

NEW ISSUE

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, assuming continued compliance by the Authority with certain covenants, interest on the 2004M Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations and judicial decisions. Interest on the 2004M Bonds is not an item of tax preference in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals or corporations. Interest on the 2004M Bonds will, however, be included in the computation of certain taxes including alternative minimum tax for corporations. See "TAX MATTERS" for a description of alternative minimum tax treatment and certain other federal income tax consequences to certain recipients of interest on the 2004M Bonds. The 2004M Bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all State, county, municipal and school district and other taxes or assessments imposed within the State of South Carolina, except estate, transfer and certain franchise taxes.

\$27,953,600

South Carolina Public Service Authority



Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M

Consisting of

\$13,095,000 4.25% Current Interest Bearing Bonds Due January 1, 2015

\$6,711,000 4.90% Current Interest Bearing Bonds Due January 1, 2023

\$4,816,600 4.375% Capital Appreciation Bonds Due January 1, 2016

\$3,331,000 5.00% Capital Appreciation Bonds Due January 1, 2024

Dated: August 2, 2004

The Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M (the "2004M Bonds") will be sold directly by the South Carolina Public Service Authority (the "Authority") only to residents of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), customers of the Authority, members of electric cooperatives organized and existing under the laws of the State, and electric customers of the City of Bamberg, South Carolina and the City of Georgetown, South Carolina.

The Current Interest Bearing Bonds will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$500 or integral multiples thereof. The Capital Appreciation Bonds will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$200 original principal amount or integral multiples thereof. The 2004M Bonds will be sold by the Authority directly to investors. The maximum amount of 2004M Bonds, as measured by the initial purchase price thereof, which may be initially purchased by one investor shall be \$10,000 as described herein. Any 2004M Bonds will be purchased by the Authority on demand by the owner thereof upon the terms and conditions set forth herein. The Authority's obligation to redeem the 2004M Bonds at the election of the Bondholders is limited to 5% of the original issue amount of the 2004M Bonds in any calendar year. Interest on the Current Interest Bearing Bonds, payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2005 (149 days of interest) will be mailed by check or draft mailed to the registered owners thereof. Interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds will be compounded semiannually and payable only upon maturity or earlier redemption or elective purchase thereof. The maturing principal of the Current Interest Bearing Bonds and the maturing principal and interest of the Capital Appreciation Bonds will be payable at the principal office of The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (the "Trustee").

The 2004M Bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the Authority prior to maturity on and after January 1, 2005, as set forth herein.

The 2004M Bonds are payable solely from, and secured by a lien upon and pledge of, the Revenues and moneys in the Revenue Fund of the South Carolina Public Service Authority (the "Authority") on a parity with the lien and pledge securing Revenue Obligations heretofore and hereafter issued pursuant to the Revenue Obligation Resolution, but junior, subordinate and inferior to (i) the lien and pledge of Revenues securing certain bonds heretofore and hereafter issued and (ii), so long as any Original Bonds (as hereinafter defined) are outstanding, operations and maintenance expenses incurred by the Authority.

The 2004M Bonds are being issued to fund a portion of the cost of the Authority's ongoing capital improvement program. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM."

The 2004M Bonds are not debts of the State of South Carolina (the "State"), nor of any political subdivision thereof, and neither the State nor any of its political subdivisions shall be liable thereon, nor shall they be payable from any funds other than the Revenues of the Authority pledged to the payment thereof.

The 2004M Bonds are offered when, as and if issued subject to the approval by legality by Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., Charleston, South Carolina, Bond Counsel. It is expected that the 2004M Bonds will be available for delivery by the Trustee to the initial holders thereof within 45 days of the sale date.

August 18, 2004

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY

One Riverwood Drive
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461
(843) 761-8000

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TRUSTEES

Revenue Obligation Fund Trustee The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A.	Jacksonville, Florida
Original Bond Trustee and Revenue Bond Fund Trustee Wachovia Bank, National Association	Columbia, South Carolina

BOND COUNSEL

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.	Charleston, South Carolina
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FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Lehman Brothers	New York, New York
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No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Authority to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the 2004M Bonds other than the information and representations contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Authority. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the 2004M Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been provided by the Authority and other sources which are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the matters described herein since the date hereof.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE 2004M BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

\$27,953,600

South Carolina Public Service Authority



Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M

Consisting of

\$13,095,000 4.25% Current Interest Bearing Bonds Due January 1, 2015

\$6,711,000 4.90% Current Interest Bearing Bonds Due January 1, 2023

\$4,816,600 4.375% Capital Appreciation Bonds Due January 1, 2016

\$3,331,000 5.00% Capital Appreciation Bonds Due January 1, 2024

INTRODUCTION

General

The purpose of this Official Statement is to set forth information concerning the South Carolina Public Service Authority (the "Authority") Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M (the "2004M Bonds") offered hereby.

All of the summaries of the Indenture, Revenue Bond Resolution and Revenue Obligation Resolution (hereinafter defined) herein contained are made subject to all of the provisions of such documents, and such summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions. Reference is hereby made to such documents for further information in connection therewith. Copies of such documents may be examined at the main office of the Authority in Moncks Corner, South Carolina, and at the office of Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., Charleston, South Carolina. The REPORT OF COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS is attached as Appendix I to this Official Statement.

Defined terms not herein defined are defined in Appendix II -- "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION."

The Authority

The Authority is a body corporate and politic created by Act No. 887 of the Acts of the State of South Carolina (the "State") for 1934 and acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof (Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended -- Sections 58-31-10 through 58-31-450) (the "Act"), which, among other things, authorizes the Authority to produce, distribute and sell electric power and to acquire, treat, transmit, distribute and sell water at wholesale. The Authority began electric power operations in 1942. The commercial operation of the regional water system began in October 1994.

Authorization of 2004M Bonds

The 2004M Bonds are issued pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Authority's Board of Directors on April 26, 1999, as amended and supplemented from time to time (the "Revenue Obligation Resolution"). The 2004M Bonds now being offered and all obligations heretofore and hereafter issued pursuant to the Revenue Obligation Resolution (collectively, the "Revenue Obligations") are on a parity with each other. The Revenue Obligations are secured by a lien upon and pledge of the Revenue Fund and the revenues of the Authority's System and other moneys paid into the Revenue Fund (the "Revenues") junior, subordinate and inferior (a) to the lien and pledge of Revenues established (i) pursuant to the provisions of a Trust Indenture dated July 1, 1949, as amended and supplemented (the "Indenture"), which provides for the issuance of certain obligations referred to as the "Original Bonds", and (ii) pursuant to the provisions of a resolution dated August 27, 1990, as amended and supplemented (the "Revenue Bond Resolution"), which provides for the issuance of Revenue Bonds (the "Revenue Bonds"); and (b) so long as any Original Bonds are outstanding, to the

payment of operation and maintenance expenses. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2004M BONDS." By supplemental resolution duly adopted, the Authority authorized the issuance of the 2004M Bonds.

Other Indebtedness of the Authority

Pursuant to the Act and in accordance with the Indenture, the Authority has issued Original Bonds pursuant to the Indenture which are secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues prior and superior to the lien securing the Revenue Obligations. As of July 2, 2004, there was outstanding \$8,650,000 aggregate principal amount of Original Bonds.

By amendment to the Indenture, which became effective on April 29, 1971, the issuance of additional Original Bonds for other than refunding purposes is prohibited. However, by such amendment, provisions are made with respect to revenue bonds which are secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues junior to the lien and pledge provided by the Indenture for the Original Bonds.

Pursuant to the Act and in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, the Authority's Board of Directors adopted the Revenue Bond Resolution providing for the issuance of the Authority's Revenue Bonds secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues junior to the lien and pledge securing the Original Bonds and, so long as any Original Bonds are outstanding, junior to operation and maintenance expenses but prior and superior to the lien securing the Revenue Obligations. As of July 2, 2004, there was outstanding \$782,050,000 aggregate principal amount of Revenue Bonds.

Pursuant to the Act and in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture and the Revenue Bond Resolution, the Board of Directors of the Authority adopted the Revenue Obligation Resolution providing for the issuance of the Authority's Revenue Obligations junior to the respective liens and pledges securing the Original Bonds and the Revenue Bonds. The Authority has covenanted in the Revenue Obligation Resolution to issue no further Revenue Bonds except for the purpose of refunding Revenue Bonds. As of July 2, 2004, there was outstanding \$2,011,705,000 aggregate principal amount of Revenue Obligations.

In addition, the Authority has issued indebtedness evidenced by commercial paper notes (the "Commercial Paper Notes") and leases. As of July 2, 2004 there was outstanding \$207,049,000 aggregate amount of Commercial Paper Notes and approximately \$20,149,000 aggregate amount of leases. The lien and pledge of Revenues securing such indebtedness is junior to that securing the Revenue Obligations. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2004M BONDS -- Lease Fund Payments" and "SECURITY FOR THE 2004M BONDS -- Commercial Paper Notes and Revolving Credit Agreement."

Purpose of the 2004M Bonds

The proceeds of the sale of the 2004M Bonds will be used to fund a portion of the cost of the Authority's ongoing capital improvement program. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT INTEREST BEARING BONDS

General

The Current Interest Bearing Bonds will be dated August 2, 2004 and will mature on January 1, 2015 at the interest rate of 4.25% and on January 1, 2023 at the interest rate of 4.90%. The Current Interest Bearing Bonds will be issued as registered bonds without coupons in the denominations of five hundred (\$500) dollars or any integral multiple thereof. Interest on the Current Interest Bearing Bonds, payable semiannually on each January 1, and July 1 commencing January 1, 2005 (at which time 149 days of interest will be due), will be payable by check or draft mailed by The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, to the registered owners thereof as shown on the registration books on the fifteenth day of the month prior to each interest payment date. The maturing principal of the Current Interest Bearing Bonds will be payable at the principal office of the Trustee in the City of New York, New York. The total combined order of the Current Interest Bearing Bonds and Capital Appreciation Bonds, as measured by the initial purchase price thereof, which may be initially purchased by any one investor shall be \$10,000. The Current Interest Bearing Bonds may be transferred to another owner but only on the registration books of the Authority held by the Trustee, as registrar.

Redemption

The Current Interest Bearing Bonds shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Authority on and after January 1, 2005, upon not less than 30 days written notice, as a whole at any time, or in part from time to time on any interest payment date (and, in the event that less than all of the Current Interest Bearing Bonds are called for redemption, the particular Current Interest Bearing Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by the Trustee, but only in integral multiples of \$500 denominations), at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of each Current Interest Bearing Bond to be redeemed, together with the interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption.

Purchase of Current Interest Bearing Bonds by Authority

On or after January 15, 2005 any Current Interest Bearing Bond (or portion thereof in authorized denomination) will be purchased by the Authority, on the demand of the registered owner thereof, on the fifteenth day (or, if such day is not a business day, on the next succeeding business day) of the first or second month next succeeding the date of delivery of the written notice to the Authority at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof less a fee of \$15 per \$500 principal amount to be purchased, together with accrued interest to the purchase date, upon:

(a) delivery to the Authority, of not less than 30 days written notice which states (i) the CUSIP number, face amount, maturity date and series designation of the Current Interest Bearing Bond to be purchased, and (ii) the portion of the principal amount of such Current Interest Bearing Bond to be purchased (provided that such portion shall be an integral multiple of \$500), and

(b) delivery of such Current Interest Bearing Bond, properly endorsed with signature guaranteed, to the Authority, prior to 5:00 p.m. South Carolina time, five business days prior to the date such Current Interest Bearing Bond shall be purchased provided however, that such Current Interest Bearing Bond shall be purchased, only if such Current Interest Bearing Bond delivered to the Authority conforms in all respects to the description in the written notice.

The Authority's obligation to redeem 2004M Bonds tendered for purchase is limited to 5% of the original issue amount of the 2004M Bonds in any calendar year. Redemptions will be processed in the order of receipt of redemption requests by the Authority.

The Current Interest Bearing Bonds purchased by the Authority at the option of the registered owner are payable from Revenues and other lawfully available funds of the Authority. Failure so to purchase will not constitute a default under the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS

General

The Capital Appreciation Bonds will be dated August 2, 2004 and will mature on January 1, 2016 at the interest rate of 4.375% and on January 1, 2024 at the interest rate of 5.00%. The Capital Appreciation Bonds are payable in an amount (the "Accreted Value") equal to the principal amount of such Capital Appreciation Bonds plus interest from the date of such Capital Appreciations Bonds, compounded on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The Capital Appreciation Bonds will be issued as registered bonds without coupons in the denominations of two hundred (\$200) dollars or any integral multiple thereof. The Capital Appreciation Bonds will bear interest on the original principal amounts thereof, compounded semiannually on January 1 and July 1 of each year commencing January 1, 2005, and payable only upon maturity or earlier redemption or elective purchase thereof. The maturing Accreted Value of the Capital Appreciation Bonds will be payable at the principal office of the Trustee in the City of New York, New York. The total combined order of Capital Appreciation Bonds and Current Interest Bearing Bonds, as measured by the initial purchase price thereof, which may be initially purchased by any one investor shall be \$10,000. The Capital Appreciation Bonds may be transferred to another owner but only on the registration books of the Authority held by the Trustee, as registrar.

Redemption

The Capital Appreciation Bonds shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Authority on and after January 1, 2005, upon not less than 30 days written notice, as a whole at any time, or in part from time to time on any January 1 or July 1 (and, in the event that less than all of the Capital Appreciation Bonds are called for redemption, the particular Capital Appreciation Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by the Trustee, but only in integral multiples of \$200 denominations), at a redemption price equal to the Accreted Value on the redemption date of any such Capital Appreciation Bond to be redeemed.

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Accreted Value Table for Capital Appreciation Bonds Maturity January 1, 2016

The Accreted Value amount due at optional redemption, elective purchase or maturity of each \$200 original principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond with a maturity date of January 1, 2016, as of the fifteenth day of each month to maturity will be set forth below. The Accreted Value of each \$200 original principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond on any other date will be calculated on the assumption that such Accreted Value increases in equal daily amounts on the basis of twelve 30-day months.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>
Jan. 15, 2005	\$203.99	Jul. 15, 2008	\$237.36	Jan. 15, 2012	\$276.17
Feb. 15, 2005	204.74	Aug. 15, 2008	238.22	Feb. 15, 2012	277.18
Mar. 15, 2005	205.48	Sep. 15, 2008	239.08	Mar. 15, 2012	278.18
Apr. 15, 2005	206.22	Oct. 15, 2008	239.95	Apr. 15, 2012	279.19
May 15, 2005	206.96	Nov. 15, 2008	240.81	May 15, 2012	280.19
Jun. 15, 2005	207.70	Dec. 15, 2008	241.67	Jun. 15, 2012	281.20
Jul. 15, 2005	208.46	Jan. 15, 2009	242.55	Jul. 15, 2012	282.22
Aug. 15, 2005	209.21	Feb. 15, 2009	243.43	Aug. 15, 2012	283.24
Sep. 15, 2005	209.97	Mar. 15, 2009	244.31	Sep. 15, 2012	284.27
Oct. 15, 2005	210.73	Apr. 15, 2009	245.20	Oct. 15, 2012	285.30
Nov. 15, 2005	211.49	May 15, 2009	246.08	Nov. 15, 2012	286.32
Dec. 15, 2005	212.25	Jun. 15, 2009	246.96	Dec. 15, 2012	287.35
Jan. 15, 2006	213.02	Jul. 15, 2009	247.85	Jan. 15, 2013	288.39
Feb. 15, 2006	213.79	Aug. 15, 2009	248.76	Feb. 15, 2013	289.44
Mar. 15, 2006	214.57	Sep. 15, 2009	249.66	Mar. 15, 2013	290.49
Apr. 15, 2006	215.34	Oct. 15, 2009	250.56	Apr. 15, 2013	291.54
May 15, 2006	216.12	Nov. 15, 2009	251.46	May 15, 2013	292.59
Jun. 15, 2006	216.89	Dec. 15, 2009	252.36	Jun. 15, 2013	293.64
Jul. 15, 2006	217.67	Jan. 15, 2010	253.28	Jul. 15, 2013	294.70
Aug. 15, 2006	218.47	Feb. 15, 2010	254.20	Aug. 15, 2013	295.77
Sep. 15, 2006	219.26	Mar. 15, 2010	255.12	Sep. 15, 2013	296.84
Oct. 15, 2006	220.05	Apr. 15, 2010	256.04	Oct. 15, 2013	297.92
Nov. 15, 2006	220.84	May 15, 2010	256.96	Nov. 15, 2013	298.99
Dec. 15, 2006	221.64	Jun. 15, 2010	257.88	Dec. 15, 2013	300.06
Jan. 15, 2007	222.44	Jul. 15, 2010	258.82	Jan. 15, 2014	301.14
Feb. 15, 2007	223.25	Aug. 15, 2010	259.76	Feb. 15, 2014	302.24
Mar. 15, 2007	224.06	Sep. 15, 2010	260.70	Mar. 15, 2014	303.34
Apr. 15, 2007	224.86	Oct. 15, 2010	261.64	Apr. 15, 2014	304.43
May 15, 2007	225.67	Nov. 15, 2010	262.58	May 15, 2014	305.53
Jun. 15, 2007	226.48	Dec. 15, 2010	263.52	Jun. 15, 2014	306.62
Jul. 15, 2007	227.30	Jan. 15, 2011	264.48	Jul. 15, 2014	307.73
Aug. 15, 2007	228.13	Feb. 15, 2011	265.44	Aug. 15, 2014	308.85
Sep. 15, 2007	228.96	Mar. 15, 2011	266.40	Sep. 15, 2014	309.97
Oct. 15, 2007	229.78	Apr. 15, 2011	267.36	Oct. 15, 2014	311.09
Nov. 15, 2007	230.61	May 15, 2011	268.33	Nov. 15, 2014	312.21
Dec. 15, 2007	231.44	Jun. 15, 2011	269.29	Dec. 15, 2014	313.33
Jan. 15, 2008	232.27	Jul. 15, 2011	270.26	Jan. 15, 2015	314.46
Feb. 15, 2008	233.12	Aug. 15, 2011	271.25	Feb. 15, 2014	315.61
Mar. 15, 2008	233.96	Sep. 15, 2011	272.23	Mar. 15, 2014	316.75
Apr. 15, 2008	234.81	Oct. 15, 2011	273.21	Apr. 15, 2014	317.90
May 15, 2008	235.66	Nov. 15, 2011	274.20	May 15, 2014	319.04
Jun. 15, 2008	236.50	Dec. 15, 2011	275.18	Jun. 15, 2014	320.19

<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>
Jul. 15, 2015	\$321.34	Oct. 15, 2015	\$324.85	Jan. 1, 2016	\$327.77
Aug. 15, 2015	322.51	Nov. 15, 2015	326.02		
Sept. 15, 2015	323.68	Dec. 15, 2015	327.19		

Accreted Value Table for Capital Appreciation Bonds Maturity January 1, 2024

The Accreted Value amount due at optional redemption, elective purchase or maturity of each \$200 original principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond with a maturity date of January 1, 2024, as of the fifteenth day of each month to maturity will be set forth below. The Accreted Value of each \$200 original principal amount of any Capital Appreciation Bond on any other date will be calculated on the assumption that such Accreted Value increases in equal daily amounts on the basis of twelve 30-day months.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>
Jan. 15, 2005	\$204.56	Dec. 15, 2007	\$236.26	Nov. 15, 2010	\$272.87
Feb. 15, 2005	205.41	Jan. 15, 2008	237.23	Dec. 15, 2010	273.99
Mar. 15, 2005	206.27	Feb. 15, 2008	238.22	Jan. 15, 2011	275.12
Apr. 15, 2005	207.12	Mar. 15, 2008	239.20	Feb. 15, 2011	276.26
May 15, 2005	207.97	Apr. 15, 2008	240.19	Mar. 15, 2011	277.40
Jun. 15, 2005	208.82	May 15, 2008	241.18	Apr. 15, 2011	278.55
Jul. 15, 2005	209.68	Jun. 15, 2008	242.16	May 15, 2011	279.69
Aug. 15, 2005	210.55	Jul. 15, 2008	243.16	Jun. 15, 2011	280.84
Sep. 15, 2005	211.42	Aug. 15, 2008	244.17	Jul. 15, 2011	281.99
Oct. 15, 2005	212.29	Sep. 15, 2008	245.18	Aug. 15, 2011	283.17
Nov. 15, 2005	213.17	Oct. 15, 2008	246.20	Sep. 15, 2011	284.34
Dec. 15, 2005	214.04	Nov. 15, 2008	247.21	Oct. 15, 2011	285.51
Jan. 15, 2006	214.92	Dec. 15, 2008	248.22	Nov. 15, 2011	286.68
Feb. 15, 2006	215.81	Jan. 15, 2009	249.24	Dec. 15, 2011	287.86
Mar. 15, 2006	216.71	Feb. 15, 2009	250.28	Jan. 15, 2012	289.04
Apr. 15, 2006	217.60	Mar. 15, 2009	251.31	Feb. 15, 2012	290.25
May 15, 2006	218.49	Apr. 15, 2009	252.35	Mar. 15, 2012	291.45
Jun. 15, 2006	219.39	May 15, 2009	253.39	Apr. 15, 2012	292.65
Jul. 15, 2006	220.29	Jun. 15, 2009	254.42	May 15, 2012	293.85
Aug. 15, 2006	221.21	Jul. 15, 2009	255.47	Jun. 15, 2012	295.05
Sep. 15, 2006	222.13	Aug. 15, 2009	256.53	Jul. 15, 2012	296.27
Oct. 15, 2006	223.04	Sep. 15, 2009	257.60	Aug. 15, 2012	297.50
Nov. 15, 2006	223.96	Oct. 15, 2009	258.66	Sep. 15, 2012	298.73
Dec. 15, 2006	224.87	Nov. 15, 2009	259.72	Oct. 15, 2012	299.97
Jan. 15, 2007	225.80	Dec. 15, 2009	260.78	Nov. 15, 2012	301.20
Feb. 15, 2007	226.74	Jan. 15, 2010	261.86	Dec. 15, 2012	302.43
Mar. 15, 2007	227.68	Feb. 15, 2010	262.95	Jan. 15, 2013	303.68
Apr. 15, 2007	228.62	Mar. 15, 2010	264.04	Feb. 15, 2013	304.94
May 15, 2007	229.56	Apr. 15, 2010	265.13	Mar. 15, 2013	306.20
Jun. 15, 2007	230.49	May 15, 2010	266.21	Apr. 15, 2013	307.46
Jul. 15, 2007	231.45	Jun. 15, 2010	267.30	May 15, 2013	308.73
Aug. 15, 2007	232.41	Jul. 15, 2010	268.41	Jun. 15, 2013	309.99
Sep. 15, 2007	233.37	Aug. 15, 2010	269.52	Jul. 15, 2013	311.27
Oct. 15, 2007	234.33	Sep. 15, 2010	270.64	Aug. 15, 2013	312.56
Nov. 15, 2007	235.29	Oct. 15, 2010	271.75	Sep. 15, 2013	313.86

