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April 17, 2002

VIA HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable Vernon A. Williams
Secretary
Surface Transportation Board
Case Control Unit
1925 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20423



Re: Docket No. 42072, Carolina Power & Light Company
vs. Norfolk Southern Railway Company

Dear Secretary Williams:

Enclosed for filing in the above-referenced proceeding please find an original and ten (10) copies of Complainant Carolina Power & Light Company's Reply to Norfolk Southern Railway Company's Motion to Compel Production of Documents.

We also have enclosed electronic copies of this Reply in a WordPerfect format computer disk, and have enclosed an additional hard copy to be date-stamped and returned to the bearer of this letter.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

ENTERED
Office of the Secretary

APR 18 2002

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Public Record

Sincerely,

C. Michael Loftus
An Attorney for
Carolina Power & Light Company

Enclosures

cc: Counsel for Defendant

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A circular postmark from the University of Illinois at Chicago. The outer ring contains the numbers 1 through 12. The center text reads "RECEIVED APR 17 2002 MAIL MANAGEMENT STB". A horizontal line is drawn across the middle of the postmark.

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served March 12, 2002, the Board adopted a procedural schedule (as requested by the parties), including a 75-day discovery period concluding today, April 17, 2002, and providing for the submission of Opening, Reply, and Rebuttal evidence.

The parties are now actively engaged in discovery. On February 6, 2002, NS served its First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents consisting of some 99 interrogatories and document production requests, several hundred subparts, and a multitude of items in each subpart, addressing a number of broad subject areas. Many of NS' requests are unrelated to the rail transportation service NS provides to the plants at issue in this proceeding. Instead, NS has sought extensive discovery of information relating to "hybrid" forms of product and geographic competition that is barred from consideration in maximum rate reasonableness proceedings. Past discovery requests directed to product and geographic competition have been resubmitted in virtually identical form by NS in this proceeding as allegedly relevant to stand-alone traffic volume issues.

In particular, NS' Motion addresses the following areas: CP&L system forecasts, including assumptions/data related to those forecasts and related computer model information (Interrogatory Nos. 23, 24; Document Request Nos. 28, 30-31) formal studies/analyses of environmental impacts on the CP&L

system (Interrogatory No. 26 and Document Request Nos. 33 and 37(b)); CP&L economic dispatch practices (Interrogatory Nos. 10(o)-(p), 18, and 19; Document Request Nos. 17-18, 20-23, 30-31); alternative fuel generation (Document Request No. 24); studies of rail rate impacts on future coal consumption/ electricity generation (Document Request Nos. 29(b) and 29(c)); and confidential coal supply and coal transportation contract-related information (Interrogatory Nos. 11(d) and (g), 21; Document Request Nos. 9-10, 12).

In its Motion, NS grossly mischaracterizes CP&L's production to date. See Verified Statement of Jerry Boyd (V.S. Boyd) attached hereto at 40-41. NS alleges that CP&L has only produced a few boxes of documents, "the large preponderance" of which "consist of reports publicly filed with state regulatory agencies, and routine train operating records." Motion at 2.¹ Notwithstanding CP&L's objections to many of NS' overbroad discovery requests on grounds of relevance and burden, to date,

¹It is very surprising to see NS complain (Motion at 12) about CP&L producing expansive information on its detailed fuel costs contained in its monthly fuel reports filed with state regulatory commissions in light of the fact that such cost information is exactly what NS appears to be seeking through its Motion. Its comments as to the lack of importance of the train operating reports are also surprising given that, at the parties March 21, 2002 meeting to discuss discovery issues, NS inquired whether CP&L might be willing to make additional such reports available for all of its plants.

CP&L has in fact produced 8,470 documents addressing many of the relevant subjects addressed in NS' discovery requests.²

In addition to the specific materials cited by NS, CP&L has produced the following expansive information:

- Miscellaneous internal fuel department files responsive to many of NS' requests compiled from 1999 to present;
- Private monthly train schedules/reschedules from 1999 to present for all NS served-plants;
- Private Operating/fuel agreements from 1999 to present;
- Internal electric generating plant fuel/cost forecasts from 1999 to present for all CP&L plants;
- Internal monthly coal receipts by mine, from 1999 to present;
- Internal monthly coal inventory sheets from 1999 to present;
- Internal fuel procurement policies and procedures from 1999 to present;
- Internal information on individual real estate purchases/appraisals/sales from 1999 to present;
- Descriptive summaries of CP&L generating units and its fuel department;
- Internal planned plant outage spreadsheets and separate plant outage schedules from 1999 to present;

²The lone exception is coal supply and coal transportation related documents which CP&L has withheld from production because they contain confidentiality restrictions. CP&L is not objecting to producing them upon Board order, which NS has requested in its Motion.

- Internal projections as to the RCAF;
- Internal management studies regarding fuel planning/purchasing/contracting strategies from 1999 to present;
- Internal and external audits from 1999 to present;
- Private track repair invoices from 1999 to present;
- Private locomotive leases from 1999 to present;
- Private railcar leases from 1999 to present;
- Lease studies from 1999 to present; and
- Plant track layout schematics.

See V.S. Boyd at 40-41.

While NS intimates that CP&L has been holding back on its discovery responses, CP&L assures the Board that it has not.³ CP&L has expended considerable staff time and resources searching for responsive materials since the time NS' discovery requests were served in February. See id. at 40. The 8,000+ documents CP&L has produced to NS to date are fully responsive to virtually

³At the parties' meeting on March 21, 2002 to discuss discovery matters, NS did not raise any questions as to the responsiveness or quantity of CP&L's actual production of responsive documents in areas where CP&L responded that it would produce responsive documents, nor has counsel for NS contacted CP&L counsel at any point during the discovery period about the sufficiency of its production. Also, NS is not seeking to compel documents with regard to any of CP&L's responses except for the self-described "discrete number of areas" (NS Motion at 2) it has acknowledged involve hybrid product and geographic competition issues (not including its coal supply and coal transportation requests).

all of the requests as to which it promised NS it would produce responsive documents. Id.

CP&L is resisting, however, NS' attempt to move this proceeding into a highly subjective and unending foray into the complex, esoteric, and very marginally related aspects of CP&L's relative variable operating costs of electricity production, internal forecasting inputs, grid analyses, dispatching, transmission interconnections, etc. NS acknowledges that these issues are no longer relevant to market dominance issues under the Board's governing Market Dominance decision.⁴ It nevertheless alleges that the requested information is discoverable as relevant to issues concerning stand-alone cost ("SAC") traffic volumes.

It should be noted at the outset that CP&L has produced to NS all of its requested historical coal consumption and coal transportation information as well as all CP&L projections of future volumes. The discovery NS seeks to compel by its motion (other than coal and transportation contracts) would involve the very same discovery and evidentiary burdens, complexities, second-guessing of management, and other problems caused by

⁴STB Ex Parte No. 627, Market Dominance Determinations -- Product and Geographic Competition, (Decisions served Dec. 21, 1998 and July 2, 1999)(collectively, "Ex Parte No. 627" or "Market Dominance"); aff'd in part and remanded Association of Am. R.Rs. v. STB, 237 F.3d 676 (D.C. Cir. 2001), on remand, STB Decision served April 6, 2001, pet. for review pending sub nom. Association of Am. R.Rs. v. STB, No. 01-1213 (D.C. Cir.).

consideration of product and geographic competition as discussed by the Board in Market Dominance. The value of such an expansive and subjective inquiry is minimal (since NS already has all of CP&L's coal forecasts and historical data), and on balance, is vastly outweighed by the burden of production and remoteness of connection to issues properly involved in this proceeding.

What NS clearly seeks here is a full-blown assault on the very same issues leading to the Board's Market Dominance decision⁵ and NS is attempting through its Motion an end-run around that decision. CP&L respectfully requests that the Board deny NS' expansive non-transportation, hybrid product and geographic competition requests, on grounds of relevance and burden. NS' attempts to turn attention away from issues that are actually relevant and reasonably related to this case, and its attempts to needlessly complicate and further delay the proceeding, in contravention of the Board's governing rules as to the orderly processing of maximum rate cases, should be rejected for the many reasons set forth herein.

⁵If NS' arguments had any merit, surely they would have been offered by it or another railroad party involved in the Board's recent Ex Parte No. 627 proceeding as an important basis for the Board to consider product and geographic competition issues. Such a complete lack of support for NS' theories on the record in Ex Parte No. 627 stands in sharp contrast to NS' newfound assertions that hybrid product and geographic competition information is "unquestionably relevant to SAC issues" and "vitally important to this rate case." NS Motion at 5, 13.

II.

ARGUMENT

NS' Motion addresses six different expansive categories, including: Forecasts; Environmental Regulation and Emissions Restrictions; Economic Dispatch Practices; Alternative Fuels/Technological Changes; Impact of Rail Rates on Electricity Generation; and Coal Supply Contracts and Transportation Contracts. The first five of these areas involve hybrid product and geographic competition issues, and are addressed in detail below.⁶ The sixth area seeks coal supply contracts and transportation contracts (and other information governed by confidentiality restrictions). As explained above, CP&L is not objecting to producing these documents, provided the Board enter an order compelling production of such information.

⁶As explained below in Part II.B., CP&L, despite its strong objection to producing such information on grounds of relevancy, in order to move forward and narrow the remaining disputed issues, is producing documents responsive to two of the areas included in NS' Motion where the burden of production is relatively small, including documents related to economic dispatch of CP&L's units and the impact of rail rates on electricity generation. CP&L specifically reserves the right to contest the relevance of this or any information that NS may submit to the Board as evidence in this proceeding.

A. NS' Requests Should Be Denied as the Value of
the Requests is Outweighed By the Burden of
Production and the Limited Relation to Relevant Issues

As to the first five areas addressed in NS' Motion, there is a direct correlation between the items it seeks in this proceeding and those sought by railroad defendants prior to the Board's Market Dominance decision. In Market Dominance, the railroads argued that the Board should continue to consider product and geographic competition evidence, and allow full blown discovery on such issues, because such indirect forms of competition can, at least in theory, be effective in constraining railroad rates. The Board soundly rejected the railroads' arguments on grounds that the burden on complainants in rate cases "significantly impedes the efficient processing of rate cases" (Market Dominance (Decision served December 21, 1998) at 1); such claims required it to "second-guess" management choices as to fuel supply, environmental compliance, plant operation, etc. (id. at 11) while imposing substantial burdens on complainants in responding to discovery and in responding to the railroads' evidence (id. at 7-8); and the expansive time and resources burdens that must be devoted by the Board itself in analyzing such "esoteric" factors (id. at 8) were enormous. The Board held, all things considered: "on balance, there is no question that the scale tips in favor of limiting the market dominance inquiry." Id. at 14.

The Board requires "more than a minimal showing of potential relevancy before [it] will grant a motion to compel discovery." See STB Docket No. 41989, Potomac Electric Power Company v. CSX Transportation, Inc. (Decision served May 27, 1997) at 2 (citing Coal Rate Guidelines-Nationwide, 1 I.C.C.2d 520 (1985)). This is especially important in coal rate cases, where the Board is operating under rules entailing the issuance of a decision on the merits within 16 months of the filing of the complaint. Id. In resolving discovery disputes, the Board will balance the need for the information against the relevancy of the information and the burden of production. Id.

NS' desired expansive search into hybrid product and geographic competition issues on the grounds of relevance to SAC traffic volumes, as explained above, would involve the very same burdens, complexities, and other problems caused by consideration of product and geographic competition as cited by the Board in its Market Dominance Decision:

[T]here can be no question that the inclusion of these [indirect] factors imposes substantial burdens on both the parties and this agency

[I]n several recent cases challenging the rates charged for transporting coal to a utility, the railroads asserted that a utility's ability to substitute power from different plants, either within or outside its immediate system, effectively disciplined the railroads' rates because a utility could in theory idle or reduce power production at the plant at issue. The argument was also

made that a utility could switch coal types (e.g. from low sulfur coal to mid-sulfur coal, coupled with the purchase of emission allowances to comply with the Clean Air Act.). These arguments required us to examine in depth the economics associated with producing and distributing electric power. It has also been suggested that, because utilities are interconnected via the power grid, the ability to burn fuel and produce power at various plants gives rise to effective geographic competition. Again, these arguments required us to address complex non-transportation issues, such as the functioning . of the power transmission grid, thus significantly complicating and prolonging an analysis of the record. . . . [T]his type of analysis requires us to "second-guess" shipper management about issues of fuel supply, environmental compliance and plant design and operation. Pursuing such analyses makes it very difficult for us to expedite the market dominance determination.

Id. at 10-11 (emphasis added, internal citations omitted).

Nowhere in its Motion does NS address any of these well-founded concerns, despite the fact that it has engaged in extensive anticipatory rebuttal throughout its filing.⁷

⁷In several instances in its Motion (at 6 and n.5, 19 n.12, and 20 n.13), NS purports to reply to matters raised in Duke Energy Corporation's March 15, 2002 Reply to Motion to Compel in STB Docket No. 42069, Duke Energy Corporation v. Norfolk Southern Railway Company. Also, the Motion gratuitously attributes certain statements in the Duke Reply to "CP&L's counsel." NS' attempt to reply to a reply in another case involving the same law firms under the guise of its Motion in the instant proceeding is highly objectionable, and contrary to the Board's rules at C.F.R. § 1104.13(c). Likewise, it is improper for NS to use filings in one proceeding as a vehicle for evading the Board's rules in another, just as it is improper for it to attribute statements made on behalf of one shipper to another (or to attribute statements made by a party to a Board proceeding to

In the FMC case,⁸ the Board rejected the defendant railroad's similar hybrid product and geographic competition requests, stating that the railroad had not made required showings of relevance. Id. at 3. While FMC was decided prior to Ex Parte No. 627, the requests were allegedly related both to market dominance and stand alone cost issues.

NS alleges in its Motion that FMC is inapposite because the defendant railroad only "made a vague reference to the possibility that some unspecified portion of the requested information might possibly be relevant to SAC issues." NS Motion at 6-7 n.5. On the contrary, the defendant railroad in FMC did not make a "vague reference" to SAC relevance. The specific requests at issue sought all projections for the complainants future production of commodities, (Interrogatory No. 3) and also sought other expansion/reduction plans for FMC's facilities (Document Request Nos. 11 and 88). With regard to these specific requests, the defendant railroad alleged as follows:

"its counsel" in another case). Obviously, the same law firm representing Duke in STB Docket No. 42069 (as well as in STB Docket No. 42070) is also representing CP&L in STB Docket No. 42072, and some of the firm's lawyers are involved in both proceedings. However, NS and CP&L are two separate shippers, they have filed separate complaints, and they are being represented separately.

⁸STB Docket No. 42022, FMC Wyoming Corporation and FMC Corporation v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. (Decision served April 17, 2002).

This information may also be relevant to the projections of traffic volume for FMC's stand-alone railroad. When calculating the costs of the stand-alone railroad, FMC will consider traffic volume on the railroad. FMC's projections of its future investment and capacity and its analysis of prospects for the products in question may provide evidence relevant to an evaluation of FMC's stand-alone model.

STB Docket No. 42022, Defendants' Motion to Compel Production of Documents and Information Relating to Plaintiffs' Market Dominance Allegations or, in the Alternative, for an Order Determining Issues Adversely to Plaintiffs or Barring Plaintiffs from Seeking Discovery on Market Dominance Issues, filed December 15, 1997.

NS asserts that the information it seeks bears on the "increasingly contentious (and important) issue" of stand-alone railroad ("SARR") traffic volumes. Motion at 2. However, NS offers no basis for why this issue is more important now than it was during the pendency of Ex Parte No. 627⁹ or the most recently

⁹The railroads fought tooth-and-nail over issues of product and geographic competition issues in the Board's Market Dominance proceeding (and continue to challenge the Board's decision on remand), submitting hundreds of pages of argument and expert testimony (including power production experts) concerning these issues. CP&L is unaware of any reference in any of the railroads' pleadings in Ex Parte No. 627 where they argue that the Board should allow inquiries into hybrid product and geographic competition issues as these issues are relevant to, and will be considered anyway, as part of the Board's stand-alone analysis.

decided post-Ex Parte No. 627 Wisconsin proceeding,¹⁰ or why it may be of growing significance. Contrary to NS' assertions, there is nothing in the Board's recent decisions addressing SARR traffic volumes that would suggest that the STB needs to afford NS increased access to the very marginally related hybrid product and geographic competition information NS seeks.

1. The Information Sought By NS is Unlikely to Affect the Board's Decision on SARR Volumes

Through its foray into CP&L forecast inputs, environmental regulation, alternative fuels, economic dispatch, etc., NS clearly seeks to manipulate CP&L's forecast system inputs to produce desired outputs on estimated SARR traffic volumes. Presumably, it hopes to use this information in an attempt to show that the forecast projections made by CP&L in the ordinary course of business are too high. If anything, NS' attempts to second-guess CP&L managerial decisions (and the regulatory authorities who oversee them), its own internal analyses, and other established governmental analyses on future coal volumes at CP&L's coal-fired generating facilities are even more objectionable here than in Ex Parte No. 627.¹¹

¹⁰STB Docket No. 42051, Wisconsin Power and Light Co. v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. (Decision served Sept. 12, 2001) ("Wisconsin"). In Wisconsin, such discovery was not pursued by the defendant carrier.

¹¹It bears noting that CP&L has not requested from NS similar "input" or "assumption" information as to its coal forecasts.

As the Board is intimately aware, decisions in coal-rate cases have principally relied on railroad forecasts or governmental or other independent traffic projections that account for the numerous non-issue, coal-burning electric generating facilities expected to be included in a coal SARR traffic group, and not just for the traffic volumes of the complainant whose traffic volumes are often a small fraction of the total included in the SARR traffic group. See, e.g., Wisconsin at 14 (discussing the 38-coal electric generating facilities included in the SARR traffic group and utilizing the railroad's internal forecasts and governmental sources as the most appropriate means of determining forecasts of coal traffic for the group). The SARR traffic group in this case is likely to include 70+ million tons of coal annually, the vast majority involving non-CP&L traffic. The group also may involve other non-utility traffic tonnages.¹²

Moreover, as CP&L has clearly explained to NS, CP&L's long-term forecasts (which it has produced) go out five years,

¹²In the instant proceeding, CP&L anticipates that its SARR traffic group will include significant volumes of export coal, and possibly other traffic, which also would not be accounted for in any manipulated CP&L forecasts that might be conducted by NS were the Board to approve its hybrid product and geographic competition requests. CP&L only very recently received NS' traffic tapes, which it has not yet fully analyzed, and it is awaiting other discovery information from NS (including its rail transportation contracts) that will assist it in determining its specific SARR traffic group.

and not longer. Many of the items on which NS desires information (e.g., impacts on forecasts of the full phase-in of the Clean Air Act, other possible pending legislation that has not been enacted, etc.) even if applicable, are not scheduled to be fully phased-in or implemented until after the five year period for which CP&L compiles data. See V.S. Boyd at 44.

Because the information sought by NS to manipulate CP&L's forecasts is far less probative of CP&L future coal requirements than CP&L's forecasts developed in the ordinary course of business, its discovery requests must be rejected. See STB Finance Docket No. 33381, Application of the National Railroad Passenger Corp. Under 49 U.S.C. 24308(a) -- Springfield Terminal Railway Company, Boston and Main Corporation, and Portland Terminal Co., (Decision served June 26, 1997) at 4 (noting that the STB has "never permitted open-ended discovery into a party's business when that discovery is unlikely to produce evidence that will affect [its] decision"); Trailways Lines, Inc. v. ICC, 766 F.2d 1537, 1546 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (Board should not "allow a dragnet, expensive exercise of discovery into [a] business when that discovery was seen by the agency as most unlikely to affect its decision"); STB Finance Docket No. 33388, CSX Transportation Inc., Norfolk Southern Corporation et al. -- Control and Operating Leases/Agreements -- Conrail, Inc. et al., (Decision No. 17 served August 1, 1997) at 3 (same).

2. NS' has Sufficient Data on Traffic Forecasts
Information that Will Allow it to Fully Assess
CP&L's Stand-Alone Traffic Forecast Projections

For the reasons stated above, NS need not delve deeply into CP&L's forecasts as they will not provide it with the information it needs to manipulate overall stand-alone traffic volumes. Moreover, to the extent the information is marginally relevant, NS will not be harmed by its failure to obtain all the input data it seeks. NS already is fully aware of anticipated future traffic volumes along its system. Coal is the single highest revenue generating source for NS. In 2001, NS' total operating revenues were \$1.5 Billion from coal, constituting 25% of total railway operating revenue. See NS' Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the Fiscal Year Ended Dec. 31, 2001 on Form 10K (filed February 21, 2002) at 7-10. ("NS' Form 10-K"). NS handled 178 million tons of coal in 2001, constituting 26% of its total shipments. Id. Additionally, NS is involved in the coal business, gaining \$52 Million in income from coal royalties in 2001. Id. at 61. Any suggestion by NS that it lacks abundant information on the impact of various policy and regulatory issues necessary to fully evaluate coal forecasts pertaining to NS' number one gross- revenue commodity is disingenuous.

Also, NS' suggestion that the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Air Act Amendments, or other fuel choices will dramatically

affect future volumes of coal is belied by its own public statements, which are bullish on coal as a future fuel source for electric generation. As stated by NS less than two months ago:

The near-term outlook for utility coal remains positive. U.S. demand for electricity continues to grow rapidly, and coal-fired generation remains the cheapest marginal source of electricity. Several underutilized coal-fired power plants are making the transition from peak-only generation to full-time generation. In addition, although natural gas prices have returned to more normal levels, the volatility of natural gas prices may improve the long-term competitive position of coal-fired generation.

Id. at 27-28 (emphasis added). NS has even established a "Power Generation Strategy Team" to evaluate all aspects of the electric utility energy business, and has a Coal Resources and Marketing Services Team responsible for "implementing business plans that ensure that NS-served producers are well positioned to supply coal now and into the future." See NS' website, at www.nscorp.com/nscorp/html/coal. Surely NS has the resources, knowledge, and facts on hand to evaluate coal consumption forecasts, without a fishing expedition requiring CP&L to produce the detailed input/assumption data that NS seeks.

B. NS' Individual Hybrid Product and Geographic Requests Should Be Rejected

Each of the five specific request areas cited by NS is addressed below.

1. Forecasts

A large portion of NS' Motion is devoted to requested forecast information. See Motion at 14-23. NS describes CP&L's various productions of forecasts as inadequate, alleging that they are "short-term" or otherwise "highly aggregated" or "mere summaries." Motion at 16-17. NS' requests seek a myriad of information covering 20+ topics, some of which are proper (and already have been provided), and others of which are improper (and have not been provided).

