2000.

In 1999, Seminole entered into a power purchase agreement with Reliant Energy Osceola, LLC, for 306 MW of firm capacity for the period December 2001 through 2006. Seminole has also entered into a power purchase agreement with Oleander Power Project, Limited Partnership for 355 MW of firm capacity for the period December 2002 through 2009.

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

Schedules 7.1, 7.2 and 8 include the addition of a total of 546 MW of Combustion Turbines capacity in 2003 through 2007 and 572 MW of Combined Cycle capacity in 2004 through 2008 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 later. Because these units are for planning purposes only, no Schedule 9 is included for these units. The addition of this capacity, at sites to be determined by Seminole, is Seminole's "Backstop" expansion plan.

Schedule 7.1

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

	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import (Less PR/FR)[1]	Firm Capacity Import (PR/FR)	Firm Capacity Export	QF[2]	Total Capacity Available	Total Capacity Available Less PR/FR	System Firm Summer Peak Demand	System Firm Summer Obligation[3]	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance[4]		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance[4]	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)
2000	1,331	1,182	324	0	298	3,135	2,811	2,649	2,325	486	26.0%	0	486	26.0%
2001	1,331	1,292	271	0	298	3,192	2,921	2,740	2,469	452	24.2%	0	452	24.2%
2002	1,819	1,058	277	0	298	3,452	3,175	2,835	2,558	617	29.3%	0	617	29.3%
2003	1,972	909	231	0	298	3,410	3,179	2,930	2,699	480	18.8%	0	480	18.8%
2004	2,216	803	161	0	298	3,478	3,317	3,026	2,865	452	16.6%	0	452	16.6%
2005	2,369	782	174	0	298	3,623	3,449	3,126	2,952	497	17.7%	0	497	17.7%
2006	2,369	782	236	0	298	3,685	3,449	3,224	2,988	461	16.2%	0	461	16.2%
2007	2,766	476	299	0	298	3,839	3,540	3,325	3,026	514	17.9%	0	514	17.9%
2008	2,766	476	362	0	298	3,902	3,540	3,426	3,064	476	16.3%	0	476	16.3%
2009	2,766	491	428	0	298	3,983	3,555	3,531	3,103	452	15.3%	0	452	15.3%

1. Firm capacity includes partial requirements (PR) and full requirements (FR) purchases and purchases from other supplier.

2. The capacity shown under QF represents a contract with TECO Power Services for first-call capacity from the Hardee Power Station to backup 1240 MW of generation from Seminole Units 1 and 2 and CR#3.

3. Seminole's firm obligation demand does not include PR and FR purchases.

4. Percent reserves are calculated on Seminole's obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for FR and PR purchases. Seminole's reserve capacity does not include FPC peaking and intermediate purchases.

Schedule 7.2

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

	Total Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity Import (Less PR/FR)[1]	Firm Capacity Import (PR/FR)	Firm Capacity Export	QF[2]	Total Capacity Available	Total Capacity Available Less PR/FR	System Firm Winter Peak Demand	System Firm Winter Obligation[3]	Reserve Margin Before Maintenance[4]		Scheduled Maintenance	Reserve Margin After Maintenance[4]	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)	(MW)	(MW)	(% of Pk)
2000	1,345	1,273	456	0	362	3,436	2,980	2,968	2,512	468	22.8%	0	468	22.8%
2001	1,345	1,448	718	0	362	3,873	3,155	3,383	2,665	490	23.8%	0	490	23.8%
2002	1,917	1,133	740	0	362	4,152	3,412	3,500	2,760	652	28.2%	0	652	28.2%
2003	2,099	1,053	697	0	362	4,211	3,514	3,617	2,920	594	21.4%	0	594	21.4%
2004	2,099	1,129	642	0	362	4,232	3,590	3,734	3,092	498	16.9%	0	498	16.9%
2005	2,385	946	676	0	362	4,369	3,693	3,863	3,187	506	16.7%	0	506	16.7%
2006	2,567	915	757	0	362	4,601	3,844	3,988	3,231	613	19.9%	0	613	19.9%
2007	2,853	574	838	0	362	4,627	3,789	4,114	3,276	513	16.4%	0	513	16.4%
2008	3,035	550	915	0	362	4,862	3,947	4,237	3,322	625	19.7%	0	625	19.7%
2009	3,035	550	1,005	0	362	4,952	3,947	4,373	3,368	579	18.0%	0	579	18.0%