<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Accreted Value</u>
Oct. 15, 2013	\$315.15	Oct. 15, 2017	\$383.98	Oct. 15, 2021	\$467.84
Nov. 15, 2013	316.45	Nov. 15, 2017	385.56	Nov. 15, 2021	469.77
Dec. 15, 2013	317.74	Dec. 15, 2017	387.14	Dec. 15, 2021	471.69
Jan. 15, 2014	319.05	Jan. 15, 2018	388.73	Jan. 15, 2022	473.63
Feb. 15, 2014	320.38	Feb. 15, 2018	390.35	Feb. 15, 2022	475.60
Mar. 15, 2014	321.70	Mar. 15, 2018	391.96	Mar. 15, 2022	477.57
Apr. 15, 2014	323.03	Apr. 15, 2018	393.58	Apr. 15, 2022	479.54
May 15, 2014	324.36	May 15, 2018	395.20	May 15, 2022	481.51
Jun. 15, 2014	325.68	Jun. 15, 2018	396.81	Jun. 15, 2022	483.48
Jul. 15, 2014	327.03	Jul. 15, 2018	398.45	Jul. 15, 2022	485.47
Aug. 15, 2014	328.39	Aug. 15, 2018	400.11	Aug. 15, 2022	487.49
Sep. 15, 2014	329.75	Sep. 15, 2018	401.76	Sep. 15, 2022	489.51
Oct. 15, 2014	331.11	Oct. 15, 2018	403.42	Oct. 15, 2022	491.53
Nov. 15, 2014	332.47	Nov. 15, 2018	405.08	Nov. 15, 2022	493.55
Dec. 15, 2014	333.83	Dec. 15, 2018	406.73	Dec. 15, 2022	495.57
Jan. 15, 2015	335.20	Jan. 15, 2019	408.41	Jan. 15, 2023	497.61
Feb. 15, 2015	336.60	Feb. 15, 2019	410.11	Feb. 15, 2023	499.68
Mar. 15, 2015	337.99	Mar. 15, 2019	411.81	Mar. 15, 2023	501.75
Apr. 15, 2015	339.38	Apr. 15, 2019	413.51	Apr. 15, 2023	503.82
May. 15, 2015	340.78	May 15, 2019	415.20	May 15, 2023	505.89
Jun. 15, 2015	342.17	Jun. 15, 2019	416.90	Jun. 15, 2023	507.95
July 15, 2015	343.58	Jul. 15, 2019	418.62	Jul. 15, 2023	510.05
Aug. 15, 2015	345.01	Aug. 15, 2019	420.36	Aug. 15, 2023	512.17
Sep. 15, 2015	346.44	Sep. 15, 2019	422.10	Sep. 15, 2023	514.29
Oct. 15, 2015	347.87	Oct. 15, 2019	423.84	Oct. 15, 2023	516.41
Nov. 15, 2015	349.30	Nov. 15, 2019	425.58	Nov. 15, 2023	518.53
Dec. 15, 2015	350.73	Dec. 15, 2019	427.32	Dec. 15, 2023	520.65
Jan. 15, 2016	352.17	Jan. 15, 2020	429.09	Jan. 1 , 2024	521.71
Feb. 15, 2016	353.64	Feb. 15, 2020	430.87		
Mar. 15, 2016	355.10	Mar. 15, 2020	432.66		
Apr. 15, 2016	356.56	Apr. 15, 2020	434.44		
May 15, 2016	358.03	May 15, 2020	436.22		
Jun. 15, 2016	359.49	Jun. 15, 2020	438.01		
Jul. 15, 2016	360.98	Jul. 15, 2020	439.81		
Aug. 15, 2016	362.48	Aug. 15, 2020	441.64		
Sep. 15, 2016	363.98	Sep. 15, 2020	443.47		
Oct. 15, 2016	365.48	Oct. 15, 2020	445.30		
Nov. 15, 2016	366.98	Nov. 15, 2020	447.13		
Dec. 15, 2016	368.48	Dec. 15, 2020	448.96		
Jan. 15, 2017	370.00	Jan. 15, 2021	450.81		
Feb. 15, 2017	371.54	Feb. 15, 2021	452.68		
Mar. 15, 2017	373.08	Mar. 15, 2021	454.56		
Apr. 15, 2017	374.62	Apr. 15, 2021	456.43		
May 15, 2017	376.15	May 15, 2021	458.31		
Jun. 15, 2017	377.69	Jun. 15, 2021	460.18		
Jul. 15, 2017	379.25	Jul. 15, 2021	462.08		
Aug. 15, 2017	380.83	Aug. 15, 2021	464.00		
Sep. 15, 2017	382.40	Sep. 15, 2021	465.92		

Purchase of Capital Appreciation Bonds by Authority

On or after January 15, 2005 any Capital Appreciation Bond (or portion thereof in authorized denomination) will be purchased by the Authority, on the demand of the registered owner thereof, on the fifteenth day (or, if such day is not a business day, on the next succeeding business day) of the first or second month next succeeding the date of delivery of the written notice to the Authority at 100% of the Accreted Value thereof on the date of purchase less a fee of \$6.00 per \$200 original principal amount to be purchased, upon:

(a) delivery to the Authority, of not less than 30 days written notice which states (i) the CUSIP number, original principal amount, maturity date and series designation of the Capital Appreciation Bond to be purchased, and (ii) the portion of the original principal amount of such Capital Appreciation Bond to be purchased (provided that such portion shall be an integral multiple of \$200), and

(b) delivery of such Capital Appreciation Bond, properly endorsed with signature guaranteed, to the Authority, prior to 5:00 p.m. South Carolina time, five business days prior to the date such Capital Appreciation Bond shall be purchased; provided, however, such Capital Appreciation Bond shall be purchased only if such Capital Appreciation Bond delivered to the Authority conforms in all respects to the description in the written notice.

The Authority's obligation to redeem 2004M Bonds tendered for purchase is limited to 5% of the original issue amount of the 2004M Bonds in any calendar year. Redemptions will be processed in the order of receipt of redemption requests by the Authority.

The Capital Appreciation Bonds purchased by the Authority at the option of the registered owner are payable from Revenues and other lawfully available funds of the Authority. Failure so to purchase will not constitute a default under the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

DEBT SERVICE SCHEDULE(1)
(Thousands of Dollars)

The following table sets forth on an accrual basis the debt service due on outstanding Original Bonds, outstanding Revenue Bonds, outstanding Revenue Obligations, the 2004M Bonds and the total debt service due on all outstanding bonds of the Authority in each calendar year indicated.

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Outstanding Original Bonds</u>	<u>Outstanding Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Outstanding Revenue Obligations</u>	<u>2004M Bonds</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
2004	\$4,575	\$61,403	\$151,302	\$ 366	\$217,646
2005	4,593	53,227	159,181	885	217,886
2006	2,301	42,208	170,134	885	215,528
2007		50,009	170,820	885	221,715
2008		42,771	169,205	885	212,861
2009		63,699	157,157	885	221,742
2010		60,994	158,587	885	220,467
2011		64,897	150,956	885	216,738
2012		64,916	155,826	885	221,627
2013		68,583	154,051	885	223,520
2014		59,484	153,524	13,980	226,989
2015		60,640	152,407	8,223	221,269
2016		66,431	165,118	329	231,877
2017		78,892	153,321	329	232,542
2018		82,130	150,334	329	232,793
2019		77,510	160,960	329	238,799
2020		92,006	146,453	329	238,788
2021		98,702	137,882	329	236,912
2022		81,604	25,378	7,040	114,023
2023		37,080	25,371	8,689	71,141
2024		36,199	25,374		61,574
2025		4,096	55,294		59,390
2026		10,156	49,223		59,379
2027		16,216	43,168		59,384
2028		16,217	43,169		59,386
2029		16,215	43,153		59,369
2030		16,216	45,720		61,936
2031		8,105	59,608		67,713
2032			48,036		48,036
2033			48,033		48,033
2034			48,032		48,032
2035			48,029		48,029
2036			48,038		48,038
2037			6,995		6,995
2038			6,993		6,993

(1) Does not include payments into the Lease Fund or debt service on Commercial Paper Notes which are junior to debt service on Revenue Obligations. Does not reflect funds available from reserves upon maturity of individual issues.

SECURITY FOR THE 2004M BONDS

General

In the Revenue Bond Resolution and in the Revenue Obligation Resolution, the Authority has covenanted not to issue any additional Original Bonds pursuant to the Indenture except for purposes of refunding outstanding Original Bonds. It is expected that the Indenture will cease to be operative upon the final maturity of the outstanding Original Bonds on July 1, 2006 or earlier defeasance pursuant to the Indenture. In the Revenue Obligation Resolution, the Authority has covenanted not to issue any additional Revenue Bonds except for purposes of refunding outstanding Revenue Bonds. See Appendix II -- "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION."

The 2004M Bonds are payable solely from, and secured by a lien upon and pledge of, the Revenues on a parity with the lien and pledge securing Revenue Obligations heretofore and hereafter issued pursuant to the Revenue Obligation Resolution, but junior and subordinate (i) to the lien upon and pledge of Revenues to be paid into the Interest Fund, Bond Fund, and Debt Service Reserve Fund established for the payment of the Original Bonds pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture and into the Revenue Bond Fund and the accounts therein, established for the payment of the Revenue Bonds pursuant to the provisions of the Revenue Bond Resolution; and (ii) so long as any Original Bonds are outstanding, the payments required to be made from, or retained in, the Revenue Fund to pay expenses of operating and maintaining the System; but, nevertheless, senior to the payments into the Lease Fund, the Contingency Fund, the Capital Improvement Fund and the Special Reserve Fund created pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture and required to be made thereunder. See "FINANCIAL INFORMATION."

The Original Bonds, the Revenue Bonds, and the Revenue Obligations, including the 2004M Bonds, are not obligations of the State, nor of any political subdivision thereof, and neither the State nor any of its political subdivisions shall be liable thereon, nor shall they be payable from any funds other than the Revenues of the Authority and moneys in the Revenue Fund pledged to the payment thereof.

Additional series of Revenue Obligations may be issued without limitation and without compliance with any additional bonds test, provided there is no default under the Indenture, Revenue Bond Resolution or Revenue Obligation Resolution. In addition, no debt service reserve fund is established under the Revenue Obligation Resolution. See Appendix II -- "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION."

Rate Covenant

The Revenue Obligation Resolution provides that the Authority shall establish, maintain and collect rents, tolls, rates and other charges for power and energy and all other services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished or supplied through the facilities of the System which shall be adequate to provide the Authority with Revenues sufficient: (a) to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Original Bonds, the Revenue Bonds and the Revenue Obligations as and when the same shall become due and payable; (b) to make when due all payments which the Authority is obligated to make (i) into the Revenue Bond Fund, (ii) into the Revenue Obligation Fund created under the Revenue Obligation Resolution, (iii) into the Lease Fund, and (iv) into the Capital Improvement Fund pursuant to the Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution; (c) to make when due all other payments which the Authority is obligated to make into the special funds created under the Indenture for the payment of the principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Original Bonds; (d) to make all other payments which the Authority is obligated to make pursuant to the Indenture, the Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution; (e) to pay all proper operation and maintenance expenses and all necessary repairs, replacements and renewals thereof; (f) to pay all taxes, assessments or other governmental charges lawfully imposed on the Authority or the Revenues thereof or payments in lieu thereof; and (g) to pay any and all amounts which the Authority may become obligated to pay from the Revenues of the System by law or by contract.

As required by the Act and the Indenture, the Authority makes distributions to the State and payments in lieu of taxes to local governments. In 2003, such distributions and payments amounted to approximately \$16,408,000.

There is no agency, other than the Authority, having jurisdiction over the rates, except for wholesale transmission rates, of the Authority. See "COMPETITION."

Additional Indebtedness

The Revenue Obligation Resolution does not prohibit the issuance of obligations secured by a pledge of the Revenues junior and subordinate to the pledge securing the Revenue Obligations. In addition, the Authority may issue obligations secured by a pledge of revenues derived from separate utility systems not included in the System. See Appendix II -- "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION -- Separate Systems."

Lease Fund Payments

As of July 2, 2004 the aggregate principal payments required to be made into the Lease Fund through the year 2014 was approximately \$20,149,000 under existing leases of properties and facilities leased to the Authority.

The required payments into the Lease Fund are secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues junior to the lien and pledge securing (i) expenses of operating and maintaining the System, (ii) Original Bonds, (iii) Revenue Bonds, and (iv) Revenue Obligations.

Commercial Paper Notes and Revolving Credit Agreement

The Board of Directors of the Authority has by resolution authorized the issuance of not exceeding \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding of Commercial Paper Notes which are secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues junior to the lien and pledge securing (i) expenses of operating and maintaining the System, (ii) Original Bonds, (iii) Revenue Bonds, (iv) Revenue Obligations and (v) payments into the Lease Fund, but prior to the payments into the Contingency Fund, the Capital Improvement Fund and the Special Reserve Fund created by the Indenture. As of July 2, 2004, there was outstanding \$207,049,000 aggregate principal amount of Commercial Paper Notes.

To obtain funds, if needed to repay the Commercial Paper Notes, the Authority has entered into a Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Revolving Credit Agreement"), with Dexia Crédit Local, acting through its New York Agency, and BNP Paribas, acting through its San Francisco Branch (collectively, the "Banks"), and Dexia Crédit Local as Agent for the Banks, pursuant to which the Authority may borrow up to \$400,000,000. The Authority's obligation to repay any such loan is secured by a lien upon and pledge of Revenues *pari passu* with the lien upon and pledge of Revenues securing the Commercial Paper Notes. There has been no borrowing by the Authority under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

Capital Improvement Fund Requirement

The Revenue Obligation Resolution requires, so long as any Revenue Obligations are outstanding, that the Authority deposit annually into the Capital Improvement Fund an amount which, together with the amounts deposited therein in the two immediately preceding Fiscal Years, will be at least equal to 8% of the Revenues required by the Revenue Obligation Resolution to be paid into the Revenue Fund in the three immediately preceding Fiscal Years. When no Revenue Bonds are outstanding, permitted use of moneys in the Capital Improvement Fund is broadened to include payment of Capital Costs, as defined in the Revenue Obligation Resolution. See Appendix II -- "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION."

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

The Authority's Board of Directors consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the South Carolina State Senate as follows: one from each of the six congressional districts of the State; one from each of the counties of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry; and two from the State at large, one of whom shall be Chairman and the other shall have had experience with operations of rural electric cooperatives. Subject to the Governor's right to remove the Authority's Board of Directors as provided by law, appointments are for seven years except in the case of vacancies in which event the appointment is for the unexpired portion of the term only.

Present directors are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term Expires May</u>
T. Graham Edwards, Chairman	Business Executive	Moncks Corner	2011
Guerry E. Green, First Vice Chairman	Business Executive	Pawleys Island	2008
Patrick T. Allen, Second Vice Chairman	Retired Business Executive	Columbia	2005
G. Dial Dubose	Business Executive	Easley	2005
Richard H. Coen	Business Executive	Mt. Pleasant	2006
J. Calhoun Land, IV	Attorney	Manning	2006
Paul G. Campbell, Jr.	Retired Business Executive	Goose Creek	2007
Keith D. Munson	Attorney	Greer	2007
Clarence Davis	Attorney	Columbia	2008
Vernie E. Dove, Sr.	Retired Insurance Executive	Myrtle Beach	2009
James W. Sanders, Sr.	Pastor	Gaffney	2009

The President and Chief Executive Officer of the Authority is appointed by the Authority's Board of Directors. The Authority's executive management is appointed by the President and Chief Executive Officer with the approval of the Authority's Board of Directors.

Authority executive management is:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Utility Experience</u>
Lonnie N. Carter	President and Chief Executive Officer	22 years
Bill McCall, Jr.	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	32 years
Elaine G. Peterson	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	27 years
John S. West	Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer	13 years
Rennie M. Singletary, III	Senior Vice President, Corporate Services	27 years

Lonnie N. Carter joined the Authority in 1982 as an employee in the Controller's Office. Since that time he has held various positions, including Manager of Corporate Forecasting, Vice President of Corporate Forecasting, Senior Vice President of Customer Service and Senior Vice President of Corporate Planning & Bulk Power. In 1997, he served as the first President and Chief Executive Officer of The Energy Authority, Inc. ("TEA"), a joint power marketing alliance through a non-profit corporation, whereby the Authority can purchase or sell energy and/or capacity when available. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and a Masters in Business Administration from The Citadel.

Bill McCall, Jr. joined the Authority in 1971 as an engineer. Since that time he has held various positions, including Group Manager Production Operations, Manager Station Construction, Vice President Production Operations, Vice President Horry-Georgetown Division, Executive Vice President Generation and Chief Operating Officer. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of South Carolina and a Masters in Business Administration from The Citadel.

Elaine G. Peterson joined the Authority in 1977 as an accountant in the Authority's Career Foundations Program. Since that time she has held various positions, including Assistant to the Controller, Program for Employee Participation Coordinator, and Controller. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Clemson University and a Masters in Business Administration from The Citadel.

John S. West joined the Authority in 1990 as a corporate attorney and later became Vice President, Property and Legal Services. Prior to joining the Authority he held various positions, including Director of Research and Staff Counsel South Carolina Senate Banking and Insurance Committee, municipal judge, city attorney and prosecutor, private practice and Mayor of Moncks Corner. He received a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and History from the University of South Carolina and a Juris Doctor from the University of South Carolina School of Law.

Rennie M. Singletary joined the Authority in 1977 as an engineer. Since that time he has held various positions, including Jefferies Generating Station Manager and Vice President of Fossil and Hydro Generation. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering, a Master of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Clemson University and a Masters in Business Administration from The Citadel.

The Authority had 1,711 employees as of July 1, 2004. Authority employees are members of a contributory state pension plan administered by the South Carolina State Retirement System.

The Act establishes an Advisory Board composed of the following officials of the State: the Governor, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, the Comptroller General and the Secretary of State. The Advisory Board approves the hiring of the external auditors and sets the salary of the Authority's Board of Directors.

CUSTOMER BASE

Service Area

The Authority, among other things, produces, transmits and distributes electrical energy, both at wholesale and retail, to citizens of South Carolina. The Authority is one of the nation's largest municipal wholesale utilities, whose System serves directly or indirectly over one-third of the State's population. The Authority serves directly and indirectly some of the most rapidly developing areas of the State, including growing suburban areas outside Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg as well as the coastal areas of Myrtle Beach and the Grand Strand area, Hilton Head Island, Kiawah Island and Seabrook Island.

The Authority's direct customers currently include 32 large industrial customers, Central Electric Power Cooperative Inc. ("Central"), and two municipal electric systems, the City of Georgetown and the City of Bamberg. Central is an association of 15 electric distribution cooperatives and Saluda River Electric Cooperative, Inc. ("Saluda"). Saluda is an association of five electric distribution cooperatives. Central serves primarily residential, commercial and small industrial customers in all 46 counties of the State. Through Central, Saluda and the two municipal electric systems, approximately 636,000 customers are served indirectly by the Authority. See "CUSTOMER BASE -- Wholesale."

The Authority also serves directly approximately 141,000 residential, commercial and small industrial retail customers in parts of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry counties. See "CUSTOMER BASE -- Direct Retail Service Area."

The Authority, from time to time, negotiates with existing and prospective customers and entities for the sale of electric power under long-term contracts. The Authority is unable to predict the outcome of such negotiations.

Wholesale

Central. Central is a generation and transmission cooperative that provides wholesale electric service to Saluda and each of the 15 distribution cooperatives (the “Central Cooperatives”) which are members of Central pursuant to long-term all requirements power supply agreements. See “CUSTOMER BASE -- Wholesale -- Saluda.” The Central Cooperatives serve areas ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to heavily populated suburban areas. The table below lists each of the Central Cooperatives, the location of their headquarters, and the number of customers of each member as of December 31, 2003, which is the latest information provided by Central.

<u>Central Cooperatives</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Customers</u>
Aiken Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Aiken	40,645
Berkeley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Moncks Corner	67,846
Black River Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Sumter	28,203
Coastal Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Walterboro	10,801
Edisto Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bamberg	18,830
Fairfield Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Winnsboro	21,181
Horry Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Conway	48,700
Lynches River Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Pageland	19,876
Marlboro Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bennettsville	6,505
Mid-Carolina Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Lexington	44,617
Newberry Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Newberry	11,742
Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Ridgeland	57,555
Pee Dee Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Darlington	29,181
Santee Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Kingstree	42,622
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	St. Matthews	17,564

The Authority supplies the total power and energy requirements of the Central Cooperatives and Saluda, less amounts which Central and Saluda purchase directly from Southeastern Power Administration (“SEPA”), small amounts purchased from others and amounts provided by Saluda’s ownership interest in the Catawba Nuclear Station and a small run of the river hydroelectric plant. The amounts supplied by the Authority are determined under the terms of an agreement between the Authority and Central (the “Central Agreement”) which became effective January 1981 upon approval by the Rural Electrification Administration, currently the Rural Utilities Services (“RUS”). In 2003, revenues pursuant to the Central Agreement amounted to approximately 49.5% of revenues from sales.

The Authority and Central adopted an amendment to the Central Agreement in January 1988 which was approved by the RUS on July 20, 1988 and which revised the cost of service methodology, lowered the cost responsibility and rates to Central and extended the contract for a 35 year period ending on March 31, 2023. In addition to the change in the costing methodology, the amendment relinquishes all ownership rights of future generation by Central.

Under State law, the Authority may only serve directly new industrial customers located in its direct service area. However, if any industrial customers located outside the Authority's service area discontinue accepting electrical service from the Authority, the Authority may sell electrical service to new customers from its major transmission lines in areas outside the Authority’s service area in an amount not exceeding that which was lost by such discontinuation of service.

If a new customer is served by a Central Cooperative, the Authority will provide such power to the customer through the Central Cooperative. Central and the Authority have joined together to form a joint economic development effort, known as the Palmetto Economic Development Corporation, to benefit the State, the Authority and Central. Formed in September 1988, it works to more effectively recruit new industries and to increase job opportunities throughout the State. The joint operation is governed by an eight-member board of directors, four named by Central and four named by the Authority.

Saluda. Saluda is a generation cooperative that provides wholesale electric service to each of the five electric cooperatives (the “Saluda Cooperatives”) that are members of Saluda. The Saluda Cooperatives serve areas ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to heavily populated suburban areas located in the Western portions of the State. Saluda became a member of Central in May 1999. Subject to the terms of a wholesale power contract between Central and Saluda, the Authority provides Saluda’s power requirements, above the load provided by Catawba Nuclear Station and SEPA resources, under the Central Agreement.

Under agreements between Central and the Saluda Cooperatives, each of the Saluda Cooperatives becomes a member of Central at the earlier of (i) such time as Saluda ceases its corporate existence or (ii) January 31, 2009. At such time the Saluda Cooperatives become all requirements customers of Central and receive their power requirements from the Authority under the Central Agreement.

The table below lists each of the Saluda Cooperatives, the location of their headquarters, and the number of customers of each member as of December 31, 2003, which is the latest information provided by Saluda.

<u>Saluda Cooperatives</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Customers</u>
Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Pickens	58,651
Broad River Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Gaffney	18,840
Laurens Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Laurens	46,368
Little River Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Abbeville	13,261
York Electric Cooperative, Inc.	York	32,892

For additional information on Central, the Central Cooperatives, Saluda and the Saluda Cooperatives, please refer to the 2002 Statistical Report, Rural Electric Borrowers (RUS Informational Publication 201-1), copies of which may be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, D.C. 20402-0001.

Other Wholesale. In addition to Central, the Authority provides wholesale electric service to the City of Georgetown, the City of Bamberg, and South Carolina Electric & Gas (“SCE&G”) pursuant to long-term contracts. Sales to these customers and off-system sales to other utilities and power marketers during 2003 represented approximately 3.3% of revenues from sales.

Direct Retail Service Area

The Authority owns distribution facilities and serves in two non-contiguous areas covering portions of Berkeley, Georgetown and Horry Counties. These service areas include 2,258 miles of distribution lines. The following table presents retail customer growth from 1999 through 2003 in these areas.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Retail Customers</u>			<u>Annual Increase %</u>
	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial and Small Industrial</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1999	101,275	23,372	124,647	4.3
2000	104,382	24,131	128,513	3.1
2001	106,740	24,157	130,897	1.9
2002	109,267	25,032	134,299	2.6
2003	112,213	25,610	137,823	2.6

Sales to residential, commercial, small industrial customers and certain other customers are made pursuant to rate schedules established from time to time by the Authority. All such rate schedules include a fuel adjustment clause and demand sales adjustment clause. Sales to this customer group represented approximately 20.6% of revenues from sales in 2003.

Large Industrial Contracts

Sales to large industrial customers are made pursuant to long-term contracts. The Authority offers a large power rate schedule prepared on a cost of service basis for large industrial customers which contract for a minimum of 1,000 kilowatts (“kW”). The Authority requires that such customers enter into contracts for initial periods of not less than five years. All contracts contain rate provisions of the demand and energy type, and include fuel adjustment clauses, demand sales adjustment clauses and other provisions generally used in large industrial power rate schedules. The average cost per kilowatthour (“kWh”) varies depending upon the customer's usage and load factor.

Sales to large industrial customers during 2003 represented approximately 26.5% of revenues from sales, which includes 10.3% for Alumax of South Carolina, Inc. (“Alumax”), 6.3% for Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”), 1.9% for Georgetown Steel Company, LLC (“Georgetown Steel”) and 5.1% for the next seven largest industrial customers, of which no one customer represents more than 1.7% of sales.