CP&L has produced all the relevant forecasts it has in its possession, including its most detailed, 1999, 2000, and 2001 long-term forecasts (each covering five years), which contain a multitude of information requested by NS, including forecasts for each of its coal-burning facilities on coal burn, consumption, coal and transportation costs, capacity factor, heat rates, and electricity production costs. See NS Motion at Exh. B (containing an excerpt of one such forecast report produced by CP&L in discovery).¹³ CP&L has also produced to NS its monthly

¹³NS intimates that CP&L has additional longer-term forecasts in its possession beyond its five-year detailed long-term forecasts that it has already produced. CP&L does not have such

fuel reports, identifying, for each generating station, similar information. CP&L has produced all forecasts in its possession regarding changes in the Rail Cost Adjustment Factor and other measures of inflation. CP&L has produced additional forecast information contained in several related documents, including its fossil fuel inventory plans (forecasting coal burn and receipts), for the years 1999 through 2001, and its Integrated Resource Plans for the years 1999 through 2001 (identifying long-term planned generation, purchases, generation additions, and firm obligations).

What NS seeks through its Motion is additional "data sources," "assumptions used," and other information that will enable it to manipulate CP&L's forecasts. It also seeks CP&L's forecast model and information regarding non-coal fuel projections. NS states that it "would accept a print-out or listing of the material data inputs and assumptions that produce the forecast results, as well as copies of data output from the model." Motion at 22. These slightly narrowed requests are still irrelevant under the Board's Market Dominance decision.

In addition to its lack of relevancy, NS' pursuit of CP&L's forecast and input/assumption data for all of its plants

forecasts and it has repeatedly informed NS of this fact. See Letter to NS counsel dated March 27, 2002: "CP&L has rechecked this item, and its answer remains the same. It does not maintain any such forecasts." See V.S. Boyd at 42-43.

would be very burdensome to produce given that CP&L has non-coal fossil fuel,¹⁴ nuclear, and hydroelectric generating plants as to which NS seeks information for the two-dozen topics it has identified in Interrogatory No. 23. As for the forecast model information NS seeks, CP&L utilizes proprietary software governed by third-party licensing agreements, which CP&L is prohibited from producing. See V.S. Boyd at 43.

Additionally, CP&L would be placed under a considerable and unreasonable burden if ordered to comply with NS' broad requests for production of the assumption/input information. The assumption/input information NS seeks for each of the years 2000 and 2001¹⁵ would involve thousands of pages of documents. See id. Even assuming that CP&L could accomplish locating, copying, and producing all of the various assumption/input information NS seeks for each of the numerous indicators promptly -- it is doubtful that NS could fully understand the underlying data and assumptions of CP&L's forecasting system, without further follow-up discovery. See id. at 43-44. This runs the risk of unnecessarily delaying the procedural schedule established for

¹⁴As referenced, supra, CP&L has produced to NS its output information from its forecasting model for its coal-fired generating stations.

¹⁵In the ordinary course of business, this information is normally not maintained by CP&L for longer than two years. Accordingly, CP&L no longer maintains the 1999 input information NS seeks. See V.S. Boyd at 43.

this case. Due to the punitive level of the rail rates CP&L is forced to pay during the course of this proceeding, any such delay would impose substantial hardship on CP&L.

Further, at least some of the assumption/input information sought by NS may only be available through the day-to-day working knowledge of CP&L personnel, without being documented. Id. at 44. This would place additional burdens on CP&L, require a major expenditure of time and effort by CP&L staff to uncover, and would unreasonably interrupt personnel work schedules. Id.

Even prior to the Board's Market Dominance decision, the Board rejected railroad defendants' efforts to obtain such "input" information. In STB Docket No. 42012, Sierra Pacific Power Company and Idaho Power Company v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. (Decision served January 26, 1998), the defendant requested these very same items. The item involved in that case (Document Production Request No. 119), which was much more narrow than NS' broad forecast requests here, sought "any studies or analyses of actual or potential reductions in the burn or utilization of the issue North Valmy plant due to (a) hydroelectric power or (b) changes in prices of natural gas."

The defendant argued in its motion to compel that it was "entitled" to the materials "in order to develop fully the argument that competition in SPP's electricity end-markets is a

constraint on rail rates to North Valmy." See STB Docket No. 42012, Defendant's Motion to Compel the Production of Documents Relating to Competition in Electricity Markets, (filed December 1, 1997). The Board rejected UP's Motion:

UP states that complainants' Fuel and Purchased Power Forecasts, produced in response to the request for all studies and analyses of reductions in the utilization of North Valmy, are only partially responsive to the request. Although the forecasts address issues of pricing, UP argues that there is no analysis of the effects of natural gas prices or hydroelectric power on utilization of North Valmy, which is the information that it seeks. In response, complainants submit that the information is contained in the various FERC. forms, Power Operations Planning Worksheets, Integrated Resources Plans, Fuel Budgets, and Fuel and Purchased Power Forecasts, which have already been produced to UP in response to its other requests on these issues.

We agree with complainants that the information they provided is responsive to UP's request. Therefore, we will deny UP's motion to compel a further response.

Sierra Pacific Power Company, at 10.

As with the complainant in Sierra Pacific Power Company, CP&L already has produced to NS in discovery detailed responsive forecast information contained in its fossil unit forecasts, its Budget Power estimates, its monthly fuel reports, its Integrated Resource Plans, its inventory forecasts, and all applicable FERC. forms. Nothing cited in NS' Motion comes close

to justifying the additional broad discovery NS seeks as to CP&L's forecasts.

Given NS' failure to show a significant need for the assumption/input information requested, the Board need not and should not place unreasonable and costly burdens on CP&L as to these requests which grossly exceed normal discovery obligations.

2. Environmental Regulation and
Emissions Restrictions

NS seeks all documents regarding the "impact or potential impact" of a detailed and lengthy list of items concerning the impact of "any . . . existing or proposed law or regulation restricting emissions from electric generating facilities" (Document Request No. 33) and asks CP&L to identify all "state or federal regulatory proceedings to which CP&L has been a party" involving such issues (Interrogatory No. 26). NS states in its Motion that it is now only seeking "any formal studies or analyses" relating to emissions issues. Motion at 26.¹⁶

NS claims that proposed environmental restrictions "will likely have a dramatic effect on permissible emissions from

¹⁶CP&L assumes that NS does not desire the Interrogatory No. 26 information as its narrowed request for "formal stud[y]" information would not require a response as to the individual proceeding information as to which Interrogatory No. 26 is addressed.

coal-fired power plants." Motion at 23. Notwithstanding such dramatic assertions, NS' recent public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") present a drastically different picture.

As to potential future emission restrictions, NS states in SEC filings merely that "some quarters" have expressed "concern" about emissions proposals. NS' Form 10-K at 46-47.¹⁷ NS concludes that, "to the extent that these concerns evolve into a consensus among policy-makers, the impact could be either a reduction in the demand for coal or imposition of more stringent regulations on emissions." Id. (emphasis added). NS' emphatic Motion position as to the future prospects of possible emissions restrictions is a far cry from its position on the subject taken in its annual Form 10-K reports filed with the SEC.

As to NS' claim that this information is necessary for it to evaluate "the volume and type of coal consumed at CP&L's plants, the relative costs of producing electric power at such plants, and the level of electricity generation at such plants."

¹⁷In downplaying the significance of the possible future impact of environmental regulations on coal-plant generation, NS further states in its Form 10-K that "substantial banks of sulfur dioxide allowances held by many NS-served utilities should continue to provide a market for other NS-served mines for many years." NS' Form 10-K at 28. NS further states that "many of the rules that have been promulgated to date are in litigation." Id. NS concludes merely that if such rules "survive litigation and are implemented, they could increase the cost of coal-fired generation." Id. (emphasis added).

Motion at 25, this issue was addressed in the recent Wisconsin rate-case proceeding. In Wisconsin, the Board rejected the Defendant carrier's attempt to manipulate stand-alone forecasts on similar grounds, stating:

We reject UP's forecast of declining coal traffic predicated on the possible implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, as it now appears that the Kyoto Protocol will not be ratified. . . . Furthermore, UP continues to make substantial investments in coal-related rail infrastructure and equipment . . . demonstrating that UP does not believe that . . . coal production will decline.

Wisconsin at 19-20 (citations omitted).¹⁸ Accordingly, there is no reason to allow far-reaching discovery to NS on this subject matter. This is especially the case here, where NS seeks information as to possible environmental restrictions that would be implemented, if at all, after the five-year period for which CP&L maintains its long term forecasts. See V.S. Boyd at 44-45.¹⁹

¹⁸As stated, supra, the Wisconsin case did not involve the same hybrid and geographic competition discovery requests by the defendant carrier. While the Wisconsin case involved a Board decision on the merits, rather than on a specific discovery dispute, the Board's analysis does reflect the same conclusion as in Ex Parte No. 627 that the second-guessing of shippers' regular business forecasts is not a worthwhile use of the Board's resources.

¹⁹The bill identified by NS in its Motion (North Carolina bills SB 1078 and HB 1015) at Exhibit C, was introduced over a year ago, and has not been enacted. Even if enacted as written, its emission restriction provisions would not be phased in until 2009 (for NOX) and 2013 (for SO2). Also, as NS acknowledges in its Motion, the SO2 restrictions of the Clean Air Act are not

Additionally, searching for all responsive "formal studies or analyses" would require substantial time, effort, and resources of CP&L staff in attempting to locate responsive documents, across the entire organization, causing significant organizational disruption. See V.S. Boyd at 44. Given the practical burden of locating and producing such studies and the minimal relevance of the documents, the Board should deny NS' environment-related requests.

3. Economic Dispatch Practices

NS' "economic dispatch practices" requests seek information concerning CP&L's formal policies/dispatcher instructions concerning system dispatch priorities (Interrogatory Nos. 18, 19; Document Request Nos. 17, 20, 22); historical dispatch order and prices (Interrogatory Nos. 10(o) - (p); Document Request Nos. 18, 21); studies/analyses on generation/purchasing decisions (Document Request No. 23); and computer models/software used to determine dispatch order (Document Request Nos. 30-31). NS claims that such requests are similar to its forecast requests as they are allegedly relevant to CP&L "future electricity output and coal consumption of the CP&L coal plants likely to be included in the SARR." Motion at 30.

scheduled to be phased-in fully until 2009.

As discussed, supra, CP&L has produced its most detailed, 1999, 2000, and 2001 long-term forecasts (covering five years), which contain a multitude of information requested by NS concerning CP&L's economic dispatch practices. This information includes forecasts for each of its coal-burning facilities on coal burn, consumption, coal and transportation costs, plant capacity factor, heat rates, and electricity production costs. See NS Motion at Exh. B (containing an excerpt of one such forecast report produced by CP&L in discovery). This information gives NS more than enough information to determine CP&L's forecasted economic unit dispatch order.

This line of requests also covers information that is proprietary (CP&L's dispatch software) and cannot be produced under the governing licensing agreements, and otherwise seeks information that is not reasonably related to any issue involved in this proceeding under Market Dominance.²⁰

In response to CP&L's strong objections to this line of inquiry on relevancy and burden grounds, NS has narrowed its request to an "identification of the dispatch order of all generating facilities in the CP&L system." In order to move

²⁰See also CSX Transportation Inc., Norfolk Southern Corporation et al. -- Control and Operating Leases/Agreements -- Conrail, Inc. et al., (Decision No. 37 served May 25, 1999) at 121-22 and n.193, (holding that where baseload plants are involved, as here with Roxboro and Mayo, "plant shifting is less important where demand has been shown to be inelastic").

forward and narrow the remaining disputed issues, CP&L states that it will produce documents related to the narrowed dispatch order requests that NS now seeks.²¹

4. Alternative Fuels/Technological Changes

NS' seeks all studies/analyses conducted by CP&L relating to the possible use by CP&L of "alternative fuels" or the impacts that advances in technology will have on system electricity production. See Document Request No. 24. Again, NS claims that this information is relevant to "the likely future coal consumption and electricity generation levels of the issue CP&L coal plants." Motion at 30. NS alleges that CP&L has "refused to produce any responsive information." Id. at 30-31 (emphasis added).

Despite the complete lack of relevance of this request, CP&L has produced to NS responsive documents addressing this issue. In particular, CP&L has produced its Integrated Resource Plans ("IRPs")²² separately filed with the North Carolina and South Carolina public service commissions for the years 1999,

²¹As stated earlier, CP&L reserves the right to contest the relevance of this or any information that NS may submit to the Board as evidence in this proceeding.

²²The IRPs were produced in response to NS' direct request for these materials. See NS Document Production Request No. 36. CP&L's 2001 IRPs are attached as an exhibit to the Verified Statement of Jerry Boyd, at Exhibit A.

2000, and 2001.²³ Included in its IRP are detailed evaluations of the numerous studies CP&L has conducted on the costs/benefits of specified alternative fuel technologies. See V.S. Boyd at 45. Among other things, the IRP's describe and summarize in detail the cost-benefit analysis associated with the alternative technologies evaluated and the effect of the resource plan on the cost/reliability of energy service. Id.

NS' Document Request No. 24 seeks "all workpapers and other supporting documents and data (including machine-readable data)" maintained by CP&L related to NS' alternative-fuel requests. To the extent that NS seeks additional information on each individual technology evaluation evaluated by CP&L as part of its IRP, this would require a massive effort by CP&L staff to go back three years to determine specific personnel participants in such evaluations, and whether each person has any of the requested workpaper-information, and to compile that information.²⁴ Id. at 7-8. Given the practical burden of locating and producing such studies and their relative lack of relevance, the Board should deny NS' alternative-fuels requests.

²³CP&L also has informed NS in its formal discovery responses (in response to Interrogatory No. 10(v)) that it has no plans to modify its Roxboro and Mayo Generating facilities so as to impact its fuel burn or the type of coal to be received.

²⁴Some of the modeling conducted by CP&L involves the use of proprietary software which CP&L is precluded from producing under governing licensing agreements.

5. Impact of Rail Rates on Electricity Generation

NS seeks studies/analyses performed by CP&L considering the impact or potential impact that changes in rail rates charged by NS for transportation to Roxboro and Mayo have on plant generation, dispatch priority, etc. Document Request Nos. 29(b) and 29(c). These requests seek information that is not otherwise reasonably related to any issue involved in this proceeding under the Board's Market Dominance decision.²⁵

Following the parties' March 22 discovery conference, by letter dated March 27, 2002, CP&L informed NS that, while it failed to see the relevance of Document Request Nos. 29(b) and (c) to any issue involved in this case, it had located one responsive document. CP&L declined to produce this document based on relevancy grounds, and for the reasons it has resisted NS' other hybrid product and geographic competition requests in accordance with the Board's Market Dominance decision.

Despite CP&L's continued objection to producing this document on grounds of relevancy, in order to move forward and

²⁵Moreover, the Board has held that for baseload plants, such as Roxboro and Mayo, "even during the shoulder demand periods [e.g., late night periods in the spring and fall], significant rail rate increases will have only a limited impact on the degree of coal use at a particular . . . plant." CSX Transportation Inc., Norfolk Southern Corporation et al. -- Control and Operating Leases/Agreements -- Conrail, Inc. et al., (Decision No. 37 served May 25, 1999) at 122.

narrow the remaining disputed issues, CP&L states that it will produce the one responsive document.²⁶

C. NS' Request for Possible Extension of the Procedural Schedule is Unwarranted

NS' Motion requests that the Board "extend the discovery period (and possibly the schedule for the filing of evidence)" in order to give the Board time to decide its Motion and to allow CP&L time to produce any additional responsive documents if ordered to do so by the Board. Motion at 34-35. NS argues that an extension of the evidentiary schedule may be warranted "if ongoing discovery efforts interfere with the parties' ability to prepare their evidentiary submissions." Id. at 35. NS states that "[a]t a minimum" the discovery cut-off date should be extended "until all discovery issues have been resolved and discovery completed."

NS has failed to demonstrate why an extension of the discovery period is necessary, or why any change in the present evidentiary filing dates is warranted at this time. CP&L strongly opposes any extension of the established evidentiary schedule for this case.

The discovery period under the Board's established procedural schedule concludes today, April 17, 2002, and no new

²⁶Again, CP&L reserves the right to contest the relevance of this or any information that NS may submit to the Board as evidence in this proceeding.

discovery may be conducted after this date. However, follow-up and additional document production in response to earlier discovery requests, will continue. This is consistent with the practices of parties participating in coal rate cases following the Board's Expedited Procedures²⁷ decision. See, e.g., STB Docket No. 42038, Minnesota Power, Inc. v. Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Co. (Decision served June 8, 1999) at 2 ("if primary discovery is delayed until the [discovery] deadline, then some additional time may be required for follow-up discovery"). Accordingly, it is not necessary to delay the "official" discovery deadline at this time.²⁸ If the Board orders CP&L to produce any additional documents in response to NS' Motion, CP&L intends to comply fully and promptly with any such order.²⁹

²⁷See STB Ex Parte No. 527, Expedited Procedures for Processing Rail Rate Reasonableness, Exemption and Revocation Proceedings, (Decisions served October 1 and November 15, 1996).

²⁸CP&L further notes that its formal discovery responses served March 8, 2001 were very clear that it was objecting to the production of the hybrid product and geographic competition requests propounded by NS and which are the subject of its Motion. NS waited until April 1, 2002 to file its Motion to Compel. The Board should not extend the procedural schedule at the request of NS where NS itself is responsible for any resulting delays.

²⁹CP&L notes that there are a number of areas where NS has yet to produce promised documents in response to CP&L's discovery requests, and other areas where NS' responses are incomplete. CP&L is very concerned about these omissions in NS' production, which obviously have not been resolved as of April 17, 2002. CP&L will continue to work with NS to rectify this situation, and it is hopeful that Board intervention will be unnecessary.

On NS' suggestion that the evidentiary schedule possibly should be extended, CP&L strongly urges the Board to reject this request. CP&L is paying NS exorbitant common carrier rates that are far above those charged by NS in the past. See V.S. Boyd at 47. NS should not be allowed to create unnecessary delays in the procedural schedule which, in effect, allow it to prolong its collection of excessive monopoly rents from CP&L and its ratepayers. Id.

Additionally, NS' request is predicated on the potential problems associated with obtaining the necessary discovery in time for the parties to prepare their evidentiary submissions. NS alleges that the hybrid product and geographic competition responses it seeks are relevant to future CP&L coal traffic that would be included in its stand-alone traffic group (which CP&L will submit in its opening evidence due June 3, 2002). NS will not present any SAC evidence until its reply filing on August 30, 2002 -- four-and-one-half months from now. There is more than enough time for the Board to rule on NS' Motion and for CP&L to produce (and NS to analyze) any additional documents if ordered by the Board.

NS has not contacted CP&L to discuss any possible extension of the procedural schedule, nor does any extension appear necessary for the reasons discussed above. There is no justification for extension of either the discovery schedule or

the evidentiary schedule and CP&L requests that the Board reject NS' request for same.

III.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, CP&L respectfully requests that the Board deny NS' Motion to Compel (except as to documents subject to third-party confidentiality restrictions) and reject NS' invitation to extend the procedural schedule in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: April 17, 2002

Attorneys for Complainant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

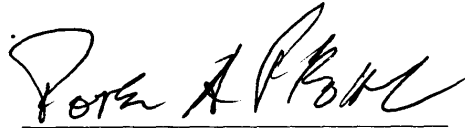
I hereby certify, that I have this 17th day of April, 2002 caused to be served copies of the foregoing Reply to Motion to Compel by hand delivery on counsel for defendant Norfolk Southern Railway Company as follows:

G. Paul Moates, Esq.
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(via overnight mail).

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter A. Pfohl", written over a horizontal line.

Peter A. Pfohl
An Attorney for Complainant

**BEFORE THE
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD**

	)	
	)	
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,	)	
	)	
Complainant,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Docket No. NOR 42072
	)	
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

**VERIFIED STATEMENT OF
JERRY BOYD**

My name is Jerry Boyd. I am Manager, Fuel Delivery for Progress Fuels Corporation, a corporate affiliate of Carolina Power & Light Company ("CP&L") that procures fuel for CP&L. My business address is CP&L/Progress Fuels-Carolina, 333 Fayetteville St. Mall, Mail Code 333-3, Raleigh, NC 27602-0192.

The purpose of this statement is to provide a factual response to the Norfolk Southern Railway Company's ("NS") April 1, 2002 Motion to Compel discovery responses on three related topics: (1) CP&L's production to date, (2) the burden that CP&L would encounter if it were required to respond to the requests covered in NS' Motion, and (3) CP&L's opposition to NS' suggestion that the Board consider extending the procedural schedule in this case.

I have been responsible for coordinating CP&L's document production effort in this proceeding. As a result, I can speak with personal knowledge regarding what we have produced, and the burden that we would encounter were we ordered to produce documents responsive to the discovery requests covered in NS' Motion. I am also very knowledgeable about the considerable impact that additional delay in the processing of this case would have on CP&L.

I.

CP&L's Discovery to Date Has Been Expansive

NS has grossly mischaracterized CP&L's production of discovery documents in this proceeding. CP&L has expended an enormous amount of time and resources responding to NS' discovery requests. I have personally spent countless hours reviewing and searching (along with the help of numerous other individuals at CP&L) for documents responsive to NS' massive discovery requests. CP&L has produced a very significant volume of materials responsive to NS' requests, and it has not just produced the publicly filed reports and "routine" operating records NS has referred to in its motion. In addition to these materials, among others, CP&L has produced to NS over 8,400 pages including the following information:

- Miscellaneous internal fuel department files responsive to many of NS' requests compiled from 1999 to present;

- Private monthly train schedules/reschedules from 1999 to present for all NS served-plants;
- Private Operating/fuel agreements from 1999 to present;
- Internal electric generating plant fuel/cost forecasts from 1999 to present for all CP&L plants;
- Internal monthly coal receipts by mine, from 1999 to present;
- Internal monthly coal inventory sheets from 1999 to present;
- Internal fuel procurement policies and procedures from 1999 to present;
- Internal information on individual real estate purchases/appraisals/sales from 1999 to present;
- Descriptive summaries of CP&L generating units and its fuel department;
- Internal planned plant outage spreadsheets and separate plant outage schedules from 1999 to present;
- Internal projections as to the RCAF;
- Internal management studies regarding fuel/planning/purchasing/contracting strategies from 1999 to present;
- Internal and external audits from 1999 to present;
- Private track repair invoices from 1999 to present;
- Private locomotive leases from 1999 to present;
- Private railcar leases from 1999 to present;
- Lease studies from 1999 to present; and
- Plant track layout schematics.

