Ten-Year Site Plan

2026 – 2035
(Detail as of December 31, 2025)

April 1, 2026

Submitted to:
State of Florida
Public Service Commission

Table of Contents

INDEX OF REQUIRED SCHEDULES

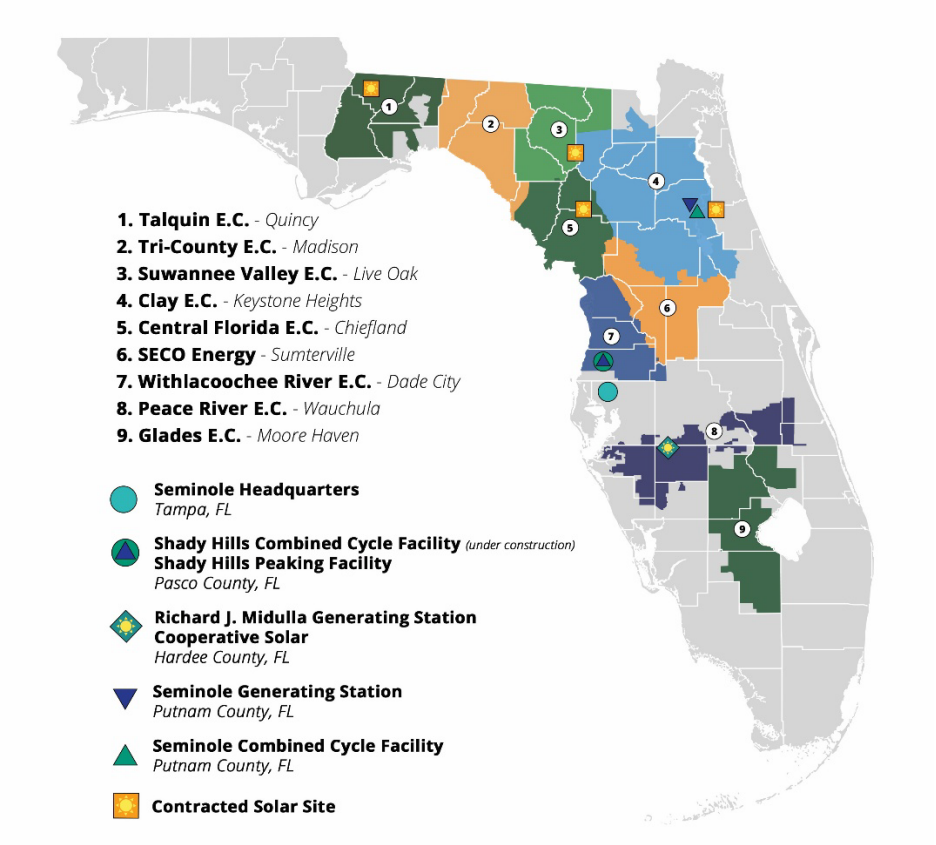
INDEX OF REQUIRED MAPS

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

1.1 Overview

Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Seminole) is a generation and transmission cooperative responsible for meeting the electric power and energy needs of nine distribution electric cooperative Members (Members). Member service areas are indicated on Map 1 below:

Map 1
Seminole and Member Cooperatives



Seminole provides full requirements service (with limited exceptions) under wholesale power contracts with all of the Members. One exception relates to the ability of four of the

Members to purchase small amounts of hydroelectric power allocated to them from the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA). SEPA provides up to 31 MW to these Members. Seminole serves the aggregate loads of the Members with a combination of owned and purchased/contracted power resources. As of December 31, 2025, Seminole had total winter capacity resources of 5,128 MW consisting of owned winter-rated capacity of 3,191 MW and the remaining capacity in firm purchased power. Additional information on Seminole's existing resources is located in Schedule 1 and Table 1.2 below.

1.2 Existing Facilities

1.2.1 Owned Generation

Seminole's existing generating facilities (with winter-rated capacity listed, except where noted) include:

1) Seminole Generating Station (SGS) Unit 2, a 640 MW coal-fired unit located in Putnam County near Palatka, Florida;
2) Seminole Combined Cycle Facility (SCCF) Units 1-3, a 1,137 MW gas-fired, two-on-one combined cycle plant located adjacent to SGS;
3) Midulla Generating Station (MGS) Units 1–3, a 610 MW gas-fired, two-on-one combined cycle plant located in Hardee County, Florida;
4) MGS Units 4–8, a 279 MW peaking plant consisting of five twin-pack gas turbines located adjacent to MGS;
5) Shady Hills Power Company, LLC (SHPC) Units 1-3, a 525 MW peaking plant consisting of three gas-fired combustion turbines located in Pasco County, Florida; and
6) Cooperative Solar, a 2.2 MW_{AC} photovoltaic solar system located adjacent to MGS.

Schedule 1

Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2025

Plant	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transportation		Alt Fuel Days Use	Com In-Svc Date (Mo/Yr)	Expected Retirement (Mo/Yr)	Gen. Max Nameplate (MW)	Net Capability (MW)	
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt					Summer	Winter
MGS	1-3	Hardee County	CC	NG	N/A	PL	N/A	N/A	01/02	Unk	641.9	530.0	610.0
MGS	4-8	Hardee County	CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	201	12/06	Unk	314.6	243.0	279.0
MGS	1	Hardee County	PV	Sun	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	08/17	Unk	2.2	0.9	0.0
SHPC	1-3	Pasco County	CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	29	01/02	Unk	541.2	480.0	525.0
SCCF	1-3	Putnam County	CC	NG	N/A	PL	N/A	N/A	04/23	Unk	1183.2	1100.7	1136.5
SGS	2	Putnam County	ST	BIT	N/A	RR	N/A	N/A	12/84	Unk	714.6	634.0	640.0

Schedule Abbreviations:

General

Unk – Unknown

N/A – Not applicable

Unit Type	Fuel Type	Fuel Transportation
ST – Steam Turbine	BIT – Bituminous Coal	PL – Pipeline
CC – Combined Cycle	NG – Natural Gas	RR – Railroad
CT – Combustion Turbine	DFO – Ultra low sulfur diesel	TK – Truck
PV – Photovoltaic	Sun – Solar Energy	

1.2.2 Transmission

Seminole serves the Members' load primarily in three (3) transmission areas: Seminole Direct Serve (SDS) system, Duke Energy Florida (DEF) system, and Florida Power & Light (FPL) system. Seminole's existing transmission facilities consist of 227 circuit miles of 230 kV and 40 circuit miles of 69 kV lines. Seminole's facilities are interconnected to the grid at twenty-five (25) 230 kV and four (4) 69 kV transmission interconnections with the entities shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

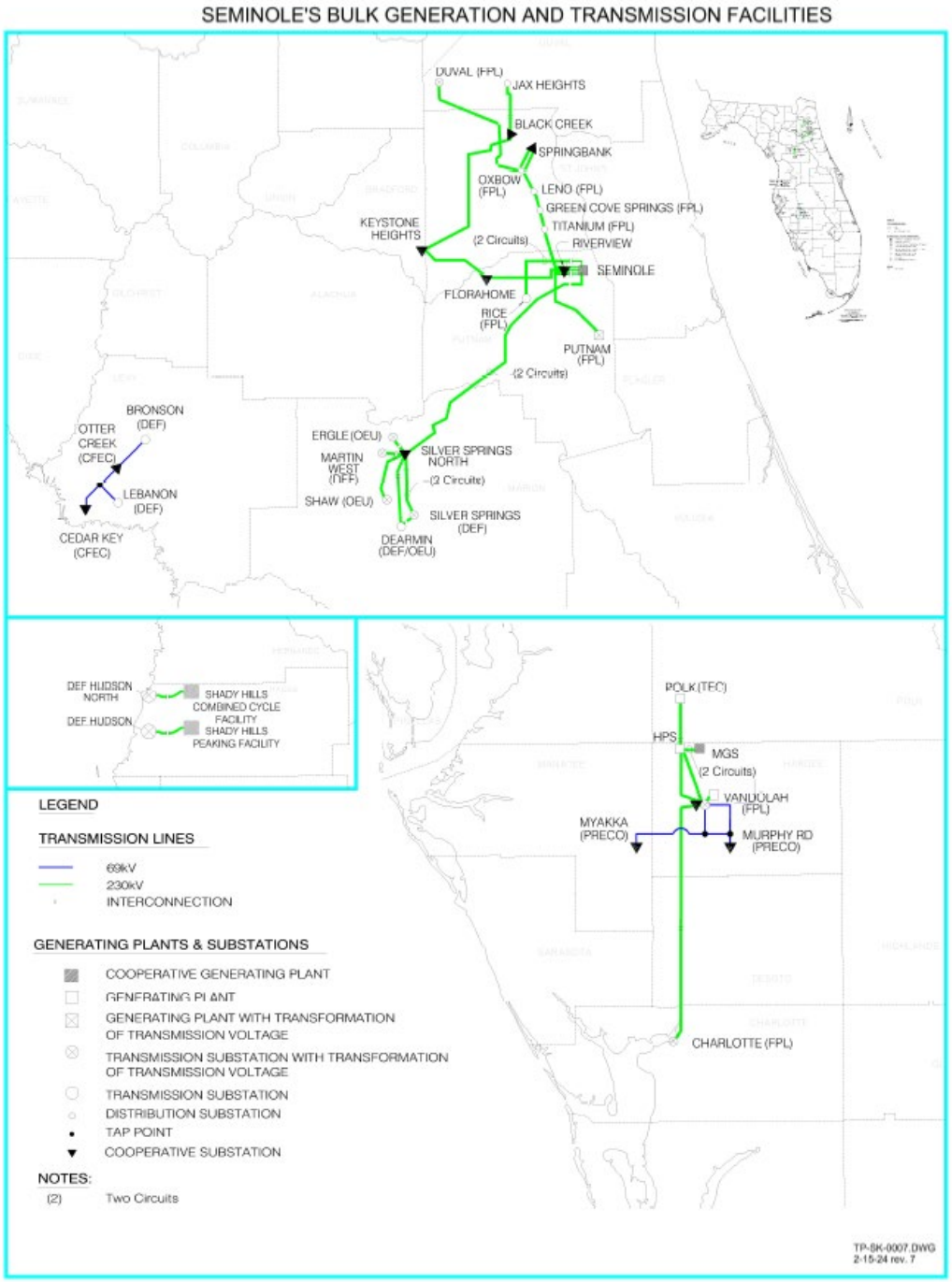
Transmission Grid Interconnections with Other Entities

Entity	Voltage (kV)	Number of Interconnections
Florida Power & Light	230	7
Duke Energy Florida	230	11
Duke Energy Florida	69	4
JEA	230	1
City of Ocala (OEU)	230	2
Tampa Electric Company	230	1
Invenergy, LLC	230	3

Note: This table describes physical facility interconnections, which do not necessarily constitute contractual interconnections for purposes of transmission service or interconnections between balancing areas.