Long-Term Power Contract With Alumax. The Authority has a long-term power contract with Alumax which extends through December 31, 2015. The contract provides for the delivery of approximately 400 Megawatts (“MW”) of power under three different rate schedules or riders. Approximately 40% of the load is served under the Authority's firm industrial rate schedule, with the majority of the remainder served under the supplemental curtailable schedule which provides that either party may curtail power served under the schedule with six months notice. A small portion of the load is served under the interruptible rate schedule. Alumax's obligations under the contract are guaranteed by its parent company, Alcoa, Inc.

Long-Term Power Contract with Nucor. The Authority has a long-term power contract with Nucor which extends through April 30, 2007. The contract provides for delivery of approximately 250 MW of power, none of which is provided under the supplemental curtailable rate schedule.

Long-Term Power Contract with Georgetown Steel. The Authority has a long-term power contract with Georgetown Steel which extends through May 31, 2006 and contains 2 year renewal provisions thereafter. The contract provides for delivery of approximately 120 MW of power. Georgetown Steel ceased operations and filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on October 21, 2003. International Steel Group (“ISG”) purchased the assets of Georgetown Steel through an auction on June 15, 2004. The bankruptcy court approved the sale on June 17 and ISG closed the purchase shortly thereafter. ISG has assumed Georgetown Steel's obligation under the existing contract with the Authority. ISG resumed melting operations at the plant on July 30 at a reduced level; it will be some time before full production is reached.

POWER SUPPLY AND POWER MARKETING

Generating Facilities

The Authority's generating facilities consist of the following facilities:

<u>Generating Facilities</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Initial Date in Service</u>	<u>Winter Peak Capability (MW)</u>	<u>Summer Peak Capability (MW)</u>	<u>Energy Source</u>
Jefferies Hydroelectric Generating Station	Moncks Corner	1942	128	128	Hydro
Wilson Dam Generating Station	Lake Marion	1950	2	2	Hydro
Jefferies Generating Station	Moncks Corner				
Nos. 1 and 2		1954	92	92	Oil
Nos. 3 and 4		1970	306	306	Coal
Grainger Generating Station Nos. 1 and 2	Conway	1966	170	170	Coal
Combustion Turbines Nos. 1 and 2 . . .	Myrtle Beach	1962	22	20	Oil/Gas
Combustion Turbines Nos. 3 and 4 . . .	Myrtle Beach	1972	50	40	Oil
Combustion Turbine No. 5	Myrtle Beach	1976	35	30	Oil
Combustion Turbine No. 1	Hilton Head Island	1973	25	20	Oil
Combustion Turbine No. 2	Hilton Head Island	1974	25	20	Oil
Combustion Turbine No. 3	Hilton Head Island	1979	70	57	Oil
Winyah Generating Station	Georgetown				
No. 1		1975	295	295	Coal
No. 2		1977	295	295	Coal
No. 3		1980	295	295	Coal
No. 4		1981	270	270	Coal
Summer Nuclear Station(1)	Jenkinsville	1983	318(2)	318(2)	Nuclear
Cross Generating Station	Cross				
Unit 1		1995	620	620	Coal
Unit 2		1983	540	540	Coal
Horry Landfill Gas Station	Conway	2001	3	3	Landfill Methane Gas
Rainey Generating Station	Starr				
Unit 1		2002	508	447	Gas
Unit 2A		2002	168	146	Gas
Unit 2B		2002	168	146	Gas
Unit 3		2004	85	74	Gas
Unit 4		2004	85	74	Gas
Unit 5		2004	85	74	Gas
Diesel Generating Units		2003(3)	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	Oil
Total Capability			<u>4,677</u>	<u>4,499</u>	

(1) Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Station ("Summer Nuclear Station").
(2) Represents the Authority's one-third ownership interest.
(3) Year Purchased by the Authority.

Power Resources

The Authority plans for firm power supply from its own generating capacity and firm power contracts to equal its firm load, including a 13% summer reserve margin. The Authority's current total summer peak generating capability is 4,499 MW, of which 2,791 MW is generated by coal-fueled units, 130 MW by hydroelectric stations, 318 MW by a nuclear-fueled unit, 1,257 MW by oil, gas or oil/gas-fueled units and 3 MW from landfill methane gas. In addition, the Authority presently receives 84 MW of firm supply from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "Corps") and 327 MW of firm hydroelectric power from SEPA. The SEPA allocation consists of 192 MW for wheeling to the SEPA preference customers served by the Authority and 135 MW purchased by the Authority for its customers. The Authority has entered into a contract to purchase 175 MW of firm power from Progress Ventures, Inc. ("PV") beginning June 1, 2004 through December 31, 2006. The 586 MW supplied under contract by PV, SEPA and the Corps, combined with the Authority's generating capability of 4,499 MW, brings the Authority's total existing summer power supply peak capability to 5,085 MW. The electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities owned by the Authority as well as certain generation and transmission facilities leased from Central, are operated by the Authority as a fully integrated electric system. The Authority has direct interconnections with five entities, including all those with which the Authority has long-term power contracts for energy interchange. See "POWER SUPPLY AND POWER MARKETING -- Power Resources" and "POWER SUPPLY AND POWER MARKETING -- Interconnections and Interchanges."

The table below details the Authority's resources classified by energy source for the 2004 summer power supply peak capability.

<u>Source of Power Supply</u>	<u>(MW)</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Coal	2,791	54.89
Natural Gas and Oil	1,257	24.72
Nuclear	318	6.25
Owned Hydro Generation	130	2.56
Landfill Methane Gas	<u>3</u>	0.06
Total Generating Capability	4,499	
SEPA, Corps, & PV	<u>586</u>	<u>11.52</u>
Total Generating Capability and Purchases	<u>5,085</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Non-nuclear Generating Availability. The following table sets forth performance indicators for the Authority's coal-fired generation for the years 2001 through 2003.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Capacity Factor - %	76.7	74.9	75.6
Availability Factor - %	96.1	93.6	93.5
Forced Outage Rate - %	1.7	2.9	1.8
Net Heat Rate (BTU/Kwh)	9,976	10,047	10,031

Performance monitoring systems are in place at the Authority's coal-fired generating stations and at its Rainey Generating Station to optimize each unit's operation while complying with environmental requirements.

All units are maintained with computerized maintenance management systems and the use of preventive, predictive, and proactive maintenance practices to achieve high reliability and efficiency at low maintenance cost. In its maintenance program, the Authority utilizes technologies such as vibration analysis,

oil analysis, thermography, laser alignment, and non-destructive testing. The Authority continues to implement equipment maintenance programs for the units including major unit components such as control systems, steam generators, and turbine generators. See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.”

Summer Nuclear Station. The Authority owns a one-third undivided interest in the Summer Nuclear Station located in Fairfield County, South Carolina. The station has a pressurized water reactor with a maximum dependable rating of 954 MW net. SCE&G owns the remaining two-thirds interest and operates and maintains the station on its own behalf and as the Authority's agent.

The following table sets forth certain performance indicators for the Summer Nuclear Station for the years 2001 through 2003 and for the period of commercial operation, January 1, 1984 through December 31, 2003. Unexpected repairs to the reactor coolant piping extended the 2000 refueling outage to March 3, 2001. The 2002 refueling outage began April 19, 2002 and was completed on June 3, 2002. The 2003 refueling outage began October 11, 2003 and was completed on November 26, 2003. The next refueling outage is scheduled for April 2005.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>January 1, 1984- December 31, 2003</u>
Net Generation -- Mwh	6,757,528	7,379,518	7,352,094	127,002,793
Capacity Factor -- %	79.9	87.2	86.9	79.6
Availability Factor -- %	81.0	87.3	86.4	82.6
Forced Outage Rate -- %	0.9	0.5	1.0	3.0

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the “NRC”) oversees plant performance through the Plant Performance Review (the “PPR”). The PPR is an ongoing process that combines the evaluation of inspection results and safety performance information. PPR results are classified into the areas of Reactor Safety, Radiation Safety and Safeguards and are used to identify and evaluate trends. Results are classified as green, yellow, white or red, with green being most favorable. A green classification indicates that plant management has proper oversight and does not require additional regulator oversight. Through the second quarter of 2004, all PPR classifications for Summer Nuclear Station are coded green.

In 2004, the NRC extended the operating license for Summer Nuclear Station to August 6, 2042, which was an additional twenty years.

Transmission

The Authority operates an integrated transmission system which includes lines owned and leased by the Authority as well as those owned by Central. The transmission system includes approximately 1,008 miles of 230 kilovolt (“kV”), 1,598 miles of 115 kV, 1,669 miles of 69 kV, 25 miles of 46 kV and 118 miles of 34 kV overhead and underground transmission lines. The Authority operates 80 transmission substations and switching stations serving 72 distribution substations and 330 Central Cooperative delivery points. Communications sites at 93 locations are in place to support the monitoring and controlling of integrated power system operations. The Authority plans the transmission system to operate during normal and single contingency conditions and to maintain system voltages that are consistent with good utility practice.

Interconnections and Interchanges

The Authority's transmission system is interconnected with other major electric utilities in the region. It is directly interconnected with SCE&G at eight locations; with Progress Energy Carolinas (“Progress Energy”) at five locations; with Southern Company Services, Inc. (“Southern Company”) at one location; and with Duke Power, a subsidiary of Duke Energy Corporation (“Duke”), at two locations. The Authority is also interconnected with SCE&G, Duke, Southern Company and SEPA through a five-way interconnection at SEPA's J. Strom Thurmond Hydroelectric Project, and with Southern Company and SEPA through a three-way interconnection at SEPA's R. B. Russell Hydroelectric Project. Through these interconnections, the Authority's transmission system is connected with the regional transmission system serving the southeastern area of the United States. The Authority has separate interchange agreements with each of the companies with which it is interconnected which provide for mutual exchanges of power.

Reliability Agreements

The Authority is a party to the Virginia-Carolinas Reliability Agreement (“VACAR”) which exists for the purpose of safeguarding the reliability of electric service of the parties thereto. Other parties to the VACAR agreement are SCE&G, Progress Energy, Duke, SEPA, Yadkin, Inc., Nantahala Power & Light Company, Virginia Power, North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency, North Carolina Municipal Power Agency #1 and Public Works Commission of the City of Fayetteville.

As a party to VACAR, the Authority is also a member of the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council, which is one of 10 regions of the North American Electric Reliability Council.

Distribution

The Authority owns distribution facilities in two service areas: the Berkeley District serving retail customers in St. Stephen, Bonneau Beach, Moncks Corner and Pinopolis; and the Horry-Georgetown Division serving retail customers in Conway, Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach, Loris, Briarcliffe, Surfside Beach, Atlantic Beach, Pawleys Island, unincorporated areas along the Grand Strand and portions of rural Georgetown and Horry Counties. See “CUSTOMER BASE.”

General Plant

The Authority owns general plant consisting of office facilities; transportation and heavy equipment; computer equipment; and communication equipment necessary to support the Authority's operations. The Authority has eight customer service offices throughout its direct service territory and corporate headquarters located in Moncks Corner which includes a garage, maintenance facilities and warehouse facilities.

Fuel Supply

During 2003, the Authority's energy supply, including energy wheeled to SEPA preference customers, was derived approximately 75.2% from coal-fueled generation, 4.8% from natural gas and oil generation, 9.7% from nuclear-fueled generation, 2.6% from the Authority's hydro generation, 7.6% from purchases from other electric utilities and marketing agencies and 0.10% from landfill methane gas.

Coal. The Authority has contracted for bituminous coal for its Grainger, Jefferies, Winyah and Cross Generating Stations from a number of companies, and additional coal is acquired from spot market purchases. All of the Authority's suppliers have loading facilities for providing delivery of coal in unit train shipments. The Authority owns 482 coal cars and leases additional coal cars as needed.

As of August 1, 2004, the Authority had sufficient coal, including bed coal, on hand to satisfy its requirements for approximately 18 days of projected operation. The Authority's target for coal on hand is approximately 45 days of projected operation. Due to increased demand for coal, supplier difficulties, and transportation problems, the Authority has been unable to build stockpiles as quickly as anticipated; therefore stockpiles of coal on hand remain lower than targeted. The Authority expects the impact of these issues to ease in the third and fourth quarters such that stockpiles should be in the range of 30 days by the end of 2004.

Sulfur dioxide (“SO₂”) air emission limitations dictate the maximum amount of coal sulfur content that can be used by generating units. Such requirements range from a limit of 1.2% sulfur in the case of Unit 2 at the Winyah Generating Station to a maximum of 2.0% in the case of Units 3 and 4 at the Jefferies Generating Station and the Grainger Generating Station. The sulfur content of coal received under existing contracts ranges from approximately 0.9% to 2.0%. The Authority believes it can obtain an adequate coal supply with sulfur content within acceptable ranges to meet foreseeable needs. See “REGULATORY MATTERS -- Environmental Matters.”

Gas. The Authority has contracted with Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation (“Transco”) to provide firm gas transportation sufficient to operate Rainey Generating Station combined cycle unit at full load.

Any additional gas transportation necessary to fuel the remaining needs of the simple cycle units at the station will be purchased on a non-firm basis. If gas is unavailable or uneconomical, the Authority will operate the station using fuel oil. The Authority has backup oil storage facilities on site.

The Authority’s Board of Directors has approved a policy that deals with the philosophy, framework and delegation of authorities necessary to govern the activities related to the Authority’s natural gas risk management program.

The Authority has determined that all transactions executed under the policy will be executed through TEA.

Nuclear. Under the Joint Ownership Agreement for Summer Nuclear Station, Unit 1 (the “Summer Nuclear Agreement”), SCE&G acts for itself and as agent for the Authority in the operation of the Summer Nuclear Station including the acquisition and management of nuclear fuel. Fuel supply needs until 2008 will be met by acquiring enriched product from the United States Enrichment Corporation.

Summer Nuclear Station has licensed on-site spent fuel storage capability until 2018 while still maintaining full core discharge capability. The station expects to be able to expand its storage capability over the plant life to accommodate the spent fuel through spent fuel rod reracking, dry cask storage or other technology as it becomes available.

Under the provisions of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, SCE&G and the Authority entered into a contract with the Department of Energy (the “DOE”) on June 29, 1983 for spent fuel and high level waste disposal services for the operating life of the Summer Nuclear Station. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act and the DOE contract require the DOE to accept and dispose of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste beginning not later than January 31, 1998. To date, the DOE has accepted no spent fuel from Summer Nuclear Station or any other utility, and has indicated that it does not anticipate doing so until 2010, at the earliest.

On January 28, 2004, SCE&G and the Authority, in their capacity as co-owners of the Summer Nuclear Station, filed a breach of contract claim against the DOE in the U.S. Court of Claims. This is one of 66 similar lawsuits brought by nuclear facility owners as of January 29, 2004. The outcome of the lawsuit and the extent to which the DOE will fulfill its obligation to provide adequate off-site storage services cannot now be predicted.

The Energy Authority

The Authority is a member of TEA along with the City Utilities of Springfield (Missouri), Gainesville Regional Utilities (Florida), JEA, MEAG Power, and Nebraska Public Power District.

TEA markets wholesale power and coordinates the operation of the generation assets of its members to maximize the efficient use of electrical energy resources, reduce operating costs and increase operating revenues of the members. TEA is expected to accomplish the foregoing without impacting the safety and reliability of the electric system of each member. In addition, TEA purchases and sells natural gas relating to fuel for members’ generation of electricity. TEA does not engage in the construction or ownership of generation or transmission assets.

As described below under “COMPETITION -- Changes in Federal Regulation of Electric Utilities”, the standard of conduct provisions of Order 2004 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the “FERC”) require that employees of a utility engaged in transmission system operations function independently of employees of the utility or any of its affiliates who are engaged in the wholesale merchant function. The Authority believes that the establishment of TEA assists in satisfying that requirement.

All of TEA's revenues and its costs are allocated to the members. The Authority's exposure relating to TEA is limited to the Authority's capital investments in TEA, any accounts receivable from TEA and trade guarantees provided to TEA by the Authority.

The current amount approved by the Authority's Board of Directors to support TEA's trading activities is an amount not to exceed approximately \$65.3 million. If payment is required to be made, it will be treated as an operation and maintenance expense.

RATES AND RATE COMPARISON

Rates

The Authority's Board of Directors is empowered and required to set rates as necessary, except for wholesale transmission rates, to provide for expenses, including debt service, of the Authority.

The Authority's current rates for customers other than Central were adopted by the Authority's Board of Directors on January 22, 1996 and became effective April 1, 1996. From time to time, the Authority's Board of Directors has revised certain of its rates schedules. The Authority has developed and offers time-of-use, non-firm and off-peak rates to its direct-served commercial and industrial customers to encourage them to reduce their peak demand. As of April 30, 2004, the Authority had 653 MW of non-firm power under contract. The Authority's rate schedules include fuel adjustment clauses which provide for increases or decreases to the basic rate schedules to cover increases or decreases in the cost of fuel to the extent such costs vary from a predetermined base cost. The Authority's rate schedules also include a demand sales adjustment clause which provides for increases or decreases to the basic rate schedules to reflect increases or decreases in demand revenues from non-firm sales (such as interruptible and off-peak rate schedules and riders) and off-system sales, which are credits to firm customers' rates, to the extent such credits vary from predetermined base amounts.

Rates under the Central Agreement, as amended, are determined in accordance with the cost of service methodology contained in the Central Agreement.

During 2003 revenues from sales to wholesale requirements customers averaged 4.25 cents per kWh, revenues from sales to large industrial customers averaged 3.44 cents per kWh, and revenues from sales to residential, commercial, small industrial and other customers averaged 6.54 cents per kWh based on the then current rates which included fuel adjustments and credits for demand sales adjustments.

Rate Comparison

A comparison of the Authority's average monthly bills at selected usage levels with the average monthly bills of the three investor-owned utilities that serve in the State, based on rates on file with the South Carolina Public Service Commission (the "PSC") as of July 31, 2004, is set forth below.

	<u>Residential Electric Service</u>			
	<u>500 kWh</u>	<u>1,000 kWh</u>	<u>2,000 kWh</u>	<u>3,000 kWh</u>
Authority	\$42.46	\$78.08	\$149.31	\$220.54
Duke Energy Corporation	38.35	70.53	145.39	220.26
Carolina Power & Light Company	46.01	85.51	164.52	243.53
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company	47.96	90.26	180.40	270.54

	<u>Commercial Electric Service</u>		
	<u>3,000 kWh</u>	<u>5,000 kWh</u>	<u>7,500 kWh</u>
Authority	\$218.20	\$359.10	\$535.23
Duke Energy Corporation	209.19	346.10	506.58
Carolina Power & Light Company	254.96	376.64	528.74
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company	268.65	448.53	673.38

	<u>Industrial Electric Service</u>			
	<u>1,000 kW 500,000 kWh</u>	<u>2,000 kW 1,000,000 kWh</u>	<u>9,000 kW 5,000,000 kWh</u>	<u>40,000 kW 25,000,000 kWh</u>
Authority	\$25,000.20	\$48,800.40	\$228,651.80	\$1,085,708.00
Duke Energy Corporation	24,024.36	45,122.86	210,267.36	1,014,075.86
Carolina Power & Light Company	28,430.00	56,435.00	265,675.00	1,227,675.00
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company	25,445.00	49,690.00	232,240.00	1,099,350.00

HISTORICAL SALES

Historical Demand, Sales and Revenues

The following table sets forth the territorial peak demand including firm off-system sales to other utilities, if any, on the Authority's System as well as the million kWh ("GWh") sales and electric revenues of the Authority for the years 1994 through 2003.

	<u>Peak Demand(1)</u>		<u>Sales</u>		<u>Revenue From Sales</u>		
	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Cents</u>
<u>MW</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>GWh</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(Dollars in</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>kWh</u>	
1994	3,031	10.9	14,725	2.0	\$ 600,133	2.8	4.08
1995	3,202	5.6	16,022	8.8	634,920	5.8	3.96
1996	3,541	10.6	17,548	9.5	690,538	8.8	3.93
1997	3,450	(2.6)	18,437	5.1	717,694	3.9	3.89
1998	3,584	3.9	19,466	5.6	765,080	6.6	3.93
1999	3,746	4.5	20,286	4.2	802,052	4.8	3.95
2000	3,895	4.0	22,139	9.1	848,204	5.8	3.83
2001	4,822	23.8	22,400	1.2	955,951	12.7	4.27
2002	4,817	(0.1)	24,121	7.7	1,019,113	6.2	4.23
2003	5,373	11.5	24,060	0.0	1,033,500	1.4	4.30
Annual Compound Growth Rate (1994-2003)		6.6		5.6		6.2	

(1) Includes firm off-system sales to other utilities.

The following tables set forth sales and revenues by customer class for the years 1999 through 2003.

Sales (GWh)

<u>Class of</u> <u>Customers</u>	<u>Year</u>									
	<u>1999</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2003</u>	
	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>								
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>								
Wholesale	10,226	50.4	11,519	52.0	11,709	52.3	12,964	53.8	12,817	53.3
Large Industrial	7,181	35.4	7,554	34.1	7,600	33.9	7,970	33.0	7,979	33.2
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other	2,879	14.2	3,066	13.9	3,091	13.8	3,187	13.2	3,264	13.5
Total	<u>20,286</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>22,139</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>22,400</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24,121</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>24,060</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Revenues (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Class of</u> <u>Customers</u>	<u>Year</u>									
	<u>1999</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2003</u>	
	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>% of</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wholesale	\$398,569	49.7	\$421,092	49.6	\$498,391	52.1	\$ 545,172	53.5	\$ 544,961	52.7
Large Industrial	228,110	28.4	238,440	28.1	258,208	27.0	267,572	26.3	275,286	26.6
Residential, Commercial, Small Industrial and Other	175,373	21.9	188,672	22.3	199,352	20.9	206,369	20.2	213,253	20.7
Total	<u>\$802,052</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$848,204</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$955,951</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$1,019,113</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$1,033,500</u>	<u>100.0</u>

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Historical Operating Results

A summary of the Authority's revenues available for debt service, lease payments and other purposes for years 1999 through 2003 is set forth below:

	Calendar Year (Dollars in Thousands)				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Operating Revenues	\$1,047,934	\$1,033,335	\$973,039	\$862,415	\$814,166
Other Income(1)	<u>10,408</u>	<u>16,902</u>	<u>21,071</u>	<u>33,394</u>	<u>20,793</u>
Total	\$1,058,342	\$1,050,237	\$994,110	\$895,809	\$834,959
Operating Expenses (except depreciation)(2)	675,475	646,559	627,675	541,695	480,129
Revenues Available for Debt Service, Lease Payments and Other Purposes(1)(2)	382,867	403,678	366,435	354,114	354,830
Debt Service on Original Bonds	4,557	4,543	4,529	4,516	4,502
Balance Available for Revenue Bonds, Revenue Obligations, Lease Payments and Other Purposes	378,310	399,135	361,906	349,598	350,328
Debt Service on Revenue Bonds	80,057	141,108	168,164	166,975	184,049
Balance Available for Revenue Obligations, Lease Payments and Other Purposes	298,253	258,027	193,742	182,623	166,279
Debt Service on Revenue Obligations	117,001	75,434	28,168	19,288	4,722
Balance Available for Lease Payments and Other Purposes	181,252	182,593	165,574	163,335	161,557
Debt Service on Lease Payments	<u>3,810</u>	<u>3,818</u>	<u>3,818</u>	<u>4,106</u>	<u>4,727</u>
Balance Available for Other Purposes	<u>\$ 177,442</u>	<u>\$ 178,775</u>	<u>\$161,756</u>	<u>\$159,229</u>	<u>\$156,830</u>
Debt Service Coverage(3):					
Original Bonds, Revenue Bonds, Revenue Obligations and Lease Payments	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.81	1.79

(1) Does not include gains on sale of leased lots or rail cars.

(2) Excludes certain payments made from the Special Reserve Fund.

(3) Calculation of coverage does not include debt service on Commercial Paper Notes.