In addition to the above items, CP&L will produce several thousand additional pages of documents related to our private rail transportation and coal supply agreements if ordered to do so by the Board. This information, which CP&L is prohibited from disclosing because the underlying agreements contain confidentiality restrictions that prohibit their disclosure, are also the subject of NS' motion.

II.

The Burden of Producing Documents Responsive to NS' Requests Would Be Great

The burden of producing materials responsive to the expansive requests that are the subject of NS' Motion (related to CP&L's system forecasts, studies/analyses on possible environmental regulations, and studies/analyses on alternative fuels) would be excessive. Each of these three items is addressed, in turn, below.

A. NS' System Forecast Requests

The CP&L forecasts (concerning non-coal resources), and the "data source" and "assumption" information related to all CP&L's forecasts sought by NS, would be extremely burdensome and difficult for CP&L to produce.

As an initial matter, NS' assertion that CP&L has only produced "short-term" forecasts is absolutely incorrect. CP&L does not maintain forecasts for individual plants that extend

beyond five years. CP&L has produced its detailed, internal long-term monthly coal forecasts, which extend for five years. (An excerpt from a CP&L forecast was attached as Exhibit B to NS' Motion). Despite NS' desire for longer-term internal forecasts, CP&L cannot produce what it does not have.

Concerning the forecast requests themselves, the forecast model information NS seeks is proprietary, and CP&L is prohibited from producing the requested forecasting model. Also, while NS has narrowed its original requests, and is now only seeking all inputs and assumptions to CP&L's forecasts, even responding to these revised requests would involve considerable burdens on CP&L.

For each of the years 2000 and 2001, based on personal knowledge and having conferred extensively with the individuals involved in maintaining such information, responsive information would involve thousands of pages of input/assumption data. For 1999, CP&L does not have any of the input/assumption information NS seeks. (This information is not maintained in the ordinary course by CP&L for a period beyond two years.)

Producing this massive group of materials, in and of itself, would be extremely difficult. Additionally, the underlying information requested would, in many instances, be very difficult for NS to understand. Additionally, it is my understanding that at least some of the assumption information

sought by NS may not be well-documented, and instead, is only available through the day-to-day working knowledge of CP&L personnel. Thus, determining what is available and what is not in response to NS' requests, would itself require a considerable undertaking by CP&L in terms of time, effort, and resources.

B. NS' Environmental Regulations Requests

NS' original requests concerning emissions issues were massive. NS has revised its requests and is now seeking "any formal studies or analyses" relating to emissions issues. Responding to these revised requests would likewise cause considerable burden on CP&L. The principal problem relating to this item is that responding would require CP&L to conduct a large-scale search throughout its offices to locate any possible "formal" analyses.

There are dozens of individuals and departments that could be involved at CP&L on emission review work. A responsive search would expand from CP&L's environmental services, engineering, and strategic planning departments, and beyond, across CP&L's organization. Such a review for responsive documents would be very disruptive on CP&L and its personnel, and would entail considerable time and effort for CP&L to respond.

Additionally, NS seeks studies on legislative proposals, many of which, if enacted, would not be implemented until after the five-year period for which CP&L maintains its

long-term forecasts. Thus, such legislation/regulations would not be factored into CP&L forecasts.

C. NS' Alternative Fuels Requests

NS claims that CP&L has not produced any documents responsive to its requests for information on alternative fuels/technologies. That is not true. CP&L has produced the most detailed, relevant, available documents it has concerning these requests. CP&L has produced its Integrated Resource Plans ("IRPs") filed with each public service commission in North Carolina and South Carolina, from 1999 through 2001. Included in these plans are detailed analyses of conventional, advanced, and alternative technologies, and cost-benefit analyses evaluating these technologies and their impact on the CP&L system. I have attached to this Verified Statement CP&L's 2001 IRPs. (See Exhibit A).

Besides the time, effort, and resources required in locating and copying any non-IRP documents that possibly might be responsive in responding to these requests, NS' request for all underlying "workpapers and other supporting documents and data" maintained by CP&L supporting its analyses would also impose a major burden on CP&L. Locating all the CP&L personnel involved on technology evaluations over the past three years, determining whether any of them have any responsive document and workpaper information, and compiling that information, would require a

of this fact, CP&L respectfully requests that the Board proceed with this case on schedule, without delay.

VERIFICATION

County of Wake)
) ss
State of North Carolina)

Jerry Boyd, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing Statement, knows the contents thereof, and that the same are true as stated to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Jerry Boyd
Jerry Boyd

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this 15 day
of April, 2002

Nancy Satre - Ricci
Notary Public

My Commission expires: 11-7-06

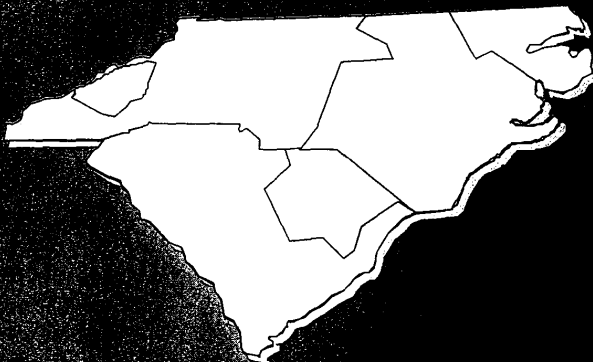
VERIFIED STATEMENT OF JERRY BOYD
EXHIBIT A

Resource Plan



CP&L

a Progress Energy Company



South Carolina Public Service Commission
Docket No. 2001-265-E
June 30, 2001

CPL-05605

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INTRODUCTION

Carolina Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of Progress Energy, provides electric power to approximately 1.2 million customers in a 33,000 square mile area. The service area covers much of eastern and central North Carolina, the Asheville area in western North Carolina, and the northeast quadrant of South Carolina.

To provide a reliable, safe and economic supply of electricity for those customers, CP&L annually develops long-term forecasts of system energy sales and peak loads, and reviews and revises capacity addition plans. Further, the states of North Carolina and South Carolina each have in place rules requiring the filing of specific information regarding CP&L's resource plans. This report presents CP&L's current Resource Plan and contains the information required in the South Carolina resource plan filings.

1. The demand and energy forecast for at least a 15-year period.

Peak Load and Energy Forecast

Methods

CP&L's forecasting processes have utilized econometric and statistical methods since the mid-70s. During this time enhancements have been made to the methodology as data and software have become more available and accessible. Enhancements have also been undertaken over time to meet the changing data needs of internal and external customers.

The System Peak Load Forecast is developed from the System Energy Forecast using a load factor approach. This load forecast method couples the two forecasts directly, assuring consistency of assumptions and data. Class peak loads are developed from the class energy using individual class load factors. Peak load for the residential, commercial, and industrial classes are then adjusted for projected load management impacts. The individual loads for the retail classes, wholesale customers, NCEMPA, and Company Use are then totalized and adjusted for losses between generation and the customer meter to determine System Peak Load. Fayetteville Public Works Commission Replacement Interchange Contract is then added to the System Peak Load to determine Net Internal Load.

Wholesale sales and demands include a portion that will be provided by the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA). NCEMPA sales and demands include power which will be provided under the joint ownership agreement with them. Also included in the forecast is a replacement interchange contract of approximately 230 MW with the Fayetteville Public Works Commission (FPWC) instituted in July 1994. On January 1, 1996, NCEMC began receiving service for 200 MW of load from another supplier. This portion of NCEMC load is not included in the forecast.

Summaries of the Peak Load and Energy Forecast are provided in the following table. Peak load and energy data presented in the table is at generation level. The table provides both CP&L's **System Forecast** and **Net Internal Forecast**. CP&L's **System Forecast** *does not include* power provided under the Company's replacement interchange contract with the Fayetteville Public Works Commission (FPWC). CP&L's **Net Internal Forecast** *does include* the FPWC replacement interchange contract. CP&L System and CP&L Net Internal peak load forecasts assume the use of all load management capability at the time of system peak.

Forecast Assumptions

Generally, growth in the standard of living as reflected in personal income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is expected to slow modestly relative to recent levels. The labor force can be predicted with some reliability because the working population for the early 21st century has already been born. Real dollar prices are used to enhance model

reliability during periods of varying inflation. The forecast assumes that our customers will tend toward continuing energy efficiency in the future.

The forecast of system energy usage and peak load does not explicitly incorporate periodic expansions and contractions of business cycles, which are likely to occur from time to time during any long-range forecast period. While long-run economic trends exhibit considerable stability, short-run economic activity is subject to substantial variation. The exact nature, timing and magnitude of such short-term variations are unknown years in advance of their occurrence. The forecast, while it is a trended projection, nonetheless reflects the general long-run outcome of business cycles because actual historical data, which contain expansions and contractions, are used to develop the general relationships between economic activity and energy use. Weather normalized temperatures are assumed for the energy and system peak forecasts.

PEAK LOAD and ENERGY FORECAST				
(Annual Peak Load and Energy at Expected Peaking Temperatures)				
Year	System Peak Load (MW)	Fayetteville Replacement (MW)	Net Internal Demand (MW)	Net Internal Energy (MWh)
2001	11,260	180	11,440	60,593,920
2002	11,539	210	11,749	62,450,750
2003	11,699	230	11,929	64,146,356
2004	11,962	230	12,192	65,807,478
2005	12,239	230	12,469	67,461,328
2006	12,503	230	12,733	69,128,868
2007	12,775	230	13,005	70,803,427
2008	13,030	230	13,260	72,440,230
2009	13,300	230	13,530	74,100,277
2010	13,563	230	13,793	75,760,078
2011	13,826	230	14,056	77,418,880
2012	14,096	230	14,326	79,073,210
2013	14,375	230	14,605	80,720,308
2014	14,643	230	14,873	82,364,164
2015	14,916	230	15,146	83,984,787
2016	15,177	230	15,407	85,587,624

2. The supplier's or producer's program for meeting the requirements shown in its forecast in an economic and reliable manner, including both demand-side and supply-side option.

See Appendices A and B.

3. A brief description and summary of cost-benefit analysis, if available, of each option, which was considered, including those not selected.

The utility industry continues to experience significant changes that challenge the planning process for providing the resources needed to meet growing electricity demands. Industry and environmental regulations plus increasing competition in the wholesale power market are some of the issues that face utilities. In order to make sound resource planning decisions, it is necessary to assess the costs of future generation technologies. This report is intended to provide a consistent and documented database for use in the Company's planning studies.

In the most recent analysis, seventeen technologies were analyzed (see Appendices C and E). Except in cases where data specific to CP&L and our service territory was obtained, the data presented in the report are **generic** in nature and thus not site specific. Cost and operating data are presented for conventional generation technologies that utilize non-renewable resources, for advanced generation technologies that are still being developed, and for alternative technologies that utilize renewable sources of energy. The costs and operating parameters are adjusted to reflect installation in the southeastern United States. The operating characteristics are based on state-of-the-art designs, with some of the advanced and renewable resource technologies *not* being currently available commercially. The primary source of information in developing the database is the EPRI Technical Assessment Guide (TAG) database. When other data are used or where adjustments are made to EPRI data, the reasons are indicated.

Of the seventeen technologies evaluated, only ten (10) are commercially available at this time and only five (5) of those are mature, proven technologies. This is important to keep in mind when reviewing the data, as some of the least cost options such as the solid oxide fuel cell may not yet be available. Also, the less mature a technology is, the more uncertain and less accurate its cost estimates may be.

Busbar costs allow for comparison of fixed and operating costs of all technologies over different operating levels. This analysis is done using the spreadsheet program COMPETE. It compares the long-term economics of future power plants and reports the busbar costs by capacity factor. Data input to COMPETE for each technology include fixed and variable O&M, fuel, construction costs, and the levelized fixed charge rate.

Most recent analysis of busbar costs for technologies that are commercially available indicates that the combustion turbine (CT) is the most economical generation for peaking duty cycles, and the combined cycle (CC) is the preference for intermediate and base load operation (see Appendices D, E). Combustion turbines and combined cycles also have the lowest overnight capital costs.

Although fuel cells appear to be competitive with the CC if projected cost reductions can be achieved (see Appendices C and D), they are currently still in the demonstration stage. Fuel cells can be assembled building block style to produce varying quantities of electric

generation. However, as currently designed, a sufficient number of fuel cells cannot be practically assembled to create a source of generation comparable to other existing technologies, such as CC. Further development of this technology is needed before it becomes viable as a resource option.

Wind projects appear competitive at certain capacity factors, however, the geographic and atmospheric characteristics of the Carolinas limit their ability to achieve those capacity factors. Wind projects must be constructed in areas with high average wind speed. Studies conducted by NCAEC (North Carolina Alternative Energy Corporation) and Pacific Northwest Laboratory that have examined the potential for wind projects in North Carolina have determined that only a limited number of locations exist with potentially sufficient wind speed, and that those locations are likely not available for commercial operations. Because a wind project would not be expected to operate above 20-25% capacity factor in our geographic area, it is not a viable alternative to the CC for intermediate duty. Further, because wind is not dispatchable, it is not a suitable alternative to the CT for peaking duty.

4. The supplier's and producer's assumptions and conclusions with respect to the effect of the plan on the cost and reliability of energy service, and a description of the external, environmental and economic consequences of the plan to the extent practicable.

Effect of plan on cost of energy service

CP&L's Resource Plan (RP) is not significantly different from previous plans. This Plan continues to be a plan that provides low cost energy service. The RP contains additions of combustion turbine (CT) and combined cycle (CC) units, and also capacity uprates to the Harris and Brunswick nuclear plants.

Peaking resources such as combustion turbines are constructed and operated during peak load periods or emergency conditions. Combustion turbines have relatively low capital costs but higher operating costs than intermediate or base load generation, and are the most cost-effective new resource when a generator is needed to operate less than approximately 20% of the time. Combustion turbines can be started quickly in response to a sharp increase in customer demand and help supply power during cold winter mornings and hot summer afternoons.

Combined-cycle units, which consist of combustion turbines equipped with heat recovery steam generators, are the most cost-effective new resource when a generator is needed to operate more than approximately 20% of the time. Combined-cycle units have higher capital costs than peaking units, but lower operating costs. The heat recovery steam generator utilizes the hot exhaust gases from the combustion turbines to produce steam and generate additional megawatt hours by a steam turbine generator. Because the steam turbine is powered by waste exhaust gases from the combustion turbines, no additional fuel is used to produce electricity from the steam turbine generator. The efficient operation of the combined-cycle facility will burn less gas than a combustion turbine to produce a megawatt hour of generation, and will reduce generation produced by less efficient combustion turbines burning both gas and oil. These fuel savings will directly benefit ratepayers. Combined-cycle facilities take several hours to start-up and bring to full power output and are best utilized to operate at higher capacity factors and respond to the more predictable system load patterns.

The Company's resource plan also includes approximately 225 MW of additional baseload capacity as a result of planned modifications to uprate the Harris and Brunswick nuclear facilities. Baseload nuclear capacity is typically fully loaded due to its low operating cost, except during times of forced outage or refueling. This additional nuclear generation will offset higher cost fuel sources providing further benefits to ratepayers. The Company's resource plan consisting of additional nuclear capacity and new combustion turbine and combined-cycle capacity, in addition to existing low-cost nuclear

and coal facilities, will continue to provide reliable and cost-effective generation to serve customer energy needs.

Effect of plan on reliability of energy service

The reliability of energy service is a primary input in the development of the RP. This Plan provides for a reliable supply of electricity.

Carolina Power & Light Company employs both deterministic and probabilistic reliability criteria in the resource planning process. The Company establishes a reserve criterion for planning purposes based on probabilistic assessments of generation reliability, industry practice, historical operating experience, and judgement. Probabilistic assessments are significant because they capture the random nature of system behavior such as generator equipment failures and load variation.

CP&L conducts multi-area probabilistic analyses to assess generation system reliability. A multi-area analysis takes into consideration the capacity assistance available through interconnections with neighboring electric utilities. Decision analysis techniques are also incorporated in the analysis to capture load uncertainty. Generating reliability depends on the strength of the interconnections, the generation reserves available from the neighboring systems, and also the diversity in loads throughout the interconnected area. Thus, the interconnected system analysis shows the overall level of generation reliability and reflects the expected risk of capacity deficient conditions for supplying load.

A Loss-of-Load Expectation (LOLE) of one day in 10 years is a widely accepted criterion for establishing system reliability. CP&L uses a target reliability of one day in ten years LOLE for generation reliability assessments. LOLE can be viewed as the expected number of days that the load will exceed available capacity. Thus, LOLE indicates the number of days that a capacity deficient condition would occur, resulting in the inability to supply customer demand. Results of the probabilistic assessments are correlated to appropriate deterministic measures such as capacity margin or megawatt reserve for use in developing the resource plan.

Reliability assessments have shown that reserves projected in CP&L's RP are appropriate for providing an adequate and reliable power supply. Reserves are lower than historical levels due to a number of factors. Growth of the generating system and recent additions of smaller and highly reliable CT capacity increments to the company's resource mix decrease the level of reserves needed to maintain adequate reliability. Performance of CP&L's existing nuclear and fossil fleet has greatly improved over the past few years, which has also significantly contributed to improved system reliability. Finally, shorter construction lead times for building new power plants allows greater flexibility to respond to changes in capacity needs and thus reduces exposure to load uncertainty.

Environmental consequences of plan

The plan relies, to a large extent, on the use of gas-fired combustion turbines and combined cycle units. These units are the most environmentally benign, economical, large-scale capacity additions available. The new, advanced designs of these technologies are more efficient (as measured by heat rate) than previous designs, resulting in a smaller impact on the environment. The Plan also contains more than 225 MW of nuclear additions through the uprating of the Harris and Brunswick plants. These additions will provide a significant amount of energy with virtually no environmental impact.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
June 2001 RESOURCE PLAN (Winter)

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
GENERATION ADDITIONS															
Rowan Co. CT	549														
Richmond Co. CT	720	540	180												
Richmond Co. ST		160	160	160											
Harris NP Uprate	40														
Brunswick NP Uprate		50	50	43	43										
Undesignated Capacity (1)	-	-	-	-	178	-	178	357	357	535	357	357	357	357	357
INSTALLED GENERATION															
Combustion Turbine	3,843	4,023	3,843	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483
Combined Cycle	106	626	1,146	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666	1,666
Hydro	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Fossil Steam	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369
Nuclear	3,249	3,299	3,349	3,392	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435	3,435
Undesignated Capacity (1)	-	-	-	-	178	178	357	713	1,070	1,604	1,961	2,317	2,674	3,030	3,387
PURCHASES & OTHER RESOURCES															
SEPA	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
NUG Renewable	67	63	63	63	18	18	18	11	5	5	5	5	4	4	2
NUG Cogeneration	231	68	68	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayetteville	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
AEP/Rockport 2	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Broad River CT	686	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870
TOTAL SUPPLY RESOURCES	14,421	15,178	15,568	15,771	15,947	16,058	16,407	16,508	17,042	17,399	17,755	18,111	18,467	18,822	
UNIT POWER SALES	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549
NET RESOURCES FOR LOAD	13,872	14,629	15,019	15,222	15,398	15,509	15,858	15,959	16,493	16,850	17,206	17,562	17,918	18,273	
PEAK DEMAND															
CP&L Retail	8,114	8,339	8,547	8,763	8,966	9,177	9,375	9,579	9,780	9,980	10,189	10,398	10,599	10,804	11,002
CP&L Wholesale	2,639	2,709	2,769	2,816	2,861	2,908	2,951	3,004	3,053	3,104	3,152	3,209	3,262	3,318	3,370
SYSTEM PEAK LOAD	10,753	11,048	11,316	11,578	11,828	12,085	12,327	12,583	12,833	13,083	13,341	13,607	13,862	14,122	14,372
Fayetteville Replacement	210	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Firm Contract Sales	750	750	550	550	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIRM OBLIGATIONS	11,713	12,028	12,096	12,358	12,158	12,315	12,557	12,813	13,063	13,313	13,571	13,837	14,092	14,352	14,602
Large Load Curtailment	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Voltage Reduction	165	169	174	178	183	187	192	196	201	205	209	214	218	222	226
TOTAL LOAD	12,200	12,519	12,592	12,858	12,662	12,824	13,070	13,331	13,586	13,840	14,102	14,372	14,631	14,896	15,150
RESERVES (2)	2,158	2,601	2,923	2,864	3,241	3,083	2,952	3,045	2,886	3,180	3,279	3,370	3,470	3,566	3,672
CAPACITY MARGIN (3)	15.6%	17.8%	19.5%	18.8%	21.0%	20.0%	19.0%	19.2%	18.1%	19.3%	19.5%	19.6%	19.8%	19.9%	20.1%
RESERVE MARGIN (4)	18.4%	21.6%	24.2%	23.2%	26.7%	25.0%	23.5%	23.8%	22.2%	23.9%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.8%	25.1%

NOTES:

- 1) For planning purposes only, does not indicate a commitment to type, amount or ownership.
- 2) Reserves = Net Resources For Load - Firm Obligations
- 3) Capacity Margin = Reserves / Net Resources For Load * 100.
- 4) Reserve Margin = Reserves / Firm Obligations * 100.