1	Firm capacity includes partial requirements (PR) and full requirements (FR) purchases and purchases from other supplier.
2	The capacity shown under QF represents a contract with TECO Power Services for first-call capacity from the Hardee Power Station to backup 1240 MW of generation from Seminole Units 1 and 2 and CR#3.
3	Seminole's firm obligation demand does not include PR and FR purchases.
4	Percent reserves are calculated on Seminole's obligation since Seminole is not responsible for supplying reserves for FR and PR purchases. Seminole's reserve capacity does not include FPC peaking and intermediate purchases.

Schedule 8

Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Construction Start Mo/Yr	Comm'l In-Service Mo/Yr	Expected Retirement Mo/Yr	Maximum Nameplate (kW)	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)	Status
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt							
Payne Creek Gen. Station	3	Hardee County S1,T33S, R24E	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	01/2000	1/2002	Unk	587,000	488	572	U
	1	Unk	GT	FO2		TK		11/2000	11/2002	Unk	193	153	182	P
	2	Unk	GT	FO2		TK		06/2003	06/2005	Unk	193	153	182	P
	3	Unk	GT	FO2		TK		06/2005	06/2007	Unk	193	153	182	P
Unk	1	Unk	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	06/2002	06/2004	Unk	290	244	286	P
	2	Unk	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	11/2004	11/2006	Unk	290	244	286	P
Total												1,418	1,588	

Notes:

Payne Creek Generating Station capacity will replace purchased capacity beginning 1/1/2002 and is being counted for reserve purposes in 2002.

Unk: Unknown

U: Regulatory approval received. Under construction.

P: Planned, but not authorized by utility.

4. OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION

4.1 Transmission Constraints

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

4.2 Plan Economics

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

4.3 Fuel Price Forecast

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 Modeling of Generation Unit Performance