Management's Comments on Selected Financial Information

The Six Months Ended June 30, 2004 Versus June 30, 2003

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(Unaudited) (Dollars in Thousands)	
Operating revenue	\$ 535,433	\$ 513,859
Operating expense	<u>428,400</u>	<u>394,955</u>
Operating income	107,033	118,904
Interest charges	(78,279)	(78,198)
Costs to be recovered from future revenue	4,490	(7,667)
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>3,387</u>	<u>4,215</u>
Income before transfers	36,630	37,254
Transfers out	<u>(5,311)</u>	<u>(5,062)</u>
Change in net assets	31,319	32,192
Total net assets - beginning (at 12/31)	<u>1,122,480</u>	<u>1,064,118</u>
Total net assets - ending	<u>\$1,153,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,310</u>

Operating revenue for the electric and water systems for the first six months of 2004 totaled \$535.4 million, an increase of \$21.6 million or 4% compared to the same period in 2003. The variance can be attributed to a 2% increase in kWh sales and the impact of the Central cost of service adjustment. The Central cost of service adjustment this year compared to last year added \$3.7 million to revenue or accounted for 17% of the total revenue increase.

Operating expense increased by \$33.4 million or 8%. The net effect of lower purchased power and higher fuel costs accounted for \$30.1 million of this variance. Fuel costs were up due to increased kWh sales, higher prices and expanded gas generation this year compared to last year. The cost of coal burned this year averaged \$44.08 per ton compared to \$39.17 in 2003, an increase of \$4.91 per ton or 13%. The average cost of coal in the inventory this year at June 30 was \$50.64 per ton compared to \$39.24 in 2003, an increase of \$11.40 per ton or 29%.

Operating income declined by \$11.9 million or 10% as a result of the above variances.

Interest charges increased slightly due to an increase on long term debt but was offset by the amortization of debt related expenses including higher premiums resulting from the impact of the issuances of the Revenue Obligations, 2003 Refunding Series A and 2004 Series A and B.

The expense for costs to be recovered from future revenue decreased \$12.2 million primarily due to lower principal payments for 2004 compared to the same period in 2003.

Other nonoperating revenues decreased slightly.

The change in net assets totaled \$31.3 million, a decrease of \$0.9 million or 3% compared to the same period in 2003 as a result of these variances.

The Six months Ended June 30, 2004 Compared to Budget for the Same Period

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>
	(Unaudited)	
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Operating revenue	\$535,433	\$538,310
Operating expense	<u>428,400</u>	<u>419,362</u>
Operating income	107,033	118,948
Interest charges	(78,279)	(76,988)
Costs to be recovered from future revenue	4,490	4,422
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>3,387</u>	<u>6,708</u>
Income before transfers	36,631	53,090
Transfers Out	<u>(5,311)</u>	<u>(5,385)</u>
Change in net assets	<u>\$ 31,320</u>	<u>\$ 47,705</u>

Operating revenue for the first six months of 2004 was lower than projected by \$2.9 million or less than 1%.

Operating expense for the first six months of 2004 was more than budget by \$9.0 million or 2% due to an overrun in fuel and purchased power. This was offset by underruns in almost all other functional expense account groups.

Operating income was \$11.9 million or 10% lower than budget as a result of the above variances.

Both Interest charges and Costs to be recovered from future revenue were virtually on target with the budget .

Other nonoperating revenues (expenses) was \$3.3 million or 50% less than projected mainly due to decreases in the fair market value of investments. Changes in fair market value are not budgeted.

The Change in net assets for the first six months of 2004 was lower than budget by \$16.4 million or 34% as a result of the above variances.

Balance Sheet

<u>Assets</u>	<u>June 30, 2004</u> (Unaudited)	<u>December 31, 2003</u> (Audited)
(Dollars in Thousands)		
Current Assets		
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 43,772	\$ 27,916
Unrestricted Investments	138,198	147,747
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	37,298	187,557
Restricted Investments	70,438	12,993
Receivables, net of allowance	130,353	117,885
Other Current Assets	<u>113,021</u>	<u>115,363</u>
Total Current Assets	\$ 533,080	\$ 609,461
Noncurrent Assets		
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 14	\$ 14
Unrestricted Investments	49,896	49,752
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	138,054	40,060
Restricted Investments	450,922	247,060
Utility Plant	4,754,325	4,630,177
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,763,724)	(1,705,762)
Investment in Associated Company	5,940	9,096
Regulatory Assets	103,413	96,058
Deferred Debits and Other Noncurrent Assets	<u>276,911</u>	<u>256,903</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,015,751	3,623,358
Total Assets	<u>\$4,548,831</u>	<u>\$4,232,819</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Long-Term Debt - Net	\$2,572,982	\$2,160,544
Current Liabilities	479,467	626,898
Noncurrent and Other Liabilities	<u>342,582</u>	<u>322,897</u>
Total Liabilities	\$3,395,031	\$3,110,339
<u>Net Assets</u>		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$ 614,116	\$ 548,452
Restricted for Debt Service	79,560	109,208
Restricted for Capital Projects (excluding related debt)	436,257	202,111
Restricted for Other	53,831	52,550
Unrestricted	(29,964)	210,159
Total Net Assets	<u>1,153,800</u>	<u>1,122,480</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$4,548,831</u>	<u>\$4,232,819</u>

The following tables set forth selected financial information of the Authority for years 2003 and 2002.

The 2003 Calendar Year Versus 2002 Calendar Year

	Year	
	2003	2002
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Operating revenue	\$1,047,934	\$1,033,335
Operating expense	<u>(817,811)</u>	<u>(783,424)</u>
Operating income	230,123	249,911
Interest charges	(155,516)	(161,227)
Costs to be recovered from future revenue	(15,411)	(29,935)
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>9,652</u>	<u>23,216</u>
Income before transfers	68,848	81,965
Transfers out	<u>(10,486)</u>	<u>(10,315)</u>
Change in net assets	58,362	71,650
Total net assets - beginning	<u>1,064,118</u>	<u>992,468</u>
Total net assets - ending	<u>\$1,122,480</u>	<u>\$1,064,118</u>

Operating revenue in 2003 increased \$14.6 million or 1%. Overall kilowatt-hour sales were consistent with those reported for 2002. Retail energy sales grew by 2% due to a combination of weather conditions and a 3% increase in the number of customers. Sales to industrial customers remained generally flat but were influenced by Georgetown Steel's discontinuing operations in the fourth quarter of 2003. Wholesale sales decreased 1% primarily due to lower sales to Central and other utilities.

Operating expenses in 2003 increased \$34.4 million or 4%. Purchased power expense increased \$7.8 million or 13% but was partially offset by a \$4.4 million drop in fuel expense. On January 24, 2003, the Authority set a new historical peak of 5,373 MW. To ensure customers did not lose power during this cold spell, additional power was purchased at the going market price. Remaining generation expenses to operate and maintain the units were \$10.9 million higher than 2002 due to pulverizer repairs at the Winyah Generating Station, a turbine outage at the Cross Generating Station and the normal 18-month refueling outage for Summer Nuclear Station. The completion in 2003 of adding Selective Catalytic Reduction Systems to two units at Cross Generating Station increased operating expenses due to the additional cost for ammonia. Also, included in the generation costs is an estimate for a legal settlement with the Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control ("DHEC"). See "LITIGATION AND OTHER MATTERS -- Other Matters." The Authority continues to burn synfuel, a processed coal that is cheaper and results in savings to customers. In 2003, this provided an estimated savings to customers of approximately \$16 million which was reflected in the fuel expense reported. Costs for customer accounting were \$7.0 million higher in 2003 than in 2002 primarily as a result of two unrelated situations. First, the recovery of a bad debt in 2002 of \$4.0 million reduced the customer accounting costs for that year. Second, recognition of a pending settlement resulted in an unplanned increase in 2003 costs. Administrative and general expense was up \$6.9 million or 11% due to increases in insurance, Summer Nuclear Station, and employee related expenses. The remaining variance of approximately \$6 million is attributable to higher depreciation expense resulting from an increase in the depreciable asset base.

Operating income declined \$19.8 million or 8% as a result of the above differences.

Interest charges in 2003 decreased \$5.7 million (4%) compared to 2002 due to the net effect of refundings.

Costs to be recovered from future revenue was \$14.5 million or 49% less than 2002. This was due to the combination of higher depreciation, lower debt principal and the impact of refundings.

Other nonoperating revenues (expenses) dropped \$13.5 million or 58%. Interest income declined \$5.0 million (27%) due to fewer funds available for investment. Miscellaneous income increased \$0.7 million

(171%) primarily due to net revenue/expense allocations from TEA and increased gains on the sale of lots. The fair value of investments dropped \$9.3 million due to differences in market conditions affecting the portfolio.

The increase in net assets for 2003 was \$13.3 million less than the increase for 2002 due to the above differences.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

General

The Authority's capital improvement program for years 2004 through 2006 consists of expenditures for construction for Cross Units 3 and 4 and general improvements to the Authority's System, including improvements to existing power supply facilities, extensions of and improvements to transmission and distribution facilities, environmental compliance, and other improvements to general facilities.

The total cost of the capital improvement program in years 2004 through 2006 is estimated to be approximately \$1,270,000,000, which includes \$751,000,000 for Cross Units 3 and 4, approximately \$137,000,000 for environmental compliance expenditures, and approximately \$382,000,000 for general improvements to the System. The cost of the capital improvement program will be provided from Revenues of the Authority, additional Revenue Obligations, and Commercial Paper Notes and other short-term obligations of the Authority, as determined by the Authority. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM -- Long-Term Power Supply Plan."

Long-Term Power Supply Plan

The Authority's overall power supply objective is to continue to satisfy the electric power and energy needs of its customers with economical and reliable service. The Authority reviews, from time to time, its power resources and requirements and considers the possible addition of new power resources, which may include nuclear, natural gas, oil and coal fired units, as well as long-term power purchase agreements. An update of the generation resource plan was completed in 2003 which includes the addition of new Authority capacity described under "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM -- Cross Unit 3" and "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM -- Cross Unit 4."

Cross Unit 3

In September 2001, the Authority's Board of Directors approved the construction of Cross Unit 3, a 580 MW (net) pulverized coal-fired unit. The new unit will be located at the existing Cross Generating Station in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The planned commercial operation date is January 2007. In addition to the equipment required for the new unit, common equipment required for a future unit will be installed during Cross Unit 3 construction. This will facilitate build-out of the site originally configured for four units. Parsons E&C, Inc. has been hired as the Architect/Engineer for this project. The construction permit has been received and construction is underway.

Cross Unit 4

In February 2004, the Authority's Board of Directors approved the construction of Cross Unit 4, a 580 MW (net) pulverized coal-fired unit. The new unit will be located at the existing Cross Generating Station in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The planned commercial operation date is January 2009. The unit is to be a replicate of Cross Unit 3 presently under construction. Parsons E&C, Inc. has been hired as the Architect/Engineer and the construction permit has been received. Initial design and procurement activity is underway.

Landfill Sites

In addition to the new Cross coal-fired units, the Authority has entered into agreements with Lee County Landfill SC, LLC, Richland County ("Screaming Eagle") Landfill, Inc. and Anderson Regional Landfill, LLC to install and operate methane gas-fired electric generating units at the Lee County Landfill,

Screaming Eagle Landfill and Anderson Regional Landfill. Commercial operation dates begin in late 2004 and extend into the third quarter of 2005. Initial capability at each site is expected to be approximately 5 MW with potential future expansion.

General Improvements

The Authority's general improvement program consists primarily of extensions and improvements to the Authority's existing generating facilities, transmission and distribution systems, and general plant.

Regional Water Systems

Pursuant to the Act, the Authority is permitted to construct, own and operate facilities to treat, transmit and sell potable water at wholesale within the counties of Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Orangeburg and Sumter, South Carolina.

The Authority currently owns and operates a regional water system with a treatment plant capacity of 31 million gallons per day. The system sells water at wholesale to the Lake Moultrie Water Agency, a joint municipal water system consisting of four governmental entities. Under current State law and by contract the water system must be self supporting.

Calhoun, Clarendon, Dorchester, Orangeburg and Sumter Counties as well as the municipalities of Elloree, Holly Hill, Manning, Santee, St. George and Summerton have formed the Lake Marion Regional Water Agency to develop a regional water system to serve portions of each of the five counties. Under current State law and by contract such a system would be required to be self supporting. The Lake Marion Regional Water Agency has secured \$31.2 million in State and federal grants and anticipates having contracts with county and municipal customers. The Authority is facilitating development of the water system and will own and operate the Lake Marion water system.

COMPETITION

The Electric Utility Industry Generally

The electric utility industry in general has been affected by regulatory changes, market developments and other factors which have impacted, and will probably continue to impact, the financial condition and competitiveness of electric utilities and the level of utilization of facilities, such as those of the Authority.

In addition to the factors discussed below, such factors include, among others, (a) effects of compliance with rapidly changing environmental, safety, licensing, regulatory and legislative requirements, (b) changes resulting from conservation and demand-side management programs on the timing and use of electric energy, (c) changes that might result from national energy policies, (d) effects of competition from other electric utilities (including increased competition resulting from mergers, acquisitions, and strategic alliances of competing electric (and gas) utilities and from competitors transmitting less expensive electricity from much greater distances over an interconnected system) and new methods of producing low cost electricity, (e) increased competition from independent power producers, marketers and brokers, (f) self-generation by certain industrial and commercial customers, (g) issues relating to the ability to issue tax-exempt obligations, (h) restrictions on the ability to sell to nongovernmental entities electricity from projects financed with outstanding tax-exempt obligations, (i) changes from projected future load requirements, (j) increases in costs, and (k) shifts in the availability and relative costs of different fuels. Any of these factors (as well as other factors) could have an effect on the financial condition of any given electric utility, including the Authority, and likely will affect individual utilities in different ways.

Historically, electric utilities have operated as monopolies in their service areas, subject to certain exceptions. Under this regulatory regime, electric utilities have generally been able to charge rates determined by reference to their costs of service, rather than by competitive forces, and customers of an electric utility with high rates have not been allowed to purchase power at lower rates from other electric utilities. In contrast, in a deregulated market, it is anticipated that customers in a particular service area will be permitted to choose among competing electric suppliers, resulting in a market price for electric power in that service area. An

electric utility with power costs that are high in relation to the power costs of competing electric utilities may have costs that cannot be recovered by charging the market rate. Although certain deregulation measures proposed to date would allow for recovery of some portion of the costs that would otherwise be non-recoverable when markets are deregulated, the ultimate regulatory treatment of such costs cannot be predicted. The loss of customers by an electric utility, particularly in the absence of a method to recover costs allocable to such customers, could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the utility.

The Authority cannot determine with certainty what effects such factors will have on its business operations and financial condition, but the effects could be significant. Extensive information on the electric utility industry is available from sources in the public domain, and potential purchasers of the 2004M Bonds should obtain and review such information.

Changes in Federal Regulation of Electric Utilities

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (the “Energy Policy Act”) made fundamental changes in the federal regulation of the electric utility industry, particularly in the area of transmission access, which have had a significant impact on the wholesale power market.

On April 24, 1996, the FERC issued Orders 888 and 889 implementing rules for mandatory non-discriminatory open access of jurisdictional utilities’ transmission systems. Order 888 required all jurisdictional utilities to file by July 9, 1996 a pro-forma transmission tariff.

Although the Authority is not subject to the FERC’s jurisdiction under sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act, the provisions in Order 888 have a significant effect on the Authority and other non-jurisdictional electric utilities. Specifically, Order 888’s pro-forma transmission tariff requires a transmission customer, including a non-jurisdictional utility, receiving service under the tariff to provide comparable service to the transmission provider over the customer’s system.

On January 11, 1996, the Authority voluntarily submitted an open-access transmission tariff to the FERC which is intended to comply with the FERC’s comparability standards and reflect the proposed pro-forma tariffs. In addition, the Authority asked the FERC to declare that the tariff satisfies the open-access tariffs reciprocity requirement for transmitting utilities that are exempt from the FERC’s review.

On May 29, 1996, the FERC issued a declaratory order finding that the Authority’s open access transmission tariffs meet the comparability standards and that the Authority’s transmission rates are non-discriminatory. Subsequent revisions to the Authority’s Open Access Transmission Tariff were approved by the FERC.

In addition, on December 20, 1999 the FERC issued “Order 2000”, its Final Rule on Regional Transmission Organizations (“RTOs”). The rules contemplate RTOs as voluntary participation associations of power transmission owning entities comprising public and non-public utility entities, which would more efficiently address operational and reliability issues confronting the industry in particular by improving grid reliability, increasing efficiencies in transmission grid management, preventing discriminatory practices and improving market performance.

On July 31, 2002, the FERC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking at RM01-12 (the “2002 NOPR”) that proposes wide-ranging changes to the nation’s wholesale energy market. Through the 2002 NOPR, the FERC proposes to (i) mandate a Standard Market Design (“SMD”) which provides a framework for wholesale electric markets to remedy alleged discrimination in the use of the interstate transmission system; (ii) exercise jurisdiction over the transmission component of bundled retail transactions for the FERC jurisdictional transmission owners; and (iii) establish a new form of universal transmission service to replace point-to-point and network services available pursuant to Order No. 888. This new transmission service, which is called Network Access Service, applies consistent transmission rules for all transmission customers. The 2002 NOPR also proposes that all jurisdictional transmission owners and operators that have not yet joined a RTO must contract with an independent entity to operate their transmission facilities. Additionally, the 2002 NOPR proposes the continuation of the reciprocity requirement for non-jurisdictional utilities set forth in Order No. 888.

On April 28, 2003, the FERC issued a document (“White Paper”) that describes how the FERC plans to significantly modify the proposal described in the 2002 NOPR in response to strong criticism by state regulators, industry interests, and members of Congress, particularly from the Southeast and Pacific Northwest states. The White Paper describes in skeletal form a new “Wholesale Market Platform.”

In summary, the White Paper would no longer require jurisdictional transmission owners to contract with an Independent Transmission Provider to operate their transmission facilities, but it would require jurisdictional transmission owners to join a RTO or Independent System Operator (“ISO”). The White Paper contemplates a phased-in implementation process that would accommodate the specific needs of different regions of the country, and would permit market rules to be tailored to fit the market characteristics of each region. The FERC would not require the implementation of any feature of a RTO or ISO otherwise mandated by the Final Rule if it can be demonstrated that the costs of implementing such a feature in a particular region outweigh the benefits of its implementation. Although the White Paper contemplates that regions would develop an approach to manage congestion, it would not require the adoption of locational marginal pricing. The White Paper proposes a significant role for state regulatory commissions through Regional State Committees that each RTO or ISO would be required to create. Finally, the White Paper contemplates extensive regional technical conferences to discuss with states and market participants in each region timetables for addressing and implementing the Wholesale Market Platform design issues identified in the White Paper.

Although the Authority is not directly subject to the FERC’s jurisdiction under sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act, the Authority could be affected by the 2002 NOPR, depending on the final order. No accurate prediction of the outcome of this proposed rule-making can be made at this time.

Regional Transmission Organizations

On September 24, 2001, the Authority along with six other municipal and electric cooperative transmission owners and Southern Company, executed an agreement to set in motion a process to investigate the development of a RTO for the Southeastern United States (“SeTrans Development Process”). Subsequently, Entergy, CLECO Power and Sam Rayburn G&T joined the SeTrans Development Process as signatories to this agreement.

On February 14, 2003, the Authority provided written notice to the other SeTrans Sponsors of its withdrawal from the SeTrans Development Process. The decision of the Authority to withdraw from the SeTrans Development Process was based upon the results of a study prepared for the Southeastern Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions (“SEARUC”) and released in November 2002, which found, among other things, that no net benefits would accrue to the Authority’s System from RTO membership. The SEARUC study also found that no net benefits, but significant net costs would be experienced by the State by the establishment of a RTO in the region.

On December 2, 2003, the remaining SeTrans Sponsors announced that they had “decided unanimously to suspend the SeTrans effort.” In their announcement, the remaining SeTrans Sponsors cited as their reason for suspending the SeTrans Development Process their determination that “it is highly unlikely that consensus support and acceptance for the SeTrans RTO will be forthcoming from all applicable state and federal agencies.”

An earlier effort by three investor owned utilities to form a RTO in the Carolinas to be known as GridSouth was suspended in June 2002.

Presently there are no active RTO development activities in the Southeastern United States.

Whether a new RTO development effort will arise in the Southeastern United States is unknown at this time. Any potential impact on the Authority of such a new effort is likewise unknown.

REGULATORY MATTERS

FERC Matters

The Authority operates its Jefferies Hydro Station and certain other property, including the Pinopolis Dam on the Cooper River and the Santee Dam on the Santee River, which are major parts of the Authority's integrated hydroelectric complex, under a license issued by the FERC pursuant to the Federal Power Act. The license, which has been renewed once, is scheduled to expire on March 31, 2006. A Notice of Intent to relicense the hydroelectric complex was filed with the FERC on November 13, 2000. The preliminary license application was submitted to stakeholders for review in March 2003. The recommendations were incorporated and the final license application was submitted March 12, 2004.

As required under the Authority's hydropower license with the FERC, an eighth Part 12 Dam Safety Inspection was completed and submitted to the FERC in March 2002. No significant concerns were identified during the inspection of the hydroelectric complex.

Environmental Matters

Both federal and State regulatory agencies have imposed various environmental control requirements affecting the Authority's facilities. These requirements relate primarily to airborne pollution, the discharge of pollutants (including heat) into waters and the disposal of hazardous wastes. Standards related to environmental controls are subject to change, and litigation by environmental groups and others may affect the construction of facilities or their operation. The Authority endeavors to insure that its facilities comply with applicable environmental regulations and standards; however, no assurance can be given that normal operations will not encounter occasional technical difficulties, or that necessary authorizations and permits will be received, or that standards as to environmental suitability will not be changed in a manner which will affect adversely the Authority or its operations. The Authority cannot now estimate the precise effect of existing and potential regulations and legislation upon any of its existing and proposed facilities and operations, nor the impact of additional costs which may be incurred in effecting compliance with potential regulations and legislation.

Air Quality. Pursuant to the Clean Air Act (the "CAA"), as amended, the EPA promulgated primary and secondary national ambient air quality standards with respect to certain air pollutants, including particulate matter, SO₂ and nitrogen oxide ("NOx"). These standards are to be achieved by the application of control strategies developed by the states and included in implementation plans which must be approved by the EPA to become effective. DHEC has adopted a State Implementation Plan ("SIP Call"), which has been approved by the EPA, generally designed to achieve the primary and secondary air quality standards.

The EPA has promulgated the New Source Performance Standards (the "NSPS") regulations establishing stringent emission standards for particulate matter, SO₂ and NOx emissions for fossil-fuel fired steam generators, the construction of which commenced after August 17, 1971, or which after such date are modified in such a way as to have the potential to significantly increase emissions of regulated air pollutants. In addition, in June 1979 the EPA promulgated revised NSPS regulations for electric utility steam generating units which apply to units on which construction commenced after September 18, 1978. These standards not only provide for more stringent particulate, NOx and SO₂ emission limits than the previous standards, but also specify SO₂ emissions compliance, SO₂ removal efficiency, NOx emissions compliance, emissions monitoring, and reporting requirements on a 30 day rolling average basis.

The EPA has promulgated regulations designed to "prevent significant deterioration" of air quality in portions of a state where air quality is now better than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") regulations. Winyah Units 3 and 4, Cross Units 1 and 2 and the Rainey Units are subject to and, the Authority believes, are in compliance with the PSD regulations. Subsequently completed generating facilities will also be subject to the PSD regulations.

The Authority has obtained operating permits for each of its existing generating facilities and believes these facilities are operating in compliance with the requirements of the permits. The Authority has applied to DHEC for the renewal of the Cross and Winyah Generating Station Title V operating permits and for the initial Title V operating permit for the Rainey Generating Station as required.

The Authority obtained a Title V operating permit for its first landfill gas to energy site at the Horry County landfill and construction permits for the Lee, Richland and Anderson County landfills. Conditional major operating permits were obtained for the six diesel engine sites.

Congress has enacted comprehensive amendments to the CAA, including the addition of a new federal program relating to acid precipitation. The Authority has evaluated the potential impact of this legislation, including new limits on the allowable rates of emission of SO₂ and NO_x. To comply with these regulations, the Authority has purchased SO₂ emission credits and upgraded the sulfur removal capabilities of existing units to meet SO₂ emission limitations. The Authority has also retrofitted the combustion systems on some of its boilers to meet NO_x limitations. In addition, the Authority has installed continuous emission monitoring equipment to comply with monitoring requirements.