CPL-05616

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
June 2001 RESOURCE PLAN (Summer)

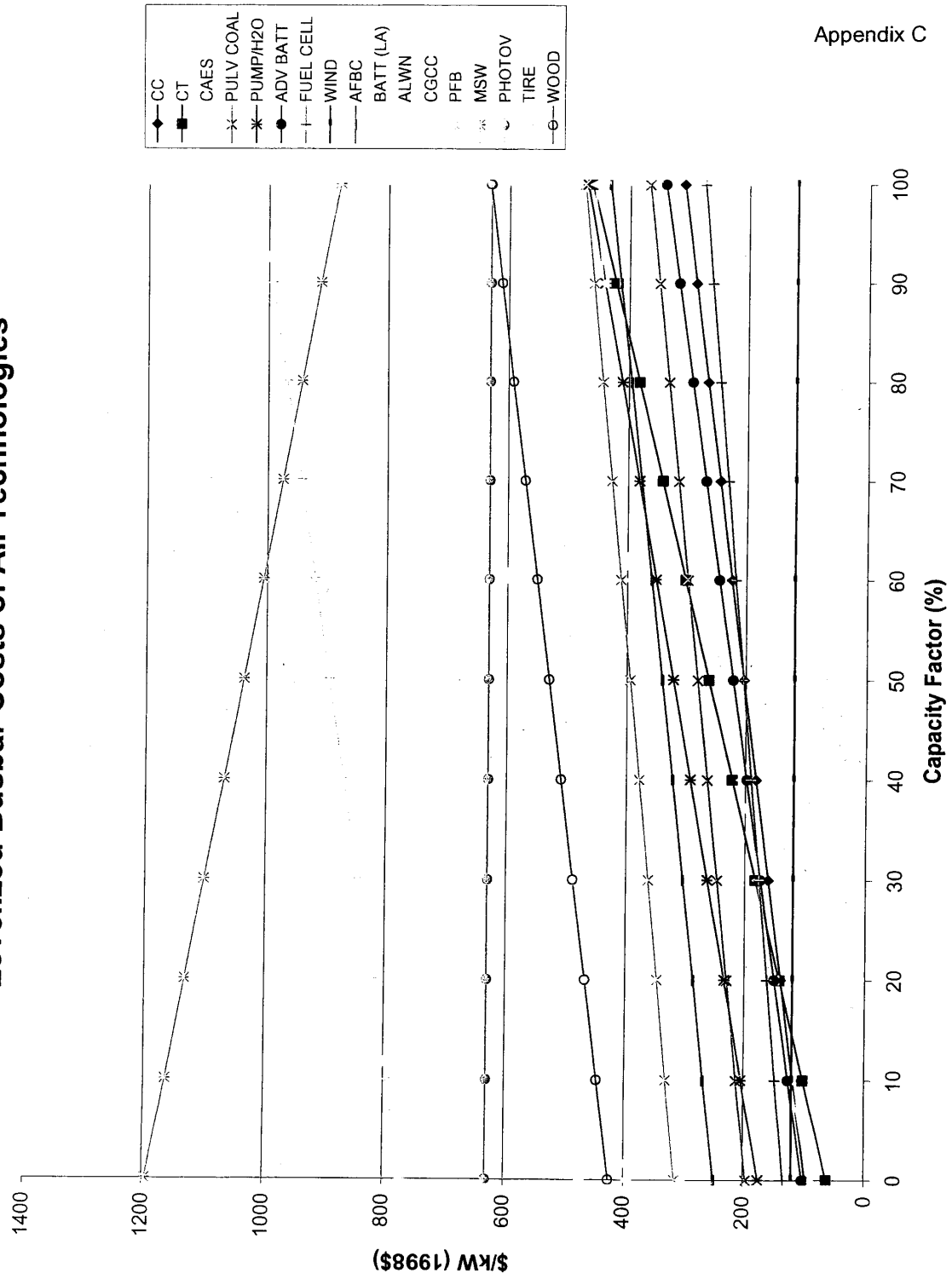
GENERATION ADDITIONS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rowan Co. CT	456															
Richmond Co. CT	620	465	155													
Richmond Co. ST		160	160	160												
Harris NP Uprate		40														
Brunswick NP Uprate			50	50	43	43										
Undesignated Capacity (1)					155		155	310	310	465	310	310	310	310	310	310
INSTALLED GENERATION																
Combustion Turbine	3,276	3,431	3,276	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966	2,966
Combined Cycle	84	554	1,024	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,494
Hydro	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
Fossil Steam	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285
Nuclear	3,174	3,214	3,264	3,314	3,357	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Undesignated Capacity (1)					155	155	310	620	930	1,395	1,705	2,015	2,325	2,635	2,945	3,255
PURCHASES & OTHER RESOURCES																
SEPA	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
NUG Renewable	70	68	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
NUG Cogeneration	263	231	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Fayetteville	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
AEP/Rockport 2	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
PECO Purchase (2)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Broad River CT	643	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794
Seasonal Purchase	170															
TOTAL SUPPLY RESOURCES	14,126	14,737	14,938	14,848	15,046	15,044	15,131	15,441	15,744	15,950	16,260	16,570	16,879	17,189	17,497	17,807
UNIT POWER SALES	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456	456
NET RESOURCES FOR LOAD	13,670	14,281	14,482	14,392	14,590	14,588	14,675	14,985	15,288	15,494	15,804	16,114	16,423	16,733	17,041	17,351
PEAK DEMAND																
CP&L Retail	8,222	8,466	8,699	8,915	9,136	9,346	9,563	9,788	9,976	10,181	10,384	10,598	10,809	11,013	11,221	11,420
CP&L Wholesale	3,038	3,073	3,000	3,047	3,103	3,157	3,212	3,262	3,324	3,382	3,442	3,498	3,566	3,630	3,695	3,757
SYSTEM PEAK LOAD	11,260	11,539	11,699	11,962	12,240	12,503	12,775	13,030	13,300	13,563	13,826	14,096	14,376	14,643	14,916	15,177
Fayetteville Replacement	180	210	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Firm Contract Sales	760	750	750	550	550	100										
FIRM OBLIGATIONS	12,200	12,499	12,679	12,742	13,020	12,833	13,005	13,260	13,530	13,793	14,056	14,326	14,606	14,873	15,146	15,407
Large Load Curtailment	328	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Voltage Reduction	49	50	52	53	54	56	57	59	60	61	63	64	65	66	68	69
TOTAL LOAD	12,577	12,871	13,053	13,117	13,396	13,211	13,384	13,640	13,911	14,176	14,440	14,712	14,993	15,261	15,535	15,798
RESERVES (3)	1,470	1,782	1,803	1,650	1,571	1,755	1,670	1,726	1,758	1,701	1,748	1,787	1,817	1,860	1,895	1,944
CAPACITY MARGIN (4)	10.8%	12.5%	12.5%	11.5%	10.8%	12.0%	11.4%	11.5%	11.5%	11.0%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.2%
RESERVE MARGIN (5)	12.1%	14.3%	14.2%	13.0%	12.1%	13.7%	12.8%	13.0%	13.0%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.4%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%

NOTES:

- 1) For planning purposes only; does not indicate a commitment to type, amount or ownership.
- 2) For the months of June through September.
- 3) Reserves = Net Resources For Load - Firm Obligations
- 4) Capacity Margin = Reserves / Net Resources For Load * 100.
- 5) Reserve Margin = Reserves / Firm Obligations * 100.

CPL-05617

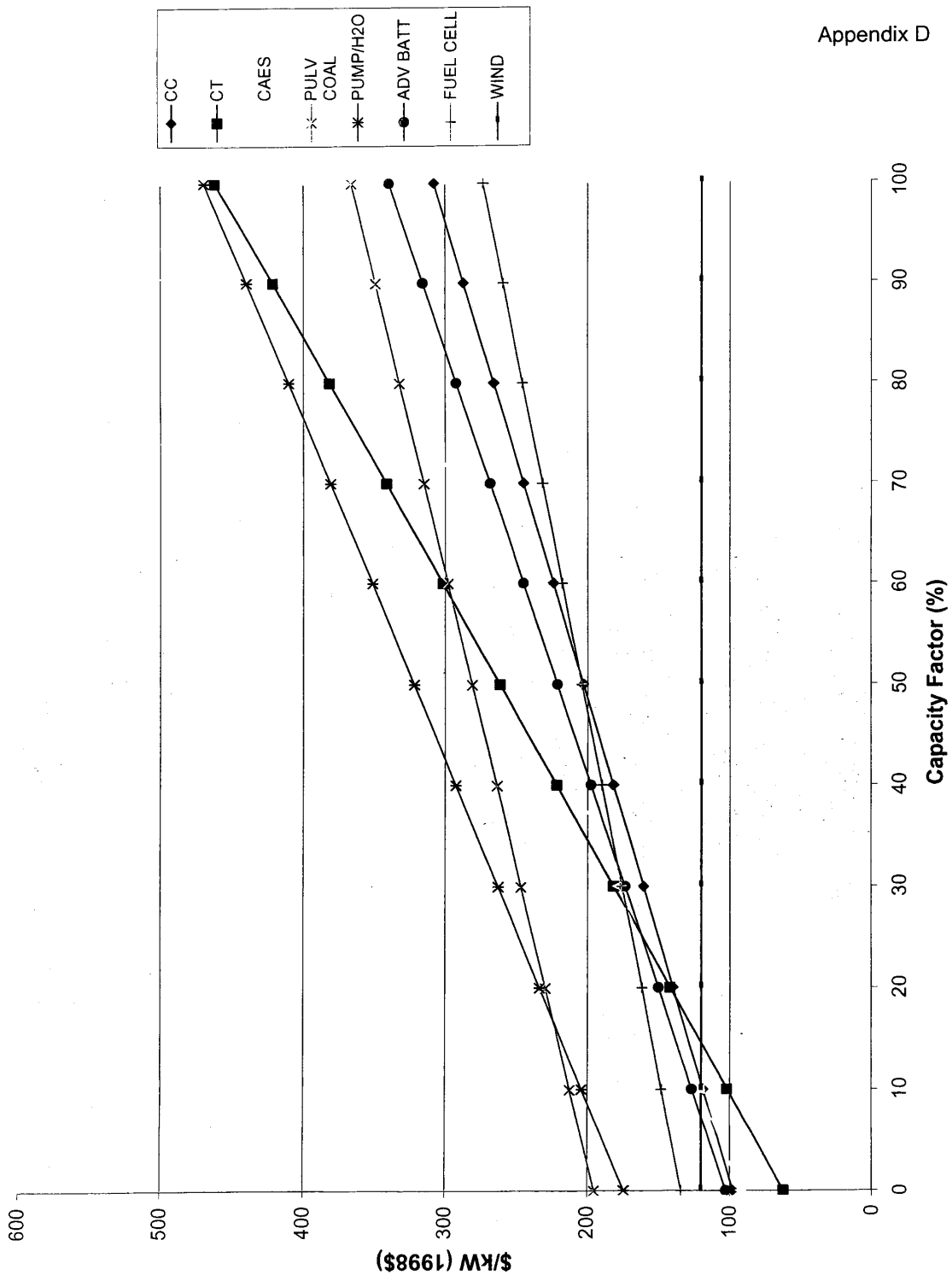
Levelized Busbar Costs of All Technologies



Appendix C

CPL-05618

Levelized Busbar Costs of Lowest Cost Technologies



CPL-05619

Appendix D

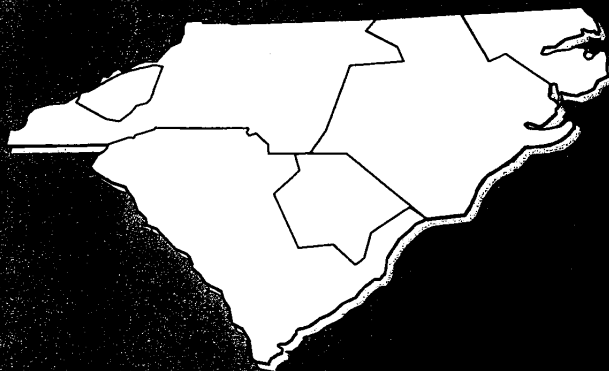
LEVELIZED BUSBAR COST COMPARISON by DUTY CYCLE (1998 cents/kWh)

Rank	Peaking Service *		Intermediate Service *			Base Load Service *				
	10% Capacity Factor	30% Capacity Factor	50% Capacity Factor	60% Capacity Factor	80% Capacity Factor	80% Capacity Factor	80% Capacity Factor			
1	CT	11.6	CC	6.1	CC	4.6	Fuel Cell	4.1	Fuel Cell	3.5
2	CC	13.6	Fuel Cell	6.7	Fuel Cell	4.7	CC	4.3	CC	3.8
3	Wind	13.7	CT	6.9	Pulv Coal	6.4	Pulv Coal	5.7	Pulv Coal	4.7
4	CAES	13.8	Pulv Coal	9.4	AFBC	7.8	AFBC	6.8	AFBC	5.6
5	Battery-Adv	14.4	AFBC	11.6	CGCC	8.7	CGCC	7.6	CGCC	6.1
6	Fuel Cell	16.9	CGCC	13.4	PFB	9.0	PFB	7.8	PFB	6.3
7	Pump Hydro	23.3	PFB	13.8	ALW Nuclear	11.3	ALW Nuclear	9.5	ALW Nuclear	7.3
8	Pulv Coal	24.3	ALW Nuclear	18.5	Wood	12.1	Wood	10.5	Wood	8.4
9	AFBC	30.5	Wood	18.5	Tires	20.4	Tires	17.5	MSW	13.5
10	CGCC	36.6	Tires	32.2	MSW	23.7	MSW	19.1	Tires	13.8
11	PFB	37.8	MSW	41.9						
12	Battery-LA	48.9								
13	Wood	50.8								
14	Nuclear	54.5								
15	Solar PV	72.1								
16	Tires	90.8								
17	MSW	132.8								

* Some technologies may not be suitable for this mode of operation.

CPL-05620

Resource Plan



North Carolina Utilities Commission
Docket No. E-100, Sub 93
September 2001

CPL-05621

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1. A tabulation of summer and winter peak loads, annual energy forecast, generating capacity, and reserve margins for each year, and a description of the methods and assumptions used by the utility to prepare its forecast.

Peak Load and Energy Forecast

Methods

CP&L's forecasting processes have utilized econometric and statistical methods since the mid-70s. During this time enhancements have been made to the methodology as data and software have become more available and accessible. Enhancements have also been undertaken over time to meet the changing data needs of internal and external customers.

The System Peak Load Forecast is developed from the System Energy Forecast using a load factor approach. This load forecast method couples the two forecasts directly, assuring consistency of assumptions and data. Class peak loads are developed from the class energy using individual class load factors. Peak load for the residential, commercial, and industrial classes are then adjusted for projected load management impacts. The individual loads for the retail classes, wholesale customers, NCEMPA, and Company Use are then totalized and adjusted for losses between generation and the customer meter to determine System Peak Load. Fayetteville Public Works Commission Replacement Interchange Contract is then added to the System Peak Load to determine Net Internal Load.

Wholesale sales and demands include a portion that will be provided by the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA). NCEMPA sales and demands include power which will be provided under the joint ownership agreement with them. Also included in the forecast is a replacement interchange contract of approximately 230 MW with the Fayetteville Public Works Commission (FPWC) instituted in July 1994. On January 1, 1996, NCEMC began receiving service for 200 MW of load from another supplier. This portion of NCEMC load is not included in the forecast.

Summaries of the Peak Load and Energy Forecast are provided in the following table. Peak load and energy data presented in the table is at generation level. The table provides both CP&L's **System Forecast** and **Net Internal Forecast**. The CP&L's **System Forecast** *does not include* power provided under the Company's replacement interchange contract with the Fayetteville Public Works Commission (FPWC). CP&L's **Net Internal Forecast** *does include* the FPWC replacement interchange contract. CP&L System and CP&L Net Internal peak load forecasts assume the use of all load management capability at the time of system peak.

Forecast Assumptions

Generally, growth in the standard of living as reflected in personal income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is expected to slow modestly relative to recent levels. The labor force can be predicted with some reliability because the working population for the early 21st century has already been born. Real dollar prices are used to enhance model reliability during periods of varying inflation. The forecast assumes that our customers will tend toward continuing energy efficiency in the future.

The forecast of system energy usage and peak load does not explicitly incorporate periodic expansions and contractions of business cycles, which are likely to occur from time to time during any long-range forecast period. While long-run economic trends exhibit considerable stability, short-run economic activity is subject to substantial variation. The exact nature, timing and magnitude of such short-term variations are unknown years in advance of their occurrence. The forecast, while it is a trended projection, nonetheless reflects the general long-run outcome of business cycles because actual historical data, which contain expansions and contractions, are used to develop the general relationships between economic activity and energy use. Weather normalized temperatures are assumed for the energy and system peak forecasts.

PEAK LOAD and ENERGY FORECAST (Annual Peak Load and Energy at Expected Peaking Temperatures)				
Year	System Peak Load (MW)	Fayetteville Replacement (MW)	Net Internal Demand (MW)	Net Internal Energy (MWh)
2002	11,452	210	11,662	60,891,894
2003	11,621	230	11,851	62,712,247
2004	11,867	230	12,097	64,346,197
2005	12,161	230	12,391	66,035,802
2006	12,427	230	12,657	67,602,378
2007	12,673	230	12,903	69,224,735
2008	12,963	230	13,193	70,888,746
2009	13,212	230	13,442	72,540,228
2010	13,489	230	13,719	74,223,689
2011	13,763	230	13,993	75,894,281

Cost-benefit Analysis

The utility industry continues to experience significant changes that challenge the planning process for providing the resources needed to meet growing electricity demands. Industry and environmental regulations plus increasing competition in the wholesale power market are some of the issues that face utilities. In order to make sound resource planning decisions it is necessary to assess the costs of future generation technologies.

In the most recent analysis, thirteen (13) technologies were analyzed. Except in cases where data specific to CP&L and our service territory were obtained, the data presented in the report are generic in nature and thus not site specific. Cost and operating data are presented for conventional generation technologies that utilize non-renewable resources, for advanced generation technologies that are still being developed, and for alternative technologies that utilize renewable sources of energy. The costs and operating parameters are adjusted to reflect installation in the southeastern United States. The operating characteristics are based on state-of-the-art designs, with some of the advanced and renewable resource technologies *not* being currently available commercially. The primary source of information in developing the database

is the EPRI Technical Assessment Guide (TAG) database. When other data are used or where adjustments are made to EPRI data, the reasons are indicated.

Of the thirteen technologies evaluated, only eight (8) are commercially available at this time and only three (3) of those are mature, proven technologies. This is important to keep in mind when reviewing the data, as some of the least cost options such as the solid oxide fuel cell may not yet be available. Also, the less mature a technology is, the more uncertain and less accurate its cost estimates may be.

Busbar costs allow for comparison of fixed and operating costs of all technologies over different operating levels. This analysis is done using the spreadsheet program COMPETE. It compares the long-term economics of future power plants and reports the busbar costs by capacity factor. Data input to COMPETE for each technology includes fixed and variable O&M, fuel, construction costs, and the levelized fixed charge rate.

The most recent analysis of busbar costs for technologies that are commercially available indicates that the combustion turbine (CT) is the most economical generation for peaking duty cycles, and the combined cycle (CC) is the preference for intermediate and base load. Combustion turbines and combined cycles also have the lowest overnight capital costs.

Although fuel cells appear to be competitive with the CC if projected cost reductions can be achieved, they are currently still in the demonstration stage. Fuel cells can be assembled building-block style to produce varying quantities of electric generation. However, as currently designed, a sufficient number of fuel cells cannot be practically assembled to create a source of generation comparable to other existing, central station technologies, such as CC. Further development of this technology is needed before it becomes viable as a resource option.

Wind projects appear competitive at certain capacity factors; however, the geographic and atmospheric characteristics of the Carolinas limit their ability to achieve those capacity factors. Wind projects must be constructed in areas with high average wind speed. Studies conducted by NCAEC (North Carolina Alternative Energy Corporation) and Pacific Northwest Laboratory that have examined the potential for wind projects in North Carolina have determined that only a limited number of locations exist with potentially sufficient wind speed, and that those locations are likely not available for commercial operations. Because a wind project would not be expected to operate above 20-25% capacity factor in our geographic area, it is not a viable alternative to the CC for intermediate duty. Further, because wind is not dispatchable, it is not a suitable alternative to the CT for peaking duty.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
September 2001 RESOURCE PLAN (Winter)

	<u>01/02</u>	<u>02/03</u>	<u>03/04</u>	<u>04/05</u>	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>	<u>10/11</u>
GENERATION ADDITIONS										
Rowan Co. CT	549									
Richmond Co. CT	720	540	180							
Richmond Co. ST		182	182	182						
Harris NP Uprate	40									
Robinson NP Uprate		18								
Brunswick NP Uprate		32	35	63	58					
Undesignated Capacity (1)							186	372	372	736
INSTALLED GENERATION										
Combustion Turbine	3,843	4,023	3,843	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483	3,483
Combined Cycle	106	648	1,190	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732	1,732
Hydro	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Fossil Steam	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369	5,369
Nuclear	3,249	3,299	3,334	3,397	3,455	3,455	3,455	3,455	3,455	3,455
Undesignated Capacity (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	558	930	1,666
PURCHASES & OTHER RESOURCES										
SEPA	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
NUG Renewable	67	63	63	63	18	18	18	11	5	5
NUG Cogeneration	231	68	68	68	68	68	-	-	-	-
Fayetteville	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285
AEP/Rockport 2	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Broad River CT	696	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870	870
TOTAL SUPPLY RESOURCES	14,421	15,200	15,597	15,842	15,855	15,855	15,973	16,338	16,454	17,190
UNIT POWER SALES	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549
NET RESOURCES FOR LOAD	13,872	14,651	15,048	15,293	15,306	15,306	15,424	15,789	15,905	16,641
PEAK DEMAND										
CP&L Retail	8,025	8,259	8,483	8,778	9,042	9,288	9,567	9,821	10,111	10,395
CP&L Wholesale	2,647	2,713	2,771	2,819	2,859	2,900	2,950	2,992	3,032	3,075
SYSTEM PEAK LOAD	10,672	10,972	11,254	11,597	11,901	12,188	12,517	12,813	13,143	13,470
Fayetteville Replacement	210	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Firm Contract Sales	750	750	550	550	100	-	-	-	-	-
FIRM OBLIGATIONS	11,632	11,952	12,034	12,377	12,231	12,418	12,747	13,043	13,373	13,700
Large Load Curtailment	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Voltage Reduction	165	169	174	178	183	187	192	196	201	205
TOTAL LOAD	12,119	12,443	12,530	12,877	12,735	12,927	13,261	13,561	13,895	14,227
RESERVES (2)	2,240	2,699	3,014	2,916	3,075	2,888	2,677	2,746	2,532	2,941
CAPACITY MARGIN (3)	16.1%	18.4%	20.0%	19.1%	20.1%	18.9%	17.4%	17.4%	15.9%	17.7%
RESERVE MARGIN (4)	19.3%	22.6%	25.0%	23.6%	25.1%	23.3%	21.0%	21.0%	18.9%	21.5%

NOTES:

- 1) For planning purposes only; does not indicate a commitment to type, amount or ownership.
- 2) Reserves = Net Resources For Load - Firm Obligations
- 3) Capacity Margin = Reserves / Net Resources For Load * 100.
- 4) Reserve Margin = Reserves / Firm Obligations * 100.