Seminole contracts with other utilities for firm transmission service to serve Member loads that are embedded in the balancing authority areas of other utilities. Map 2 below depicts Seminole's 230 kV and 69 kV transmission lines, including its interconnections with those entities identified in Table 1.1 above.

Map 2


SEMINOLE'S BULK GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES
DUVAL (FPL)
JAX HEIGHTS
BLACK CREEK
SPRINGBANK
OXBOW (FPL)
LENO (FPL)
GREEN COVE SPRINGS (FPL)
KEYSTONE HEIGHTS
(2 Circuits)
TITANIUM (FPL)
RIVERVIEW
SEMINOLE
FLORAHOME
RICE (FPL)
PUTNAM (FPL)
(2 Circuits)
BRONSON (DEF)
OTTER CREEK (CFEC)
LEBANON (DEF)
CEDAR KEY (CFEC)
ERGLE (OEU)
MARTIN WEST (TPF)
SILVER SPRINGS NORTH
(2 Circuits)
SHAW (OEU)
SILVER SPRINGS (DEF)
DEARMIN (DEF/OEU)
DEF HUDSON NORTH
SHADY HILLS COMBINED CYCLE FACILITY
DEF HUDSON
SHADY HILLS PEAKING FACILITY
POLK (TEC)
HPS
MGS
(2 Circuits)
VANDOLAH (FPL)
MYAKKA (PRECO)
MURPHY RD (PRECO)
CHARLOTTE (FPL)
LEGEND
TRANSMISSION LINES
69kV
230kV
INTERCONNECTION
GENERATING PLANTS & SUBSTATIONS
COOPERATIVE GENERATING PLANT
GENERATING PLANT
GENERATING PLANT WITH TRANSFORMATION OF TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE
TRANSMISSION SUBSTATION WITH TRANSFORMATION OF TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE
TRANSMISSION SUBSTATION
DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATION
TAP POINT
COOPERATIVE SUBSTATION
NOTES:
(2) Two Circuits
TP-SK-0007.DWG
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1.3 Purchased Power Resources

Table 1.2 reflects the purchased power resources included in Seminole's portfolio.

TABLE 1.2

Seller	Contract Term		Contract Capacity (MW)		Primary Fuel (if Any)	Firm Capacity	Description
	Begins	Ends	Summer	Winter			
Hardee Power Partners	1/1/2013	12/31/2032	360	445	NG	YES	Hardee CC1, CT 2A & CT2B
NextEra Energy	1/1/2025	12/31/2027	306	364	NG	YES	Oleander CTs 2-3
Duke Energy Florida	1/1/2021	3/31/2027	0	50-600	System [1]	YES	System Peaking
Duke Energy Florida	1/1/2021	12/31/2030	100-450		System [1]	YES	System Intermediate
Duke Energy Florida	1/1/2021	12/31/2035			System [1]	YES	System Peaking
Southern Company Services	6/1/2021	5/31/2026	100	100	System [1]	YES	System Intermediate
FRP Tupelo Solar	12/1/2024	12/1/2049	74.5	74.5	SUN	YES [2]	Solar Facility
FRP Gadsden County Solar	12/1/2024	12/1/2049	74.5	74.5	SUN	YES [2]	Solar Facility
FRP Gilchrist County Solar	12/1/2024	12/1/2049	74.5	74.5	SUN	YES [2]	Solar Facility
FRP Columbia County Solar	12/1/2024	12/1/2049	74.5	74.5	SUN	YES [2]	Solar Facility
City of Tampa, Florida	8/1/2011	7/31/2026	20	20	MSW	YES	McKay Bay WTE
Individual SECI Member Cooperatives	1/1/2000	Evergreen	126	126	DFO	YES	Member Distributed Generation

Notes:

- Seminole receives renewable energy certificates associated with its renewable generation procured from third parties.

1) System PPAs are not tied to one specific resource or fuel type although they are primarily natural gas.
2) Seminole assumes 40% capacity towards summer reserve margin and 0% capacity towards winter reserve margin.

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC DEMAND AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Energy Consumption and Number of Customers

Residential meter growth is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent from 2026 through 2035. Similarly, commercial meter growth is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent during the same period. Residential energy sales are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent, and commercial energy sales are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent from 2026 through 2035. Schedules 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 below show the aggregate number of customers and energy

consumption by customer classification of the nine Members, including other sales and purchases.

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

		Residential			
Year	Estimated Population Served by Members	People per Household	GWh	Average Number of Customers	Average Consumption Per Customer (kWh)
2016	1,688,836	2.47	9,310	683,672	13,618
2017	1,714,794	2.48	9,097	692,699	13,133
2018	1,742,507	2.48	9,644	703,331	13,712
2019	1,762,902	2.46	9,754	716,864	13,606
2020	1,809,606	2.47	10,262	733,901	13,983
2021	1,848,532	2.46	10,115	751,351	13,462
2022	1,889,567	2.45	10,471	770,526	13,589
2023	1,925,027	2.42	10,774	796,949	13,519
2024	2,033,054	2.47	11,361	822,962	13,805
2025	2,089,929	2.44	11,684	855,006	13,665
2026	2,139,528	2.43	11,697	879,416	13,301
2027	2,191,003	2.42	11,916	906,762	13,141
2028	2,245,020	2.40	12,072	934,757	12,915
2029	2,300,931	2.39	12,302	963,146	12,773
2030	2,357,963	2.38	12,625	991,811	12,729
2031	2,415,586	2.37	12,951	1,020,564	12,690
2032	2,473,636	2.36	13,273	1,049,527	12,647
2033	2,532,301	2.35	13,599	1,078,710	12,607
2034	2,592,602	2.34	13,915	1,108,147	12,557
2035	2,652,805	2.33	14,250	1,137,974	12,522

Notes:

- Includes Sales from SEPA.

Schedule 2.2

History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers by Customer Class

Year	Commercial[1] GWh	Commercial[1] Average Number of Customers	Commercial[1] Average Consumption Per Customer (kWh)	Other Sales (GWh)[2]	Total Member Sales to Ultimate Consumers (GWh)[3]
2016	4,311	74,411	57,935	152	13,773
2017	4,322	76,118	56,780	144	13,563
2018	4,447	78,044	56,981	145	14,236
2019	4,515	80,257	56,257	156	14,425
2020	4,515	82,015	55,051	157	14,934
2021	4,662	84,037	55,476	153	14,930
2022	4,936	88,776	55,601	159	15,566
2023	4,960	90,823	54,612	161	15,895
2024	5,128	96,236	53,286	167	16,656
2025	5,231	94,952	55,091	163	17,078
2026	5,699	102,487	55,607	133	17,529
2027	5,913	105,695	55,944	133	17,962
2028	6,118	108,998	56,129	134	18,324
2029	6,965	112,343	61,998	136	19,403
2030	7,481	115,701	64,658	137	20,243
2031	8,137	119,032	68,360	139	21,227
2032	8,349	122,359	68,234	140	21,762
2033	8,568	125,691	68,167	142	22,309
2034	8,812	129,039	68,289	143	22,870
2035	9,058	132,376	68,426	145	23,453

Notes:

1) Includes Industrial and Interruptible Customers and SEPA
2) Includes Lighting Customers.
3) Excludes Sales for Resale.

Schedule 2.3

History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and
Number of Customers by Customer Class

Year	Sales for Resale (GWh)	Utility Use & Losses Less SEPA (GWh)	Net Energy for Load (GWh)	Other Customers	Total Number of Consumers
2016	56	642	14,471	5,384	763,468
2017	64	698	14,325	5,539	774,356
2018	40	636	14,912	5,680	787,055
2019	42	628	15,095	5,756	802,877
2020	8	720	15,662	5,822	821,738
2021	2	607	15,539	5,888	841,276
2022	0	764	16,330	5,979	865,281
2023	0	607	16,502	6,054	893,826
2024	13	690	17,359	6,131	925,329
2025	45	701	17,824	6,170	956,128
2026	0	762	18,291	6,245	988,148
2027	0	792	18,754	6,294	1,018,751
2028	0	818	19,142	6,343	1,050,098
2029	0	877	20,280	6,391	1,081,880
2030	0	918	21,161	6,439	1,113,951
2031	0	968	22,195	6,487	1,146,083
2032	0	997	22,759	6,538	1,178,424
2033	0	1,026	23,335	6,591	1,210,992
2034	0	1,057	23,927	6,649	1,243,835
2035	0	1,090	24,543	6,710	1,277,060

Notes:

- Includes Sales from SEPA.

2.2 Annual Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load

Winter net firm demand is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent from the 2025/2026 season through the 2034/2035 season. Summer net firm demand is estimated to increase by 2.0 percent from 2026 through 2035. Net Energy for Load is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent from 2026 through 2035. Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 provide Seminole's summer peak demand, winter peak demand, and net energy for load, respectively.