The EPA in 1998 issued regulations creating more demanding limits on NO_x emissions in 22 eastern states, including South Carolina, and issued a call for revised SIP calls to meet the more stringent emission requirements. The EPA approved the State's NO_x SIP Call plan on June 28, 2002, and it is now in effect. As a result, the Authority believes that its cost of compliance, including capital costs, could approach \$280,000,000 by 2005, and annual operating costs associated with such compliance could approach \$10 million. Through July 31, 2004, approximately \$215 million of this cost of compliance has been spent. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM."

The CAA requires that air quality in every state meet health based National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS"). In 1997, the EPA promulgated an 8-hour ozone standard to replace the 1-hour standard. The State submitted compact agreements to EPA in December 2002, called Early Action Compacts ("EAC") pledging to meet the 8-hour ozone standard earlier than required. The areas with EACs had to meet a number of criteria, and had to agree to meet certain milestones. In April 2004, EPA Region 4 designated the non-attainment areas in the State, which included counties that affect some of the Authority's facilities. However, as long as *Early Action Compact* Areas meet agreed upon milestones, the impact of the designations will be deferred. DHEC is currently evaluating controls and/or required pollutant reductions needed for these areas to meet attainment. The Authority is following this development and is evaluating the impact from these new ozone standards.

The same 1997 NAAQS regulation also addressed particulate matter NAAQS for 2.5 microns or less (PM 2.5). Based on monitoring data collected from 2001 - 2003, DHEC reported to EPA in February 2004, that the State, fully complies with the annual and 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter greater than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter (PM 2.5). Therefore, DHEC recommended the entire State be designated as in "attainment" for the PM2.5 standards. EPA's designation of areas for the PM 2.5 standard are expected by December 2004.

Water Quality. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, renamed in 1977 the Clean Water Act (the "CWA"), prohibits the discharge of pollutants, including heat, from point sources into waters of the United States, except as authorized in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit program. The CWA also requires that cooling water intake structures reflect the "best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact." DHEC has been delegated NPDES permitting authority by the EPA and administers the program for the State. DHEC has stated that if there should be a delay in renewing permits beyond the expiration of the existing permits, the permits will be extended by operation of law and the Authority may still discharge pursuant to Section 1-23-370 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended.

Stormwater discharges from all stations are governed by the State's NPDES General Permit No. SCR000000, with an effective date of February 1, 1998, and an expiration date of January 31, 2003. Although this permit has expired, it remains in effect by operation of law.

Industrial wastewater discharges from all stations are governed by individual NPDES permits. The Cross Generating Station NPDES permit was reissued effective August 1, 2000, with an expiration date of July 31, 2005. This permit was modified December 1, 2003, to authorize the additional discharge that will result when Cross Unit 3, which is currently under construction, becomes operational. The Grainger Generating Station NPDES permit was reissued effective October 1, 2002, with an expiration date of September 30, 2006.

The Jefferies Generating Station NPDES permit was reissued effective March 1, 2003, with an expiration date of February 29, 2008. The Winyah Generating Station NPDES permit was reissued effective October 1, 2000, with an expiration date of September 30, 2005. The Rainey Generating Station NPDES permit was reissued effective August 1, 2003, with an expiration date of July 31, 2008.

The EPA recently revised sections of the CWA relating to Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (“SPCC”). These revisions require that regulated facilities amend their current SPCC plans to meet the new standard. The Authority is in the process of compliance with the new standard before the regulatory deadline.

Hazardous Substances and Wastes. Section 311 of the CWA imposes substantial penalties for spills of Federal EPA-listed hazardous substances into water and for failure to report such spills. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA” or “Superfund”) provides for the reporting requirements to cover the release of hazardous substances generally into the environment, including water, land and air. When these substances are processed, stored, or handled, reasonable and prudent methods are employed to prevent a release to the environment.

Additionally, the EPA regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act impose stringent requirements for labeling, handling, storing and disposing of polychlorinated biphenyls (“PCBs”) and associated equipment. There are regulations covering PCB notification and manifesting, restrictions on disposal of drained electrical equipment, spill cleanup record-keeping requirements, etc. The Authority has implemented a comprehensive PCB management program in response to these regulations.

Under the CERCLA and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (“SARA”), the Authority could be held responsible for damages and remedial action at hazardous waste disposal facilities utilized by it, if such facilities become part of a Superfund effort. CERCLA liability, which is strict, joint and several, can be imposed on any generator of hazardous substances who arranged for disposal or treatment at the affected facility. Moreover, under SARA, the Authority must comply with a program of emergency planning and a “Community Right-To-Know” program designed to inform the public about more routine chemical hazards present at the facilities. Both programs have stringent enforcement provisions.

The Authority endeavors to comply with the applicable provisions of CERCLA and SARA, but it is not possible to determine if some liability may be imposed in the future for past waste disposal or compliance with new regulatory requirements. In addition to handling hazardous substances, the Authority generates solid waste associated with the combustion of coal, the vast majority of which is fly ash, bottom ash and scrubber sludge. These wastes are exempt from regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”) as hazardous wastes.

Also under RCRA, the Authority may be required to undertake corrective action with respect to any leaking underground petroleum storage tank and is liable for the costs of any corrective action taken by the EPA, including compensating third parties for personal injuries and property damage. The Authority implemented a program which assessed all underground storage tanks (“USTs”). As a result of the assessment, the number of USTs has been significantly reduced. The Authority is required by the EPA to maintain sufficient funds or insurance to cover environmental impacts.

Moreover, certain waste including boiler cleanings, waste solvents and waste oils may be considered hazardous wastes. The Authority endeavors to maintain compliance with the RCRA and South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management regulations and believes its facilities are currently operating substantially in compliance with the regulations.

It should be noted that the State’s waste laws are sometimes more stringent than federal laws. In light of the more stringent RCRA amendments, it is not possible to predict whether the State will adopt regulations consistent with, or more stringent than, federal law.

Nuclear Matters

The Summer Nuclear Station is subject to regulation by the NRC. SCE&G and the Authority were required to obtain liability insurance and a United States Government indemnity agreement for the Summer Nuclear Station in order for the NRC operating license to be issued. This primary insurance, and the retrospective assessment discussed below, are to insure against the maximum liability under the federal Price-Anderson Act for any public claims arising from a nuclear incident.

The NRC requires that a licensee of a nuclear reactor provide minimum financial assurance of its ability to decommission its nuclear facilities. In compliance with the applicable NRC regulations, the Authority established an external trust to comply with the new regulations. The Authority began making deposits into the external decommissioning fund in September 1990.

In addition to providing for the minimum requirements imposed by the NRC, the Authority established in 1983 an internal decommissioning fund. Based on the most recent decommissioning cost estimates developed by SCE&G, both the internal and external funds, which had a combined market value of approximately \$108 million at December 31, 2003, along with future deposits and investment earnings, are estimated to provide sufficient funds for the Authority's one-third share of the total estimated decommissioning costs.

LITIGATION AND OTHER MATTERS

Litigation

No litigation is now pending or, to the knowledge of the Authority, threatened, questioning the corporate existence of the Authority or the right of its officers to their respective offices or the right of the Authority to fix rates and other charges for the sale of electric energy, or questioning the right of the Authority to issue the 2004M Bonds.

Except as noted below, there are no actions, suits, or governmental proceedings pending or, to the knowledge of the Authority, threatened before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator or governmental body which would, if determined adversely to the Authority, have a material adverse effect on its financial condition. However, even if determined adversely to the Authority, no such actions, suits, or governmental proceedings would have a material adverse effect on the Authority's ability to transact its business or meet its obligations under the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

An action was instituted in the U.S. District Court, Charleston, South Carolina, by a number of landowners located along the Santee River primarily in Williamsburg and Georgetown Counties, South Carolina. The plaintiffs contend, through various causes of action, that the Authority is liable to them for damage to their real estate as a result of flooding that has occurred since the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cooper River Rediversion Project was completed in 1985.

A trial was held in the case from February 18, 1997 through March 6, 1997 to determine liability. The jury returned its verdict against the Authority on certain causes of action. The jury's verdict was sustained by the judge in a ruling on post-trial motions dated July 14, 1999. The Authority appealed the decision to the Fourth Circuit of Appeals which, after oral arguments, remanded the case to the District Court. No estimate relative to potential loss to the Authority can be made at this time.

The contract between the Corps and the Authority requires that the Corps indemnify the Authority for certain claims arising out of the construction and operation of the project. The Authority has filed a claim seeking that the Corps fully indemnify the Authority for all costs related to this matter. On November 30, 2001, the contracting officer of the Corps denied the Authority's claim. The Authority filed an appeal with the U.S. Army Contract Board of Appeals. The U. S. Army Contract Board of Appeals has determined that the Corps must indemnify the Authority for rediversion project related claims. It is not known whether the Corps will appeal this decision.

Certain plaintiffs have filed suit against the Authority seeking monetary damages arising out of a change in the “Good Cents” rate. The plaintiffs seek to represent a class of all “Good Cents” customers of the Authority. The Authority answered the complaint by denying the material allegations and opposing the request for class certification. A class certification has been granted to the Good Cents customers of the Authority. Partial summary judgement has been granted to the Authority. The case has been continued to allow the parties to discuss settlement. The parties have agreed on settlement terms, and the court has given preliminary approval to the settlement. If the settlement is approved, its terms will not have a material adverse effect on the Authority’s financial position or results of operation.

Certain plaintiffs have filed suit against the Authority and members of Central seeking monetary damages arising out of a change in the Good Cents rate. The plaintiffs seek to represent a class of all “Good Cents” customers of Central’s members. The Authority has answered the complaint by denying the material allegations and opposing the request for class certification. No accurate prediction of the outcome or estimate of range of loss is possible at this time.

Other Matters

In July 2000 the Authority received a request for information from the EPA pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA. The Authority received an additional request for information from the EPA in December 2002. The requests are part of EPA’s ongoing enforcement initiative involving the power generating sector, with particular emphasis on coal fired units. In May 2003, the Authority received notice that DHEC and EPA were also investigating an alleged violation of the CAA involving Cross Generating Station.

The Authority responded to the requests for information, and on March 16, 2004, the Authority, EPA and DHEC agreed on the terms of a settlement regarding these issues. The settlement was approved by the U.S. District Court for South Carolina and a Consent Decree was entered on June 24, 2004. The settlement involves the payment of a civil penalty, an agreement to perform certain environmentally beneficial projects, and the expenditure of capital costs of approximately \$140,000,000 to achieve emissions reductions over the period ending 2013. These capital costs are expected to be largely offset by savings resulting from a reduced need to purchase emission credits.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The Authority has retained Lehman Brothers of New York, New York, as Financial Advisor in connection with the issuance of the 2004M Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Income Tax Generally

On the date of issuance of the 2004M Bonds, Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., Charleston, South Carolina (“Bond Counsel”), will render an opinion that, assuming continuing compliance by the Authority with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Regulations”) and further subject to certain considerations described in “Collateral Federal Tax Considerations” below, under existing statutes, regulations and judicial decisions, interest on the 2004M Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the registered owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the 2004M Bonds will not be treated as an item of tax preference in calculating the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals or corporations; however, interest on the 2004M Bonds will be included in the calculation of adjusted current earnings in determining the alternative minimum tax liability of corporations. The Code contains other provisions that could result in tax consequences, upon which no opinion will be rendered by Bond Counsel, as a result of (i) ownership of the 2004M Bonds or (ii) the inclusion in certain computations (including, without limitation those related to the corporate alternative minimum tax) of interest that is excluded from gross income.

The opinion of Bond Counsel will be limited to matters relating to the authorization and validity of the 2004M Bonds and the tax-exempt status of interest on the 2004M Bonds as described herein. Bond Counsel makes no statement regarding the accuracy and completeness of this Official Statement.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the 2004M Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel's opinions are based upon existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on factual representations made to Bond Counsel as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention or to reflect any changes in law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of a particular result, and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or the courts; rather, such opinions represent Bond Counsel's professional judgement based on its review of existing law, and in reliance on the representations and covenants that it deems relevant to such opinions.

The opinion of Bond Counsel described above is subject to the condition that the Authority comply with all requirements of the Code and the Regulations, including, without limitation, certain limitations on the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the 2004M Bonds and the obligation to rebate certain earnings on investments of proceeds to the United States Government, that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the 2004M Bonds in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The Authority has covenanted to comply with each such requirement. Failure to comply with certain of such requirements may cause the inclusion of interest on the 2004M Bonds in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the 2004M Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel delivered on the date of issuance of the 2004M Bonds is conditioned on compliance by the Authority with such requirements, and Bond Counsel has not been retained to monitor compliance with the requirements subsequent to the issuance of such 2004M Bonds.

Collateral Federal Tax Considerations

Prospective purchasers of the 2004M Bonds should be aware that ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, certain foreign corporations, certain S corporations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion concerning such collateral income tax consequences, and prospective purchasers of 2004M Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the applicability thereof.

Future legislation, if enacted into law, or clarification of the Code may cause interest on the 2004M Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation, or otherwise prevent owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such future legislation or clarification of the Code may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the 2004M Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2004M Bonds should consult their own tax advisers regarding any pending or proposed federal tax legislation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

State Tax Exemption

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that the 2004M Bonds and the interest thereon are exempt from all taxation by the State, its counties, municipalities and school districts except estate, transfer or certain franchise taxes. Interest paid on the 2004M Bonds is currently subject to the tax imposed on banks by Section 12-11-20, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, which is enforced by the South Carolina Department of Revenue and Taxation as a franchise tax. The opinion of Bond Counsel is limited to the laws of the State of South Carolina and federal tax laws. No opinion is rendered by Bond Counsel concerning the taxation of the 2004M Bonds or the interest thereon under the laws of any other jurisdiction.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., Charleston, South Carolina, Bond Counsel to the Authority, will render an opinion with respect to the validity and tax treatment of the 2004M Bonds. A copy of such opinion will be attached to the 2004M Bonds and will be in substantially the form set forth in Appendix III. Certain legal matters will be passed upon on behalf of the Authority by John S. West, Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS

The agreements of the Authority with the owners of the 2004M Bonds are fully set forth in the Revenue Obligation Resolution. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the 2004M Bonds. Any statements herein involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Authority.

South Carolina Public Service Authority

/s/ Lonnie N. Carter
President and Chief Executive Officer

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Combined Balance Sheets

South Carolina Public Service Authority
As of December 31, 2003 and 2002

ASSETS

	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Current assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,916	\$ 97,617
Unrestricted investments	147,747	132,068
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	187,557	58,968
Restricted investments	12,993	25,994
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$673 and \$679 at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively	117,885	119,606
Materials inventory	44,483	39,920
Fuel inventory		
Fossil fuels	38,967	92,385
Nuclear fuel-net	22,173	18,098
Interest receivable	2,902	4,009
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,838	3,471
Total current assets	609,461	592,136
Noncurrent assets		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	14	70
Unrestricted investments	49,752	48,627
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	40,060	89,198
Restricted investments	247,060	361,921
Capital assets		
Utility plant	4,003,977	3,957,071
Long lived assets - asset retirement cost, less depreciation of \$38,810	72,077	—
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,666,952)</u>	<u>(1,570,365)</u>
Total utility plant-net	2,409,102	2,386,706
Construction work in progress	513,169	221,783
Other physical property-net	2,144	2,173
Investment in associated company	9,096	21,136
Regulatory asset - asset retirement obligation - net	96,058	—
Deferred debits and other noncurrent assets		
Unamortized debt expenses	25,045	25,127
Costs to be recovered from future revenue	201,502	216,914
Other	30,356	26,294
Total noncurrent assets	3,623,358	3,399,949
Total assets	\$ 4,232,819	\$ 3,992,085

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

LIABILITIES

	2003	2002
		(Thousands)
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 74,031	\$ 84,502
Accrued interest on long-term debt	65,862	60,823
Commercial paper-net	345,050	303,177
Accounts payable	109,477	89,201
Other current liabilities	32,478	22,815
Total current liabilities	626,898	560,518
Noncurrent liabilities		
Construction fund liabilities	11,105	7,092
Accrued nuclear decommissioning costs	—	101,060
Asset retirement obligation liability	276,296	—
Total long-term debt (net of current portion)	2,368,654	2,459,791
Unamortized refunding and other costs	<u>(208,110)</u>	<u>(234,567)</u>
Long-term debt-net	2,160,544	2,225,224
Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities	35,496	34,073
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,483,441	2,367,449
Total liabilities	3,110,339	2,927,967

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 7, 8 and 9)**NET ASSETS**

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	548,452	253,984
Restricted for debt service	109,208	76,396
Restricted for capital projects	202,111	275,423
Restricted for other	52,550	71,353
Unrestricted	210,159	386,962
Total net assets	1,122,480	1,064,118
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 4,232,819	\$ 3,992,085

Combined Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

South Carolina Public Service Authority
 Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003	(Thousands)	2002
Operating revenues			
Sale of electricity	\$ 1,033,275		\$ 1,018,871
Sale of water	4,400		4,471
Other operating revenue	10,259		9,993
Total operating revenues	1,047,934		1,033,335
Operating expenses			
Electric operating expense			
Production	59,269		51,833
Fuel	372,109		376,557
Purchased and interchanged power	67,928		60,170
Transmission	12,897		13,804
Distribution	8,259		7,197
Customer accounts	8,944		1,803
Sales	2,545		2,128
Administrative and general	64,732		58,966
Electric maintenance expense	76,900		72,353
Water operating expense	1,192		1,157
Water maintenance expense	501		435
Total operating and maintenance expenses	675,276		646,403
Depreciation and amortization	139,631		134,046
Sums in lieu of taxes	2,904		2,975
Total operating expenses	817,811		783,424
Operating income	\$ 230,123		\$ 249,911

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

	2003	2002
		(Thousands)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest and investment revenue	\$ 13,517	\$ 18,500
Net (decrease) increase in the fair value of investments	(4,975)	4,305
Interest expense on long-term debt	(130,831)	(136,040)
Other interest expense	(24,685)	(25,187)
Costs to be recovered from future revenue	(15,411)	(29,935)
Other-net	1,110	411
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(161,275)	(167,946)
Income before transfers	68,848	81,965
Transfers out	(10,486)	(10,315)
Change in net assets	58,362	71,650
Total net assets-beginning	1,064,118	992,468
Total net assets-ending	\$ 1,122,480	\$ 1,064,118

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

South Carolina Public Service Authority
Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,049,661	\$ 1,011,177
Payments to non-fuel suppliers	(34,216)	(117,330)
Payments for fuel	(367,053)	(372,636)
Purchased power	(68,003)	(57,606)
Payments to employees	(109,462)	(104,389)
Other receipts (payments)-net	(11,623)	19,338
Net cash provided by operating activities	459,304	378,554
Cash flows from non-capital related financing activities		
Distribution to the state of South Carolina	(10,486)	(10,315)
Net cash used in non-capital related financing activities	(10,486)	(10,315)
Cash flows from capital-related financing activities		
Proceeds from sale of bonds	335,030	921,710
Net commercial paper issuance (repayments)	41,946	(5,759)
Repayment and refunding of bonds	(433,875)	(659,685)
Interest paid on borrowings	(121,720)	(133,308)
Construction and betterments of utility plant	(385,125)	(235,948)
Debt premium (issuance costs)	6,710	13,563
Other-net	(2,760)	(2,082)
Net cash used in capital-related financing activities	(559,794)	(101,509)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net decrease (increase) in investments	106,082	(244,745)
Interest on investments	14,588	17,653
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	120,670	(227,092)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,694	39,638
Cash and cash equivalents-beginning	245,853	206,215
Cash and cash equivalents-ending	\$ 255,547	\$ 245,853

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these combined financial statements.

	2003	(Thousands)	2002
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Operating income	\$ 230,123		\$ 249,911
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	149,866		143,770
Impact of transactions involving associated company	(22,996)		(29,259)
Distributions from associated company	32,172		26,587
Advance to associated company	(797)		(1,177)
Other income	145		155
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable, net	1,721		(26,184)
Inventories	49,064		(23,123)
Prepaid expenses	(3,367)		(1,712)
Other deferred debits	(4,209)		10,091
Deferred coal contract buy-out costs	3,800		7,600
Accounts payable	20,276		15,091
Other current liabilities	2,031		(1,796)
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,475		8,600
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 459,304		\$ 378,554
Composition of cash and cash equivalents			
Current			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,916		\$ 97,617
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	187,557		58,968
Noncurrent			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	14		70
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	40,060		89,198
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 255,547		\$ 245,853

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

A - Reporting Entity – The South Carolina Public Service Authority (the “Authority” or “Santee Cooper”), a component unit of the state of South Carolina, was created in 1934 by the state legislature. The Santee Cooper Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of South Carolina with the advice and consent of the Senate. The purpose of the Authority is to provide electric power and wholesale water to the people of South Carolina. Capital projects are funded by commercial paper in addition to bonds and internally generated funds. As authorized by State law, the board of directors sets rates charged to customers to pay debt service and operating expenses and to provide funds required under bond covenants.

B - System of Accounts – The accounting records of the Authority are maintained on an accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) applicable to governmental entities that use proprietary fund accounting and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that do not conflict with rules issued by the GASB. The Authority’s combined financial statements include the accounts of the Lake Moultrie Regional Water System after elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions. The accounts are maintained substantially in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the electric system and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) for the water system. The Authority also complies with policies and practices prescribed by its Board of Directors and to practices common in both industries. As the Board of Directors is authorized to set rates, the Authority has historically followed FASB Statement No. 71, which provides for the reporting of assets and liabilities consistent with the economic effect of the rate structure. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

C - Reclassifications – Certain amounts in the prior year’s financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

D - Cash and Cash Equivalents – For purposes of the state-

ment of cash flows, the Authority considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months and cash on deposit with financial institutions as cash and cash equivalents. In 2001, the Authority adopted GASB Statement No. 34, which requires cash and cash equivalents to be shown as either restricted or unrestricted. “Restricted” refers to those funds limited by law, regulations or Board action as to their allowable disbursement. “Unrestricted” refers to all other funds not meeting the requirements of restricted. Funds identified as current are those available for use within the next 12 months. Noncurrent are those funds expected to be used in some period beyond 12 months from the balance sheet date.

E - Inventory – Material inventory and fuel inventory are carried at historical costs. At the time of issuance or consumption, an expense is recorded at the weighted average cost. Fuel inventory costs for retail customers are billed utilizing a fuel adjustment clause based on the weighted average costs for the previous three-month period.

F - Utility Plant – Utility plant is recorded at cost, which includes materials, labor, overhead, and interest capitalized during construction. Interest is only capitalized when interest payments are funded through borrowings. There was no interest capitalized in 2003 or 2002. Other interest expense is recovered currently through rates. The costs of maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are charged to appropriate operation and maintenance expense accounts. The costs of renewals and betterments are capitalized. The original cost of utility plant retired and the cost of removal, less salvage, are charged to accumulated depreciation.

G - Depreciation – Depreciation is computed using composite rates on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the various classes of the plant. Composite rates are applied to the net carrying basis of various classes of plant which includes appropriate adjustments for cost of removal and salvage. The Authority periodically has depreciation studies performed by independent parties to assist management and the Board in establishing appropriate composite depreciation rates. Annual depreciation provisions, expressed as a percentage of average depreciable utility plant in service, were approximately 3.6 percent for the periods ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. Amortization of capitalized leases is also included in depreciation expense.

H - Investment in Associated Company - The Authority is a member of The Energy Authority (TEA) along with City Utilities of Springfield (Missouri), Gainesville Regional Utilities (Florida), JEA (Florida), the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia, and

Nebraska Public Power District.

TEA markets wholesale power and coordinates the operation of the generation assets of its members to maximize the efficient use of electrical energy resources, reduce operating costs and increase operating revenues of the members. TEA is expected to accomplish the foregoing without impacting the safety and reliability of the electric system of each member. TEA does not engage in the construction or ownership of generation or transmission assets. TEA also assists members with natural gas hedging activities and acts as an agent in the execution of forward gas transactions. The Authority accounts for its investment in TEA under the equity method of accounting.