CPL-05626

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
September 2001 RESOURCE PLAN (Summer)

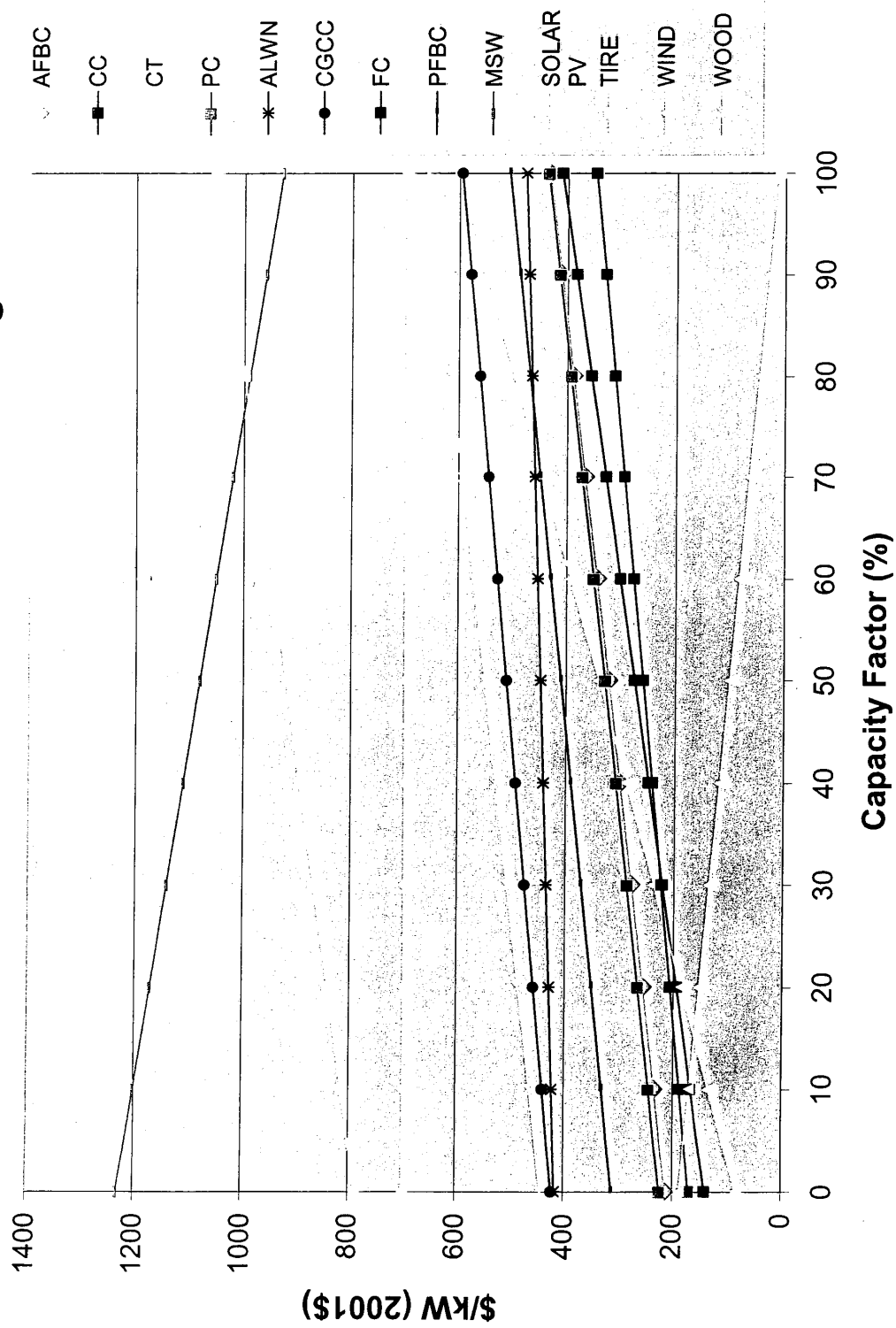
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
GENERATION ADDITIONS										
Richmond Co. CT	465	155								
Richmond Co. ST	162	162	162							
Harris NP Uprate	40									
Robinson NP Uprate		18								
Brunswick NP Uprate		67	63	58						
Undesignated Capacity (1)						155	310	310	635	480
INSTALLED GENERATION										
Combustion Turbine	3,434	3,279	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969
Combined Cycle	556	1,028	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Hydro	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
Fossil Steam	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285	5,285
Nuclear	3,214	3,299	3,362	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420	3,420
Undesignated Capacity (1)	-	-	-	-	-	155	465	775	1,410	1,890
PURCHASES & OTHER RESOURCES										
SEPA	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
NUG Renewable	68	67	67	67	22	22	22	15	6	6
NUG Cogeneration	231	68	68	68	68	-	-	-	-	-
Fayetteville	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
AEP/Rockport 2	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250		
PECO Purchase (2)	300	300								
Broad River CT	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794
TOTAL SUPPLY RESOURCES	14,742	14,980	14,905	14,963	14,918	15,005	15,315	15,618	15,994	16,474
UNIT POWER SALES	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459	459
NET RESOURCES FOR LOAD	14,283	14,521	14,446	14,504	14,459	14,546	14,856	15,159	15,535	16,015
PEAK DEMAND										
CP&L Retail	8,367	8,616	8,815	9,052	9,271	9,470	9,700	9,899	10,130	10,354
CP&L Wholesale	3,085	3,005	3,052	3,109	3,156	3,203	3,263	3,313	3,359	3,409
SYSTEM PEAK LOAD	11,452	11,621	11,867	12,161	12,427	12,673	12,963	13,212	13,489	13,763
Fayetteville Replacement	210	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Firm Contract Sales	750	750	550	550	100	-	-	-	-	-
FIRM OBLIGATIONS	12,412	12,601	12,647	12,941	12,757	12,903	13,193	13,442	13,719	13,993
Large Load Curtailment	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Voltage Reduction	50	52	53	54	56	57	59	60	61	63
TOTAL LOAD	12,784	12,974	13,022	13,317	13,134	13,282	13,573	13,824	14,102	14,377
RESERVES (3)	1,871	1,920	1,799	1,563	1,702	1,643	1,663	1,717	1,816	2,022
CAPACITY MARGIN (4)	13.1%	13.2%	12.5%	10.8%	11.8%	11.3%	11.2%	11.3%	11.7%	12.6%
RESERVE MARGIN (5)	15.1%	15.2%	14.2%	12.1%	13.3%	12.7%	12.6%	12.8%	13.2%	14.4%

NOTES:

- 1) For planning purposes only; does not indicate a commitment to type, amount or ownership.
- 2) For the months of June through September.
- 3) Reserves = Net Resources For Load - Firm Obligations
- 4) Capacity Margin = Reserves / Net Resources For Load * 100.
- 5) Reserve Margin = Reserves / Firm Obligations * 100.

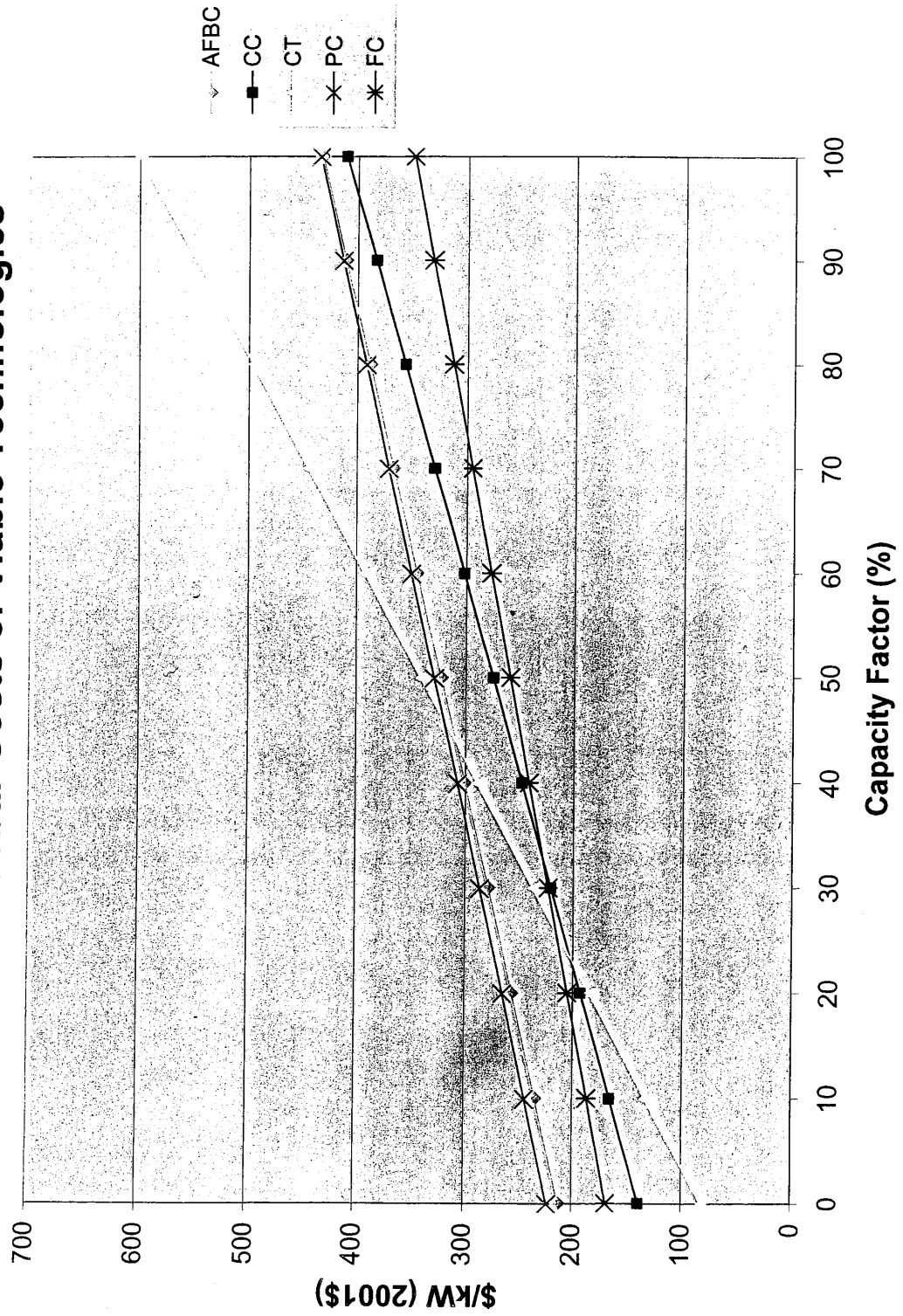
CPL-05627

Levelized Busbar Costs of All Technologies



CPL-05628

Levelized Busbar Costs of Viable Technologies



CPL-05629

LEVELIZED BUSBAR COST COMPARISON by DUTY CYCLE (cents/kWh)

Rank	Peaking Service *		Intermediate Service *		Base Load Service *			
	10% Capacity Factor	30% Capacity Factor	50% Capacity Factor	60% Capacity Factor	80% Capacity Factor			
1	CT	15.20	CC	8.39	FC	5.27	FC	4.46
2	CC	18.97	FC	8.49	CC	5.74	CC	5.08
3	Wind	19.27	CT	9.01	AFBC	6.56	AFBC	5.55
4	FC	21.37	AFBC	10.60	PC	6.65	PC	5.59
5	AFBC	26.77	PC	10.89	PFBC	8.14	ALWN	6.62
6	PC	27.85	PFBC	14.07	ALWN	8.60	PFBC	6.66
7	PFBC	37.80	ALWN	16.51	CGCC	10.00	CGCC	8.00
8	ALWN	48.18	CGCC	18.03	Wood	10.88	Wood	8.78
9	CGCC	50.13	Wood	19.29	Tire	18.00	MSW	14.11
10	Wood	52.92	Tire	32.97	MSW	19.97	Tire	14.26
11	PV	79.62	MSW	43.39				
12	Tire	92.86						
13	MSW	137.11						

LEGEND:

Abbrev.	Description	Development Stage
AFBC	Advanced Fluidized Bed-Circulating	Commercial
ALWN	Advanced Light Water Nuclear	Pilot
CC	Combined Cycle	Mature
CGCC	Coal Gasification-Combined Cycle	Demonstration
CT	Combustion Turbine	Mature
FC	Fuel Cell	Demonstration
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	Commercial
PC	Pulverized Coal	Mature
PFBC	Pressurized Fluidized Bed-Circulating	Demonstration
PV	Photovoltaic	Pilot
Tire	Tires, scrap	Commercial
Wind	Wind	Commercial
Wood	Wood	Commercial

* Some technologies may not be suitable for this mode of operation.

CPL-05630

2. A list of existing plants in service with capacity, plant type, and location.

UNIT RATINGS

COAL	MDC RATING (MW)		LOCATION	PRIMARY FUEL	INSTALLATION DATE
	SUMMER	WINTER			
Asheville 1	198	200	Skyland, NC	Coal	1964
Asheville 2	194	194	Skyland, NC	Coal	1971
Cape Fear 5	143	148	Moncure, NC	Coal	1956
Cape Fear 6	173	175	Moncure, NC	Coal	1958
H. F. Lee 1	79	84	Goldsboro, NC	Coal	1952
H. F. Lee 2	76	80	Goldsboro, NC	Coal	1951
H. F. Lee 3	252	257	Goldsboro, NC	Coal	1962
Mayo 1 (*)	745	750	Roxboro, NC	Coal	1983
H. B. Robinson 1	174	185	Hartsville, SC	Coal	1960
Roxboro 1	385	390	Roxboro, NC	Coal	1966
Roxboro 2	670	675	Roxboro, NC	Coal	1968
Roxboro 3	707	715	Roxboro, NC	Coal	1973
Roxboro 4 (*)	700	710	Roxboro, NC	Coal	1980
L. V. Sutton 1	97	105	Wilmington, NC	Coal	1954
L. V. Sutton 2	106	108	Wilmington, NC	Coal	1955
L. V. Sutton 3	410	416	Wilmington, NC	Coal	1972
W. H. Weatherspoon 1	49	49	Lumberton, NC	Coal	1949
W. H. Weatherspoon 2	49	49	Lumberton, NC	Coal	1950
W. H. Weatherspoon 3	78	79	Lumberton, NC	Coal	1952
Total Coal Capacity	5,285	5,369			
NUCLEAR STEAM					
Brunswick 1 (*)	820	820	Southport, NC	Nuclear	1977
Brunswick 2 (*)	811	811	Southport, NC	Nuclear	1975
Harris 1 (*)	860	860	New Hill, NC	Nuclear	1987
H. B. Robinson 2	683	718	Hartsville, SC	Nuclear	1971
Total Nuclear Capacity	3,174	3,209			
HYDROELECTRIC					
Blewett 1-6	22	25	Lilesville, NC	Water	1911
Marshall 1-2	5	5	Marshall, NC	Water	1910
Tillery 1-4	86	86	Mt. Gilead, NC	Water	1928, 1960
Walters 1-3	105	100	Waterville, NC	Water	1930
Total Hydro Capacity	218	216			
COMBUSTION TURBINE					
Asheville 3-4	330	370	Skyland, NC	Gas/Oil	1999, 2000
Blewett 1-4	52	68	Lilesville, NC	Oil	1971
Darlington 1-11	572	704	Hartsville, SC	Gas/Oil	1974, 1975
Darlington 12-13	240	266	Hartsville, SC	Gas/Oil	1997
H. F. Lee 1-4	91	114	Goldsboro, NC	Oil	1968-1971
Morehead 1	15	18	Morehead City, NC	Oil	1968
H. B. Robinson 1	15	18	Hartsville, SC	Oil	1968
Richmond Co. 1-4	620	720	Hamlet, NC	Gas/Oil	2001
Rowan Co. 1-3	459	549	Salisbury, NC	Gas/Oil	2001
Roxboro 1	15	18	Roxboro, NC	Oil	1968
L. V. Sutton 1-3	64	84	Wilmington, NC	Oil	1968, 1969
W. H. Weatherspoon 1-4	138	168	Lumberton, NC	Gas/Oil	1970, 1971
Wayne Co. 1-4	668	746	Goldsboro, NC	Gas/Oil	2000
Total CT Capacity	3,279	3,843			
COMBINED CYCLE					
Cape Fear 1-4	56	72	Moncure, NC	Oil	1969
Cape Fear 1-2	28	34	Moncure, NC	Waste Heat	1923, 1924
Total CC Capacity	84	106			
TOTAL SYSTEM CAPACITY	12,040	12,743			

(*) Jointly-owned by NCEMPA: Roxboro 4 - 90.6 MW; Mayo 1 - 120.5; Brunswick 1 - 144.8 MW; Brunswick 2 - 144.8 MW; and Harris 1 - 139.1 MW.

3. A list of generating units under construction or planned at plant locations for which property has been acquired, for which certificates have been received, or for which applications have been filed with location, capacity, plant type, and proposed date of operation included.

Plant Name	Location	Capacity (MW)	Plant Type	Expected In-Service Date
Richmond CT #5-7	Hamlet, NC	465	CT	6/02
Richmond ST #1	Hamlet, NC	162	ST	6/02
Richmond CT #8	Hamlet, NC	155	CT	6/03
Richmond ST #2	Hamlet, NC	162	ST	6/03
Richmond ST #3	Hamlet, NC	162	ST	6/04

4. A list of proposed generating units at locations not known with capacity, plant type, and date of operation included *to the extent known*.

Plant Name	Capacity (MW)	Plant Type	Expected In-Service Date
Undesignated	155	CT	6/07
Undesignated	310	CT	6/08
Undesignated	310	CT	6/09
Undesignated	480	CC	6/10
Undesignated	155	CT	6/10
Undesignated	480	CC	6/11

5. A list of units to be retired from service with location, capacity and expected date of retirement from the system.

None.

6. A list of units for which there are specific plans for life extension, refurbishment or upgrading. The reporting utility shall also provide the expected (or actual) date removed from service, general location, capacity rating upon return to service, expected return to service date, and a general description of work to be performed.

Unit & Plant Name	Location	Capacity Uprate (MW)	Plant Type	Expected In-Service Date	Description of Work to Be Performed
Brunswick #1	Southport, NC	32	Nuclear	10/02	Power Uprate
Robinson #2	Hartsville, SC	18	Nuclear	10/02	Power Uprate
Harris	New Hill, NC	40	Nuclear	12/02	Power Uprate and
Brunswick #2	Southport, NC	35	Nuclear	4/03	
Brunswick #1	Southport, NC	63	Nuclear	4/04	
Brunswick #2	Southport, NC	58	Nuclear	4/05	
Robinson #2	Hartsville, SC	N/A	Nuclear	8/10	

↖ Harris Uprate
should be
12/01
done 9/19/01

NOTES:

The current license to operate Robinson #2 expires on 7/31/10. Current plant operating license extension from the NRC in 2002; therefore continued operation the current resource plan.

7. A list of transmission lines and other associated facilities (161 kV or over) which are under construction or for which there are specific plans including the capacity and voltage levels, location, and schedules for completion and operation.

TRANSMISSION LINE ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>		<u>CAPACITY MVA</u>	<u>VOLTAGE kV</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>			
2002	Sumter	Sumter Carolina Golden Products	201	115	New
	Asheboro	Biscoe	541	230	Relocate
	Biscoe	Rockingham	541	230	Relocate
	Asheboro East	Biscoe	140	115	Relocate
	Cape Fear	Biscoe	200	115	Relocate
	Tillery	Biscoe	264	115	Relocate
2003	Rocky Mount	Wilson	628	230	Conversion
	Lee	Wommack (South)	1083	230	Relocate & Uprate
	New Bern	Wommack (S)	594	230	Relocate
2004	Lee 230 kV	Mt. Olive	628	230	New
	Asheville Plant	Oteen (West)	398	115	Uprate
	Lumberton	W. Lumberton POD	271	115	New
	Richmond	Rockingham	1195	230	New
	Durham SW. Station	Falls	1195	230	New
2005	Cape Fear	Siler City	628	230	New
	Mayo Plant	Durham	2598	500	Relocate
	Durham	Wake	2598	500	Relocate
	Rockingham	Wadesboro Bowman School	628	230	New
	Darlington Co. Plant	Florence	628	230	New
	Weatherspoon Plant	Elizabethtown Tap	201	115	Uprate

SUBSTATION ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

YEAR	SUBSTATION NAME	COUNTY	STATE	VOLTAGE (kV)	MVA	COMMENTS
2002	Biscoe	Montgomery	NC	230/115	300	New
2005	Durham	Durham	NC	500/230	1000	Uprate

8. A list of any generation and associated transmission facilities under construction which have delays of over six months in the previously reported in-service dates and the major causes of such delays.

None.

9. A list of demand-side options reflected in the resource plan.

Planned Demand-Side Management SUMMER Capability
(Mega-Watts at the Generator)

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
RESIDENTIAL										
Voltage Reduction	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	20	21
COMMERCIAL										
Voltage Reduction	24	25	26	26	27	27	28	29	29	30
INDUSTRIAL										
Voltage Reduction	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
Large Load Curtailment	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Total	332	332	332	332	333	333	333	333	334	334
TOTAL	372	374	375	376	378	379	381	382	383	385

Planned Demand-Side Management WINTER Capability
(Mega-Watts at the Generator)

	<u>00/01</u>	<u>01/02</u>	<u>02/03</u>	<u>03/04</u>	<u>04/05</u>	<u>05/06</u>	<u>06/07</u>	<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>
RESIDENTIAL										
Voltage Reduction	54	55	57	58	60	61	63	64	66	67
COMMERCIAL										
Voltage Reduction	78	80	82	85	87	89	91	94	96	98
INDUSTRIAL										
Voltage Reduction	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Large Load Curtailment	328	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Total	359	354	355	355	356	357	358	359	360	361
TOTAL	491	489	494	498	503	507	512	517	522	526

10. A list of wholesale purchase power commitments reflected in the resource plan.

Purchases	In-Service Date	Contract End Date	Capacity Ratings	
			Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)
SEPA	various	perpetual	109	109
NUG-renewable	various	various	68	67
Stone Container	03/1/87	03/01/07	68	68
Cogentrix-Roxboro	09/01/87	12/15/02	56	56
Cogentrix-Southport	09/01/87	12/15/02	107	107
Fayetteville PWC	07/01/95	06/30/04	283	285
AEP / Rockport #2	01/1/90	12/31/09	250	250
PECO	06/1/99	09/30/03	300	--
Broad River CTs #1-4	06/01/01& 07/01/01	05/31/20	643	696
Broad River CTs #5	06/01/02	05/31/21	151	174

11. A list of wholesale power sales commitments reflected in the resource plan.

			Capacity Ratings	
Sales	In-Service Date	Contract End Date	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)
System Sales				
Santee Cooper	01/01/99	12/31/03	200	200
NCEMC	01/01/01	12/31/05	450	450
Mitigation Sale (Cinergy)	04/01/01	12/31/02	100	100
Mitigation Sale (to be negotiated)	01/01/03	12/31/06	100	100
Unit Power Sales				
Rowan #1 (Duke)	06/01/02	5/31/06	153	153
Rowan #2 (Duke)	06/01/01	12/31/05	153	153
Rowan #3 (to be negotiated)	06/01/01	--	153	153

NOTES:

- These sales are in addition to historical wholesale power sales within CP&L's service area that are included in the CP&L load forecast.
- This resource plan assumes that Unit Power Sales contracts will be renewed or assumed by other wholesale customers.
- No firm contract has been signed for Rowan #3. This plan assumes firm contracts will be secured throughout the planning horizon.

and a justification for the adequacy and reserve margins.