Schedule 3.1

History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand [2]
						Load Mgmt.	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2016	3,299	3,299	0	0	0	56	N/A	N/A[3]	N/A	3,243
2017	3,187	3,187	0	0	0	54	N/A	19	N/A	3,114
2018	3,196	3,196	0	0	0	54	N/A	20	N/A	3,122
2019	3,477	3,477	0	0	0	58	N/A	20	N/A	3,399
2020	3,505	3,505	0	0	0	49	N/A	10	N/A	3,446
2021	3,496	3,496	0	0	0	50	N/A	11	N/A	3,435
2022	3,723	3,723	0	0	0	52	N/A	23	N/A	3,648
2023	4,023	4,023	0	0	0	67	N/A	11	N/A	3,945
2024	3,873	3,873	0	0	0	63	N/A	23	N/A	3,787
2025	4,207	4,207	0	0	0	69	N/A	13	N/A	4,125
2026	4,025	4,025	0	70	60	67	N/A	11	N/A	3,817
2027	4,075	4,075	0	70	60	69	N/A	11	N/A	3,865
2028	4,108	4,108	0	70	60	70	N/A	11	N/A	3,897
2029	4,244	4,244	0	70	60	71	N/A	11	N/A	4,032
2030	4,358	4,358	0	70	60	73	N/A	11	N/A	4,144
2031	4,485	4,485	0	70	60	75	N/A	11	N/A	4,269
2032	4,556	4,556	0	70	60	76	N/A	11	N/A	4,339
2033	4,626	4,626	0	70	60	78	N/A	11	N/A	4,407
2034	4,696	4,696	0	70	60	79	N/A	11	N/A	4,476
2035	4,767	4,767	0	70	60	80	N/A	11	N/A	4,546

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.
2) Does not include SEPA
3) Reduced demands associated with Member Cooperative coincident demand billing are not reflected, although reductions are reflected in net firm demand.

Schedule 3.1.1

High Case Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
						Load Mgmt.	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2026	4,097	4,097	0	70	60	67	N/A	11	N/A	3,889
2027	4,145	4,145	0	70	60	69	N/A	11	N/A	3,935
2028	4,177	4,177	0	70	60	70	N/A	11	N/A	3,966
2029	4,312	4,312	0	70	60	71	N/A	11	N/A	4,100
2030	4,426	4,426	0	70	60	73	N/A	11	N/A	4,212
2031	4,552	4,552	0	70	60	75	N/A	11	N/A	4,336
2032	4,621	4,621	0	70	60	76	N/A	11	N/A	4,404
2033	4,692	4,692	0	70	60	78	N/A	11	N/A	4,473
2034	4,761	4,761	0	70	60	79	N/A	11	N/A	4,541
2035	4,834	4,834	0	70	60	80	N/A	11	N/A	4,613

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.

Schedule 3.1.2

Low Case Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
						Load Mgmt.	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2026	3,628	3,628	0	70	60	67	N/A	11	N/A	3,420
2027	3,661	3,661	0	70	60	69	N/A	11	N/A	3,451
2028	3,683	3,683	0	70	60	70	N/A	11	N/A	3,472
2029	3,810	3,810	0	70	60	71	N/A	11	N/A	3,598
2030	3,915	3,915	0	70	60	73	N/A	11	N/A	3,701
2031	4,033	4,033	0	70	60	75	N/A	11	N/A	3,817
2032	4,096	4,096	0	70	60	76	N/A	11	N/A	3,879
2033	4,160	4,160	0	70	60	78	N/A	11	N/A	3,941
2034	4,224	4,224	0	70	60	79	N/A	11	N/A	4,004
2035	4,294	4,294	0	70	60	80	N/A	11	N/A	4,073

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.

Schedule 3.2

History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand [2]
						Load Mgmt	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2014-15	3,672	3,672	0	0	0	61	N/A	18	N/A	3,593
2015-16	3,377	3,377	0	0	0	56	N/A	14	N/A	3,307
2016-17	3,083	3,083	0	0	0	51	N/A	14	N/A	3,018
2017-18	4,024	4,024	0	0	0	68	N/A	17	N/A	3,939
2018-19	3,068	3,068	0	0	0	53	N/A	22	N/A	2,993
2019-20	3,305	3,305	0	0	0	58	N/A	22	N/A	3,225
2020-21	3,620	3,620	0	0	0	50	N/A	24	N/A	3,546
2021-22	3,982	3,982	0	0	0	55	N/A	12	N/A	3,915
2022-23	3,967	3,967	0	0	0	65	N/A	16	N/A	3,886
2023-24	3,486	3,486	0	0	0	57	N/A	14	N/A	3,415
2024-25	4,282	4,282	0	167	60	66	N/A	14	N/A	3,975
2025-26	4,083	4,083	0	67	60	69	N/A	14	N/A	3,873
2026-27	4,170	4,170	0	67	60	72	N/A	14	N/A	3,957
2027-28	4,248	4,248	0	67	60	74	N/A	14	N/A	4,033
2028-29	4,407	4,407	0	67	60	75	N/A	14	N/A	4,191
2029-30	4,533	4,533	0	67	60	77	N/A	14	N/A	4,315
2030-31	4,680	4,680	0	67	60	80	N/A	14	N/A	4,459
2031-32	4,768	4,768	0	67	60	81	N/A	14	N/A	4,546
2032-33	4,862	4,862	0	67	60	83	N/A	14	N/A	4,638
2033-34	4,956	4,956	0	67	60	83	N/A	14	N/A	4,732

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.
2) Does not include SEPA

Schedule 3.2.1

High Case Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
						Load Mgmt	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2025-26	4,541	4,541	0	79	60	68	N/A	14	N/A	4,320
2026-27	4,627	4,627	0	74	60	71	N/A	14	N/A	4,408
2027-28	4,702	4,702	0	75	60	71	N/A	14	N/A	4,482
2028-29	4,859	4,859	0	79	60	75	N/A	14	N/A	4,631
2029-30	4,977	4,977	0	79	60	76	N/A	14	N/A	4,748
2030-31	5,109	5,109	0	79	60	79	N/A	14	N/A	4,877
2031-32	5,184	5,184	0	79	60	79	N/A	14	N/A	4,952
2032-33	5,259	5,259	0	75	60	81	N/A	14	N/A	5,029
2033-34	5,344	5,344	0	78	60	81	N/A	14	N/A	5,111
2034-35	5,429	5,429	0	79	60	84	N/A	14	N/A	5,192

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.

Schedule 3.2.2

Low Case Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible Load	Distributed Generation[1]	Residential		Commercial		Net Firm Demand
						Load Mgmt	Cons.	Load Mgmt.	Cons.	
2025-26	3,733	3,733	0	79	60	68	N/A	14	N/A	3,512
2026-27	3,812	3,812	0	74	60	71	N/A	14	N/A	3,593
2027-28	3,886	3,886	0	75	60	71	N/A	14	N/A	3,666
2028-29	4,046	4,046	0	79	60	75	N/A	14	N/A	3,818
2029-30	4,164	4,164	0	79	60	76	N/A	14	N/A	3,935
2030-31	4,298	4,298	0	79	60	79	N/A	14	N/A	4,066
2031-32	4,374	4,374	0	79	60	79	N/A	14	N/A	4,142
2032-33	4,452	4,452	0	75	60	81	N/A	14	N/A	4,222
2033-34	4,535	4,535	0	78	60	81	N/A	14	N/A	4,302
2034-35	4,623	4,623	0	79	60	84	N/A	14	N/A	4,386

Notes:

1) Distributed generation reflects customer-owned self-service generation.

Schedule 3.3

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

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Total Sales Including Sales for Resale	Utility Use & Losses Less SEPA	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2016	14,471	N/A	N/A	0	13,829	642	14,471	50.0
2017	14,325	N/A	N/A	0	13,627	698	14,325	52.5
2018	14,912	N/A	N/A	0	14,276	636	14,912	43.2
2019	15,095	N/A	N/A	0	14,467	628	15,095	50.7
2020	15,662	N/A	N/A	0	14,942	720	15,662	51.9
2021	15,539	N/A	N/A	0	14,932	607	15,539	50.0
2022	16,330	N/A	N/A	0	15,566	764	16,330	47.6
2023	16,502	N/A	N/A	0	15,895	607	16,502	47.8
2024	17,359	N/A	N/A	0	16,669	690	17,359	52.3
2025	17,824	N/A	N/A	0	17,123	701	17,824	45.7
2026	18,291	N/A	N/A	0	17,529	762	18,291	53.3
2027	18,754	N/A	N/A	0	17,962	792	18,754	53.5
2028	19,142	N/A	N/A	0	18,324	818	19,142	53.6
2029	20,280	N/A	N/A	0	19,403	877	20,280	54.8
2030	21,161	N/A	N/A	0	20,243	918	21,161	55.7
2031	22,195	N/A	N/A	0	21,227	968	22,195	56.8
2032	22,759	N/A	N/A	0	21,762	997	22,759	57.3
2033	23,335	N/A	N/A	0	22,309	1,026	23,335	57.8
2034	23,927	N/A	N/A	0	22,870	1,057	23,927	58.3
2035	24,543	N/A	N/A	0	23,453	1,090	24,543	58.8

Schedule 3.3.1

High Case Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Total Sales Including Sales for Resale	Utility Use & Losses Less SEPA	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2026	19,366	N/A	N/A	0	18,553	813	19,366	51.2
2027	19,827	N/A	N/A	0	18,994	833	19,827	51.3
2028	20,211	N/A	N/A	0	19,342	869	20,211	51.5
2029	21,348	N/A	N/A	0	20,430	918	21,348	52.6
2030	22,229	N/A	N/A	0	21,273	956	22,229	53.4
2031	23,258	N/A	N/A	0	22,235	1,023	23,258	54.4
2032	23,823	N/A	N/A	0	22,775	1,048	23,823	54.9
2033	24,394	N/A	N/A	0	23,321	1,073	24,394	55.4
2034	24,984	N/A	N/A	0	23,885	1,099	24,984	55.8
2035	25,597	N/A	N/A	0	24,471	1,126	25,597	56.3

Schedule 3.3.2

Low Case Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)

Year	Total	Conservation		Retail	Total Sales Including Sales for Resale	Utility Use & Losses Less SEPA	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
		Residential	Commercial					
2026	17,490	N/A	N/A	0	16,755	735	17,490	56.9
2027	17,953	N/A	N/A	0	17,199	754	17,953	57.0
2028	18,340	N/A	N/A	0	17,551	789	18,340	57.1
2029	19,482	N/A	N/A	0	18,644	838	19,482	58.2
2030	20,364	N/A	N/A	0	19,488	876	20,364	59.1
2031	21,400	N/A	N/A	0	20,458	942	21,400	60.1
2032	21,969	N/A	N/A	0	21,002	967	21,969	60.5
2033	22,544	N/A	N/A	0	21,552	992	22,544	61.0
2034	23,135	N/A	N/A	0	22,117	1,018	23,135	61.4
2035	23,753	N/A	N/A	0	22,708	1,045	23,753	61.8

2.3 Monthly Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load

Schedules 4, 4.1 and 4.2 show actual net firm peak demand and net energy for load by month for 2025 and forecasts thereafter.