All of TEA's revenues and costs are allocated to the members. The following table summarizes the transactions applicable to the Authority.

TEA Investment	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Opening balance	\$ 21,136	\$ 10,972
Reduction to power costs and increases in electric revenues	34,377	28,720
Mark-to-market gains (losses) on open gas positions – net	(4,975)	8,094
Funding and closing of gas trading account – net	(15,611)	(3,565)
Profit (Loss) from closed gas positions	8,106	4,632
Distributions from TEA	(32,172)	(26,632)
Other (Includes Equity Losses)	(1,765)	(1,085)
Ending balance	\$ 9,096	\$ 21,136

In accordance with FASB 71, the unrealized gains or losses are deferred at December 31, 2003, as regulatory assets or liabilities and will be recognized and recovered through rates as the hedged power delivery occurs and is recorded to fuel expense.

During 2003, the TEA gas trading account was closed and \$15.6 million in funds was transferred to the Authority. A gas trading account was then opened in the Authority's name to carry out natural gas hedging transactions. At December 31, 2003, the Authority had a payable to TEA of \$9.8 million for power and gas purchases. In addition, at December 31, 2003, the Authority had a receivable due from TEA of approximately \$591,000 for power sales and sales of excess gas capacity.

The Authority's exposure relating to TEA is limited to the Authority's capital investments in TEA, any accounts receivable from TEA and trade guarantees provided to TEA by the Authority. These guarantees are within the scope of FASB Financial Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45). However, there are no

recourse provisions that would allow the Authority to recover amounts paid under the guarantees, and there are no assets held as collateral that the Authority could liquidate to recover any amounts paid. The Authority's support of TEA's trading activities is limited based on the formula derived from the forward value of TEA's trading positions at a point in time. The formula was approved by the Authority's board of directors and at December 31, 2003 the trade guarantees are an amount not to exceed approximately \$68.7 million.

I - Bond Issuance Costs and Refunding Activity – Unamortized debt discount, premium, and expense are amortized to income over the terms of the related debt issues. Gains or losses on refunded debt are amortized to income over the shorter of the remaining life of the refunded debt or the life of the new debt.

J - Deferred Coal Contract Buy-Out Costs – During 1995, the Authority exercised a buy-out option on an existing coal contract in order to take advantage of lower coal costs. The cost of the buy-out, which was approximately \$53.0 million was recorded in deferred debits and included as a component of fuel costs over the remaining life of the former contract. The balance in this account was fully amortized as of December 31, 2003.

K - Revenue Recognition and Fuel Costs – Substantially all wholesale and industrial revenues are billed and recorded at the end of each month. Revenues for electricity delivered to retail customers that have not been billed are accrued. Accrued revenue for retail customers totaled \$8.9 million in 2003 and \$6.7 million in 2002.

Fuel costs are reflected in operating expenses as fuel is consumed.

L - Payment to the State – The Authority is operated for the benefit of the people of South Carolina (the "State"). By law, any and all net earnings of the Authority not necessary for prudent operations, debt service, or other obligations or agreements made with the purchasers or holders, shall be paid semiannually to the State. Historically, the Authority has paid such amounts in July and January. The Authority recognizes the distributions (shown as "Transfers out" on the Combined Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets) as a reduction of net assets when paid. These payments totaled \$10.5 million in 2003 and \$10.3 million in 2002. In January 2004, the Authority made a payment to the State of \$5.3 million.

In December 2003, the Authority's board of directors approved a non-recurring payment to be made to the State of South Carolina in two equal installments of \$6.5 million each. The payments are due no later than July 15, 2004 and January

15, 2005, respectively. These payments are intended to provide financial support to the State in its fiscal 2005 operating year and will be recognized as a reduction in the Authority's net assets on July 1, 2004 (the beginning of the State's 2005 fiscal year). Proceeds to fund these payments are expected to be raised by the sale of certain land assets that are not deemed critical to the ongoing operations of the Authority.

During 2004, joint legislation has been introduced for the State Senate that challenges the appropriateness of these non-recurring payments. Management cannot predict the outcome of this matter.

M - Accounting for Derivative Instruments – The Authority follows the requirements of FASB 133 “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” as amended by FASB No. 149. The majority of the Authority's derivative instruments have been determined to meet the normal purchases and normal sales exception provided by FASB 133. The Authority engages in gas hedging activity through TEA in an effort to reduce the overall cost of fuel inventories. Unrealized gains and losses related to such activity are deferred in a regulatory account and recognized in earnings as the gas is consumed in the production cycle. At December 31, 2003, the Authority recorded \$3.7 million in unrealized gains from natural gas hedging transactions using mark-to-market accounting as outlined by FASB Statement No. 133. During 2003, the Authority incurred \$6.7 million in realized gains associated with natural gas transactions.

N - Adoption of New Accounting Standard - Retirement of Long-Lived Assets – Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.143 “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations” is effective for Santee Cooper's 2003 financial reporting. For legal obligations, SFAS 143 requires the recognition of an asset retirement obligation (ARO) on the balance sheet when such an obligation is incurred. The ARO is required to be recorded at fair value at each balance sheet date. When an ARO is initially recorded, a corresponding asset retirement cost (ARC) is also recorded as a debit to the balance sheet increasing the carrying value of the related asset. The ARC is amortized to earnings over the expected remaining useful life of the asset. The Authority has a one-third undivided interest in a nuclear station (the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station or “Summer”) and therefore is subject to the requirements of SFAS 143 due to legal and regulatory requirements related to nuclear decommissioning. Summer was placed in service in 1983 and its current operating license expires in 2022. An application has been filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for a 20 year life extension. The Authority has determined that the decommissioning obligation for Summer is the only legal

removal/retirement obligation of the Authority within the scope of SFAS 143.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Authority adopted the provisions of SFAS 143. Upon adoption of this statement, the Authority recorded an ARO of approximately \$264.5 million related to the Authority's one-third share of the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station and the associated obligation to decommission the plant. Of this amount, approximately \$111 million was recorded as an associated ARC and is recorded on the accompanying balance sheet, net of accumulated depreciation commencing on the in-service date of the facility, within “Capital Assets”. The ARC is being depreciated over the estimated useful life of Summer including an assumption that a 20-year license extension will be approved by the NRC.

The ARO effectively replaces the “accrued decommissioning liability cost” which has been presented historically on the Authority's balance sheet and was largely a measure of funds available to service the decommissioning event. In contrast, the ARO is a fair value measure and is independent of funding considerations. Footnote 3 discusses the Authority's cash and investments and provides information on the fair value of decommissioning funds that are legally restricted for purposes of satisfying the ARO.

The Authority's board of directors has provided for recovery of decommissioning costs through rates. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 143 as well as the ongoing effects will be recorded through regulatory accounts on the balance sheet. Upon adoption, cumulative accretion of the ARO of \$153.6 million as well as cumulative depreciation of the ARC of \$37.6 million from the in-service date of Summer, were recorded as an increase to regulatory assets. The change in the ARO balance between adoption on January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2003, is due entirely to accretion during the fiscal year.

O - Issued But Not Yet Effective Pronouncements – In November 2003, the GASB issued Statement No. 42, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries.” This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for impairment of capital assets. Governments are required to evaluate prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred and prescribes reporting and accounting treatment for impairment losses. This Statement is effective for the Authority beginning in fiscal year 2004. The implementation of this Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Authority's financial position or results of operations.

In March 2003, the GASB issued Statement No. 40, “Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures—an Amendment of GASB

Statement No. 3.” This Statement addresses common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk. As an element of interest rate risk, this Statement requires certain disclosures of investments that have fair values that are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Deposit and investment policies related to the risks identified in this Statement must also be disclosed. This Statement is effective for the Authority beginning in fiscal year 2004. The implementation of this Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Authority’s financial position or results of operations.

The Authority will adopt FASB Interpretation No. 46R, “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities” (FIN 46R). The Authority believes the adoption of FIN 46R will not have a material effect on financial position or results of operations.

Note 2 – Costs to Be Recovered from Future Revenue:

The Authority’s electric rates are established based upon debt service and operating fund requirements. Depreciation is not considered in the cost of service calculation used to design rates. In accordance with FASB 71, the differences between debt principal maturities (adjusted for the effects of premiums, discounts, expenses and amortization of deferred gains and losses) and depreciation on debt financed assets are recognized as costs to be recovered from future revenue. The recovery of outstanding amounts recorded as costs to be recovered from future revenue will coincide with the repayment of the outstanding long-term debt of the Authority.

Note 3 – Cash and Investments Held by Trustee:

Unexpended funds from the sale of bonds, debt service funds, other special funds, and cash and investments are held and maintained by trustees, and their use is designated in accordance with applicable provisions of various trust indentures, bond resolutions, lease agreements, and the Enabling Act included in the South Carolina law. Such funds consist principally of investments in government securities. In 1998, the Authority adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools.” GASB 31 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for certain investments in securities and requires that all equity and debt securities be recorded at their fair value with gains and losses in fair value reflected as a component of non-operating income in the Combined Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Authority had investments totaling approximately \$700.1 million and \$804.2 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2003, the Authority’s cash and investments carried at fair market value, included nuclear decommissioning

funds of \$107.7 million including unrealized holding gains of \$14.5 million. As of December 31, 2002, decommissioning funds totaled approximately \$100.8 million including unrealized holding gains of \$17.4 million. In accordance with the provisions of FASB 71, earnings, both realized and unrealized, on the decommissioning fund asset are credited to the Regulatory asset - asset retirement obligation (2003) or to Accrued nuclear decommissioning costs (2002), and not as a separate component of non-operating income in the Combined Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets.

All the Authority’s investments, with the exception of decommissioning funds, are limited to a maturity of 10 years or less. For the year ended December 31, 2003, the Authority made investment purchases and sales at cost totaling approximately \$30.1 billion and \$30.2 billion, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2002, the Authority made investment purchases at cost totaling approximately \$39.0 billion and realized proceeds from the sale of investments totaling \$38.8 billion.

GASB Statement No. 3 requires certain disclosures for an entity’s deposit and investment portfolio as of the balance sheet date to provide information about credit and market risk. The following definitions of “Investments” and “Cash” are used in the table to follow.

Investments – Trust indentures and resolutions authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, agencies, instrumentalities, and certificates of deposit. The Authority’s investments consist of U.S. government securities, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements.

The Authority requires that securities underlying repurchase agreements have a market value of at least 102 percent of the cost of the repurchase agreement. Securities underlying repurchase agreements are delivered by broker/dealers to the Authority’s trust agents. At December 31, 2003, the Authority’s repurchase agreements totaled approximately \$117.6 million.

The Authority’s investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the Authority at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by trust agents in the Authority’s name. Category 2 includes uninsured certificates of deposit which are collateralized with securities pledged to the Authority by pledging financial institutions but not held in the Authority’s name.

Cash – Cash is categorized as follows: Category 1 includes bank balances entirely covered by federal depository insurance. Category 2 includes bank balances that are uncollateralized or collateralized with securities pledged to the Authority by pledging financial institutions but not held in the Authority’s name.

2003

	Investments		Cash		Total	
	Category	Category	Category	Category	Carrying	Market
	1	2	1	2	Value	Value
(Thousands)						
Current Assets						
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 15,107	\$ 0	\$ 866	\$ 11,943	\$ 27,916	\$ 27,916
Unrestricted Investments	146,447	1,300	0	0	147,747	147,747
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	187,554	0	3	0	187,557	187,557
Restricted Investments	12,993	0	0	0	12,993	12,993
Total Current Cash, Cash						
Equivalents & Investments	\$ 362,101	\$ 1,300	\$ 869	\$ 11,943	\$ 376,213	\$ 376,213
Noncurrent Assets						
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 0	\$ 14	\$ 14
Unrestricted Investments	49,752	0	0	0	49,752	49,752
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	39,933	0	127	0	40,060	40,060
Restricted Investments	247,060	0	0	0	247,060	247,060
Total Noncurrent Cash, Cash						
Equivalents & Investments	\$ 336,745	\$ 0	\$ 141	\$ 0	\$ 336,886	\$ 336,886
Total	\$ 698,846	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,010	\$ 11,943	\$ 713,099	\$ 713,099

2002

	Investments		Cash		Total	
	Category	Category	Category	Category	Carrying	Market
	1	2	1	2	Value	Value
(Thousands)						
Current Assets						
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 88,118	\$ 0	\$ 863	\$ 8,636	\$ 97,617	\$ 97,617
Unrestricted Investments	130,768	1,300	0	0	132,068	132,068
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	58,966	0	2	0	58,968	58,968
Restricted Investments	25,994	0	0	0	25,994	25,994
Total Current Cash, Cash						
Equivalents & Investments	\$303,846	\$ 1,300	\$ 865	\$ 8,636	\$ 314,647	\$ 314,647
Noncurrent Assets						
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70
Unrestricted Investments	48,627	0	0	0	48,627	48,627
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	88,772	0	426	0	89,198	89,198
Restricted Investments	361,921	0	0	0	361,921	361,921
Total Noncurrent Cash, Cash						
Equivalents & Investments	\$ 499,320	\$ 0	\$ 426	\$ 70	\$ 499,816	\$ 499,816
Total	\$ 803,166	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,291	\$ 8,706	\$ 814,463	\$ 814,463

Note 4 – Long-term Debt Outstanding:

The Authority's long-term debt at December 31, 2003 and 2002 consisted of the following:

	2003	2002	Interest Rate(s) (1)	Call Price (1)
	(Thousands)			
Electric Revenue Bonds - Priority Obligations: (mature through 2006)	\$ 12,695	\$ 16,565	4.10%	100
Capitalized Lease Obligations: (mature through 2014)	21,515	24,278	2.00-5.00	N/A
Revenue Bonds: (mature through 2032)				
1993 Refunding Series A&B	0	6,280	N/A	N/A
1993 Refunding Series C	98,925	447,340	4.50-5.00	101
1995 Refunding Series A	77,560	101,200	6.125-6.25	102
1995 Refunding Series B	158,985	162,395	5.70-6.50	102
1996 Refunding Series A	220,595	222,240	5.75-6.50	102
1996 Refunding Series B	21,505	21,505	5.50	102
1997 Refunding Series A	206,910	206,910	4.875-5.125	101
1998 Refunding Series A	0	20,680	N/A	N/A
1998 Refunding Series B	24,540	25,165	4.125-5.25	101
Total Revenue Bonds	809,020	1,213,715		
Revenue Obligations: (mature through 2037)				
1999 Tax-exempt Series A	192,960	198,320	4.80-5.75	101
1999 Taxable Series B	101,315	120,320	6.85-7.42	Non-callable
2001 Tax-exempt Improvement Series A	46,285	46,285	3.25-5.25	101
2001 Tax-exempt Refunding Series A	3,100	3,100	4.00	Non-callable
2002 Tax-exempt Refunding Series A	108,035	108,035	5.00-5.50	101
2002 Tax-exempt Improvement Series B	281,140	281,140	5.00-5.375	100
2002 Taxable Improvement Series C	91,775	91,775	4.46-5.51	P&I Plus Make-Whole Premium
2002 Tax-exempt Refunding Series D	439,815	440,760	3.00-5.25	100
2003 Tax-exempt Refunding Series A	335,030	0	4.75-5.00	100
Total Revenue Obligations	1,599,455	1,289,735		
Less: Current Portion - Long-term Debt	74,031	84,502		
Total Long-term Debt - (Net of current portion)	\$ 2,368,654	\$ 2,459,791		

(1) Apply only to bonds outstanding as of 12/31/2003.

Maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Priority Obligations	Capitalized Leases	Revenue Bonds	Revenue Obligations	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total
	(Thousands)						
2004	\$ 4,045	\$ 2,761	\$ 26,970	\$ 40,255	\$ 74,031	\$ 129,257	\$ 203,288
2005	4,230	2,771	18,120	54,475	79,596	123,842	203,438
2006	4,420	2,672	11,065	59,440	77,597	119,873	197,470
2007	0	2,737	750	70,240	73,727	115,806	189,533
2008	0	2,561	8,585	71,810	82,956	111,790	194,746
2009-2013	0	7,730	100,690	312,440	420,860	495,944	916,804
2014-2018	0	283	173,115	351,760	525,158	361,320	886,478
2019-2023	0	0	337,445	275,030	612,475	201,864	814,339
2024-2028	0	0	81,570	75,840	157,410	105,463	262,873
2029-2033	0	0	50,710	143,450	194,160	62,066	256,226
2034-2037	0	0	0	144,715	144,715	15,393	160,108
Total	\$ 12,695	\$ 21,515	\$ 809,020	\$ 1,599,455	\$ 2,442,685	\$ 1,842,618	\$ 4,285,303

Refunded and defeased bonds outstanding, original loss on refunding and the unamortized loss at December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Refunding Issue	Refunded Bonds	Refunded and Defeased Bonds Outstanding	Original Loss	Unamortized Loss
(Thousands)				
Cash Defeasance	\$ 20,000 of the 1982 Series A	\$ ---	\$ 2,763	\$ 1,363
1993 C Refunding	\$ 167,660 of the 1977 Refunding Series			
	\$ 1,565 of the 1979 Series A			
	\$ 900 of the 1985 Refunding Series			
	\$ 2,390 of the 1985 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 6,365 of the 1986 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 14,905 of the 1988 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 100,110 of the 1991 Refunding & Improvement Series B			
	\$ 279,905 of the 1991 Series D	---	72,311	9,214
1995 A Refunding	\$ 138,505 of the 1988 Refunding Series A	---	20,024	8,864
1995 B Refunding	\$ 175,330 of the 1987 Refunding Series A	---	40,758	21,379
1996 A Refunding	\$ 257,795 of the 1986 Refunding Series C	---	92,596	52,753
1996 B Refunding	\$ 5,925 of the 1986 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 5,830 of the 1986 Refunding Series C			
	\$ 62,325 of the 1986 Refunding Series D			
	\$ 6,940 of the 1987 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 4,155 of the 1988 Refunding Series A	---	4,831	2,117
Cash Defeasance	\$ 14,080 of the 1992 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 14,955 of the 1996 Refunding Series A	12,345	4,779	1,536
1997 A Refunding	\$ 100,000 of the 1978 Series			
	\$ 68,325 of the 1991 Refunding & Improvement Series B			
	\$ 37,495 of the 1991 Series D	---	16,990	12,591
Commercial Paper	\$ 76,050 of the 1973 Series			
	\$ 105,605 of the 1977 Series			
	\$ 81,420 of the 1978 Series	---	2,099	1,143
1998 B Refunding	\$ 25,000 of the 1992 B Series	---	1,970	1,363
2001 A Refunding	\$ 10,000 of the 1991 Refunding & Improvement Series B	---	286	119
2002 A Refunding	\$ 113,380 of the 1992 Refunding Series A	---	23,378	19,503
2002 D Refunding	\$ 293,250 of the 1993 Refunding Series A			
	\$ 25,900 of the 1993 Refunding Series B-1			
	\$ 25,900 of the 1993 Refunding Series B-2			
	\$ 132,095 of the 1993 Refunding Series C	---	73,613	65,513
2003 A Refunding	\$ 336,385 of the 1993 Refunding Series C			
	\$ 15,750 of the 1995 Refunding Series A	---	57,064	55,392
Total		\$ 12,345	\$ 413,462	\$ 252,850

The fair value of the Authority's debt is estimated based on quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Authority for debt with the same remaining maturities. Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Authority for debt with similar terms and average maturities, the fair value of debt is approximately \$2.9 billion and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

On May 23, 2003, the Authority's board of directors authorized the sale of approximately \$335.0 million Revenue Obligations, 2003 Refunding Series A (2003 A Bonds). This refunding reduced the Authority's total debt service over the life of its bonds by approximately \$42.6 million, resulting in an economic gain of approximately \$17.7 million. The debt was issued at an all in true interest rate of 4.48 percent. Yields ranged from 3.41 percent in 2015 to 4.55 percent on the 2032 maturity.

All Authority debt is secured by a lien upon and pledge of the Authority's revenues. The Authority's bond indentures provide for certain restrictions, the most significant of which are:

1. The Authority covenants to establish rates sufficient to pay all debt service, required lease payments, capital improvement fund requirements, and all costs of operation and maintenance of the Authority's electric system and all necessary repairs, replacements, and renewals thereof.
2. The Authority is restricted from issuing additional parity bonds unless certain conditions are met.

As of December 31, 2003, the Authority is in compliance with all debt covenants.

Note 5 – Commercial Paper:

The board of directors has authorized the issuance of commercial paper not to exceed \$500 million. The paper is issued for valid corporate purposes with a term not to exceed 270 days. For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the information related to commercial paper was as follows:

	2003	2002
Effective interest rate (at December 31)	1.03%	1.23%
Average annual amount outstanding (\$000)	\$ 324,215	\$ 314,819
Average maturity	48 days	41 days
Average annual effective interest rate	1.03%	1.46%

At December 31, 2003 the Authority had a Revolving Credit Agreement with Dexia Crédit Local and BNP Paribas for \$400 million. This agreement is used to support the Authority's issuance of commercial paper. There were no borrowings under the agreement during 2003 or 2002.

Commercial Paper outstanding at December 31, was as follows:

	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Commercial Paper-Gross	\$ 345,171	\$ 303,225
Less: Unamortized Discount on Taxable Commercial Paper	121	48
Commercial Paper-Net	\$ 345,050	\$ 303,177

Note 6 – Summer Nuclear Station:

The Authority and South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) are parties to a joint ownership agreement providing that the Authority and SCE&G shall own the Summer Nuclear Station with undivided interests of 33 1/3 percent and 66 2/3 percent, respectively. SCE&G is solely responsible for the design, construction, budgeting, management, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of the Summer Nuclear Station, and the Authority is obligated to pay its ownership share of all costs relating thereto. The Authority receives 33 1/3 percent of the net electricity generated. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, the plant accounts before depreciation included approximately \$487.0 million and \$488.0 million, respectively, representing the Authority's investment, including capitalized interest, in the Summer Nuclear Station. For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Authority's operation and maintenance expenses included \$54.1 million and \$49.9 million, respectively, for the Summer Nuclear Station.

Nuclear fuel costs are being amortized based on energy expended, which includes a component for estimated disposal costs of spent nuclear fuel which represents the unit-of-production method. This amortization is included in fuel expense and is recovered through the Authority's rates.

In 2002, SCE&G commenced a re-racking project of the on-site spent fuel pool. The new pool storage capability will permit full core off-load through 2018. Further on-site storage, if required, will be accomplished through dry cask storage or other technology as it becomes available.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires a licensee of a nuclear reactor to provide minimum financial assurance of its ability to decommission its nuclear facilities. In compliance with the applicable NRC regulations, the Authority established an external trust fund and began making deposits into this fund in September 1990. In addition to providing for the minimum requirements imposed by the NRC, the Authority makes deposits into an internal fund in the amount necessary to fund the difference between a site-specific decommissioning study completed in 2000 and the NRC's imposed minimum requirement. Based on these esti-

mates, the Authority's one-third share of the estimated decommissioning costs of the Summer Nuclear Station equals approximately \$143.4 million in 1999 dollars. Each month, the Authority debits to FERC account 532 - Maintenance of Nuclear Plant, an amount equal to the deposits made to the internal and external trust funds. These costs are being recovered through the Authority's rates. The Authority credits FERC account 254 - Regulatory Liability. This account was created with the implementation of SFAS 143 and replaces account 242 - Accrued Nuclear Decommissioning. See Note 1, item N for a discussion of accounting pronouncement SFAS 143.

Based on current decommissioning cost estimates developed by SCE&G, these funds, which totaled approximately \$107.7 million (adjusted to market) at December 31, 2003, along with future deposits into both the external and internal decommissioning accounts and investment earnings, are estimated to provide sufficient funds for the Authority's one-third share of the total decommissioning costs.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 gave the Department of Energy (DOE) the authority to assess utilities for the decommissioning of its facilities used for the enrichment of uranium included in nuclear fuel costs. In order to decommission these facilities, the DOE estimates that it would need to charge utilities a total of \$150 million, indexed for inflation, annually for 15 years based on enrichment services used by utilities in past periods. Based on an estimate from SCE&G covering the 15 years, the Authority's remaining one-third share of the liability at December 31, 2003 totals \$765,000. Such amount has been deferred and will be recovered through rates as paid. These costs are included on the accompanying balance sheets in "Deferred debits and other noncurrent assets-Other" and "Other deferred credits and noncurrent liabilities."