12. A detailed explanation of the basis for appropriateness of, the level of projected

Basis for Reserve Criteria

Utilities require a margin of generating capacity reserve available to the system in order to provide reliable service. Periodic scheduled outages are required to perform maintenance and inspections of generating plant equipment which may require shutdown of equipment to mechanical failures may occur at any given time and to refuel nuclear plants. Unanticipated repair failed components. Adequate reserve capacity must be available to accommodate these unplanned outages and to compensate for higher than projected peak demand due to forecast uncertainty and weather extremes. In addition, some capacity must also be available as operating reserve to maintain the balance between supply and demand on a real-time basis.

The amount of generating reserve needed to maintain a reliable power supply is a function of the unique characteristics of a utility system including load shape, unit sizes, capacity mix, fuel supply, maintenance scheduling, unit availabilities, and the strength of the transmission interconnections with other utilities. There is no one standard measure of reliability that is appropriate for all systems since these characteristics are particular to each individual utility.

Methodology

Carolina Power & Light Company employs both deterministic and probabilistic reliability criteria in the resource planning process. The Company establishes a reserve criterion for planning purposes based on probabilistic assessments of generation reliability, industry practice, historical operating experience, and judgment.

CP&L conducts multi-area probabilistic analyses to assess generation system reliability in order to capture the random nature of system behavior and to incorporate the capacity assistance available through interconnections with other utilities. Decision analysis techniques are also incorporated in the analysis to capture the uncertainty in loads throughout the interconnected area. Thus, depends on the strength of the interconnections, the generating reserves available from neighboring systems, and also the diversity in loads throughout the interconnected area. Thus, the interconnected system analysis shows the overall level of generation reliability and reflects the expected risk of capacity deficient conditions for supplying load.

A Loss-of-Load Expectation (LOLE) of one day in 10 years continues to be a widely accepted criterion for establishing system reliability. CP&L uses a target reliability of one day in ten years LOLE for generation reliability assessments. LOLE can be viewed as the expected number of days that load will exceed available capacity. Thus, LOLE indicates the expected number of days that a capacity deficient condition would occur resulting in the inability to supply some portion of customer demand. Results of probabilistic assessments are correlated to appropriate deterministic measures of reliability such as capacity margin, for use as targets in developing the resource plan. However, the real measure of reliability is the LOLE resulting from the plan.

CPL-05642

Adequacy of Projected Reserves

Reliability assessments have shown that reserves projected in CP&L's September 2001 Resource Plan are appropriate for providing an adequate and reliable power supply. Reserves, expressed either as reserve margin or capacity margin percentages, are lower than historical levels due to a number of factors. Growth of the generating system and the addition of smaller and highly reliable combustion turbine capacity increments to the company's resource mix decreases the capacity margin percentage needed to maintain adequate reliability. However, the lower percentages do not equate to decreased reliability. Actual reserves as measured by MW of installed capacity have continued to increase as load and the size of the system have grown. Since 1996 CP&L has added approximately 3,000 MW of new combustion turbine capacity to system resources, either through new construction or purchased power contracts. For the period 2002 through 2004, CP&L plans to add approximately 1,100 MW of combined-cycle capacity at the Richmond County facility. Combined-cycle units consist of combustion turbines equipped with heat recovery steam generators and are the most cost-effective new resource when a generator is needed to operate more than about 20% of the time. Shorter construction lead times for building new combustion turbine and combined-cycle power plants allow greater flexibility to respond to changes in capacity needs and thus reduce exposure to load uncertainty. Performance of CP&L's existing nuclear and fossil fleet has greatly improved over the past few years which has also significantly contributed to improved system reliability. By 2005, CP&L plans to add about 250 MW of additional baseload capacity as a result of planned modifications to uprate the Harris, Robinson, and Brunswick nuclear facilities. All these factors impact the amount of reserve capacity needed to ensure adequate reliability. Based upon CP&L's forecasted load and resources in the current resource plan, LOLE is expected to be within the target of one day in ten years. Thus, the reserves included in the current plan are expected to provide adequate reliability.

13. A discussion of the adequacy of the transmission system.

The CP&L transmission system consists of approximately 6,000 miles of 69, 115, 138, 161, 230 and 500 kV transmission lines and just over 100 transmission-class switching stations in its North and South Carolina service areas. CP&L has transmission interconnections with American Electric Power, Duke Power Company, South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, South Carolina Public Service Authority, Tennessee Valley Authority, Virginia Electric and Power Company, and Yadkin. The primary purpose of this transmission system is to provide the electrical path necessary to accommodate the transfer of bulk power as required to ensure safe, reliable, and economic service to control area customers.

Transmission planning typically takes into consideration a 10-year planning period. Required engineering, scheduling, and construction lead-times can be satisfactorily accommodated within this planning period. Planning is based on the Company's long-range system peak load forecast, which includes all territorial load and contractual obligations; the Company's resource plan; and local area forecasts for retail, wholesale, and industrial loads.

The CP&L transmission system is planned so as to comply with the requirements of SERC's "Principles and Guides for Reliability in System Planning" and NERC's "Planning Standards."

Planning studies are performed to assess and test the strength and limits of the CP&L transmission system to meet its load responsibility and to move bulk power between and among other electrical systems. CP&L will study the system impact and facilities requirements of all transmission service requests pursuant to its established procedures.

Transmission planning requires power flow simulations based on detailed system models. CP&L participates with our neighboring companies in developing and maintaining accurate models of the eastern interconnection. These models include the specific electrical characteristics of transmission equipment such as lines, transformers, relaying equipment, and generators. All significant planned equipment outages, planned inter-company transactions, and operating constraints are included.

The transmission planning process and the generation resource planning process are interrelated. The location and availability of generation additions has significant impacts on the adequacy of the transmission system. Generation additions within the CP&L system may help or hinder transmission loading. By planning for both generations needs and transmissions needs, CP&L is able to minimize costs while maintaining good performance. CP&L will interconnect new generating facilities to the transmission system and will accommodate increases in the generating capacity of existing generation pursuant to its established interconnection procedures.

CP&L coordinates its transmission planning and operations with neighboring systems to assure the safety, reliability, and economy of its power system. Coordinated near-term operating studies and longer-range planning studies are made on a regular basis to ensure that transmission capacity will continue to be adequate. These studies involve representatives from the Virginia-Carolinas Subregion (VACAR) and adjacent subregions and regions to provide interregional coordination. CP&L actively participates on the VACAR-Southern-TVA-Entergy (VSTE), the

VACAR-AEP-Southern-TVA-Entergy (VASTE), the VACAR-ECAR-MAAC (VEM), and the VACAR inter-regional reliability committees. CP&L has participated in development efforts for a potential RTO in the southeast and is continuing to follow requirements in this area.

The system is planned to ensure that no equipment overloads and that adequate voltage is maintained. The most stressful scenario is typically at peak load with certain equipment out of service. A thorough screening process is used to analyze the impact of potential equipment failures or other disturbances. As problems are identified, solutions are developed and evaluated.

CP&L's transmission system is expected to remain adequate to continue to provide reliable service to its native load and firm transmission customers.

In connection with this Docket and Docket No. E-100, Sub 92 (regarding Investigation of Infrastructure Necessary to Support Development of Electric Generating Capacity in North Carolina), CP&L met with the Public Staff and discussed certain detailed information regarding its transmission system. The Public Staff recognizes the confidential nature of certain of these data. As a result of discussions with the Public Staff, CP&L is including with this filing, in addition to the data required by Rule R8-60, a copy of its most recent FERC Form No. 715 "Annual Transmission Planning and Evaluation Report", including all attachments and exhibits (see following pages). CP&L will include copies of future annual FERC Form No. 715 reports in its future annual resource plan filings. Further, in connection with future filings, CP&L will meet with the Public Staff within 30 days following the filing date of its annual report to discuss detailed information concerning transmission line inter-tie capabilities, transmission line loading constraints, and planned new construction and upgrades for the planning period under consideration provided that all confidential information is kept confidential pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132-1.2.

ANNUAL TRANSMISSION PLANNING AND EVALUATION REPORT
April 1, 2001

Part 1 Identification and Certification

1. Transmitting Utility Name and Mailing Address:

CP&L, A Progress Energy Company
P. O. Box 1551
Raleigh NC 27602-1551

2. Contact Person:

Name: **A. Mark Byrd**
Title: **Supervisor, Transmission Planning**

Telephone Number: **(919) 546-7937**
Facsimile Number: **(919) 546-7175**

3. Certifying Official: I certify that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Name: **A. Mark Byrd**
Title: **Supervisor, Transmission Planning**

Signature: Mark Byrd Date: 3/29/01

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CP&L, A Progress Energy Company
Annual Transmission Planning & Evaluation Report
FERC Form No. 715
Docket No. RM93-10-000

Part 2: Power Flow Base Cases

CP&L, A Progress Energy Company, (CP&L) is a member of the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC) and participates in its regional process for consolidating and sharing power flow information. As such, CP&L authorizes the SERC Region to release, without conditions, to the FERC and the general public the most current regional power flow models.

Requests for power flow base cases should be directed to:

Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
12N-8250
600 North 18th Street
PO Box 2625
Birmingham, AL 35202-2625
James N. Maughn
Administrative Manager
Phone: (205) 257-6361
FAX: (205) 257-0408

The process for public access to regional power flow information is as follows:

Data will be sent via first class U. S. Mail no later than 10 working days following receipt by the regional organization contact person of a written request and pre-paid fee of \$100 for each power flow base case requested. Checks should be made payable to the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council.

The following cases are available:

- (A) 2001 Summer VAST Base Case
- (B) 2001 Light Load NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (C) 2001 Spring NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (D) 2001 Fall NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (E) 2001/2002 Winter NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (F) 2002 Spring NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (G) 2002 Summer NERC/MMWG Base Case

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- (H) 2002 Fall NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (I) 2002/2003 Winter NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (J) 2005 Summer NERC/MMWG Base Case
- (K) 2005/2006 Winter NERC/MMWG Base Case

These cases are available in MS/PC-DOS High-density, 3.5 inch diskettes. The diskettes contain the following information:

1. Power Flow input data in PTI (Power Technologies, Inc.) PSS/E Raw Data file format.
2. Corresponding output data in ASCII format showing real and reactive power flows and other relevant output information.
3. A data dictionary that cross-references bus names in ASCII format.

Facilities outside of the VACAR-Southern-TVA-Entergy study area may contain equivalent representations, not suitable for study of the transmission systems in those areas. Some future transmission and generation facilities in these cases are for planning purposes only and have not been reviewed or authorized by management of the individual systems. The power flow cases of the VACAR-Southern-TVA-Entergy areas may not be appropriate for individual system studies.

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Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FERC Form No. 715

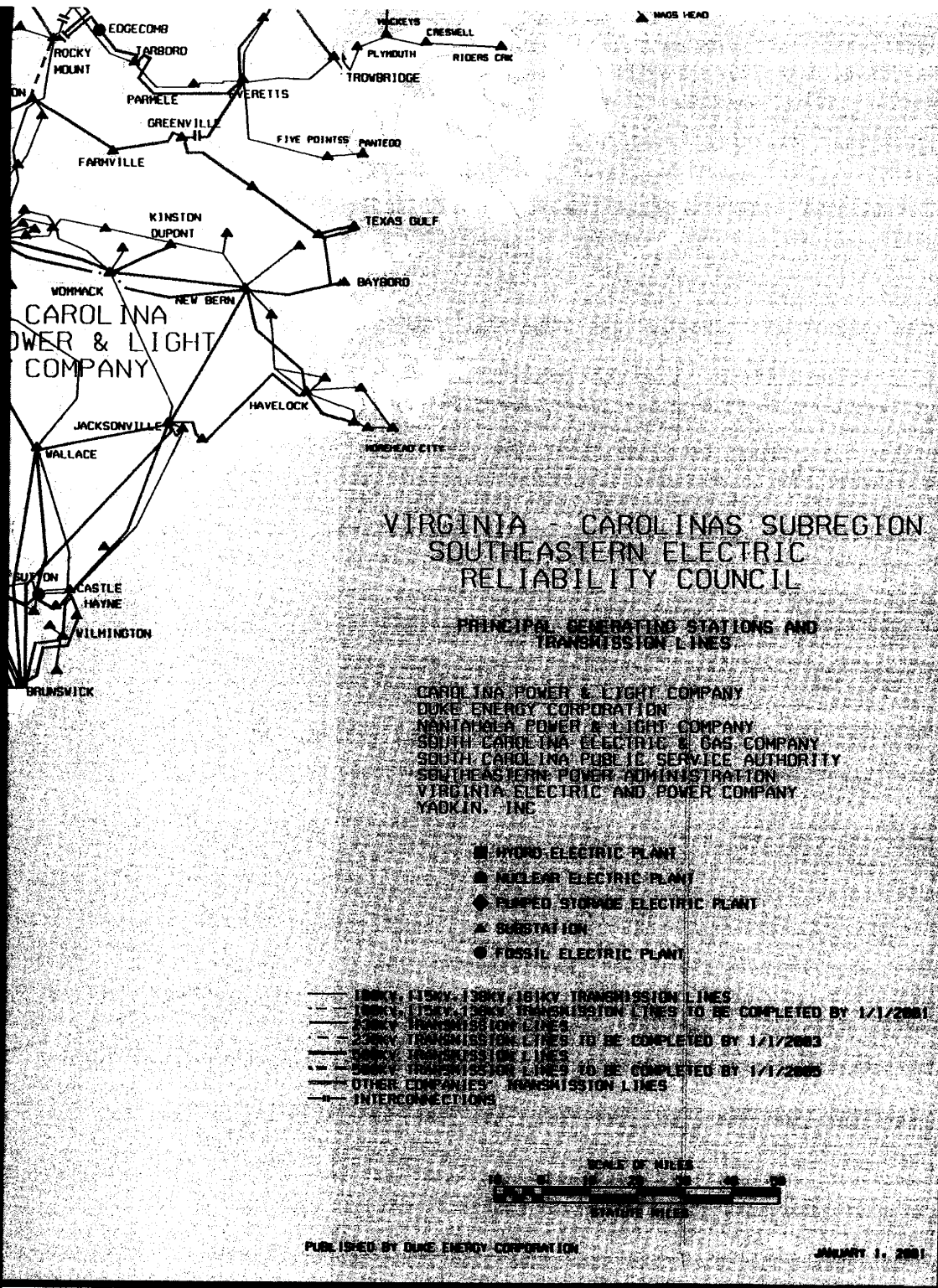
CP&L, A Progress Energy Company
FERC Form No. 715 - 2001

Part 3
Page 1 of 1

Part 3: Transmitting Utility Maps and Diagrams

Attachment 1: The Virginia - Carolinas Subregion of the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council
(VACAR) Transmission System Map

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CPL-05650

Part 4: CP&L Transmission Planning Reliability Criteria

The transmission planning reliability criteria used at CP&L are as follows:

Regional Transmission Reliability Criteria

- The CP&L transmission system shall be planned so as to comply with the requirements of SERC's "Principles and Guides for Reliability in System Planning" and NERC's "Planning Standards." SERC's "Principles and Guides for Reliability in System Planning" is available from the SERC office. NERC's "Planning Standards" is available from the NERC office.

Additional Criteria Used By CP&L

- Voltage on the transmission side of transmission-to-distribution substations and at transmission level delivery points at 230 kV and below shall be maintained between 90% and 105% of nominal voltage during normal and contingency conditions. Transmission buses at 500 kV shall be maintained between 100% and 108% of nominal voltage during normal and contingency conditions. Voltage during contingencies shall not vary more than 0.08 per unit from the pre-contingency voltage.
- No CP&L bulk power facility, such as transmission lines, transmission-to-transmission transformers, transmission breakers, etc., is to exceed the facility's thermal rating under normal and contingency conditions.
- The nuclear units will be operated within the applicable switchyard voltage limits in accordance with the appropriate regulatory requirements.
- At non-nuclear plants, minimum and maximum voltage levels are followed to either provide support to a nearby nuclear plant or to the transmission system during the different operating conditions.
- Electromagnetic transients experienced during the energization or switching of capacitor banks or similar devices must be below the equipment BIL.
- Harmonic voltages shall not exceed the following limits:
 1. Below 69 kV, the maximum individual harmonic component and maximum total harmonic distortion should be less than 3.0% and 5.0%, respectively.
 2. Between 69 kV and 138 kV, the maximum individual harmonic component and maximum

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total harmonic distortion should be less than 1.5% and 2.5%, respectively.

3. Above 138 kV, the maximum individual harmonic component and maximum total harmonic distortion should be less than 1.0% and 1.5%, respectively.
- Customer equipment connected to the CP&L system shall not be operated in a manner that adversely impacts the CP&L system or service to other CP&L customers. IEEE Standard 519-1992 should be used as a guideline for adding harmonics producing loads. Load additions causing flicker will be examined on an individual basis due to the lack of widely accepted utility standards.
 - The transmission system shall be planned such that it does not excessively rely on or cause an undue burden on neighboring systems.
 - Stability shall be maintained in accordance with NERC Planning Standard I.A.

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Part 5: CP&L Transmission Planning Assessment Practices

The following transmission planning assessment practices are used by CP&L:

Regional Transmission Assessment Practices

- The CP&L transmission system is tested in accordance with the SERC's "Principles and Guides for Reliability in System Planning." This document is available from the SERC Office.
- CP&L currently participates in several regional bulk transmission studies. These include studies performed by the VACAR (Virginia-Carolinas Subregion of SERC), VAST (VACAR-AEP-Southern-TVA), VST (VACAR-Southern-TVA), and VEM (VACAR-ECAR-MAAC) study groups. These studies evaluate the bulk transmission system to ensure that the interconnected system is capable of handling both normal and emergency transactions.

Additional Assessment Practices Used By CP&L

- The ability of the transmission system to meet the planning criteria is assessed for specified contingencies. Contingencies are assumed to occur at the time of the summer, or winter, coincident peak load without interruptible load management. The following contingencies are assessed:

- (1) the loss of any two generating units in combination with the loss of any bulk power transmission system component, or
- (2) the loss of any single transmission component or two transmission lines which are built on common structures.

A transmission system component can be a transmission line, circuit breaker, transformer, or any other facility or piece of equipment which might open a circuit. This component may be located within CP&L, on a foreign system, or on a CP&L interface.

- The ability of the transmission system to meet the planning criteria while delivering a plant's maximum generating output is assessed for normal and single contingency conditions. For selected baseload plants, the system is assessed during double contingency conditions.
- Generator unit stability is assessed in accordance with NERC Planning Standard I. A. Certain generating plants on the CP&L system are tested for 3-phase faults with delayed clearing.

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Part 6: Evaluation of Transmission System Performance

The CP&L transmission system consists of approximately 6,000 miles of 69, 115, 138, 161, 230, and 500 kV transmission lines and just over 100 transmission-class switching stations in its North and South Carolina service areas. The primary purpose of this transmission system is to provide the electrical path necessary to accommodate the transfer of bulk power as required to ensure safe, reliable, and economic service to control area customers.

Transmission planning efforts normally take into consideration a 10 year planning horizon. This time span is sufficient to identify projects and provide a reasonable estimate of the financial requirements. Required engineering, scheduling, and construction lead-times can be satisfactorily accommodated within this planning period. Planning is based on the Company's long-range system peak load forecast, which includes all territorial load and contractual obligations; the Company's resource plan; and local area forecasts for retail, wholesale, and industrial loads.

Identified Constraints and Proposed Actions

CP&L's transmission planning process identifies changes to the transmission system that are necessary to ensure continued safe, reliable, and economic operation of CP&L's power system. The transmission projects presented below have been developed as a result of this planning process. It should be noted that this is a plan and therefore is subject to change. Items are grouped chronologically by in-service dates.

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CP&L TRANSMISSION LINE ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Location</u>		<u>CAPACITY</u> <u>MVA</u>	<u>VOLTAGE</u> <u>KV</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>			
2001	Whiteville	BEMC Chadbourn/ Peacock POD	344	115	New, Build for 230 kV, Operate 115 kV
	Durham	East Durham (DPCo)	1083	230	Uprate
2002	Sumter	Sumter - CGP	201	115	New
	Asheboro	Biscoe	541	230	Relocate
	Biscoe	Rockingham	541	230	Relocate
	Asheboro East	Biscoe	140	115	Relocate
	Cape Fear	Biscoe	200	115	Relocate
	Tillery	Biscoe	264	115	Relocate
2003	Rocky Mount	Wilson	628	230	Conversion
	Lee	Wommack (South)	1083	230	Relocate & Uprate
	New Bern	Wommack (South)	594	230	Relocate
	Durham Switching Station	Falls	1195	230	New

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<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Location</u>		<u>CAPACITY</u> <u>MVA</u>	<u>VOLTAGE</u> <u>KV</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>			
2004	Lee 230 kV Sub	Mt. Olive	628	230	New
	Lumberton	West Lumberton POD	271	115	New
	Asheville Plant	Oteen (West)	398	115	Uprate
	Richmond	Rockingham	1195	230	New
2005	Cape Fear	Siler City	628	230	New
	Mayo Plant	Durham	2598	500	Relocate
	Durham	Wake	2598	500	Relocate
	Harris	Durham	628	230	New
	Rockingham	Rock. Wadesboro Bowman School	628	230	New
	Weatherspoon Plant	Elizabethtown Tap	201	115	Uprate
	Darlington Co. Plant	Florence	628	230	New

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CP&L SUBSTATION ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SUBSTATION NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>VOLTAGE (KV)</u>	<u>MVA</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
2002	Biscoe	Montgomery	NC	230/115	300	New
2005	Durham	Durham	NC	500/230	1000	Uprate

Transfer Capability Discussion

CP&L has direct interconnections with American Electric Power, Duke Power Company, South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, South Carolina Public Service Authority, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Virginia Electric and Power Company. CP&L has coordinated its transmission planning and operations to assure the continued safety, reliability, and economy of its power system. CP&L actively participates in inter- and intra-regional studies. Detailed near-term operating studies and longer-range planning studies are made on a regular basis to ensure that transmission capacity will continue to be adequate. These studies involve representatives from the Virginia-Carolinas Subregion (VACAR) and adjacent subregions and regions to provide interregional coordination. CP&L actively participated on the VACAR-Southern-TVA (VST), the VACAR-AEP-Southern-TVA (VAST), the VACAR-ECAR-MAAC (VEM), and the VACAR inter-regional reliability committees and participated in the following studies during the 2000-2001 time frame:

2000 VAST Summer Reliability Study	2000 VEM Summer Operating Study
2000/2001 VAST Winter Reliability Study	2000/2001 VEM Winter Operating Study
2005 Summer VACAR Study	2003 Summer VACAR Voltage Stability Study
2002 VST Summer Extreme Contingency Study	

These studies are required to comply with contractual obligations associated with the VACAR, VEM, and VST agreements. These studies are being filed by SERC for the region. Copies of these study reports are available from the SERC Administrative Office.