Schedule 4

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

	2025 Actual		2026 Forecast		2027 Forecast	
Month	Net Firm Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)	Net Firm Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)	Net Firm Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)
January	4,450	1,618	3,917	1,480	4,004	1,526
February	3,019	1,092	3,093	1,288	3,177	1,341
March	2,563	1,174	2,861	1,307	2,938	1,358
April	3,379	1,360	3,034	1,344	3,074	1,384
May	3,683	1,652	3,438	1,605	3,480	1,639
June	3,703	1,710	3,582	1,713	3,618	1,745
July	4,125	1,894	3,631	1,829	3,665	1,859
August	3,853	1,853	3,817	1,850	3,865	1,879
September	3,602	1,622	3,512	1,671	3,550	1,705
October	3,105	1,370	3,115	1,454	3,157	1,488
November	3,090	1,197	2,746	1,312	2,791	1,350
December	3,283	1,282	3,262	1,438	3,331	1,480
ANNUAL		**17,824**		**18,291**		**18,754**

Schedule 4.1

2-Year High Case Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month

Month	2026 Forecast Net Firm Demand (MW)	2026 Forecast NEL (GWh)	2027 Forecast Net Firm Demand (MW)	2027 Forecast NEL (GWh)
January	4,343	1,626	4,431	1,672
February	3,392	1,364	3,477	1,418
March	3,097	1,393	3,175	1,444
April	3,240	1,416	3,279	1,455
May	3,667	1,681	3,708	1,715
June	3,940	1,804	3,990	1,836
July	3,876	1,904	3,922	1,934
August	3,903	1,908	3,949	1,937
September	3,693	1,722	3,734	1,755
October	3,392	1,568	3,433	1,602
November	2,944	1,399	2,989	1,437
December	3,699	1,581	3,769	1,622
ANNUAL		**19,366**		**19,827**

Schedule 4.2

2-Year Low Case Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month

Month	2026 Forecast Net Firm Demand (MW)	2026 Forecast NEL (GWh)	2027 Forecast Net Firm Demand (MW)	2027 Forecast NEL (GWh)
January	3,535	1,381	3,616	1,428
February	2,920	1,221	3,003	1,275
March	2,807	1,282	2,885	1,333
April	2,962	1,312	3,001	1,352
May	3,176	1,494	3,218	1,528
June	3,441	1,648	3,476	1,680
July	3,473	1,759	3,507	1,789
August	3,434	1,750	3,465	1,779
September	3,376	1,607	3,413	1,640
October	2,955	1,383	2,994	1,417
November	2,685	1,281	2,729	1,319
December	3,096	1,372	3,164	1,413
ANNUAL		**17,490**		**17,953**

2.4 Fuel Requirements

Seminole's coal, oil, and natural gas requirements for owned, tolling, and future generating units are shown in Schedule 5 below:

Schedule 5

Fuel Requirements For Seminole Generating Resources

Fuel Requirements		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	Forecast 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Nuclear		Trillion BTU	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal		1000 Tons	1,008	1,290	1,140	1,167	881	873	890	1,148	862	524	662	625
Residual	Total	1000 BBL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 BBL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000 BBL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate	Total	1000 BBL	30	22	22	22	17	17	18	22	18	13	13	12
	Steam	1000 BBL	30	20	22	22	17	17	18	22	18	13	13	12
	CC	1000 BBL	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CT	1000 BBL	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	Total	1000 MCF	71,137	74,179	75,543	87,117	98,188	103,865	106,490	105,721	115,711	148,889	151,303	156,743
	Steam	1000 MCF	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 MCF	70,861	68,683	74,168	85,989	96,208	100,633	101,771	89,815	105,296	119,078	117,242	121,073
	CT	1000 MCF	276	5,496	1,375	1,128	1,980	3,232	4,719	15,906	10,415	29,811	34,061	35,670

Notes:
- Above fuel is for existing and future owned and tolling generating resources (excludes purchased power contracts).
- Totals may not add due to rounding.

2.5 Energy Sources by Fuel Type

Seminole's base case total system energy sources in GWh and percentage for each fuel type are shown on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2, respectively, on the following pages. Other than the purchases from solar facilities, Seminole's additional requirements for capacity beyond 2026 are assumed to be from resources with natural gas as the primary fuel.

Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources (GWh)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	Forecast 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Inter-Regional Interchange		GWh	455	366	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuclear		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal		GWh	2,197	2,918	2,764	2,814	2,096	2,081	2,127	2,774	2,065	1,202	1,540	1,448
Residual	Total	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Steam	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CC	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CT	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distillate	Total	GWh	14	12	11	11	8	8	8	11	8	6	6	6
	Steam	GWh	14	11	11	11	8	8	8	11	8	5	6	6
	CC	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CT	GWh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Natural Gas	Total	GWh	10,840	10,889	11,461	13,275	14,915	15,700	16,022	15,173	17,105	21,259	21,423	22,164
	Steam	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CC	GWh	10,834	10,378	11,336	13,172	14,734	15,402	15,585	13,703	16,143	18,314	18,053	18,600
	CT	GWh	6	511	125	103	181	298	437	1,470	962	2,945	3,370	3,564
NUG		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewables *		GWh	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other		GWh	3,853	3,593	3,965	2,650	2,120	2,488	3,002	4,235	3,580	867	957	922
Total Renewables		GWh	383	932	807	725	724	718	714	711	709	704	700	697
Non-Firm Interchange Renewables Solar		GWh	116	750	729	725	724	718	714	711	709	704	700	697
Firm Interchange Renewables MSW		GWh	263	182	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firm Interchange Renewables Biomass		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firm Interchange Renewables Landfill Gas		GWh	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firm Interchange Base		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firm Interchange Intermediate		GWh	3,081	2,246	1,400	1,404	1,262	1,549	2,001	2,630	2,160	131	173	201
Firm Interchange Peaking		GWh	389	415	1,758	521	134	221	287	894	711	32	84	24
Net Energy for Load		GWh	17,359	17,778	18,292	18,753	19,142	20,280	21,162	22,196	22,761	23,337	23,929	24,543

Notes:
- Net interchange, unit power purchases and DEF and SOCO system purchases are included under source fuel categories.
- Totals may not add due to rounding.
- Seminole receives renewable energy certificates (RECs) associated with its renewable generation procured from third parties.

Schedule 6.2

Energy Sources (Percent)

Energy Sources		Units	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	Forecast 2026	Forecast 2027	Forecast 2028	Forecast 2029	Forecast 2030	Forecast 2031	Forecast 2032	Forecast 2033	Forecast 2034	Forecast 2035
Inter-Regional Interchange		GWh	2.6%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nuclear		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Coal		GWh	12.7%	16.4%	15.1%	15.0%	10.9%	10.3%	10.1%	12.5%	9.1%	5.2%	6.4%	5.9%
Residual	Total	GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	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%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distillate	Total	GWh	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Steam	GWh	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Natural Gas	Total	GWh	62.4%	61.2%	62.7%	70.8%	77.9%	77.4%	75.7%	68.4%	75.2%	91.1%	89.5%	90.3%
	Steam	GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	CC	GWh	62.4%	58.4%	62.0%	70.2%	77.0%	75.9%	73.6%	61.7%	70.9%	78.5%	75.4%	75.8%
	CT	GWh	0.0%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	6.6%	4.2%	12.6%	14.1%	14.5%
NUG		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Renewables		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other		GWh	22.2%	20.2%	21.7%	14.1%	11.1%	12.3%	14.2%	19.1%	15.7%	3.7%	4.0%	3.8%
Total Renewables		GWh	2.2%	5.2%	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Non-Firm Interchange Renewables Solar		GWh	0.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Firm Interchange Renewables MSW		GWh	1.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firm Interchange Renewables Biomass		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firm Interchange Renewables Landfill Gas		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firm Interchange Base		GWh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firm Interchange Intermediate		GWh	17.7%	12.6%	7.7%	7.5%	6.6%	7.6%	9.5%	11.8%	9.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Firm Interchange Peaking		GWh	2.2%	2.3%	9.6%	2.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	4.0%	3.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Net Energy for Load		GWh	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Notes:

- Net interchange, unit power purchases and DEF and SOCO system purchases are included under source fuel categories.
- Totals may not add due to rounding.
- Seminole receives renewable energy certificates (RECs) associated with its renewable generation procured from third parties.

FORECASTING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Forecasting Methodology

Seminole adheres to generally accepted methodology and procedures currently employed in the electric utility industry to forecast number of consumers, energy, and peak demand. Forecast models are developed using regression analysis. Each Member is modeled separately based on the unique growth characteristics in that service territory. Seminole produces monthly forecasts for each Member system and by rate classification when applicable. Seminole's system forecast is the aggregate of Member system forecasts. Model input data sources include Member Rural Utilities Services Form-7 Financial and Statistical Reports (RUS Form-7), Moody's Economic Consumer and Credit Analytics (ECCA), University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (UF BEBR), Seminole's Power Billing System (PBS), Itron, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and AccuWeather.

3.1.1 Consumer Model

Numbers of consumers are modeled by month with regression analysis. Explanatory variables analyzed in these models include population, housing statistics, and economic indicators. Consumer models are specified by Member total and by rate classification. Rate class forecasts are reconciled to match, in aggregate, the total consumer forecasts by Member.