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

4.5 Financial Assumptions

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

4.6 Integrated Resource Planning Process

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

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

4.7 Reliability Criteria

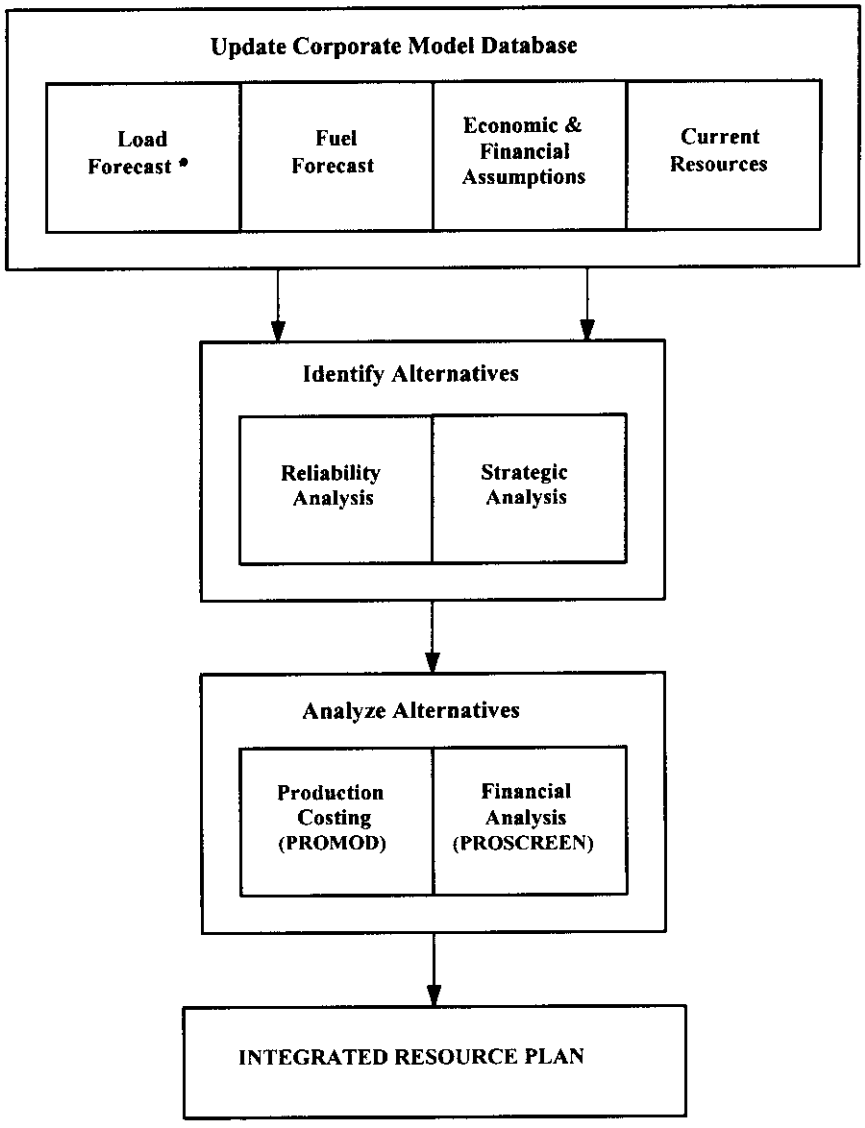
Seminole presently uses a minimum 15% system peak reserve margin as its primary reliability criteria. To meet this criteria, supply plans include adequate firm resources whose total capacity is 15% greater than Seminole's annual maximum demands. Since the mid-80's, Seminole planned to a 1% Expected Unserved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

4.8 DSM Program Durability

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

Figure 2

Resource Planning Process



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

4.9 Strategic Concerns

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

4.10 Procurement of Supply-side Resources

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

4.11 Transmission Plans

Seminole currently has no plans for transmission construction or upgrades subject to the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA).

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit Number:	Payne Creek Generating Station
(2)	Capacity	
	a. Summer:	488 MW
	b. Winter:	572MW
(3)	Technology Type:	Advanced Combined Cycle
(4)	Anticipated Construction Timing	
	a. Field construction start-date:	January 2000
	b. Commercial in-service date:	January 2002
(5)	Fuel	
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	Distillate Oil (Jet A)
(6)	Air Pollution Control Strategy:	Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for NOx Natural Gas, Low Sulfur Oil (Jet A)
(7)	Cooling Method:	Cooling Reservoir
(8)	Total Site Area:	1,280 Acres
(9)	Construction Status:	N/A
(10)	Certification Status:	Certification received 08/15/1995 Certification Modification Request 02/11/1999
(11)	Status With Federal Agencies	EPA: Approval received 9/11/1995 RUS: Record of Decision received 9/14/1995

(12)	Projected Unit Performance Data	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	2.10%
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	5.00%
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	92.9%
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	60-70%
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR)	6170 (59°F)
(13)	Projected Unit Financial Data	
	Book Life (Years):	30
	Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year $/kW)	411.50
	Direct Construction Cost (In-Service Year $/kW)	378.30
	AFUDC Amount (In-Service Year $/kW)	33.20
	Escalation ($/kW):	0.0
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr):	12.00
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	0.26
	K Factor:	N/A

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Associated Transmission Lines

(1) Point of Origin and Termination: SEE NOTE

(2) Number of Lines:

(3) Right-of-Way:

(4) Line Length:

(5) Voltage:

(6) Anticipated Construction Timing

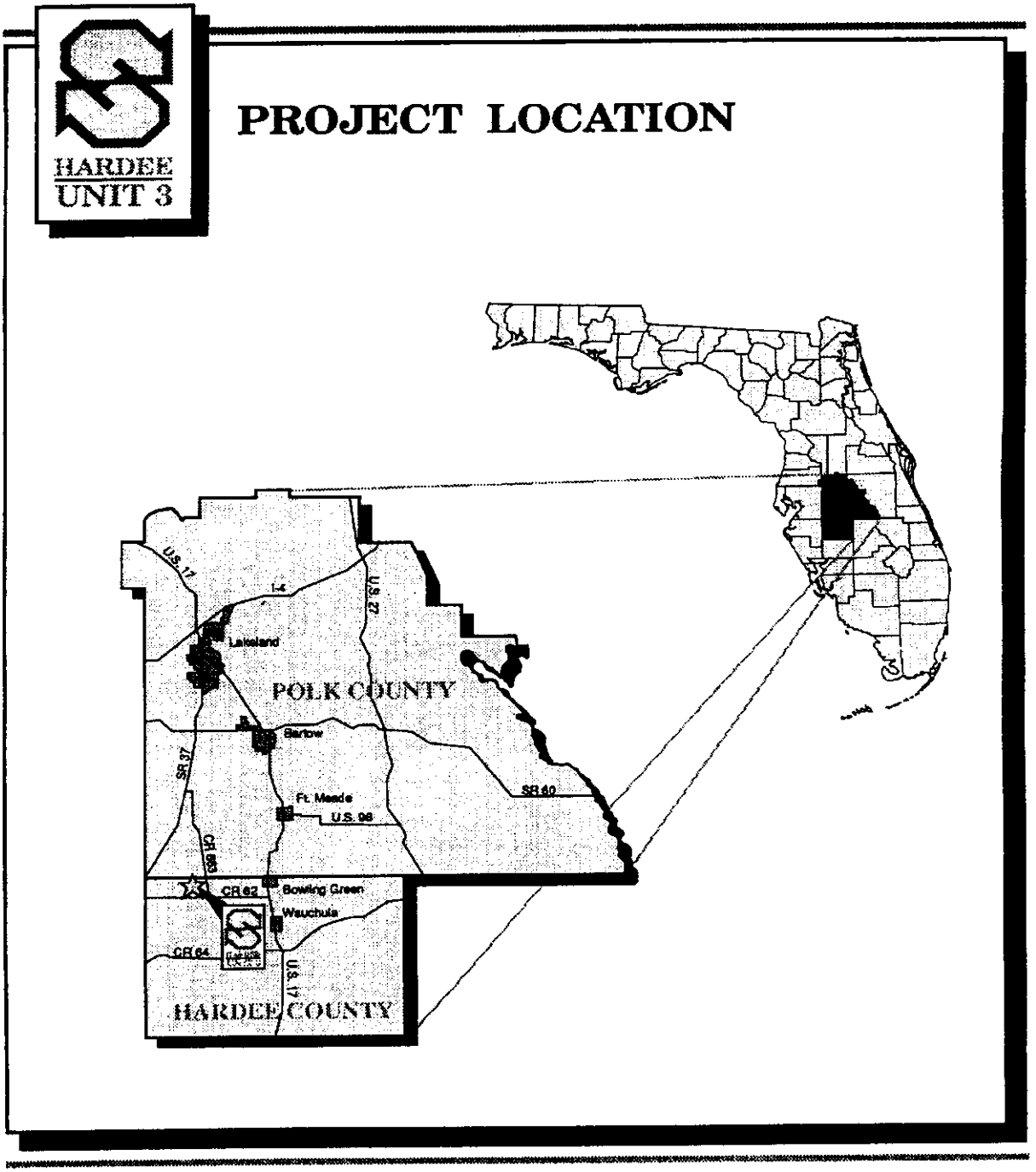
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment:

(8) Substations:

(9) Participation with other Utilities:

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

Figure 3: Payne Creek Generating Station



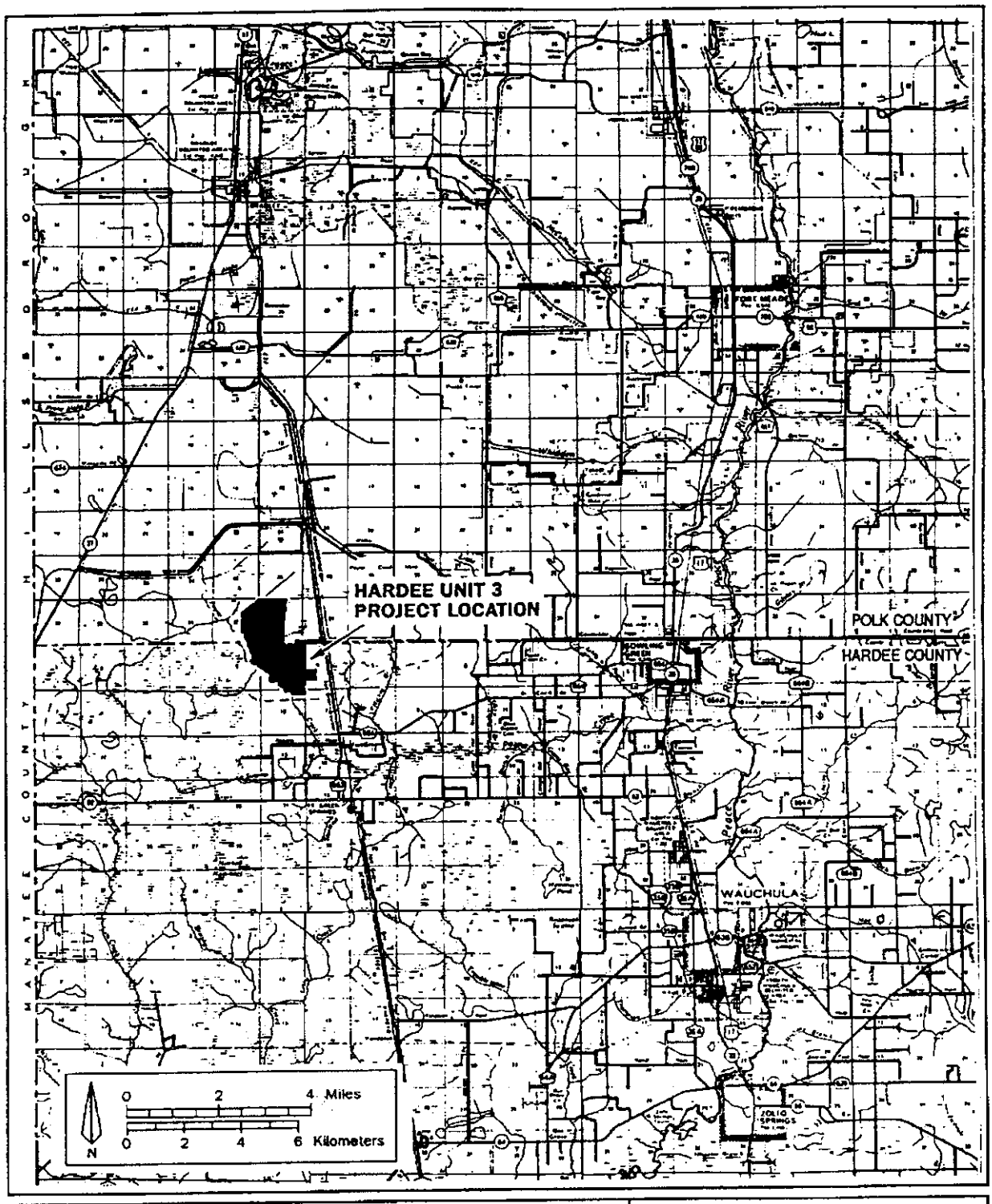


Figure 4
Location of Hardee Unit 3 Project

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

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INCORPORATED