Results of these studies indicate that existing facilities, along with those planned to meet the future reliability needs, will provide limited economy and emergency transfer capability between the subregions and regions.

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14. Identify the separate block of load served under economic development rates and self-generation deferral rates.

NC Load Served Under Economic Development Rates: 39.9 MW

NC Load Served Under Self-Generation Deferral Rates: 117.8 MW

15. Rule R8-62: Certificates of environmental compatibility and public convenience and necessity for the construction of electric transmission lines in North Carolina.

(p) Plans for the construction of transmission lines in North Carolina (161 kV and above) shall be incorporated in filings made pursuant to Commission Rule R8-60. In addition, each public utility or person covered by this rule shall provide the following information on an annual basis no later than September 1:

(1) For existing lines, the information required on FERC Form 1, pages 422, 423, 424, and 425, except that the information reported on pages 422 and 423 may be reported every five years.

SEE ATTACHED SUMMARY SHEETS

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2060
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

- Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
- Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.
- Report data by individual lines for all voltages if so required by a State commission.
- Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
- Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction. If a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.
- Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number Of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structure of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Cumberland	Richmond	500.00	500.00	T	55.51		1
2	Cumberland	Wake	500.00	500.00	T	57.36		1
3	Mayo	Person	500.00	500.00	T	9.94		1
4	Mayo	Wake	500.00	500.00	T	73.27		1
5	Richmond	Newport (Duke)	500.00	500.00	T	32.68		1
6	Wake	Carson (VEPCO)	500.00	500.00	T	52.50		1
7	Tot. 500kV Lines in NC							
8	Asteboro	Rockingham	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	27.48		1
9	Asheville Plant	Pisgah Forest (DPC)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	3.18		2
10	Asheville Plant	Pisgah Forest (DPC)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.43		1
11	Asheville Plant	Pisgah Forest (DPC)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.43	0.18	1
12	Aurora	Aurora PCS	230.00	230.00	DC-CP	0.74		2
13	Aurora	Aurora PCS	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	8.35		1
14	Aurora	Aurora PCS	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.51	0.74	1
15	Aurora	Greenville	230.00	230.00	DC-T	1.67		2
16	Aurora	Greenville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	36.77		1
17	Aurora	New Bern	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	27.74		1
18	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (East)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	1.15		2
19	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (East)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	25.64		1
20	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (East)	230.00	230.00	S-SP	7.21		1
21	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (East)	230.00	230.00	C-SP	0.70		1
22	Brunswick Plant	Delco (East)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.17		2
23	Brunswick Plant	Delco (East)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	30.98		1
24	Brunswick Plant	Jacksonville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	75.21		1
25	Brunswick Plant	Weatherspoon Plant	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.28		2
26	Brunswick Plant	Weatherspoon Plant	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	77.65		1
27	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (West)	230.00	230.00	S-SP	6.58		1
28	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (West)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	22.25	1.15	1
29	Brunswick Plant	Castle Hayne (West)	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	1.36		1
30	Brunswick Plant	Delco (West)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	30.35		1
31	Brunswick Plant	Delco (West)	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	1.08		1
32	Brunswick Plant	Wallace	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	53.57		1
33	Brunswick Plant	Wallace	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	1.25		1
34	Brunswick Plant	Whiteville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	47.74		1
35	Brunswick Plant	Whiteville	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	1.07		1
36					TOTAL	5,635.38	150.21	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).

8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.

9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.

10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (f) to (i) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (includes in Column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1590MCMA(B)								1
1590MCMA(B)								2
1590MCMA(B)								3
1590MCMA(B)								4
2515MCMA(B)								5
2515MCMA(B)								6
	27,739,775	79,563,411	107,303,186	17,512	428,312		445,824	7
1272ACMA								8
1272MCMA								9
1272ACMA								10
1272ACMA								11
795ACMA								12
795ACMA								13
795ACMA								14
1109MCMA								15
1272&1109MCMA								16
1272MCMA								17
2500MCMA								18
1272&2515MCMA								19
2515MCMA								20
1272MCMA								21
1272MCMA								22
1272MCMA								23
1272MCMA								24
1272MCMA								25
1272MCMA								26
1272MCMA								27
1272&2515MCMA								28
2515MCMA								29
1272MCMA								30
1272MCMA								31
1272MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
1272MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	120,801,338	417,267,437	545,868,775	350,422	8,118,382		8,468,724	36

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Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 1 / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

- Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
- Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.
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- Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
- Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction. If a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.
- Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structures of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Cane River	Nagel East & West (APCO)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	15.01		2
2	Cane River	Craggy	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	28.38		1
3	Cape Fear Plant	Harris Plant (North)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	7.12		1
4	Cape Fear Plant	Harris Plant (North)	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.28		1
5	Cape Fear Plant	Harris Plant (South)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	5.14		1
6	Cape Fear Plant	Harris Plant (South)	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.38		1
7	Cape Fear Plant	Jonesboro	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	10.10		1
8	Cape Fear Plant	West End	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	37.54		1
9	Cary Regency Park	Durham	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	18.46		1
10	Cary Regency Park	Durham	230.00	230.00	S-SP	2.29		1
11	Cary Regency Park	Method	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	0.22		2
12	Cary Regency Park	Method	230.00	230.00	S-SP	3.16		1
13	Cary Regency Park	Method	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	5.32		1
14	Castle Hayne	Jacksonville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	44.90		1
15	Clinton	Erwin	230.00	230.00	W-SP	0.57		1
16	Clinton	Erwin	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.19		1
17	Clinton	Erwin	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	32.58		1
18	Clinton	Wallace	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	36.68		1
19	Cumberland	Dalco	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	54.40		1
20	Cumberland	Fayetteville (North)	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	5.16		2
21	Cumberland	Fayetteville (North)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	8.58		1
22	Cumberland	Fayetteville (South)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	8.57	5.16	1
23	Cumberland	Whiteville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	40.93		1
24	Durham	East Durham (DPC)	230.00	230.00	DC-SH Fr.	0.75		2
25	Durham	East Durham (DPC)	230.00	230.00	C-H Fr.	0.60		1
26	Durham	East Durham (DPC)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	8.31		1
27	Durham	Method	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	1.52		2
28	Durham	Method	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.23		1
29	Durham	Method	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	13.24		1
30	Erwin	Fayetteville East	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	23.09		1
31	Erwin	Milburnie	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.71		1
32	Erwin	Milburnie	230.00	230.00	DC-T	1.33		2
33	Erwin	Milburnie	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	34.09		1
34	Erwin	Selma	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.08		1
35	Erwin	Selma	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	24.12		1
36					TOTAL	5,636.36	150.21	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

- Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
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- Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
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- Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structures of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Tap Point	Sanford Garden Street	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.25		1
2	Tap Point	Sanford Horner Blvd.	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	9.04		1
3	Tap Point	Scotts Hill	230.00	230.00	S-SP	3.37		1
4	Tap Point	Siler City	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.71		1
5	Tap Point	Southport	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.88		1
6	Tap Point	Southport Adm (East)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.18		1
7	Tap Point	Southport Adm (West)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.48		1
8	Tap Point	Southport Cogentrix	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.30		1
9	Tap Point	Summerton	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.70		1
10	Tap Point	Swansboro	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.07		1
11	Tap Point	Tideland EMC Edwards	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.61		1
12	Tap Point	Topsail	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.55		1
13	Tap Point	Wadesboro Bowman School	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.30		1
14	Tap Point	Warsaw	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.81		1
15	Tap Point	Warsaw	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.46		1
16	Tap Point	Weatherspoon Sub	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.09		1
17	Tap Point	Wendell	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.07		1
18	Tap Point	Wilmington Cape Industries	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.58		1
19	Tap Point	Wilmington Cedar Avenue	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.21		1
20	Tap Point	Wilmington Corning	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.93		1
21	Tap Point	Wilmington East	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.01		1
22	Tap Point	Wilmington Ninth & Orange	230.00	230.00	S-SP	2.01		1
23	Tap Point	Wilmington Ogden	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
24	Tap Point	Wilmington Proxair	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.58		1
25	Tap Point	Wilmington Takeda	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.22		1
26	Tap Point	Wilson Mills	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
27	Tap Point	Yanceyville	230.00	230.00	S-SP	10.36		1
28	Tot. 230 kV Lines in NC							
29	Roxboro	Roxboro (Plant)	132.00	132.00	W-H Fr.	1.65		1
30	Roxboro	VA State Line (AP)	132.00	132.00	T	17.50		2
31	Tap Point	Yanceyville	132.00	132.00	W-H Fr.	10.36		1
32	Tot. 132 kV Lines in NC							
33	Camden	Lugoff (SCPSA)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	5.37		1
34	Darlington County Plant	Robinson Plant	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.38		1
35	Darlington County Plant	South Bethune (SCPSA)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
36					TOTAL	5,636.36	150.21	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	THIS Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).

8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.

9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.

10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (f) to (i) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (Include in Column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (f)	Construction and Other Costs (g)	Total Cost (h)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1272MCMA								1
795MCMA								2
795MCMA								3
795MCMA								4
795MCMA								5
795MCMA								6
795MCMA								7
795MCMA								8
795MCMA								9
795MCMA								10
795MCMA								11
795MCMA								12
795MCMA								13
795MCMA								14
1272MCMA								15
795MCMA								16
795MCMA								17
795MCMA								18
795MCMA								19
795MCMA								20
795MCMA								21
1272MCMA								22
795MCMA								23
1272MCMA								24
795MCMA								25
1272MCMA								26
795MCMA								27
795MCMA								28
1590MCMA								29
795MCMA								30
795MCMA								31
795MCMA								32
795MCMA								33
795MCMA								34
795MCMA								35
	128,601,338	417,267,437	545,868,775	350,422	8,116,302		8,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structure of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Tap Point	Henderson East	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
2	Tap Point	Holly Springs	230.00	230.00	S-HFR	0.11		1
3	Tap Point	Hoge Mills Rockfish Road	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.07		1
4	Tap Point	Jacksonville Tarawa	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.04		1
5	Tap Point	Knightdale Square D	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.95		1
6	Tap Point	Laurel Hills	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
7	Tap Point	Laurinburg City	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
8	Tap Point	Leesville Wood Valley	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.16		1
9	Tap Point	Masonboro	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.03		1
10	Tap Point	Mayo Plant	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.06		1
11	Tap Point	Monticello	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.11		1
12	Tap Point	New Bern West	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.04		1
13	Tap Point	New Hill	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.20		1
14	Tap Point	Newton Grove	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.13		1
15	Tap Point	Oxford North	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.92		1
16	Tap Point	Oxford South	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	6.30		1
17	Tap Point	Pittsboro	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
18	Tap Point	Prospect	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
19	Tap Point	Raleigh Blue Ridge Road	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.03		1
20	Tap Point	Raleigh Durham Airport	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.69		1
21	Tap Point	Raleigh Foxcroft	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
22	Tap Point	Raleigh Homestead	230.00	230.00	S-HFR	0.07		1
23	Tap Point	Raleigh Leesville Road	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.04		1
24	Tap Point	Raleigh NCSU Centennial	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.03		1
25	Tap Point	Raleigh Oakdale	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.28		1
26	Tap Point	Raleigh Six Forks	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	4.79		1
27	Tap Point	Rhems	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.04		1
28	Tap Point	Rockingham Aberdeen Road	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.66		1
29	Tap Point	Rolesville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	5.67		1
30	Tap Point	Rose Hill	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.16		1
31	Tap Point	Rowland	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	6.86		1
32	Tap Point	Roxboro Cogentrix	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.60		1
33	Tap Point	Roxb. Pkt Unit #3 C. Tower	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.24		1
34	Tap Point	Roxboro South	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.79		1
35	Tap Point	Santord Deep River	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.83		1
36					TOTAL	5,836.36	150.27	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	File Report as: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo., Da., Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

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Size of Conductor and Material (f)	COST OF LINE (Include in Column (f) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (g)	Construction and Other Costs (h)	Total Cost (i)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
795MCMA								1
795MCMA								2
795MCMA								3
795MCMA								4
795MCMA								5
795MCMA								6
1272MCMA								7
795MCMA								8
795MCMA								9
795MCMA								10
795MCMA								11
795MCMA								12
795MCMA								13
795MCMA								14
795MCMA								15
795MCMA								16
795MCMA								17
795MCMA								18
1272MCMA								19
795MCMA								20
795MCMA								21
795MCMA								22
795MCMA								23
795MCMA								24
795MCMA								25
795MCMA								26
795MCMA								27
795MCMA								28
795MCMA								29
795MCMA								30
795MCMA								31
795MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
795MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	128,601,338	417,267,437	545,868,775	360,422	3,176,392		8,466,724	36

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Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 50 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number Of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structures of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Tap Point	Angier	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.11		1
2	Tap Point	Arsonville	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.03		1
3	Tap Point	Apex	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.31		1
4	Tap Point	Auburn	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.10		1
5	Tap Point	Bahama	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
6	Tap Point	Bailey	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.38		1
7	Tap Point	Bayboro	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.13		1
8	Tap Point	Benson	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.01		1
9	Tap Point	Benson-Chicopee	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.98		1
10	Tap Point	Bonnie Doone	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.17		1
11	Tap Point	Buies Creek	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
12	Tap Point	Bynum	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	9.26		1
13	Tap Point	Camp LeJeune #1	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	4.55		1
14	Tap Point	Camp LeJeune #2	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.94		1
15	Tap Point	Cary	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.93		1
16	Tap Point	Cary Evans Road	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.94		1
17	Tap Point	Cary Triangle Forest	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.04		1
18	Tap Point	Catherine Lake	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
19	Tap Point	Chocowinity	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
20	Tap Point	Citilale	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.54		1
21	Tap Point	Concord	230.00	230.00	S-HFR	0.13		1
22	Tap Point	Craven County Wood Energy	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.87		1
23	Tap Point	Dudley-Georgia Pacific	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.64		1
24	Tap Point	Ellerbe	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.04		1
25	Tap Point	Fort Bragg Knox St.	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
26	Tap Point	Fort Bragg Longstreet Road	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	3.19		1
27	Tap Point	Fort Bragg Main	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.04		1
28	Tap Point	Four Oaks	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.07		1
29	Tap Point	Fuquay	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.48		1
30	Tap Point	Fuquay Bells Lake	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.15		1
31	Tap Point	Garland	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
32	Tap Point	Gamer Panther Branch	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.15		1
33	Tap Point	Camp Geiger	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.94		1
34	Tap Point	Grantham	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.10		1
35	Tap Point	Hamlet	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.02		1
36					TOTAL	5,626.36	150.21	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 1 / 1 /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage Lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).
8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the Line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.
9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.
10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (include in Column (j) Cost of Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1272MCMA								1
1590MCMA								2
1590MCMA								3
1590MCMA								4
1590MCMA								5
1590MCMA								6
1590MCMA								7
1272MCMA								8
1590MCMA								9
1272MCMA								10
1272&1590MCMA								11
1272MCMA(B)								12
1272MCMA(B)								13
1272MCMA(B)								14
1272MCMA(B)								15
1272MCMA(B)								16
1272MCMA(B)								17
1272MCMA(B)								18
1590MCMA(B)								19
1590MCMA(B)								20
1590MCMA(B)								21
2515MCMA								22
1272MCMA(B)								23
2515&1272MCMA								24
1272MCMA								25
1272MCMA								26
1272MCMA								27
1272MCMA								28
1272MCMA								29
2515&1272MCMA								30
1272MCMA								31
1272MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
1272&2515MCMA								34
2-1590MCMA								35
	128,681,338	417,287,437	545,888,775	390,422	6,116,382		6,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

- Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
- Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.
- Report data by individual lines for all voltages if so required by a State commission.
- Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
- Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction. If a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.
- Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structure of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Rocky Mount	Hornetown (VP)	230.00	230.00	T		4.55	2
2	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.79		1
3	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	DC S-HFR	7.28		1
4	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	DC S-SP	1.74		2
5	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.82		1
6	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	DC S-HFR	7.28		2
7	Roxboro Plant	East Danville (AEP)	230.00	230.00	DC S-SP	1.74		2
8	Roxboro Plant	Falls	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.15		2
9	Roxboro Plant	Falls	230.00	230.00	C-SP	0.21		1
10	Roxboro Plant	Falls	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.17		1
11	Roxboro Plant	Falls	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.55	47.74	1
12	Roxboro Plant	East Durham (East) (DPC)	230.00	230.00	C-H Fr.	1.85		1
13	Roxboro Plant	East Durham (East) (DPC)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	31.98	0.76	1
14	Roxboro Plant	East Durham (West) (DPC)	230.00	230.00	C-H Fr.	1.71		1
15	Roxboro Plant	East Durham (West) (DPC)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	32.04	0.71	1
16	Roxboro Plant	End (DPC)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	16.89		2
17	Roxboro Plant	Person (Middle)	230.00	230.00	T	0.14		1
18	Roxboro Plant	Person (Middle)	230.00	230.00	C-H Fr.	0.10		1
19	Roxboro Plant	Person (Middle)	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	1.83		1
20	Roxboro Plant	Person (CEFFO)	230.00	230.00	C-SP	0.21		1
21	Roxboro Plant	Person (CEFFO)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.90	0.15	1
22	Roxboro Plant	Person (HYCO)	230.00	230.00	T	0.08		1
23	Roxboro Plant	Person (HYCO)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	1.18		1
24	Salma	Wake	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	21.00		1
25	Sutton Plant	Castle Hayne	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.11		2
26	Sutton Plant	Castle Hayne	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	13.80		1
27	Sutton Plant	Delco	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	14.99	0.28	1
28	Sutton Plant	Wallace	230.00	230.00	T	0.45		1
29	Sutton Plant	Wallace	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	31.89		1
30	Wake	Wilson	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	36.68		1
31	Weatherspoon Plant	Fayetteville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	32.55	0.97	1
32	Weatherspoon Plant	Latta	230.00	230.00	T	0.37		1
33	Weatherspoon Plant	Latta	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	31.74	0.29	1
34	Weatherspoon Plant	Laurensburg	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	32.09		1
35	Wayne County Plant	Lee Substation	230.00	230.00	S-HFR	0.31		1
36					TOTAL	5,636.36	150.21	325

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company		This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission		Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 11	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000			
TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)								
7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage Lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g). 8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the Line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company. 9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company. 10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.								
Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (include in column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1272MCMA								1
1272MCMA								2
2515MCMA								3
2515&1272MCMA								4
1272MCMA								5
1272MCMA								6
1273&1500MCMA								7
2515&1272MCMA								8
1272MCMA(B)								9
1272MCMA(B)								10
1272MCMA(B)								11
2515MCMA								12
1272MCMA(B)								13
2515&1272MCMA								14
1272MCMA								15
1272MCMA								16
1272MCMA								17
1272MCMA								18
1272MCMA								19
1272MCMA								20
1272MCMA(B)								21
1272MCMA								22
1272MCMA								23
1272MCMA								24
1272MCMA								25
1272MCMA								26
1272MCMA								27
1272MCMA(B)								28
2-1272MCMA								29
1272MCMA(B)								30
354MCMA								31
1272MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
1272MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	126,501,338	417,287,437	545,888,775	350,422	8,118,302		8,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 11	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage Lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g)

8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the Line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.

9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.

10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (t) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (include in Column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1272MCMA								1
1272MCMA								2
1272MCMA								3
1272MCMA								4
1272MCMA(B)								5
2515MCMA								6
1272MCMA(B)								7
1272MCMA(B)								8
1272MCMA(B)								9
1272MCMA								10
1580MCMA								11
1580MCMA								12
1109MCMA								13
1272&546MCMA								14
1272MCMA(B)								15
1272MCMA(B)								16
2515&1272MCMA								17
1272MCMA								18
1272MCMA(B)								19
1272MCMA(B)								20
1272MCMA(B)								21
1272MCMA(B)								22
1272MCMA(B)								23
1580MCMA(B)								24
1580MCMA(B)								25
1272MCMA								26
1272&556MCMA								27
1580MCMA								28
1580MCMA								29
1272MCMA								30
1272MCMA								31
1272MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
1272MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	128,501,335	417,287,437	545,888,775	350,422	3,118,382		3,468,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 11	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

- Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
- Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.
- Report data by individual lines for all voltages if so required by a State commission.
- Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
- Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction. If a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.
- Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number Of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structures of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Pais	Milburnie	230.00	230.00	DC-T	10.92		2
2	Pais	Milburnie	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.32		1
3	Fayetteville	Fayetteville East	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.97		2
4	Fayetteville	Fayetteville East	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	9.82		1
5	Fayetteville	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	0.21		2
6	Fayetteville	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	S-SP	3.00		1
7	Fayetteville	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	17.53		1
8	Fayetteville	Raford	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	1.88		2
9	Fayetteville	Raford	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	15.04		1
10	Fayetteville	Rockingham	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	51.52	1.88	1
11	Fayetteville East	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	DC-SH Fr.	6.55		2
12	Fayetteville East	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	S-SP	3.47	0.21	1
13	Greenville	Everetts (VP)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.61		1
14	Greenville	Wilson	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	34.80		1
15	Harris Plant	Asheboro	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.27		1
16	Harris Plant	Asheboro	230.00	230.00	C-H Fr.	15.70		1
17	Harris Plant	Asheboro	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	39.01		1
18	Harris Plant	Cary Regency Park	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	10.81		1
19	Harris Plant	Erwin	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.27		1
20	Harris Plant	Erwin	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	29.50		1
21	Harris Plant	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	1.15		2
22	Harris Plant	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	0.20		1
23	Harris Plant	Fort Bragg Woodruff St.	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	34.30		1
24	Harris Plant	Wake	230.00	230.00	S-SP	5.38		1
25	Harris Plant	Wake	230.00	230.00	S-H Fr.	32.38		1
26	Havelock	Jacksonville	230.00	230.00	DC-T	5.61		2
27	Havelock	Jacksonville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	32.64		1
28	Havelock	Morehead Wildwood	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	0.50		2
29	Havelock	Morehead Wildwood	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	14.82		1
30	Havelock	New Bern	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.13		2
31	Havelock	New Bern	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	23.34		1
32	Henderson	Person	230.00	230.00	DC-T	2.46		2
33	Henderson	Person	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	37.47		1
34	Jacksonville	New Bern	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	30.47		1
35	Jacksonville	Wallace	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	30.82		1
36					TOTAL	5,636.35	160.21	365

CPL-05673

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 1 / 1	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage Lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).
8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.
9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.
10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (f)	COST OF LINE (Include in Column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (g)	Construction and Other Costs (h)	Total Cost (i)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1550MCMA								1
1550MCMA								2
2515&1272MCMA								3
1272MCMA(B)								4
1272MCMA(B)								5
1272MCMA(B)								6
795&1272MCMA								7
1272&2515MCMA								8
1272MCMA								9
1272MCMA								10
2515MCMA								11
2515&1272MCMA								12
1272MCMA(B)								13
1272MCMA								14
1272MCMA								15
1272MCMA								16
1272MCMA								17
1272&555&MCMA								18
1272MCMA								19
2515MCMA								20
2515MCMA								21
2515MCMA								22
1272MCMA								23
1272MCMA(B)								24
1272MCMA(B)								25
1272MCMA(B)								26
2515MCMA								27
2515MCMA								28
2515&1272MCMA								29
1272MCMA								30
1272MCMA								31
1272MCMA								32
1272MCMA								33
1272MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	128,601,338	417,287,437	545,888,775	359,422	5,116,302	-	8,465,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 1 / 1	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).