Territorial agreements and information provided directly from Members regarding anticipated changes in service territories are incorporated in forecast projections. The "Other" consumer class represents a small portion of Member

energy sales, including irrigation, street and highway lighting, public buildings, and sales for resale.

3.1.2 Energy Model

Forecasts of Member energy purchases from Seminole are developed using regression analysis on hourly delivery point meter data aggregated to monthly values. Models are developed by Member total and by rate classification. Explanatory variables analyzed in these models include temperature and precipitation statistics, population and housing statistics, economic indicators, daily personal movement trends and price projections developed internally. Parameters explaining the reduction in load due to energy efficiency are also included. Member rate class energy purchases from Seminole are derived by scaling up RUS Form-7 monthly energy sales to end-users by distribution loss factors. Rate class forecasts are reconciled top-down to match total level forecasts.

3.1.3 Peak Demand Model

Maximum peak demand is modeled by month and by season for each Member system using regression analysis. Explanatory variables analyzed in these models include temperature and precipitation statistics, population and housing statistics, internal electricity price data, load factor, daily personal movement trends, and energy efficiency.

Seasonal peak models are designed to predict winter and summer peaks based on a range of months when the highest peaks are expected to occur in each season.

Winter seasonal peak models regress the highest peak during November through March of each year against contemporaneous explanatory variables. Summer seasonal peak models regress the highest peak from April through October of each year against contemporaneous explanatory variables. Seasonal peak forecasts replace monthly model forecast results for the month each seasonal peak is most likely to occur.

Seminole's maximum demand is the aggregate of the one-hour simultaneous demands of all Members that maximizes the peak of the system in a single month. Forecasts of Seminole maximum demand are derived by applying coincident factors to Member maximum demand forecasts. Future peak demands coincident with Seminole may be equal to or less than Member non-coincident maximum peaks if the Member peak is normally not coincident with Seminole.

3.1.4 Alternative-Scenario Model

In addition to the base forecast, Seminole forecasts load conditions given mild and severe temperatures in the Members' geographical regions based on the 10th and 90th percentiles of historical temperature observations.

3.1.5 Behind-the-Meter Solar

Seminole started adding behind-the-meter distributed solar projections to the load forecast study process in 2017. The purpose of the analysis is to reduce future energy and demand requirements that Seminole expects will be served by solar facilities that are owned by either Members or end-use consumers (e.g., rooftop

solar). Seminole only forecasts new incremental growth in solar capacity, as existing capacity is already accounted for in historical load data. The underlying data for this analysis are gathered from the Members. Data from the solar facilities owned by Members are obtained directly from the Members. End-use consumer-owned rooftop solar are gathered from annual net metering reports that the Members submit to the Florida Public Service Commission, which show the number of customer-owned renewable generation connections and the capacity associated with those connections. The historical trend from these data is analyzed to produce solar capacity growth rates five years ahead. End-use solar capacity growth rates published in the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) are utilized thereafter. The hourly impacts of the installed capacity are estimated using the solar resource calculator available on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) website. The hourly values output by the calculator are scaled up by Seminole's capacity projections and aggregated to estimate monthly energy output. Monthly demand estimates are selected based on seasonal peak hours coincident with Seminole.

3.1.6 Electric Vehicles

In 2024, an electric vehicle projection was introduced into the forecast process. The incremental impacts of electric vehicle usage were added to the energy and demand forecasts.

In 2021, Seminole worked with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) to produce projections of total electric vehicles and total electric vehicles annual usage

for each Member territory. Additionally, various average hourly charging profiles were sourced from the NREL EV-Pro Lite Load Profile Tool. Combining these two sources of data allowed for a total projection of incremental energy and demand impacts to be added to each of the Members' respective models.

3.2 Load Forecast Data

The primary resources for load forecasting are weather data, economic data, Member retail data, delivery point meter data, and energy efficiency data. Number of consumers and sales by consumer class are provided by Members through the RUS Form-7 financial report. Hourly delivery point load data is provided monthly by Seminole's System Operations department. Independent source data for economic, demographic as well as energy efficiency are provided by government and credit rating agencies, independent vendors, and local universities.

Energy efficiency data for load forecast models are derived by combining Itron Statistically Adjusted End-Use (SAE) spreadsheets and Member residential appliance saturation surveys. Itron's spreadsheets provide appliance energy consumption and equipment stock historical data and projections from the EIA's AEO for the South Atlantic census region. Seminole also uses electric appliance saturation statistics captured in Member residential surveys to better reflect Member territory equipment adoption trends. These data are analyzed by utilizing Itron's SAE indexing methodology interacted with temperature statistics to produce "heat-use index," "cool-use index" and "base-use index" time-series at the usage-per-consumer level. These statistics are scaled to fit Seminole's total-energy requirement models by rate class and are aggregated to a Member system total using

weighted combinations.

The SAE theory for calculating commercial energy efficiency variables is optimized by incorporating County-level employment by industry data from the BLS to approximate weighted shares and intensities of industrial equipment within each Member's service territory as opposed to the broader South Atlantic census region.

3.2.1 Materials Reviewed and/or Employed

Load Data by Delivery Point:

- Seminole's Power Billing System

Retail Number of Consumers, Energy Sales by Rate Class:

- Rural Utilities Services Form-7 Financial and Statistical Reports

Individual Large Consumer Loads Over 1000 kVA:

- Member provided

Demographic and Economic Indicators:

- DataBuffet, Moody's Analytics Economic Consumer and Credit Analytics
- Projections of Florida Population by County, University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research; Quarterly Estimates from the Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Energy Efficiency and Behind-the-Meter Solar:

- Annual Energy Outlook, U.S. Energy Information Administration
- Residential and Commercial Statistically Adjusted End-Use Spreadsheets, Itron
- Member Residential Appliance Saturation Survey
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy

Weather Data:

- AccuWeather, Inc.

3.3 Significant Load Forecast Assumptions

3.3.1 Economic Assumptions

The nine Member cooperatives serve electricity to primarily rural areas within 42 counties in the north, central, and south regions of Florida, which differ uniquely in geography, weather, and natural resources. These broad, low-density land areas are largely undeveloped. Population growth in Seminole's territory is sensitive to national economic and demographic factors that influence population migration from other states and metropolitan areas within Florida.

Historically, consumer growth in the Member systems has grown at a faster rate than the State of Florida as a whole and this trend is expected to continue. The leading indicators for load growth are Florida's expanding economy and net migration prospects into the state.

3.3.2 Weather Assumptions

Hourly temperature data for 25 weather stations in the proximity of Member service territories are provided by AccuWeather. Weather statistics for each Member's geographical area are derived from a set of weather stations that are found to best predict Member load over recent years.

Historical weather statistics input into forecast models include precipitation and

relative humidity, minimum and maximum temperatures, and heating and cooling degree days. Monthly heating degree days represent the sum of degrees that each daily average temperature falls below 61 degrees Fahrenheit, which is an approximate temperature at which consumers turn on heating devices. Alternatively, monthly cooling degree days represent the sum of degrees that each daily average temperature exceeds 72 degrees Fahrenheit, which is an approximate temperature at which consumers turn on air conditioning units.

Normal weather statistics are based on a 30-year horizon of historical monthly observations. The two seasonal peak demand months for each year across the 30-year horizon are used to generate seasonal weather statistics. Extreme weather used for alternative-scenario forecasts include the 10^{th} and 90^{th} percentiles of historical temperatures, which represent mild and severe events, respectively.

FORECAST OF FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

Seminole's base case forecasts of capacity to meet the projected summer and winter peak demands are in the following Schedules 7.1 and 7.2, respectively. Capacity is needed to replace expiring purchased power contracts and to serve increased Member load requirements while maintaining Seminole's reliability criteria. Overall, these additions, expirations, and changes result in a net increase of 297 MW of total winter capacity by 2035.

Seminole's capacity expansion plan includes the addition of the Shady Hills Energy Center, a new advanced, large-frame one-on-one natural gas 582 MW combined cycle unit, located in Pasco County and interconnected with the Duke Energy Florida 230 kV transmission system. Construction began in 2023, and the unit is expected to be commercially operational by the end of 2026.

Schedule 7.1

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

Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity Import (MW)	Firm Capacity Export (MW)	QFs (MW)	Capacity Available (MW)	System Firm Summer Peak Demand (MW)		Reserve Margin Before Maintenance		Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin After Maintenance	
						Total	Obligation	MW	% of Pk		MW	% of Pk
2026	2,989	1,653	0	0	4,642	3,817	3,817	825	22%	0	825	22%
2027	3,536	1,293	0	0	4,829	3,865	3,865	964	25%	0	964	25%
2028	3,536	1,152	0	0	4,688	3,897	3,897	791	20%	0	791	20%
2029	3,536	1,307	0	0	4,843	4,032	4,032	811	20%	0	811	20%
2030	3,536	1,437	0	0	4,973	4,144	4,144	829	20%	0	829	20%
2031	3,536	1,581	0	0	5,117	4,269	4,269	848	20%	0	848	20%
2032	3,536	1,662	0	0	5,198	4,339	4,339	859	20%	0	859	20%
2033	4,860	416	0	0	5,276	4,407	4,407	869	20%	0	869	20%
2034	4,860	496	0	0	5,356	4,476	4,476	880	20%	0	880	20%
2035	4,935	502	0	0	5,437	4,546	4,546	891	20%	0	891	20%

NOTE:
- Total installed capacity and the associated reserve margins are based on Seminole's current base plan and are based on a 15% reserve margin criterion.
- Total Installed Capacity does not include SEPA.
- 40% of Solar Summer Peak Rating is included in reserve calculation.