Note 7 – Leases:

The Authority has capital lease contracts with Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. (Central), covering a steam electric generating plant, transmission facilities, and various other facilities. The remaining lease terms range from 1 to 11 years. Quarterly lease payments are based on a sum equal to the interest on and principal of Central's indebtedness to the Rural Utilities Service (formerly Rural Electrification Administration) for funds borrowed to construct the above-mentioned facilities. The Authority has options to purchase the leased properties at any time during the period of the lease agreements for sums equal to Central's indebtedness remaining outstanding on the properties at the time the options are exercised or to return the properties at the termination of the lease. The Authority plans to exercise each and every option to acquire ownership of such facilities prior to expiration of the leases.

Future minimum lease payments on Central leases at December 31, 2003 were as follows:

Year ending December 31:	Amount (Thousands)
2004	\$ 3,708
2005	3,603
2006	3,388
2007	3,335
2008	3,038
2009-2013	8,648
2014	290
Total minimum lease payments	26,010
Less amounts representing interest	4,495
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 21,515

Property under capital leases and related accumulated amortization included in utility plant at December 31, 2003, totaled approximately \$90.9 million and \$75.5 million, respectively and at December 31, 2002 totaled \$93.0 million and \$75.1 million, respectively.

Operating lease payments totaled approximately \$6.1 million and \$6.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2003, and 2002, respectively. Included in these operating leases are periodic expenses related to the leased coal cars, which are reflected in fuel inventory. The terms of the current coal car leases vary from one month to three years, with the three year lease expiring in 2005. The approximate lease amount for the coal cars to be paid in each of the calendar years 2004 and 2005 is \$4.6 million.

Note 8 – Contracts with Electric Power Cooperatives:

Power supply and transmission services are provided to Central in accordance with a power system coordination and integration agreement (the "Coordination Agreement"). In addition, the Authority is the sole supplier of Central's energy needs excluding energy Central receives from the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA).

Saluda River Electric Cooperative Inc. ("Saluda") began receiving power from the Authority on January 1, 2001. On November 22, 2002, the Authority, Central and Saluda entered into several agreements relating to the applicable terms and conditions of service under their respective agreements. The agreements received approval by the Rural Utilities Services, a subdivision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on April 21, 2003. The agreements, among other things, provide for the Authority to serve Saluda's load above its Catawba and SEPA resources through Central under the Coordination Agreement.

Central, under the terms of the contract with the Authority, has the right to audit costs billed to them under the cost of service contract. Differences as a result of this process are

accrued if they are probable and estimable under FASB 5. To the extent that differences arise due to this process, prospective adjustments are made to cost of service that is reflected in operating revenues in the accompanying Combined Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets. Such adjustments in 2003 were not material to the Authority's overall operating revenue.

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies:

Budget - The Authority's capital budget provides for expenditures of approximately \$553.8 million during the year ending December 31, 2004, and \$806.6 million during the two years thereafter. These expenditures include \$31.6 million associated with new generating units being constructed to begin operations in 2004; \$809.4 million for future generating facilities; and \$141.5 million for environmental compliance expenditures. The total cost, including the financing costs, of the new generating units to begin operations in 2004 is estimated to be \$120 million. Capital expenditures will be financed by internally generated funds and a combination of taxable and tax-exempt debt.

Purchase Commitments - The Authority has contracted for long-term coal purchases under contracts with estimated outstanding minimum obligations after December 31, 2003. Certain of the Authority's coal suppliers are operating under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code which has led to uncertainty regarding their willingness to perform under the existing contract pricing. The disclosure of minimum obligations below is based on the Authority's contract rates and represents management's best estimate of future expenditures under long-term arrangements.

Year ending December 31:	Amount (Thousands)
2004	\$ 156,380
2005	146,845
2006	142,374
2007	90,358
2008	7,950
2009-2012	32,700
Total	\$ 576,607

The Authority's outstanding minimum obligations under an existing long-term purchased power contract as of December 31, 2003, were approximately \$80.6 million with a remaining term of 31 years.

CSX Transportation Inc. (CSX) provides substantially all rail transportation service for the Authority's coal-fired generating units. On December 31, 2002, the contract between the Authority and CSX expired. The parties reached agreement on

the primary issues for a new contract in September 2002 and a new agreement was signed with an effective date of January 1, 2003. This new contract will continue to apply a price per ton of coal moved, with the new minimum being set at four million tons per year.

The Authority has commitments for nuclear fuel enrichment and fabrication contracts which are contingent upon the operating requirements of the nuclear unit. As of December 31, 2003, these commitments total approximately \$54.2 million over the next eight years.

The Authority has amended the Rainey Generating Station Long-Term Service Agreement (LTSA) with General Electric International, Inc. in the approximate amount of \$93.1 million. The agreement provides a service director, initial spare parts, parts and services for specified planned maintenance outages, remote monitoring and diagnostics of the turbine generators, and combustion tuning for the gas turbines. In exchange for reduced pricing and added features, the contract term was extended to 2025, but can be terminated for convenience in 2008. The previous agreement was in the approximate amount of \$76.0 million and was effective through 2009. The Authority's board of directors has approved recovery of the LTSA on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

Effective November 1, 2000, the Authority contracted with Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation (TRANSCO) to supply gas transportation needs for its Rainey Generating Station. This is a firm transportation contract covering a maximum of 80,000 decatherms per day for 15 years.

Risk Management – The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; and errors and omissions. The Authority purchases commercial insurance to cover these risks, subject to coverage limits and various exclusions. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years. Policies are subject to deductibles ranging from \$5,000 to \$1 million with the exception of Rainey Generating Station which carries an approximate \$1.7 million deductible and named storm losses which carry deductibles from \$1 million up to \$15 million. Also a \$1.4 million general liability self-insured layer exists between the Authority's primary and excess liability policies. During 2003, there were no losses incurred or reserves recorded for general liability.

The Authority is self-insured for auto, dental, worker's compensation and environmental incidents that do not arise out of an insured event. The Authority purchases commercial insurance, subject to coverage limits and various exclusions, to cover automotive exposure in excess of \$2 million per incident. Risk exposure for the dental plan is limited by plan provisions. There

have been no third-party claims for environmental damages for 2003 or 2002. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

At December 31, 2003, the amount of the self-insured liabilities for auto, dental, worker's compensation and environmental remediation was approximately \$2.2 million. The liability is the Authority's best estimate based on available information.

Changes in the reported liability are as follows:

	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Unpaid claims and claim expenses at beginning of year	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,426
Incurring claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for insured events of the current year	2,167	1,574
Payments for current and prior years	1,505	1,434
Total unpaid claims and claim expenses at end of year	\$ 2,228	\$ 1,566

The Authority pays insurance premiums to certain other state agencies to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to, or on behalf of, the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy period in accordance with insurance policy and benefit program limits. Several state funds accumulate assets, and the state itself assumes all risks for the following:

- 1) Claims of covered employees for health benefits (Employee Insurance Program Office); not applicable for worker's compensation injuries, and
- 2) Claims of covered employees for basic long-term disability and group life insurance benefits (Retirement System).

Employees elect health coverage through either a health maintenance organization or through the state's self-insured plan. All other coverages listed above are through the applicable state self-insured plan except that additional group life and long-term disability premiums are remitted to commercial carriers. The Authority assumes the risk for claims of employees for unemployment compensation benefits and pays claims through the state's self-insured plan.

Nuclear Insurance – The maximum liability for public claims arising from any nuclear incident has been established at \$10.9 billion by the Price-Anderson Indemnification Act. This \$10.9 billion would be covered by nuclear liability insurance of about \$300 million per site, with potential retrospective

assessments of up to \$100.6 million per licensee for each nuclear incident occurring at any reactor in the United States (payable at a rate not to exceed \$10 million per incident, per year). Based on its one-third interest in Summer Nuclear Station, the Authority could be responsible for the maximum assessment of \$33.5 million, not to exceed approximately \$3.3 million per incident, per year. This amount is subject to further increases to reflect the effect of (i) inflation, (ii) the licensing for operation of additional nuclear reactors, and (iii) any increase in the amount of commercial liability insurance required to be maintained by the NRC.

Additionally, SCE&G and the Authority maintain with Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited (NEIL) \$500 million primary and \$1.5 billion excess property and decontamination insurance to cover the costs of cleanup of the facility in the event of an accident. In addition to the premiums paid on the primary and excess policies, SCE&G and the Authority could also be assessed a retrospective premium, not to exceed 10 times the annual premium of each policy, in the event of property damage to any nuclear generating facility covered by NEIL. Based on current annual premiums and the Authority's one-third interest, the Authority's maximum retrospective premium would be \$3.1 million for the primary policy and \$3.4 million for the excess policy.

SCE&G and the Authority also maintain accidental outage insurance to cover replacement power costs (within policy limits) associated with an insured property loss. This policy also carries a potential retrospective assessment of \$1.4 million.

The Authority is self-insured for any retrospective premium assessments, claims in excess of stated coverage, or cost increases due to the purchase of replacement power associated with an uninsured event. Management does not expect any retrospective assessments, claims in excess of stated coverage, or cost increases for any periods through December 31, 2003.

Clean Air Act – The Authority endeavors to ensure that its facilities comply with applicable environmental regulations and standards.

Congress has promulgated comprehensive amendments to the Clean Air Act, including the addition of a new federal program relating to acid precipitation. The Authority has evaluated the potential impact of this legislation, including new limits on the allowable rates of emission of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Management has been in negotiations with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) related to certain environmental issues associated with its current and future coal-fired units. Management, EPA and DHEC

have reached an agreement in principle regarding the matters. The terms of the settlement as agreed to will require future capital expenditures related to the installation of pollution control equipment and certain other expenditures. The settlement is subject to approval by the U. S. District Court. If approved, management believes that the settlement will not have a material effect on the Authority's financial condition and results of operations.

The EPA has finalized regulations related to ozone transport for 22 eastern states including South Carolina. These regulations (known as the "SIP call") require significant NOx emission reductions from the power industry. As a result, the Authority believes that its cost of compliance, including capital costs, could approach approximately \$280 million by 2005 and annual operating costs associated with such compliance could approach \$10 million.

Safe Drinking Water Act - The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was reauthorized during 1996. The Authority continues to stay abreast of proposed regulatory changes as they are developed.

Clean Water Act - The Congress is due to consider reauthorization of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The complex act could generate regulatory changes that could impact the power generation sector. The Authority will be monitoring for CWA regulatory issues impacting electrical utilities.

Open Access Transmission Tariff - In 1997, FERC adopted an order approving the Authority's transmission rates, ancillary charges, and non-rate terms and conditions.

The Authority is participating in the VACAR Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) via the Internet and has implemented and filed with FERC procedures for implementation of non-discriminatory standards of conduct.

Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs) - On September 24, 2001, the Authority along with six other municipal and electric cooperative transmission owners and Southern Company, executed an agreement to set in motion a process to investigate the development of an RTO for the Southeastern United States (SeTrans Development Process). Subsequently, Entergy, CLECO Power and Sam Rayburn G&T joined the process as signatories to this agreement.

On February 14, 2003, the Authority provided written notice to the other SeTrans sponsors of its withdrawal from the SeTrans Development Process. The decision of the Authority to withdraw from the Process was based on the results of a study prepared for the Southeastern Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions (SEARUC) and released in November, 2002, which found, among other things, that no

net benefits would accrue to the Authority's system from RTO membership. The SEARUC study also found that no net benefits, but significant net costs would be experienced by the State of South Carolina by the establishment of an RTO in the region.

On December 2, 2003, the remaining SeTrans sponsors announced that they had "decided unanimously to suspend the SeTrans effort." In their announcement, the remaining SeTrans sponsors cited as their reason for suspending the SeTrans Development Process their determination that "it is highly unlikely that consensus support and acceptance for the SeTrans RTO will be forthcoming from all applicable state and federal agencies."

An earlier effort by three investor owned utilities to form an RTO in the Carolinas to be known as GridSouth was suspended in June, 2002. Presently there are no active RTO development activities in the southeastern United States. Whether a new RTO development effort will arise in the southeastern United States is unknown at this time. Any potential impact on the Authority of such a new effort is likewise unknown.

Competition - The electric industry has become, and is expected to be, increasingly competitive due to regulatory changes and market developments. As utilities move from a regulated environment where rates are based on cost of service to a deregulated environment where rates are based on market forces, there may be costs that cannot be recovered by charging the market rate. Some deregulation measures proposed to date allow for recovery of some portion of these costs but ultimate regulatory treatment of such costs cannot be predicted.

The Authority has developed and is implementing a long-term strategic plan to position the Authority to compete effectively in the changing competitive environment. Consistent with the plan, the Authority is implementing initiatives to achieve more financial flexibility, reduce operating, maintenance and capital costs, increase revenue, retain customers, and strengthen employee performance and accountability.

While the Authority is taking these and other actions to prepare for a deregulated market, the Authority cannot predict what effects increased competition will have on the operations and financial condition of the Authority.

Legal Matters - The Authority is a party in various claims and lawsuits that arise in the conduct of its business. Although the results of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, in the opinion of management and Authority counsel, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Authority, except as described below.

Certain plaintiffs have filed suit against the Authority seek-

ing monetary damages arising out of a change in the Authority's "Good Cents" rate. The plaintiffs represent a class of certain "Good Cents" customers of the Authority. Prior to the scheduled trial date, management and the plaintiff's class representative have settled the case in principle. The settlement is subject to approval by the South Carolina Circuit court. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material effect on the Authority's financial position or results of operations.

In a separate case, landowners located along the Santee River contend that the Authority is liable for damage to their real estate as a result of flooding that has occurred since the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Cooper River Rediversion Project was completed in 1985. A jury trial held in 1997 in the U. S. District Court, Charleston, South Carolina returned a verdict against the Authority on certain causes of action. The District Court has not set a separate trial on the damages phase of the case. No estimate relative to potential loss to the Authority can be made at this time.

Note 10 – Retirement Plan:

Substantially all Authority regular employees must participate in one of the components of the South Carolina Retirement System (System), a cost sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system, which was established by Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The payroll for active employees covered by the System for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$88.2 million and \$86.2 million, respectively.

Vested employees who retire at age 65 or with 28 years of service at any age are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life. The annual benefit amount is equal to 1.82 percent of their average final compensation times years of service. Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service. Reduced retirement benefits are payable as early as age 55 with 25 years of service. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established by state statute.

Effective January 1, 2001, Section 9-1-2210 of the South Carolina Code of Laws allowed employees eligible for service retirement to participate in the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) Program. TERI participants may retire and begin accumulating retirement benefits on a deferred basis without terminating employment for up to five years. Upon termination of employment or at the end of the TERI period, whichever is earlier, participants will begin receiving monthly service retirement benefits which include any cost of living adjustments granted during the TERI period. Because participants are considered retired during the TERI period, they do not make System contributions, do not earn service credit, and are ineligible to receive group life insurance

benefits or disability retirement benefits. Each participant is entitled to be paid for up to 45 days of accumulated unused annual vacation leave upon retirement and again at the end of the program period for any annual vacation leave earned during the program period.

Article X, Section 16 of the South Carolina Constitution requires that all state-operated retirement plans be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws (as amended) prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefits, and employee/employer contributions.

Employees are required by state statute to contribute 6 percent of salary to the System. The Authority is required by the same statute to contribute 7.55 percent of total payroll for retirement and an additional 0.15 percent for group life. The contribution requirement for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$7.3 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, from the Authority and \$5.3 million and \$5.2 million, respectively from employees. The Authority made 100 percent of the required contributions for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

The System issues a stand alone financial report that includes all required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to: South Carolina Retirement System, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, S.C. 29211.

Effective July 1, 2002, new employees have a choice of type of retirement plan in which to enroll. The State Optional Retirement Plan (State ORP) which is a defined contribution plan is an alternative to the System retirement plan which is a defined benefit plan. The contribution amounts are the same, (6 percent employee cost and 7.55 percent employer cost) however, 5 percent of the employer amount is directed to the vendor chosen by the employee and the remaining 2.55 percent is to the Retirement System. As of December 31, 2003, nine of the Authority's employees were participants in the State ORP and consequently the related payments are not material.

The Authority is the non-operating owner (one-third share) of SCE&G's V. C. Summer Nuclear Station. As such the Authority is responsible for funding its share of FASB 87 pension requirements for the nuclear station personnel. The established pension plan generates earnings which are shared proportionately and used to reduce the allocated funding. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Authority had over-funded its share of the plan FASB 87 requirements due to these earnings in the amount of \$9.3 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. This receivable will be applied to future years as additional expenditures are required to meet the Authority's funding obligation. The pre-funded amounts are in "Deferred debts and other noncurrent assets - other" on the balance sheet.

The Authority also provides compensation benefits to cer-

tain employees designated by management and the board of directors under Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERP). The plans are administered by the Authority as a single employer defined benefit pension plan. Benefits are established and may be amended by the Authority's board of directors and include compensation for a specified number of years and life insurance benefits. The cost of these benefits is actuarially determined annually and is paid by the Authority on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost for 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$1.9 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The accrued liability at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$7.3 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

Note 11 – Other Postretirement Benefits:

The South Carolina Retirement System provides certain health, dental, and life insurance benefits for retired employees of the Authority. Substantially all of the Authority's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they retire at any age with 28 years of service or at age 60 with at least 20 years of service. Currently, approximately 444 retirees meet these requirements. The cost of the health, dental and life insurance benefits are recognized as expense as the premiums are paid. For each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, these costs totaled approximately \$1.8 million. The Authority is the non-operating owner (one-third share) of SCE&G's V. C. Summer Nuclear Station. As such the Authority is responsible for funding its share of other post employment benefits costs for the station's employees. The costs for 2003 and 2002 were approximately \$6.8 million and \$6.2 million, respectively.

During their first 10 years of service, full-time employees can earn up to 15 days vacation leave per year. After 10 years of service, employees earn an additional day of vacation leave for each year of service over 10 until they reach the maximum of 25 days per year. Employees earn annually a half day per month plus three additional days at year-end for sick leave.

Employees may carry forward up to 45 days of vacation leave and 180 days of sick leave from one calendar year to the next. Upon termination, the Authority pays employees for accumulated vacation leave at the pay rate then in effect. In addition, the Authority pays employees upon retirement 20 percent of their accumulated sick leave at the pay rate then in effect.

Note 12 – Credit Risk and Major Customers:

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to the Authority's receivables are limited due to the large number of customers in the Authority's customer base and their dispersion across different industries. The Authority maintains an allowance for uncollectible accounts based upon the expected collectibility

of all accounts receivable.

Sales to two major customers for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 were as follows:

	2003	2002
	(Thousands)	
Central (including Saluda)	\$ 511,000	\$ 514,000
Alumax of South Carolina	\$ 107,000	\$ 101,000

No other customer accounted for more than 10 percent of the Authority's sales for either of the years ended December 31, 2003 or 2002.

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SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE OBLIGATION RESOLUTION

The following statements are summaries of certain provisions of the Revenue Obligation Resolution. Except as otherwise provided in this Official Statement, terms used under this caption which are defined in the Revenue Obligation Resolution, including, but not limited to those defined hereinafter, are used herein as so defined. Certain other provisions of the Revenue Obligation Resolution are summarized under the caption "SECURITY FOR THE 2004M BONDS."

Compliance with Indenture and Revenue Bond Resolution

The Revenue Obligation Resolution requires that the Authority comply with all the terms and provisions of the Indenture and the Revenue Bond Resolution.

Definitions of Certain Terms Used in Revenue Obligation Resolution

The following words and phrases are defined in the Revenue Obligation Resolution as hereinafter set forth.

"Capital Costs" means the Authority's costs of (i) physical construction of or acquisition of real or personal property or interests therein for any project, together with incidental costs (including legal, administrative, engineering, consulting and technical services, insurance and financing costs), working capital and reserves deemed necessary or desirable by the Authority (including but not limited to costs of supplies, fuel, fuel assemblies and components or interests therein), and other costs properly attributable thereto; (ii) all capital improvements or additions, including but not limited to, renewals or replacements of or repairs, additions, improvements, modifications or betterments to or for any project; (iii) the acquisition of any other property (tangible or intangible), capital improvements or additions, or interests therein, deemed necessary or desirable by the Authority for the conduct of its business; (iv) any other purpose for which bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority may be issued under the Enabling Act or under other applicable State statutory provisions (whether or not also classifiable as an operating expense); and (v) the payment of principal, interest, and redemption, tender or purchase price of (a) any Obligations, Original Bonds, Revenue Bonds, Commercial Paper or other indebtedness issued by the Authority for the payment of any of the costs specified above, including capitalized interest on such indebtedness, or (b) any indebtedness issued by the Authority to refund any indebtedness described in the preceding clause (a).

"Government Obligations" shall mean direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America.

"Investment Securities" shall mean any of the following which at the time are legal investments under the laws of the State of South Carolina for the moneys held hereunder then proposed to be invested therein: (1) Government Obligations; (2) certificates which evidence ownership of the rights to payment of the principal of or interest on Government Obligations; (3) bonds, debentures, notes or participation certificates issued by the Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Federal Land Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Tennessee Valley Authority, or any other agency or corporation which is or may hereafter be created by or pursuant to an Act of Congress of the United States as an agency or instrumentality thereof; (4) obligations of state and local government municipal bond issuers, provision for the payment of the principal of and interest on which shall have been made by deposit with a trustee or escrow agent of non-callable obligations described in (1), (2), or (3) of this subparagraph, the maturing principal of and interest on which when due and payable, shall provide sufficient funds to pay the principal of and interest on such obligations of state and local government municipal bond issuers (5) Public Housing Bonds, or Project Notes, fully secured by contracts with the United States; (6) repurchase agreements with banks that are members of the federal reserve system or with government bond dealers recognized as primary dealers by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that are secured by securities described in (1) and (3) above having a current market value at least equal to one hundred two per cent (102%) of the amount of the repurchase agreement; (7) obligations of the State of South Carolina, (8) obligations of other

states and investment contracts which obligations or investment contracts are rated at the time of purchase by each rating agency then maintaining a rating on the Obligations at the request of the Authority (each, a "Rating Agency") in one of the three highest rating categories (as determined without regard to any refinement or graduation of such rating by a numerical modifier or otherwise, a "Rating Category") of such Rating Agency; (9) deposits in interest bearing deposits or certificates of deposit or similar arrangements issued by any bank or national banking association (including the Trustee), which deposits, to the extent not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, shall be secured by Government Obligations (or, when the Authority's Revenue Obligations, 1999 Tax-Exempt Series A and 1999 Taxable Series B, are no longer Outstanding, obligations described in clauses (2), (3), (4) or (7) of this paragraph), having a current market value (exclusive of accrued interest) at least equal to one hundred five percent (105%) of the amount of such deposits, which Government Obligations or obligations described in clauses (2), (3), (4) or (7) of this paragraph shall have been deposited in trust by such bank or national association with the trust department of the Trustee or with a federal reserve bank or branch or, with the written approval of the Authority and the Trustee, with another bank, trust company or national banking association for the benefit of the Authority and the appropriate fund or account as collateral security for such deposits; (10) corporate securities, including commercial paper and fixed income obligations, which are, at the time of purchase, rated by a Rating Agency in one of its three highest Rating Categories for comparable types of obligations; and (11) such other investments from time to time allowed under applicable law.

"Obligations" means any obligations, issued in any form of debt, authorized by a supplemental resolution, including but not limited to bonds, notes, bond anticipation notes, and Qualified Swaps, which are delivered under the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

"Operation and Maintenance Expenses" shall mean the Authority's expenses of operating the System, including, but not limited to, all costs of purchased power, operation, maintenance, generation, production, transmission, distribution, repairs, replacements, engineering, transportation, administration and general, audit, legal, financial, pension, retirement, health, hospitalization, insurance, taxes and any other expenses actually paid or accrued, of the Authority applicable to the System, as recorded on its books pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, subject to the limitations with respect to take or pay contracts as set forth under "Take or Pay Contracts." Operation and Maintenance Expenses shall not include (1) any costs or expenses for new construction, (2) charges for depreciation, (3) voluntary payments in lieu of taxes or (4) any taxes or tax payments now or hereafter required to be made to the State or any political subdivisions only out of surplus revenues, for example, payments required by Code Sections 58-31-90, 58-31-100 (2) and (3), and 58-31-110, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976.