8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.

9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.

10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (i)	COST OF LINE (include in column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
150MCMA								1
795MCMA								2
795MCMA								3
1272MCMA								4
1272MCMA								5
1272MCMA								6
1272MCMA								7
795MCMA								8
795MCMA								9
795MCMA								10
150MCMA								11
795MCMA								12
795MCMA								13
795MCMA								14
795MCMA								15
795MCMA								16
795MCMA								17
1272MCMA								18
795MCMA								19
795MCMA								20
1272MCMA								21
1272MCMA								22
795MCMA								23
795MCMA								24
795MCMA								25
795MCMA								26
795MCMA								27
	62,974,410	200,893,088	263,867,498	146,810	3,570,348		3,717,158	28
397MCMA								29
397MCMA								30
410A								31
	228,163	3,457,627	3,685,790					32
1272MCMA								33
2515MCMA								34
1272MCMA								35
	128,601,338	417,287,437	545,888,775	350,422	8,116,302		8,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

1. Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.
2. Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.
3. Report data by individual lines for all voltages if so required by a State commission.
4. Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.
5. Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction if a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.
6. Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number of Circuits (h)
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structure of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)	
1	Darlington County Plant	Sumter	230.00	230.00	DC-SSP	5.68		2
2	Darlington County Plant	Sumter	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	48.01		1
3	Darlington County Plant	Laurieburg	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	51.53		1
4	Florence	Kingsree	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	49.46		1
5	Florence	Latta	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	23.49		1
6	Florence	Darlington (SCPSA)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	11.05		1
7	Latta	Marion	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	8.49		1
8	Robinson Plant	Florence	230.00	230.00	DC-T	1.40		2
9	Robinson Plant	Florence	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	38.41		1
10	Robinson Plant	Rockingham	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.23		1
11	Robinson Plant	Rockingham	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	47.66	1.40	1
12	Robinson Plant	Darlington (SCPSA)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	0.50		2
13	Robinson Plant	Darlington (SCPSA)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	17.95		1
14	Robinson Plant	Sumter	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	40.56	0.60	1
15	Sumter	Canadys (SCE&G)	230.00	230.00	DC-T	7.25		2
16	Sumter	Canadys (SCE&G)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	22.90		1
17	Sumter	Wataree Plant (SCE&G)	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	16.56	7.25	1
18	Tap Point	Bishopville	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.16		1
19	Tap Point	Cheraw Cash Rd.	230.00	230.00	S-SP	1.08		1
20	Tap Point	Cheraw Reid Park	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	5.30		1
21	Tap Point	Ollon North	230.00	230.00	S-SP	3.51		1
22	Tap Point	Ollon Maple	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	4.39		1
23	Tap Point	Dovesville Nucor	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	6.81		1
24	Tap Point	Elliott	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	2.15		1
25	Tap Point	Florence Cashua	230.00	230.00	C-SP	1.03		1
26	Tap Point	Florence Ebenezer	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
27	Tap Point	Florence West	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.03		1
28	Tap Point	Hartsville Segars Mill	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.06		1
29	Tap Point	Hartsville Talley Metals	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.89		1
30	Tap Point	Kingsree North	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.14		1
31	Tap Point	Lake City	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.08		1
32	Tap Point	McColl	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.90		1
33	Tap Point	Olanta	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.05		1
34	Tap Point	Society Hill	230.00	230.00	W-SP	1.13		1
35	Tap Point	Sumter Alice Drive	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.30		1
36					TOTAL	5,636.36	150.21	365

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report lower voltage lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).
8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.
9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.
10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (f)	COST OF LINE (Include in Column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
1272MCMA								1
1272MCMA								2
2815MCMA								3
1272MCMA								4
1272MCMA								5
1272MCMA								6
1590MCMA								7
1272MCMA								8
1272MCMA								9
1272MCMA								10
1272MCMA								11
1272MCMA								12
1272MCMA								13
1272MCMA								14
795MCMA								15
795MCMA								16
1272MCMA								17
795MCMA								18
795MCMA								19
1272MCMA								20
795MCMA								21
795MCMA								22
1272MCMA								23
795MCMA								24
795MCMA								25
1590MCMA								26
795MCMA								27
795MCMA								28
795MCMA								29
795MCMA								30
795MCMA								31
795MCMA								32
795MCMA								33
795MCMA								34
795MCMA								35
	128,601,336	417,287,437	545,888,773	360,422	8,116,302		8,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS

1. Report information concerning transmission lines, cost of lines, and expenses for year. List each transmission line having nominal voltage of 132 kilovolts or greater. Report transmission lines below these voltages in group totals only for each voltage.

2. Transmission lines include all lines covered by the definition of transmission system plant as given in the Uniform System of Accounts. Do not report substation costs and expenses on this page.

3. Report data by individual lines for all voltages if so required by a State commission.

4. Exclude from this page any transmission lines for which plant costs are included in Account 121, Nonutility Property.

5. Indicate whether the type of supporting structure reported in column (e) is: (1) single pole wood or steel; (2) H-frame wood, or steel poles; (3) tower; or (4) underground construction. If a transmission line has more than one type of supporting structure, indicate the mileage of each type of construction by the use of brackets and extra lines. Minor portions of a transmission line of a different type of construction need not be distinguished from the remainder of the line.

6. Report in columns (f) and (g) the total pole miles of each transmission line. Show in column (f) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for the line designated; conversely, show in column (g) the pole miles of line on structures the cost of which is reported for another line. Report pole miles of line on leased or partly owned structures in column (g). In a footnote, explain the basis of such occupancy and state whether expenses with respect to such structures are included in the expenses reported for the line designated.

Line No.	DESIGNATION		VOLTAGE (KV) (Indicate where other than 60 cycle, 3 phase)		Type of Supporting Structure (e)	LENGTH (Pole miles) (In the case of underground lines report circuit miles)		Number of Circuits (h)	
	From (a)	To (b)	Operating (c)	Designed (d)		On Structure of Line Designated (f)	On Structures of Another Line (g)		
1	Tap Point	Sumter North	230.00	230.00	S-SP	0.73		1	
2	Tap Point	Sumter Wedgefield Rd.	230.00	230.00	W-H Fr.	0.05		1	
3	Tot. 230kV Lines in SC								
4	115kV Tower Lines-NC				T	332.36	37.89	1	
5	115kV Pole Lines-NC				Wood Pole	1,566.94	19.08	2	
6	Tot. 115kV Lines-NC								
7									
8									
9	115kV Tower Lines-SC				T	78.25		1	
10	115kV Pole Lines-SC				Wood Pole	444.06	0.37	1	
11	Tot. 115kV Lines in SC								
12	66KV Tower Lines NC				T	1.56	0.97	1	
13	66KV Pole Lines-NC				Wood Pole	15.24	1.20	1	
14	Tot. 66KV Lines in NC								
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
32									
33									
34									
35									
36	TOTAL						5,638.36	150.21	369

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) 1 /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINE STATISTICS (Continued)

7. Do not report the same transmission line structure twice. Report Lower voltage Lines and higher voltage lines as one line. Designate in a footnote if you do not include Lower voltage lines with higher voltage lines. If two or more transmission line structures support lines of the same voltage, report the pole miles of the primary structure in column (f) and the pole miles of the other line(s) in column (g).
8. Designate any transmission line or portion thereof for which the respondent is not the sole owner. If such property is leased from another company, give name of lessor, date and terms of Lease, and amount of rent for year. For any transmission line other than a leased line, or portion thereof, for which the respondent is not the sole owner but which the respondent operates or shares in the operation of, furnish a succinct statement explaining the arrangement and giving particulars (details) of such matters as percent ownership by respondent in the line, name of co-owner, basis of sharing expenses of the line, and how the expenses borne by the respondent are accounted for, and accounts affected. Specify whether lessor, co-owner, or other party is an associated company.
9. Designate any transmission line leased to another company and give name of Lessee, date and terms of lease, annual rent for year, and how determined. Specify whether lessee is an associated company.
10. Base the plant cost figures called for in columns (j) to (l) on the book cost at end of year.

Size of Conductor and Material (f)	COST OF LINE (includes in column (j) Land, Land rights, and clearing right-of-way)			EXPENSES, EXCEPT DEPRECIATION AND TAXES				Line No.
	Land (j)	Construction and Other Costs (k)	Total Cost (l)	Operation Expenses (m)	Maintenance Expenses (n)	Rents (o)	Total Expenses (p)	
795MCMA								1
795MCMA								2
	10,179,309	28,732,984	38,912,293	32,017	579,338		611,355	3
								4
								5
	24,244,251	90,850,888	115,095,139	119,767	2,912,688		3,032,456	6
								7
								8
								9
								10
	3,467,381	13,318,362	16,785,683	33,175	600,287		633,462	11
								12
								13
	68,049	471,137	539,206	1,041	26,328		28,369	14
								15
								16
								17
								18
								19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
								25
								26
								27
								28
								29
								30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
	128,501,335	417,287,437	545,888,772	350,422	3,116,302		3,466,724	36

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company	This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission	Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /	Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000
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TRANSMISSION LINES ADDED DURING YEAR

1. Report below the information called for concerning Transmission lines added or altered during the year. It is not necessary to report minor revisions of lines.
2. Provide separate subheadings for overhead and under-ground construction and show each transmission line separately. If actual costs of completed construction are not readily available for reporting columns (f) to (g), it is permissible to report in these columns the

Line No.	LINE DESIGNATION		Line Length in Miles (c)	SUPPORTING STRUCTURE		CIRCUITS PER STRUCTURE	
	From (a)	To (b)		Type (d)	Average Number per Miles (e)	Present (f)	Ultimate (g)
1	NC 230 KV Lines						
2	Tap Point	Scotts Hill	3.37	S-SP	9.00	1	1
3	Tap Point	Ratesh Homestead	0.07	S-HFR		1	1
4	Erwin	Milburnie	0.71	S-SP		1	1
5	Wayne Co. Plant	Lee Substation	0.31	S-HFR		1	1
6	Richmond	Rockingham	0.22	S-HFR		1	1
7	Richmond	Rockingham	-0.45	W-HFR		-1	-1
8							
9	NC 115 KV Lines						
10	Falls	Franklinton	1.55	S-SP	7.00	1	1
11	Falls	Franklinton	-1.45	W-HFR	-7.00	-1	-1
12	Falls	Henderson	1.55	S-SP	7.00	1	1
13	Falls	Henderson	-1.47	W-HFR	-7.00	-1	-1
14	Fayetteville	Vander North	8.23	S-SP	10.00	1	1
15	Tap Point	Vander Monsanto East	0.10	S-HFR		1	1
16	Clinton	Vander	-0.05	W-HFR		-1	-1
17	Kinston Dupont	New Bern	0.08	S-HFR		1	1
18	Kinston Dupont	New Bern	-0.12	S-HFR		-1	-1
19	Goldstboro	Kinston Dupont	-0.08	W-HFR		-1	-1
20	Kinston Dupont 230KV	Kinston Dupont 115KV	0.09	S-HFR		1	1
21	Kinston Dupont 230Kv	Kinston Dupont 115KV	0.04	S-HFR		1	1
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44	TOTAL		12.69		19.00	5	5

CPL-05680

Name of Respondent Carolina Power & Light Company			This Report Is: (1) ☒ An Original (2) ☐ A Resubmission		Date of Report (Mo, Da, Yr) / /		Year of Report Dec. 31, 2000	
TRANSMISSION LINES ADDED DURING YEAR (Continued)								
costs. Designate, however, if estimated amounts are reported. Include costs of Clearing Land and Rights-of-Way, and Roads and Trails, in column (l) with appropriate footnote, and costs of Underground Conduit in column (m).								
3. If design voltage differs from operating voltage, indicate such fact by footnote; also where line is other than 60 cycle, 3 phase, indicate such other characteristic.								
CONDUCTORS			Voltage KV (Operating) (k)	LINE COST				Line No.
Size (h)	Specification (i)	Configuration and Spacing (j)		Land and Land Rights (l)	Poles, Towers and Fixtures (m)	Conductors and Devices (n)	Total (o)	
795	MCMA	VERT	230					1
1272	MCMA	FLAT	230					2
1272	MCMA	VERT	230					3
2-1590	MCMA	FLAT	230					4
2-1272	MCMA	FLAT	230					5
2-1272	MCMA	FLAT	230					6
		Total 230			1,772,277		1,772,277	7
795	MCMA	VERT	115					8
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					9
795	MCMA	VERT	115					10
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					11
795	MCMA	VERT	115					12
336	MCMA	FLAT	115					13
336	MCMA	FLAT	115					14
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					15
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					16
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					17
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					18
795	MCMA	FLAT	115					19
336	MCMA	FLAT	115					20
336	MCMA	FLAT	115					21
		Total 115			102,825	-148,588	-261,417	22
								23
								24
								25
								26
								27
								28
								29
								30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
								41
								42
								43
					1,669,448	-148,588	1,520,860	44

(p) Plans for the construction of transmission lines in North Carolina (161 kV and above) shall be incorporated in filings made pursuant to Commission Rule R8-60. In addition, each public utility or person covered by this rule shall provide the following information on an annual basis no later than September 1:

(2) For lines under construction, the following:

- a. Commission docket number;
- b. location of end point(s);
- c. length;
- d. range of right-of-way width;
- e. range of tower heights;
- f. number of circuits;
- g. operating voltage;
- h. design capacity;
- i. date construction started; and
- j. projected in-service date (if more than 6 month delay from last report, explain).

Rule 8-62p1, Paragraph 2: For lines under construction;

Transmission does not have any lines under construction that require a NCUC permit. The Whiteville – BEMC Peacock 230Kv Project is under construction but did not require a permit because per N.C. Gen. Stat. § 62-101(c), we are replacing an existing line with a similar line in substantially the same location. This project was submitted in 2000 as a proposed project requiring a NCUC permit.

(p) Plans for the construction of transmission lines in North Carolina (161 kV and above) shall be incorporated in filings made pursuant to Commission Rule R8-60. In addition, each public utility or person covered by this rule shall provide the following information on an annual basis no later than September 1:

(3) For all other proposed lines, as the information becomes available, the following:

- a. county location of end point(s);
- b. approximate length;
- c. typical right-of-way width for proposed type of line;
- d. typical tower height for proposed type of line;
- e. number of circuits;
- f. operating voltage;
- g. design capacity;
- h. estimated date for starting construction (if more than 6 month delay from last report, explain); and
- i. estimated in-service date (if more than 6 month delay from last report, explain). (NCUC Docket No. E-100, Sub 62, 12/4/92; NCUC Docket No. E-100, Sub 78A, 4/29/98.)

Project Name: Sanford West 230Kv Tap Line

- a. Commission docket number: **E-2, SUB 749**
- b. Location of end point(s): **From the Cape Fear Plant - West End 230Kv Line approximately 500 feet north of U.S. 421 to the proposed Sanford West 230Kv Substation located near the intersection of U.S. 421 and McNeill Road in Lee County. Land for the substation has been purchased.**
- c. Approximate Length: **1.7 Miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **403 MVA (Summer Rating); 459 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **October 2003**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2004**

Project Name: Raleigh Brier Creek 230Kv Tap Line

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Proposed line will tap the Cary Regency Park - Durham 230Kv Line in Wake County near the Wake-Durham County line near Morrisville, N.C.**
- c. Approximate Length: **200 to 300 Feet**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **403 MVA (Summer Rating); 459 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **March 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2002**

Project Name: **Dover 230Kv Tap Line**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Proposed line will tap the New Bern - Wommack 230Kv Line near structure 188 approximately 24 miles from the New Bern 230Kv Substation towards the Wommack 230Kv Substation. Tap line will be located in Lenoir County near Kinston, N.C.**
- c. Approximate Length: **200 to 300 Feet**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **403 MVA (Summer Rating); 459 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **March 2003**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2003**

Project Name: **Fuquay Duncan 230Kv Tap Line**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Proposed line will tap the Harris Plant - Erwin 230Kv Line approximately 2-3 miles west of Fuquay-Varina, N.C. in Wake County and terminate at the new Fuquay Duncan 230Kv Substation off SR 1103.**
- c. Approximate Length: **200 to 300 Feet**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **403 MVA (Summer Rating); 459 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **March 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2002**

Project Name: **Archers Lodge 230Kv Tap Line**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Proposed line will tap the Selma - Wake 230Kv Line near Wilders Township and Archers Lodge in Johnston County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **200 to 300 Feet**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **403 MVA (Summer Rating); 459 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **December 2002**

Project Name: **Loop the Lee Substation - New Bern 230Kv Line into the Wommack 230Kv Substation**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Loop the existing Lee Substation - Wommack 230Kv Line through the Wommack 230Kv Substation located in Lenoir County to form two new lines: the Lee Substation - Wommack 230Kv South Line and the Wommack - New Bern 230Kv South Line.**
- c. Approximate Length: **1 Mile**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **1083 MVA (Summer Rating); 1238 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2003**

Project Name: Loop the Asheboro - Rockingham 230Kv Line & the Tillery Plant - Biscoe 115Kv Line into the proposed Biscoe 230/115Kv Switching Station & Construct the Biscoe 230Kv Substation - Biscoe 115Kv Substation 230Kv Line (Initially operate at 115Kv)

- a. Commission docket number: E2, SUB 780
- b. Location of end point(s): Project consists of looping the Asheboro - Rockingham 230Kv Line into a new 230/115Kv switching station and constructing a new 230Kv line between the Biscoe 230Kv Substation and the Biscoe 115Kv Substation in Montgomery County.
- c. Approximate Length: 3.5 Miles
- d. Range of right-of-way width: 70 Feet to 100 Feet
- e. Range of tower heights: 85-95 Feet
- f. Number of circuits: One
- g. Operating voltage: 230Kv
- h. Design capacity: 628 MVA (Summer Rating); 719 MVA (Winter Rating)
- i. Estimated construction start date: January 2002
- j. Projected in-service date: June 2002

Project Name: Rocky Mount - Wilson 230Kv Line

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): Rebuild of an existing line in substantially the same location except for 1.3 mile new R/W. Rocky Mount 230kV Substation in Nash County to the Wilson 230kV Substation in Wilson County.
- c. Approximate Length: 13.3 miles
- d. Range of right-of-way width: 70 feet to 100 feet
- e. Range of tower heights: 90 to 140 feet above ground
- f. Number of circuits: Two (One 115kV and one 230kV)
- g. Operating voltage: 230kV
- h. Design capacity: 615 MVA (Summer Rating); 691 MVA (Winter Rating)
- i. Estimated construction start date: July 2002
- j. Projected in-service date: May 2003

Project Name: Cape Fear Plant - Siler City 230Kv Line

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Project will originate at the Cape Fear Plant in Chatham County and terminate near Siler City in Chatham County. This project will impact Chatham and possibly Lee Counties in Wilson, Nash, and possibly Edgecombe Counties.**
- c. Approximate Length: **30 Miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **628 MVA (Summer Rating); 719 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **January 2004**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2005**

Project Name: Richmond - Rockingham 230Kv Line

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Project will originate at the Richmond 500Kv Substation and terminate at the Rockingham 230Kv Substation in Richmond County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **8 Miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **628 MVA (Summer Rating); 719 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **November 2003**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2004**

Project Name: **Lee-Mt. Olive-Clinton 230kV Line (Operate @ 115kV)**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **From CP&L's existing Lee 230kV Substation in Wayne County to a new substation site off Leonard Sasser Road west of Mt. Olive in southwestern Wayne County to CP&L's existing Clinton 230kV Substation in Sampson County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **30 miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 to 100 feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **90 to 120 feet above ground**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **615 MVA (Summer Rating); 691 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2003 (Lee-Mt. Olive Section only)**
- j. Projected in-service date: **May 2004 (Lee-Mt. Olive Section only)**

Project Name: **Construct the Rockingham - Wadesboro Bowman School 230Kv Feeder**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Project will originate at the Rockingham 230Kv Substation in Richmond County and terminate at the proposed Wadesboro Bowman School 230Kv Substation in Anson County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **20 Miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **628 MVA (Summer Rating); 719 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2004**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2005**

Project Name: **Construct the Marion - Whiteville 230Kv Line**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Project will originate at the Marion 230Kv Substation in Marion, South Carolina and terminate near the Brunswick EMC's Chadbourn/Peacock 115Kv Point of Delivery near Chadbourn, North Carolina in Columbus County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **20.4 Miles**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **70 Feet to 100 Feet**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **628 MVA (Summer Rating); 719 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **October 2006**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2007**

Project Name: **Murraysville 230kV Tap Line**

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **Proposed line will tap the Sutton Plant-Castle Hayne 230kV Line approximately 4 miles from the Castle Hayne 230kV Substation towards Sutton Plant. Tap line will be located in New Hanover County north of Wilmington, N.C.**
- c. Approximate Length: **350 feet**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **None (All on CP&L substation property or existing line right-of-way)**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 Feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **590 MVA (Summer Rating); 660 MVA (Winter Rating)**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **August 2002**

Project Name: Loop the Wake-Wilson 230kV Line into the proposed Emit
230kV Substation

- a. Commission docket number:
- b. Location of end point(s): **The existing Wake-Wilson 230kV Line will be looped in and out of the proposed Emit 230kV Substation located approximately 3.4 miles southeast of Zebulon, N.C. in northern Johnston County.**
- c. Approximate Length: **1000 feet or less**
- d. Range of right-of-way width: **None (All on CP&L substation property)**
- e. Range of tower heights: **85-95 feet**
- f. Number of circuits: **One**
- g. Operating voltage: **230Kv**
- h. Design capacity: **637 MVA**
- i. Estimated construction start date: **June 2002**
- j. Projected in-service date: **June 2003**