Schedule 7.2

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

						System Firm Winter Peak Demand (MW)		Reserve Margin Before Maintenance			Reserve Margin After Maintenance	
Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm Capacity Import (MW)	Firm Capacity Export (MW)	QFs (MW)	Capacity Available (MW)	Total	Obligation	MW	% of Pk	Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	MW	% of Pk
2025/26	3,191	1,858	0	0	5,049	3,894	3,894	1,155	30%	0	1155	30%
2026/27	3,773	1,917	0	0	5,690	4,004	4,004	1,686	42%	0	1686	42%
2027/28	3,773	1,120	0	0	4,893	4,076	4,076	817	20%	0	817	20%
2028/29	3,773	1,287	0	0	5,060	4,222	4,222	838	20%	0	838	20%
2029/30	3,773	1,419	0	0	5,192	4,336	4,336	856	20%	0	856	20%
2030/31	3,773	1,563	0	0	5,336	4,462	4,462	874	20%	0	874	20%
2031/32	3,773	1,647	0	0	5,420	4,535	4,535	885	20%	0	885	20%
2032/33	5,234	283	0	0	5,517	4,608	4,608	909	20%	0	909	20%
2033/34	5,234	360	0	0	5,594	4,686	4,686	908	19%	0	908	19%
2034/35	5,309	373	0	0	5,682	4,763	4,763	919	19%	0	919	19%
2035/36	5,929	58	0	0	5,987	4,846	4,846	1,141	24%	0	1141	24%

NOTE:
- Total installed capacity and the associated reserve margins are based on Seminole's current base plan and are based on a 15% reserve margin criterion.
- Total Installed Capacity does not include SEPA.
- Solar capacity is not included in reserve calculations at the time of the winter peak.

4.1 Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

Schedule 8 below shows Seminole's planned and prospective generating facility additions and changes.

Schedule 8

Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

Plant Name	Unit No	Location	Unit Type	Fuel		Transportation		Const. Start Date	Comm. In-Service Date	Expected Retirement Date	Max Nameplate	Summer MW	Winter MW	Status
				Pri	Alt	Pri	Alt							
Shady Hills Energy Center	1	Pasco	CC	NG		PL		2023	12/2026		612.0	547.0	582.0	V
UNNAMED CC[1]	1	UNKNOWN	CC	NG		PL		2027	2032		619.6	559.4	619.6	P
UNNAMED CT[1]	1	UNKNOWN	CT	NG		PL		2029	2032		383.6	345.0	383.6	P
UNNAMED CT[1]	2	UNKNOWN	CT	NG		PL		2029	2032		383.6	345.0	383.6	P
UNNAMED BATTERY[1]	1	UNKNOWN	BA	NA		NA		2031	2033		74.9	74.9	74.9	P
UNNAMED BATTERY[1]	2	UNKNOWN	BA	NA		NA		2033	2035		74.9	74.9	74.9	P
UNNAMED CC[1]	2	UNKNOWN	CC	NG		PL		2030	2035		619.6	559.4	619.6	P

Notes:

- Abbreviations – See Schedule 1.

1) Represents proxy resource necessary for maintaining sufficient capacity to meet reserve requirement obligations.
At this time, it has not determined if the capacity need will be met via self-build, acquisition, and/or purchased power alternatives.
The ultimate method, type, size and location (if necessary) will be determined subsequent to the completion of a request-for-proposal.

4.2 Proposed Generating Facilities

Schedule 9 below reports the status and specifications of Seminole's proposed generating facilities.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

1	Plant Name & Unit Number	Shady Hills Energy Center	Unnamed Combined Cycle Unit 1[2]	Unnamed Combustion Turbine 1[2]	Unnamed Combustion Turbine 1[2]
2	Capacity				
	a. Summer (MW):	547	559.4	345.0	345.0
	b. Winter (MW):	582	619.6	383.6	383.6
	c. ISO (MW):	575	610.0	376.3	376.3
3	Technology Type:	Combined Cycle	Combined Cycle	Combustion Turbine	Combustion Turbine
4	Anticipated Construction Timing				
	a. Field construction start-date[1]:	December 2023	2027	2029	2029
	b. Commercial in-service date:	Q4-2026	2032	2032	2032
5	Fuel				
	a. Primary fuel:	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	None	None	None	None
6	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Dry Low Nox Combustion, Selective Catalytic Reduction	TBD	TBD	TBD
7	Cooling Method:	Mechanical Draft Cooling Tower	TBD	TBD	TBD
8	Total Site Area:	Appx. 14 Acres (Permanent)	TBD	TBD	TBD
9	Construction Status:	Less than or equal to 50% complete	Planned	Planned	Planned
10	Certification Status:	Complete	Planned	N/A	N/A
11	Status With Federal Agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Projected Unit Performance Data				
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	4.00	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	3.00	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	93.00	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	70	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	6,371 Btu/kWh	TBD	TBD	TBD
13	Projected Unit Financial Data ($2022)				
	Book Life (Years):	33	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year $/kW):	1304	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1235	TBD	TBD	TBD
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	70	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Escalation ($/kW):	Included in values above	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr):	31	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Variable O&M ($/Run Hour):	included in Fixed O&M	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD
	K Factor:	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD

Notes:

1) Assumes sixty months of construction for CCs, thirty-six months for CTs, and twenty-four months for battery storage.
2) Represents proxy resource necessary for maintining sufficient capacity to meet reserve requirement obligations. At this time, it has not determined if the capacity need will be met via self-build, acquisition, and/or purchased power alternatives. The ultimate method, type, size and location (if necessary) will be determined subsequent to the completion of a request-for-proposal.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

1	Plant Name & Unit Number	Unnamed Battery Storage Unit 1[2]	Unnamed Battery Storage Unit 2[2]	Unnamed Combined Cycle Unit 2[2]
2	Capacity			
	a. Summer (MW):	74.9	74.9	559.4
	b. Winter (MW):	74.9	74.9	619.6
	c. ISO (MW):	74.9	74.9	610.0
3	Technology Type:	Battery Storage	Battery Storage	Combined Cycle
4	Anticipated Construction Timing			
	a. Field construction start-date[1]:	2031	2033	2030
	b. Commercial in-service date:	2033	2035	2035
5	Fuel			
	a. Primary fuel:	None	None	Natural Gas
	b. Alternate fuel:	None	None	None
6	Air Pollution Control Strategy	N/A	N/A	TBD
7	Cooling Method:	N/A	N/A	TBD
8	Total Site Area:	TBD	TBD	TBD
9	Construction Status:	Planned	Planned	Planned
10	Certification Status:	Planned	Planned	Planned
11	Status With Federal Agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Projected Unit Performance Data			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	TBD	TBD	TBD
13	Projected Unit Financial Data ($2022)			
	Book Life (Years):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year $/kW):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	AFUDC Amount ($/kW):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Variable O&M ($/Run Hour):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	TBD	TBD	TBD
	K Factor:	TBD	TBD	TBD

Notes:

1) Assumes sixty months of construction for CCs, thirty-six months for CTs, and twenty-four months for battery storage.
2) Represents proxy resource necessary for maintining sufficient capacity to meet reserve requirement obligations. At this time, it has not determined if the capacity need will be met via self-build, acquisition, and/or purchased power alternatives. The ultimate method, type, size and location (if necessary) will be determined subsequent to the completion of a request-for-proposal.

4.3 Proposed Transmission Lines

Schedule 10 below reports status and specifications of Seminole's proposed directly associated transmission lines corresponding with proposed generating facilities.

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Associated Transmission Lines

1	Point of Origin and Termination:	Seminole will utilize existing transmission lines and does not anticipate any new lines.
2	Number of Lines:	
3	Right-of-Way	
4	Line Length:	
5	Voltage:	
6	Anticipated Construction Timing:	
7	Anticipated Capital Investment:	
8	Substation:	
9	Participation with Other Utilities:	

OTHER PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND INFORMATION

5.1 Transmission Reliability

Seminole models its transmission planning guidelines after the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council's (FRCC) planning guidelines and procedures and in alignment with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation's (NERC) Reliability Standards. The FRCC also models its planning guidelines consistent with the NERC's Reliability Standards. Seminole's transmission facilities are planned such that they shall not exceed their applicable facility rating under normal conditions or contingency events. In addition, Seminole uses the following voltage guidelines for all applicable stations:

Table 1.3

	Phase-to-Phase Voltage	No Contingency [1] Normal Conditions (lower/upper limit)	Post Contingency [1]
Seminole Owned	230 kV 115 kV 69 kV	0.95pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu	0.95pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu
Member Owned	230 kV 138 kV 115 kV 69 kV	0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu	0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu 0.90pu/1.05pu

Notes:

1) Exception: For Seminole and Member-owned BES transmission systems, the lower voltage limits used during transient/stability studies are in accordance with the FRCC's Stability Criteria document. For Seminole's owned 230 kV transmission system, the upper voltage limit during steady-state and transient studies can reach up to 1.065 pu; however, typically the transmission planner will utilize 1.05 pu as a starting point.

5.2 Plan Economics

Seminole creates a base case scenario using the most recent load forecast, fuel forecast, operational cost assumptions, and financial assumptions against which power supply alternatives are then compared to determine the overall effect on the present worth of revenue requirements (PWRR). All other relevant factors being constant, the option with the lowest long-term PWRR is normally selected. Sensitivity and risk analyses are completed to test the robustness of the selected generation option when various parameters change from the base study assumptions (e.g., load forecast, fuel price, and capital costs of new generation).

5.3 Fuel Price Forecast

5.3.1 Coal

Spot and long-term market commodity prices for coal (at the mine) and transportation rates have shown increased volatility in recent years. This condition is expected to continue, as environmental rules/standards, coal generating station retirements, coal supply/demand imbalances, coal transportation availability/pricing, and world energy markets all combine to affect U.S. coal prices. The underlying value of coal at the mine will continue to be driven by changing domestic demand, reductions to the number of available coal suppliers, planned coal unit retirements, export opportunities for U.S. coal, and federal/state mine safety rules/legislation affecting the direct mining costs. Additional coal delivered price increases and volatility will come from the cost of transportation equipment (railcars), handling service contracts and freight transportation impacts.

Railroads are also affected by the volatility in coal deliveries, skilled labor imbalances, federal rules and legislative changes, and fuel oil markets, all of which are impacting rail service in the U.S. CSX Transportation, Inc. is Seminole's sole coal transport provider, operating under a confidential multi-year rail transportation contract. Seminole also has a coal contract that supplies most of its coal requirements from the Illinois Basin. These arrangements reduce Seminole's coal price volatility risk for the near term.