"Permitted Investments" shall mean the obligations referred to in (1), (2), (3) and (4) of the definition of the term "Investment Securities".

"Qualified Swap" means, to the extent from time to time permitted by law, with respect to Obligations, any financial arrangement (i) which is entered into by the Authority with an entity that is a Qualified Swap Provider at the time the arrangement is entered into, (ii) which is a cap, floor or collar; forward rate; future rate; swap (such swap may be based on an amount equal either to the principal amount of such Obligations of the Authority as may be designated or a notional principal amount relating to all or a portion of the principal amount of such Obligations); asset, index, price or market-linked transaction or agreement; other exchange or rate protection transaction agreement; other similar transaction (however designated); or any combination thereof; or any option with respect thereto, executed by the Authority for the purpose of moderating interest rate fluctuations or otherwise, and (iii) which has been designated in writing to the Trustee by the Authority as a Qualified Swap with respect to such Obligations.

"Qualified Swap Provider" means an entity whose senior long term obligations, other senior unsecured long term obligations or claims paying ability, or whose payment obligations under an interest rate exchange agreement are guaranteed by an entity whose senior long term debt obligations, other senior unsecured long term obligations or claims paying ability, are rated either (i) at least as high as the third highest Rating Category of each Rating Agency, but in no event lower than any Rating Category designated by each such Rating Agency for the Obligations subject to such Qualified Swap, or (ii) any such lower rating categories which each such Rating Agency indicates in writing to the Authority and the Trustee will not, by itself, result in a reduction or withdrawal

of its rating on the Outstanding Obligations subject to such Qualified Swap that is in effect prior to entering into such Qualified Swap.

“Revenues” shall mean, so long as any of the Original Bonds are Outstanding, all of the revenues, income, profits, tolls, rents, charges and returns of the Authority from whatever source derived exclusive of (1) proceeds realized from the sale of properties pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture and of the Revenue Bond Resolution and (2) customer deposits. After the Original Bonds are no longer Outstanding, “Revenues” shall mean all the revenues, income, profits, tolls, rents, charges and returns of the Authority derived from its ownership or operation of the System, including the proceeds of any insurance covering business interruption loss relating to the System, but excluding other insurance proceeds and proceeds realized from the sale of properties of the System pursuant to the provisions of the Revenue Bond Resolution and customer deposits.

System

The Authority's System, as defined in the Revenue Obligation Resolution, consists generally of (a) facilities for the purpose of acquiring, controlling, storing, preserving, treating, distributing and selling water for (i) navigation, power, irrigation, reclamation, or sale to residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial customers or other governmental entities; and (b) plants, works, structures, facilities and equipment for the generation, manufacture, transmission or distribution of water power and electric power and energy, and of any other forms of power and energy when authorized by the Enabling Act. The System shall not include separate projects established by the Authority for any corporate purpose of the Authority other than those projects and purposes described hereinabove, nor separate systems described under “Separate Systems.”

Revenue Fund

The Revenue Obligation Resolution continues, for so long as any of the Revenue Obligations are Outstanding, the Revenue Fund established by the Indenture. The Revenue Fund shall be held in trust and administered by the Indenture Trustee so long as any of the Original Bonds are Outstanding, and thereafter shall be held in trust and administered by the Authority. The Authority covenants and agrees in the Revenue Obligation Resolution to pay into the Revenue Fund, as promptly as practical after the receipt thereof, all Revenues.

Funds and Accounts

For the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Revenue Obligations, the Revenue Obligation Resolution creates a Revenue Obligation Fund. Payments into the Revenue Obligation Fund shall be made (i) after payments required to be made with respect to outstanding Original Bonds pursuant to the Indenture and after payments with respect to outstanding Revenue Bonds pursuant to the Revenue Bond Resolution, and (ii) so long as any Original Bonds are outstanding, after the payments required to be made from, or retained in, the Revenue Fund to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the System; but prior to the payments required to be made into the Lease Fund, the Contingency Fund, the Capital Improvement Fund and the Special Reserve Fund.

Order of Payments From Revenue Fund

While Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds are outstanding, moneys shall be disbursed by the Indenture Trustee from the Revenue Fund to other funds and accounts of the Authority created by the Indenture, the Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution in the following order:

1. *Operating Fund:* To pay monthly to the Authority for its Operating Fund created by the Indenture an amount sufficient to cover operating and maintenance costs for 30 days. However, no moneys shall be so paid for lease payments.
2. *Interest Fund:* To pay monthly to the Interest Fund created by the Indenture a proportionate amount of the next due interest payment of the Original Bonds.

3. *Bond Fund*: To pay monthly to the Bond Fund created by the Indenture a proportionate amount of the next due payment for the principal and sinking fund installments on the Original Bonds.

4. *Debt Service Reserve Fund*: To pay to the Debt Service Reserve Fund for the Original Bonds amounts sufficient to maintain that fund at the required level equal to debt service on the Original Bonds for the next 24 months.

5. *Revenue Bond Fund*: To pay monthly to the Revenue Bond Fund Trustee, proportionate amounts of the next due interest and principal on the Revenue Bonds, for deposit appropriately in the Interest Account, Principal Account and Bond Retirement Account in the Revenue Bond Fund. In the event that a deficiency should occur in the Reserve Account in the Revenue Bond Fund, payments into such account to restore such deficiency over a period of 30 months would be required. The payments described in this subparagraph 5 are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Revenue Bond Fund Payments."

6. *Revenue Obligation Fund*: To pay to the Trustee, at the times specified in the Revenue Obligation Resolution, amounts equal to the next due interest and principal on the Revenue Obligations, for deposit in the Revenue Obligation Fund. The payments described in this subparagraph are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Revenue Obligation Fund Payments."

7. *Lease Fund*: To pay monthly to the Authority for deposit in the Lease Fund a proportionate amount of the next due lease payments.

8. *Contingency Fund*: Whenever a deficiency occurs in the Contingency Fund, whereby there is in such fund less than the required amount of \$1,152,000, payments into such fund are required to be made to restore such deficiency over a period of 60 months.

9. *Capital Improvement Fund*: To pay into the Capital Improvement Fund amounts approved by the Authority. Under the Indenture no minimum amount is required to be so paid. The Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution require payment of an amount which, together with the amounts deposited in the Capital Improvement Fund in the two immediately preceding Fiscal Years, will be at least equal to 8% of the Revenues required by the Revenue Bond Resolution to be paid into the Revenue Fund in the three immediately preceding Fiscal Years. The minimum amount to be deposited each Fiscal Year into the Capital Improvement Fund, determined as described in this subparagraph, is hereinafter referred to as the "Minimum Capital Improvement Requirement."

10. *Special Reserve Fund*: The Indenture provides that on January 15 and July 15 of each year, after meeting all the requirements of the funds and accounts previously mentioned, any moneys remaining in the Revenue Fund, accumulated prior to the preceding January 1 and July 1, shall be divided by the Indenture Trustee into two parts. One half shall be paid by the Indenture Trustee to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina for the general funds of the State, and the remainder shall be paid into the Special Reserve Fund, and become available for any lawful purpose of the Authority, as the Authority may determine.

Order of Payment after Original Bonds are No Longer Outstanding

Under the Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution, after all Original Bonds have been retired, or provision has been made therefor, moneys shall then be disbursed by the Authority from the Revenue Fund in the following order:

1. *Revenue Bond Fund*: To pay monthly to the Revenue Bond Fund Trustee the Revenue Bond Fund Payments.

2. *Revenue Obligation Fund*: To pay when due to the Trustee the Revenue Obligation Fund Payments.

3. *Operating and Maintenance*: To pay expenses of operation and maintenance.

4. *Lease Fund*: To pay monthly to the Lease Fund a proportionate amount of the next due lease payments.

5. *Capital Improvement Fund*: To pay during each Fiscal Year into the Capital Improvement Fund amounts at least equal to the Minimum Capital Improvement Requirement.

Order of Payment after Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds are No Longer Outstanding

Under the Revenue Obligation Resolution, after all Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds have been retired, or provision has been made therefor, moneys shall then be disbursed by the Authority from the Revenue Fund in the following order:

1. *Revenue Obligation Fund*: To pay when due to the Trustee the Revenue Obligation Fund Payments.

2. *Operating and Maintenance*: To pay expense of operation and maintenance.

3. *Lease Fund*: To pay when due into the Lease Fund an amount equal to the next due lease payments.

4. *Capital Improvement Fund*: To pay during each Fiscal Year into the Capital Improvement Fund amounts at least equal to the Minimum Capital Improvement Requirement.

Disposition of Moneys Remaining in Revenue Fund

Any moneys remaining in the Revenue Fund each month after making the required deposits into the Operating Fund, Interest Fund, Bond Fund, Debt Service Reserve Fund, Contingency Fund, Capital Improvement Fund and the Special Reserve Fund created under the Indenture, the Lease Fund, the Revenue Bond Fund and the Revenue Obligation Fund and after making or providing for the payment of Operation and Maintenance Expenses, may be used by the Authority for any corporate purpose of the Authority.

Certain Moneys Not Required to be Deposited in Revenue Fund

Neither the Revenue Bond Resolution nor the Revenue Obligation Resolution requires the deposit into the Revenue Fund after the Original Bonds are no longer Outstanding of any of the revenues, income, receipts, profits or other moneys of the Authority derived by the Authority through the ownership or operation of any separate system described under the section "Separate System" or through the ownership or operation of any separate project referred to under the section "System".

Authorization of Revenue Obligations

At any time one or more series of Revenue Obligations may be issued pursuant to the Revenue Obligation Resolution, upon the terms set forth in a Series Resolution, for any corporate purpose of the Authority, including the refunding or purchase of Revenue Obligations, Revenue Bonds or Original Bonds, provided there is no default under the Revenue Obligation Resolution, the Revenue Bond Resolution or the Indenture.

Separate Systems

The System shall not include after the Original Bonds are no longer outstanding, (i) any facilities for the purpose of providing water for sale to residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial customers or other governmental entities, or (ii) any facilities for the generation of any form of power and energy, or for the transmission and distribution of any form of power and energy, and any incidental properties constructed, acquired or leased in connection therewith, constructed or acquired by the Authority as a separate system, and if constructed or acquired with the proceeds of sale of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, which bonds or other evidences of indebtedness after no Original Bonds are outstanding, are payable solely from the revenues or other income derived from the ownership or operation of such separate utility system, and may be further secured by a pledge of Revenues junior and subordinate to the pledge securing the Revenue Bonds and payable therefrom, but only after the revenues and other income derived from the ownership or operation of such separate utility system and pledged to the payment of such bonds or other indebtedness are so applied in accordance with the proceedings providing for the issuance of such bonds or other indebtedness.

Junior Lien Obligations

Nothing in the Revenue Obligation Resolution shall prevent the Authority from issuing bonds, notes, bond anticipation notes, warrants, certificates or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness the payment of which shall be made from the proceeds of Revenue Obligations or other indebtedness of the Authority or from Revenues, and if payable from Revenues shall be made junior and subordinate to the payment of the Revenue Obligations. The Authority may create special funds to provide for the payment of such obligations, payments to which shall be made after payments to the Revenue Obligation Fund, and may, if the Authority so provides, but need not be, junior to the payments into the Lease Fund.

Insurance

The Indenture, the Revenue Bond Resolution and the Revenue Obligation Resolution require the Authority to insure such of its various properties as are usually insured by utilities owning like properties in similar amounts and coverages, with insurance companies, and to carry liability insurance in reasonable amounts.

Sale, Lease or Other Disposition of Properties

Subject to the next sentence, the Authority may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any part of its properties on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by its Board of Directors and, so long as any Original Bonds or Revenue Bonds are Outstanding, upon compliance with any additional requirements set forth in the Indenture and the Revenue Bond Resolution. The Authority shall not take any action described in the preceding sentence unless, in the judgment of the Authority's Board of Directors, such action is desirable in the conduct of the Authority's business and does not materially impair the Authority's ability to comply with the rate covenant provisions of the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

Take or Pay Contracts

The Revenue Obligation Resolution does not prohibit the Authority from entering into take or pay contracts, including take or pay contracts with a separate system described under section "Separate Systems," to purchase power under conditions whereby payments the Authority is required to make may be calculated, in whole or in part, on the basis of power which the Authority does not purchase, require or obtain for whatever reasons. However, payments made by the Authority under such a take or pay contract for power not available for any reason other than an emergency or forced outage lasting not more than one year or normal and regularly scheduled maintenance outage may not be treated as Operation and Maintenance Expenses.

Capital Improvement Fund

The Revenue Obligation Resolution requires the deposit annually into the Capital Improvement Fund of an amount at least equal to the Minimum Capital Improvement Requirement defined as follows: an amount, which, together with the amounts deposited in the Capital Improvement Fund in the two immediately preceding Fiscal Years, will be at least equal to 8% of the revenues required by the Revenue Obligation Resolution to be paid into the Revenue Fund in the three immediately preceding Fiscal Years. Certain payments not made into the Capital Improvement Fund may be considered as a payment towards fulfillment of the Minimum Capital Improvement Requirement.

So long as any Original Bonds are Outstanding, moneys in the Capital Improvement Fund shall be used to make good any deficiencies in the Debt Service Reserve Fund and Contingency Fund established under the Indenture and thereafter for the improvement, extension, repair, preservation, rehabilitation and replacement of the system (as defined in the Indenture) beyond the extent payable from the Operating Fund established under the Indenture; for capital improvements to the system (as defined in the Indenture); to pay certain claims against the Authority and for the retirement, payment or redemption of Original Bonds.

After the Original Bonds are no longer outstanding, the moneys on deposit in the Capital Improvement Fund shall be used, so long as any Revenue Bonds are outstanding, to make up any deficiency in the Interest Account, Principal Account and Bond Retirement Account in the Revenue Bond Fund established by the Revenue Bond Resolution to the extent that moneys in the Revenue Fund shall not be available therefore and, to the extent not required to make up any such deficiency, shall be used solely to make renewals, replacements, extensions, additions, betterments and other capital additions to the System and for the acquisition of material, equipment and supplies for such renewals, replacements, extensions, betterments and other capital additions. After the Original Bonds and the Revenue Bonds are no longer outstanding, the moneys on deposit in the Capital Improvement Fund shall be used solely to pay Capital Costs.

Lease Fund

The Authority covenants that there will be paid monthly into the Lease Fund the amounts necessary to make payments under leases of properties or facilities leased to the Authority and used for the purpose of generating, transmitting and distributing electric energy and power and, after all Original Bonds are no longer outstanding, all forms of power and energy.

Events of Default and Remedies Under the Revenue Obligation Resolution

A happening of one or more of the following constitutes an Event of Default under the Revenue Obligation Resolution:

(a) default in the due and punctual payment of any interest on any Revenue Obligation which shall continue for a period of 30 days; or

(b) default in the due and punctual payment of the principal of any Revenue Obligation, whether at the stated maturity thereof, at the mandatory redemption date, at the redemption date or upon declaration; or

(c) the Authority shall violate or fail to perform any of its covenants or agreements contained in the Revenue Obligation Resolution for 90 days after written notice of default is given to it by the Bond Fund Trustee or by the holder of any Revenue Obligation; or

(d) a default shall have occurred in respect of any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness of the Authority, or in respect of any obligations of the Authority under any financing lease, whether now outstanding or existing or issued or otherwise undertaken hereafter, or under any indenture, resolution, lease or other agreement or instrument under which any such bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or any such lease obligation has been or may be issued or by which any of the foregoing is or may be governed or evidenced, which default shall have resulted in

the principal amount of such bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or lease obligation becoming due and payable prior to its stated maturity or which default shall have been a default in the payment of principal when due and payable; or

(e) a decree or order by a court having jurisdiction in the premises shall have been entered judging the Authority as bankrupt or insolvent, or approving as properly filed a petition seeking reorganization or arrangement of the Authority under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any similar applicable Federal or South Carolina law, and such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed for a period of forty (40) days; or a decree or order of a court having jurisdiction in the premises for the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of the Authority or any of its property, or for the winding-up or liquidation of the Authority or any of its property, shall have been undischarged and unstayed for a period of sixty (60) days; or

(f) the Authority shall institute proceedings to be adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt, or shall consent to the filing of a bankruptcy proceeding against it, or shall file a petition or answer or consent seeking reorganization or arrangement under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any similar applicable Federal or South Carolina law, or shall consent to the filing of any such petition, or shall consent to the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of the Authority or of any of its property, or shall make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall admit in writing its insolvency or inability to pay its debts generally as they become due, or any action shall be taken by the Authority in furtherance of any of the foregoing aforesaid purposes; or

(g) a default shall occur under the Indenture or the Revenue Bond Resolution.

If an Event of Default has occurred, and shall not have been remedied, the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Revenue Obligations then outstanding may declare the principal of all Revenue Obligations and the interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable, but such declaration may be rescinded under certain circumstances.

After the occurrence of an Event of Default and prior to the curing of such Event of Default, the Trustee may, to the extent permitted by law, subject to the rights of the holders of outstanding Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds take possession and control of the System and operate and maintain the same, prescribe rates for capacity or power sold or supplied through the facilities of the System, collect the gross revenues resulting from such operation and perform all of the agreements and covenants contained in any contract which the Authority is then obligated to perform. In such event, such gross revenues, shall be applied, subject to the rights of the holders of Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds, first to the payment of the reasonable expenses and liabilities of the Trustee and thereafter to the payment of operating expenses and principal of and interest on the Revenue Obligations. After all sums then due in respect of the Revenue Obligations have been paid, and after all Events of Default have been cured or secured, to the satisfaction of the Trustee, the Trustee is required to relinquish possession and control of the System to the Authority. At any such time the Trustee, subject to the rights of the holders of outstanding Original Bonds and Revenue Bonds, shall be entitled to the appointment of a receiver of the business and property of the System, of the moneys, securities and funds of the Authority pledged under the Revenue Obligation Resolution, and of the Revenues, and of the income therefrom, with all such powers as the court or courts making such appointment shall confer.

The Revenue Obligation Resolution empowers the Trustee to file proofs of claims for the benefit of the holders of the Revenue Obligations in bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization proceedings and to institute suit for the collection of sums due and unpaid in connection with the Revenue Obligations, to enforce specific performance of covenants contained in the Revenue Obligation Resolution or to obtain injunctive or other appropriate relief for the protection of the holders of the Revenue Obligations.

No holder of Revenue Obligations has any right to institute suit to enforce any provision of the Revenue Obligation Resolution or the execution of any trust thereunder (except to enforce the payment of principal or interest installments as they mature), unless the Trustee has been requested by the holders of not less than 25% in

principal amount of the Revenue Obligations then outstanding to exercise the powers granted it by the Revenue Obligation Resolution or to institute such suit and unless the Trustee has refused or failed, within 60 days after the receipt of such request and after having been offered adequate security and indemnity, to comply with such request. In the event the Trustee has failed or refused to comply with the aforesaid request, the Revenue Obligation Resolution provides for the creation of an “Owners Committee.”

Modifications of the Revenue Obligation Resolution

Modifications of the Revenue Obligation Resolution and of the rights and duties of the Authority and the holders of Revenue Bonds may be made with the consent of the Authority and written consent of the holders of not less than a majority of the Revenue Obligations at the time outstanding; provided that no modification shall be made which will (i) extend the fixed maturity date for the payment of any Revenue Obligation, or reduce the principal amount of or interest rate on any such Revenue Obligation or extend the time of payment of interest thereon or reduce any premium payable upon the prepayment or redemption thereof, or advance the date upon which any Revenue Obligation may first be called for redemption; or (ii) reduce the percentage of Revenue Obligations the holders of which are required to consent to any amendment to the Revenue Obligation Resolution; or (iii) give any Revenue Obligation or Revenue Obligations any preference over any other Revenue Obligation or Revenue Obligations or reduce the payments required to be made to the Revenue Obligation Fund, without the consent of the holders of all the Revenue Obligations affected thereby.

Defeasance

The obligations of the Authority under the Revenue Obligation Resolution shall be fully discharged and satisfied as to any Revenue Obligation and such Revenue Obligation shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding thereunder when payment of the principal of and the applicable redemption premium, if any, on such Revenue Obligation plus interest to the due date thereof (a) shall have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms thereof, or (b) shall have been provided by irrevocably depositing with the Trustee therefor in trust irrevocably appropriated and set aside exclusively for such payment (i) moneys sufficient to make such payments or (ii) Permitted Investments, maturing as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will insure the availability of sufficient moneys to make such payment, and, except for the purposes of such payment, such Revenue Obligation shall no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefits of the Revenue Obligation Resolution; provided that, with respect to Revenue Obligations to be redeemed or otherwise prepaid prior to the stated maturities thereof, notice of such redemption or prepayment shall have been given or irrevocable provision shall have been made for the giving of such notice.

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August 24, 2004

Board of Directors
South Carolina Public Service Authority
One Riverwood Drive
Moncks Corner, South Carolina 29461

Re: \$27,953,600 Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M

Dear Sirs:

We have acted as bond counsel and have examined a certified copy of the Transcript of Proceedings and other proofs submitted to us, including the Constitution and Statutes of the State of South Carolina, in relation to the issuance by South Carolina Public Service Authority (the "Authority") of the Authority's \$27,953,600 Revenue Obligations, 2004 Series M (the "2004 M Bonds") consisting of \$19,806,000 Current Interest Bearing Bonds and \$8,147,600 original principal amount of Capital Appreciation Bonds.

The 2004 M Bonds recite that they are issued for valid corporate purposes of the Authority under the authority of and in full compliance with the Constitution and Statutes of the State of South Carolina, including Title 58, Chapter 31, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Authority duly adopted, including a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Authority on April 26, 1999 (as supplemented and amended from time to time, the "Revenue Obligation Resolution"). All capitalized terms used herein and not defined shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Revenue Obligation Resolution.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon representations of the Authority contained in the Revenue Obligation Resolution and in the certified Transcript of Proceedings and other certifications of public officials and others furnished to us, without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion, under existing statutes, regulations and court decisions, as follows:

1. The 2004 M Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of South Carolina and constitute valid and legally binding special obligations of the Authority payable solely from and secured by a lien upon

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and pledge of the Revenue Fund and the revenues of the Authority's System and other monies paid into the Revenue Fund (collectively, the "Revenues"), all as set forth and provided in the Revenue Obligation Resolution, on a parity with bonds heretofore and hereafter issued by the Authority pursuant to the Revenue Obligation Resolution on a parity with the 2004 M Bonds, but junior, subordinate and inferior to the lien upon and pledge of Revenues securing (i) the payments required to be made by the Indenture into the Operating Fund, Interest Fund, Bond Fund and Debt Service Reserve Fund created under the Indenture; (ii) into the Revenue Bond Fund and the accounts therein, established for the payment of the Revenue Bonds pursuant to the provision of the Revenue Bond Resolution; and (iii) so long as any Original Bonds are outstanding, the payments required to be made from, or retained in, the Revenue Fund to pay expenses of operating and maintaining the System.

2. Interest on the 2004 M Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; it should be noted, however, that for the purpose of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes), such interest is taken into account in determining adjusted current earnings. The opinion set forth in the preceding sentence is subject to the condition that the Authority comply with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the 2004 M Bonds in order that interest thereon be (or continue to be) excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with certain of such requirements may cause interest on the 2004 M Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the 2004 M Bonds. We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the 2004 M Bonds.

3. The 2004 M Bonds and the interest thereon are exempt from all state, county, school district, municipal, and all other taxes or assessments of the State of South Carolina, except inheritance, estate, transfer or certain franchise taxes.

We express no opinion regarding the accuracy, completeness, or sufficiency of any offering material relating to the 2004 M Bonds. Furthermore, we express no opinion regarding federal tax consequences arising with respect to the 2004 M Bonds, other than as expressly set forth herein.

**Haynsworth
Sinkler Boyd, PA.**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

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It is to be understood that the rights of the owners of the 2004 M Bonds and the enforceability of the 2004 M Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by equitable principles, whether considered at law or in equity.

Very truly yours,