5.3.2 Fuel Oil

The domestic price for fuel oil will continue to reflect the price volatility of the world energy market for crude oil and refined products. Currently Seminole is only purchasing ultra-low sulfur fuel oil for its generating stations, generally as a backup fuel to natural gas. Since Seminole uses limited quantities of fuel oil to provide for the energy requirements of the Members, fuel oil volatility is not a major driver of system energy costs.

5.3.3 Natural Gas

Natural gas prices rose in 2025 to a 12-month average of $3.53 per MMBtu and returned closer to the 20-year annual average of $4.03 per MMBtu. This return to near average pricing is projected to remain through 2035 with an average of $3.52 per MMBtu. This is due to tighter fundamentals in the market stemming from higher demand in both U.S. consumption and liquefied natural gas for export, early storage deficits, and winter weather, amongst other factors contributed to

higher prices.

5.3.4 Modeling of Fuel Sensitivity

Given the uncertainty of future fuel prices, the historical volatility of natural gas prices, and Seminole's reliance on gas as a significant component of its fuel portfolio, it is prudent to evaluate the impact of various natural gas prices on Seminole's long-term resource portfolio. For this, Seminole incorporates both a high and low natural gas price forecast as a complement to its base case price forecast to support resource planning. Calculated with available market information, Seminole's high/low gas price curves form a statistical confidence interval around its base case price forecast.

5.4 Coal/Gas Price Differential

The 2025 market prices for natural gas and coal delivered to Seminole's generating units were generally stable, with the exception of a few weather-related events. On average in 2025, natural gas pricing was competitive with coal pricing. For 2026 and throughout the study period, this trend is generally expected to continue.

5.5 Modeling of Generation Unit Performance

Recent historical data, planned activities and manufacturers' design performance data are used in the development of modeling assumptions (capacity, heat rate, ramp rates and forced outage rates) for existing units. Purchased power agreements are modeled in accordance with contractual requirements.

5.6 Financial Assumptions

Expansion plans are evaluated based on Seminole's forecast of market-based loan interest rates with Member rates adequate to adhere to financial metric targets defined in Seminole's debt covenants.

5.7 Resource Planning Process

Seminole's primary long-range resource planning goal is to develop the most cost-effective resource portfolio necessary to meet the Members' load requirements while simultaneously maintaining high system reliability and managing risk. This goal is achieved by the implementation of Seminole's integrated resource planning process. Seminole's optimization process for resource selection is driven by total revenue requirements. As a not-for-profit cooperative, revenue requirements translate directly into rates to the Members. The plan with the lowest revenue requirements is typically selected, assuming that other factors such as reliability impact, initial rate impact, risk, and strategic considerations are neutral. Seminole also recognizes that planning assumptions change over time, so planning decisions must be robust and are therefore tested over a variety of sensitivities.

5.8 Reliability Criteria

The total amount of generating capacity and reserves required by Seminole is affected by Seminole's load forecast and its reliability criteria. Reserves serve two primary purposes:

- to provide replacement power during generator outages
- to account for load forecast uncertainty

Seminole's primary reliability criteria is a minimum reserve margin of 15%, plus

Seminole's Florida Reserve Sharing Group (FRSG) Contingency Reserve Allocation of approximately 200 MW, which ensures that Seminole has adequate generating capacity to provide reliable service to the Members.

5.9 Demand-Side Management Programs

Schedules 3.1 and 3.2 reflect the estimated savings from residential and commercial load management programs. Seminole promotes Member involvement in demand-side management (DSM) through its rate structure, which provides Members with price signals that reflect Seminole's cost of supplying power in aggregate. Under this rate structure, Seminole's demand charge to each of the Members is applied to each Member's demand at the time of Seminole's peak. This encourages Members to concentrate their load-management efforts on controlling Seminole's overall system peak rather than their separate peaks. In addition, Seminole's wholesale rate to the Members includes time-of-use fuel charges to reflect the differences in fuel costs incurred by Seminole to serve Members during the peak, off-peak and super off-peak periods.

Each Member may use these price signals to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of DSM, energy efficiency and conservation measures for its own circumstances. To ensure Members have the opportunity to achieve maximum load management benefit, Seminole provides a coordinated load management / demand reduction strategy and provides notifications to Members when Seminole's monthly billing peak is expected to occur.

Members participate in Seminole's coordinated load management / demand reduction strategy during peak demand billing events through distribution system voltage reduction and coincident peak power rate programs. Members also offer a variety of programs and

services to end-use consumers in order to promote energy efficiency, conservation and cost savings. Member DSM, energy efficiency and conservation programs include:

- **Distribution System Voltage Reduction (VR):** Coordinated load management / demand reduction program where Member system operators will lower voltage during critical peak billing periods, within allowable thresholds on distribution feeders to reduce demand during critical peak billing periods.
- **Commercial Coincident Peak Power (CPP) Rates:** Coordinated load management / demand reduction program where enrolled commercial and industrial consumers are signaled to shed load during critical peak billing periods.
- **Commercial Interruptible Rates:** Direct load control program where Seminole or Members interrupt electrical service to enrolled consumers during extreme peak demand, capacity shortage or emergency conditions.
- **Commercial Customer Load Generation Program:** Standby peak-shaving generators, which Seminole and the Members may dispatch for the purpose of load management and enhanced reliability. Members with standby generators under this program receive a billing credit.
- **Time-of-Use (TOU) Rates**: Residential, commercial, or industrial rates that encourage consumers to use power during off-peak hours when prices are relatively less expensive.
- **Residential Pre-Pay:** Residential consumers pre-pay for their electricity and receive enhanced feedback on their energy use and costs. The increased energy awareness that this program provides results in behavioral changes that produce energy savings.

- **LED Efficient Bulb Giveaway:** This program provides end-use consumers with free energy-efficient 10-watt equivalent light-emitting diode ("LED") bulbs to replace their existing compact fluorescent light ("CFL") bulbs or incandescent bulbs.
- **LED Outdoor and Street Lighting:** Replacement of Member-owned outdoor and street lighting with lower wattage LEDs.
- **Energy Smart Rebates:** A rebate is given to residential consumers to upgrade to more efficient equipment and/or improve the building envelope. Rebate opportunities include air conditioners and heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, solar water heaters, insulation (batt or spray foam) and window film.
- **Energy Audits:** On-site energy audit program for residential, commercial and industrial consumers.

Seminole assists the Members in evaluating and implementing DSM measures. Since 2008, Seminole and the Members have participated in an Energy Efficiency Working Group to coordinate and further enhance energy conservation and efficiency initiatives. The function of this group is to promote conservation, efficiency, and DSM programs through the sharing of information, consumer education, and joint assessment of energy efficiency technologies. In addition to participating in the Working Group, Seminole has sponsored its own conservation and efficiency initiatives, which include giving LED light bulbs to consumers during Member meetings and administering an LED light bulb bulk purchase program for Members. Seminole also provides Members with materials that can be distributed to end-use consumers including educational brochures, manufactured housing weatherization brochures, videos on energy efficiency home auditing, and a video on Cooperative Solar. Seminole remains active in upgrading utility system efficiency at

administration and generation facilities.

In addition, Seminole works with the Members to evaluate and implement pilot programs. In 2019, Seminole, in coordination with the Members, began the implementation of a Smart Thermostat demand response pilot program that in the first year had 1,100 end-use consumer member thermostats enrolled. The second phase of the Smart Thermostat pilot began in May 2021 and was successfully completed in December 2022 with over 2,750 thermostats available for demand response control. The results of both pilots were analyzed, and it was decided to proceed with a full Smart Thermostat program beginning in 2023. As of the end of 2025, Seminole has more than 13,000 enrolled thermostats available for control with Members managing enrollment and participation payments.

Finally, Seminole is committed to working with the Members to improve program tracking and increase future savings by enhancing current efforts and adding new measures to existing programs when appropriate.

5.10 Strategic Concerns

In the rapidly changing utility industry, strategic and risk-related issues are important considerations in addition to economics within Seminole's integrated resource planning process currently underway. Seminole values resource fuel and technology diversity, operational flexibility, and duration optionality as hedges against a variety of risks. Different fuel and technology sources allow for mitigation against commodity price increases. Operational unit flexibility ensures fast responding resources can be optimized to run when they are needed most during peak conditions, and remain offline when other,

more economical baseload units can meet system needs. Long-term resources provide resource and cost stability and economies of scale, while shorter-term arrangements allow flexibility and off ramps as load, technology and the overall energy market evolve.

Additionally, potential large loads, supply chain constraints, resource location, transmission interconnection availability, study timeframes, and deliverability are all considerations for Seminole in developing its resource portfolio. Through comprehensive analysis and planning, Seminole mitigates risks while safely delivering reliable and affordable power to the Members.

Flexibility in fuel supply is another significant strategic concern. A portfolio that relies on a diverse number of fuel types is better protected against extreme price fluctuations, supply interruptions, and transportation constraints/instability. Seminole believes that the existing and future diversity in its power supply plan has significant strategic value, allowing Seminole to respond to both market and industry changes while remaining competitive.

5.11 Procurement of Supply-Side Resources

In making decisions on future procurement of power supply, Seminole compares self-build, acquisition, and purchased power alternatives. Seminole solicits proposals from reliable, creditworthy counterparties in the wholesale market. Seminole's evaluation of its options includes an assessment of economic life cycle cost, reliability, operational flexibility, strategic concerns, and risk elements, among other factors.

5.12 Transmission Construction and Upgrade Plans

Seminole does not have any transmission construction or upgrade plans in the planning horizon that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act (403.52 – 403.536, F.S.).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INFORMATION

6.1 Potential Sites

Seminole identifies two (2) Potential Sites under evaluation for the 2026 TYSP in accordance with Rules 25-22.070 and 25-22.072 F.A.C.

6.1.1 Gilchrist Site – Gilchrist County, Florida

Seminole currently owns approximately 520 acres of contiguous land in Gilchrist County that may support future photovoltaic solar generation, battery energy storage systems and/or natural gas-fired generation.

A) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) General Location:
See provided **Map 3**.

B) Existing Land Uses including Adjacent Areas:
Much of the site consists of longleaf and slash pine communities. Surrounding area land uses include pine plantations, row crops and other agricultural lands, mixed with low-density residential areas.

C) General Environmental Features of Site:
Few natural upland communities remain on the site with sparse isolated wetland areas

within the eastern portion. Listed species representation is expected to include gopher tortoises (state threatened).

D) Water Usage Information:
Undetermined at this point of site evaluation.

E) Water Source Information:
Undetermined at this point of site evaluation.

6.1.2 Seminole Generating Station Site – Putnam County, Florida

Seminole's existing state certified generating site of approximately 1,981.5 acres in Putnam County, Florida includes one (1) permitted coal-fired generating unit under preliminary consideration for future natural gas co-firing (percentage undetermined).

A) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) General Location:
See provided **Map 4**

B) Existing Land Uses including Adjacent Areas:
Much of the site is developed and utilized for power generation including one retired coal generating unit (partially dismantled), one active coal generating unit, and a two-on-one natural gas-fired generating plant. Adjoining land uses per Putnam County's Future Land Use Plan consist of "A2" Agricultural areas and an industrial site fronting Route 17 to the west of the site. Rural "RR" residential areas are located south of CR-209 to the south of the site.

C) General Environmental Features of Site:
Undeveloped areas include both forested uplands and wetland communities. Listed species

representation is expected to include gopher tortoises (state threatened).

D) Water Usage Information:

As currently permitted.

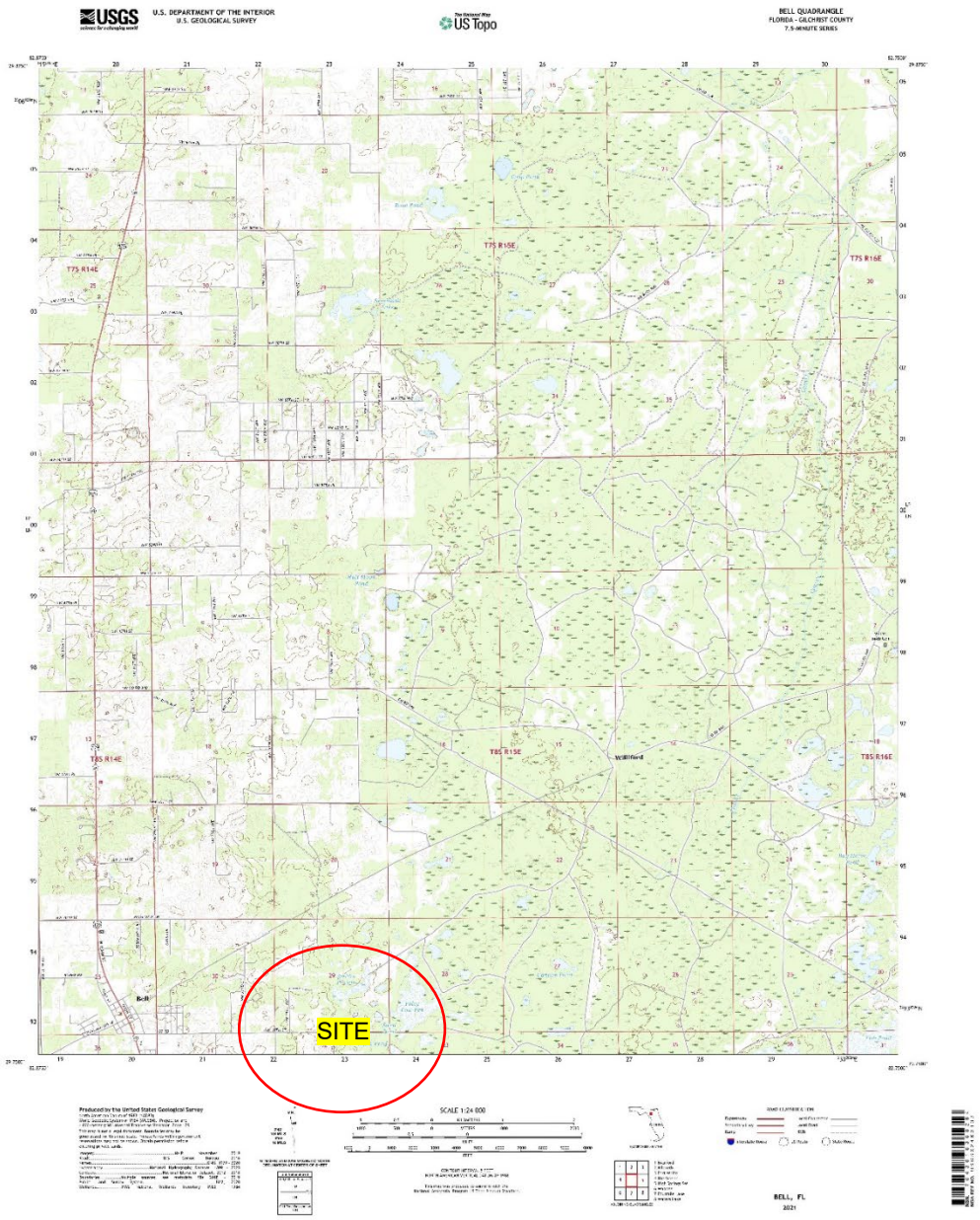
E) Water Source Information:

As currently permitted.

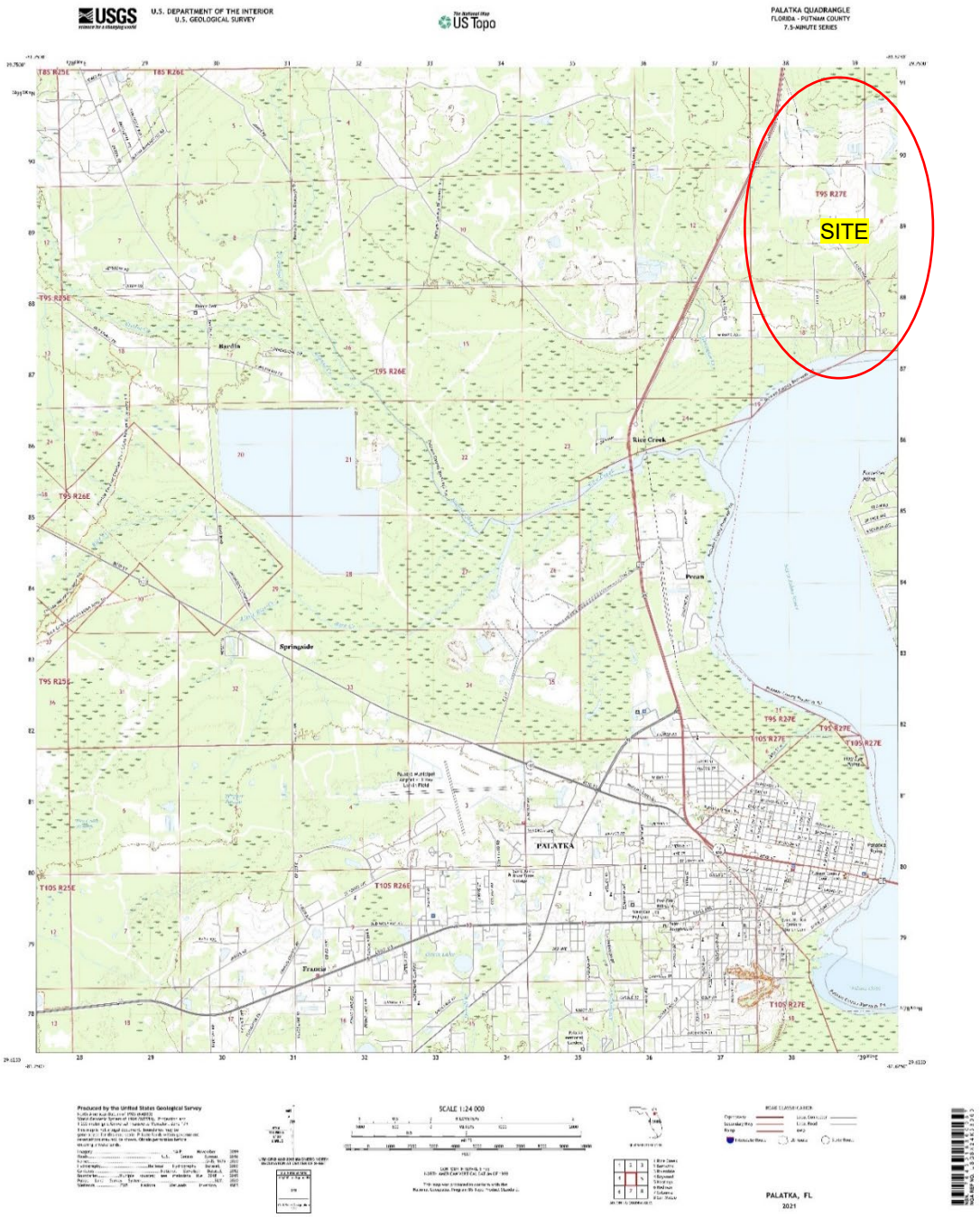
6.2 Preferred Sites

Seminole identifies zero (0) Preferred Sites under evaluation for the 2026 TYSP in accordance with Rules 25-22.070 and 25-22.072 F.A.C.

Map 3


USGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
US Topo
BELL QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA - GILCHRIST COUNTY
7.5-MINUTE SERIES
T7S R14E
T7S R15E
T7S R16E
T8S R14E
T8S R15E
T8S R16E
Bell
Wellford
SITE
SCALE 1:24 000
BELL, FL
2021

Map 4


USGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
US Topo
PALATKA QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA - PUTNAM COUNTY
7.5-MINUTE SERIES
SITE
T8S R25E
T8S R26E
T9S R25E
T9S R26E
T9S R27E
T10S R25E
T10S R26E
T10S R27E
Rice Creek
Springside
Francis
PALATKA
SCALE 1:24 000
PALATKA, FL
2021