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GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES
Legal Services

ORIGINAL

January 27, 2006

Tom Ballinger
Florida Public Service Commission
Attention: Clerk's Office
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0865

Re: Long Term Energy Emergency Plan, Rule 25-6.0185 FAC

Dear Mr. Ballinger:

Pursuant to the above referenced rule, Gainesville Regional Utilities has reviewed its Long Term Energy Emergency Plan Fuel Supply Shortage, a copy of which is on file with the Commission, and finds that said plan continues to be adequate.

If there are any questions or concerns regarding our plan, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Raymond O. Manasco, Jr.
Utilities Attorney

M/s

CMP ____
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cc: Karen C. Alford

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FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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ORIGINAL

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES

LONG-TERM ENERGY EMERGENCY PLAN

FUEL SUPPLY SHORTAGE

DECEMBER 1982
REVISED:
OCTOBER 1990
JUNE 2000
MARCH 2003

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES

LONG-TERM EMERGENCY PLAN

FUEL SUPPLY SHORTAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

GENERAL MANAGER

FUEL SUPPLY
EMERGENCY
COMMITTEE

CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER	ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER	ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
ENERGY SUPPLY	ENERGY DELIVERY	STRATEGIC PLANNING

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES
LONG-TERM ENERGY EMERGENCY PLAN
FUEL SUPPLY SHORTAGE

INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE:

The purpose of the Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan is to establish a systematic and effective means of anticipating, assessing, and responding, in an appropriate and coordinated manner, to a long-term energy emergency caused by the combination of the lack of adequate purchased power from other utilities and GRU fuel supply shortage. Possible interruptions imposed by political, natural, labor or other factors may cause an interruption in Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) fuel supply beyond the normal interruptions which are recognized by prudent planning and operating practices. The following Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan was developed by request of the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) and with guidance from the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) to facilitate an orderly procedure by which GRU could purchase available electrical energy from other utilities or appropriately distribute GRU's available electrical energy during a fuel supply shortage.

The plan will be invoked by the General Manager after reviewing the impending circumstances with the City Commission. The GRU plan will be coordinated by the FPSC and FRCC with the emergency plans of other utilities such that available energy will be appropriately distributed so as to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Florida, consistent with good operating practices.

DEFINITION

An electric energy emergency exists when GRU has inadequate energy generating capability by reason of a fuel supply shortage, is unable to purchase the additional electrical energy needed from other utilities, and is thereby prevented from operating at required levels to supply its energy obligations. An energy emergency differs from a short-term capacity emergency in that energy requirements cannot be met over an extended period. The period of advance warning and expected duration of an emergency is usually measured in terms of weeks or months, as opposed to minutes or hours for a short-term capacity deficiency.

OVERVIEW

The GRU Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan is one of several individual utility plans prepared by each Florida Utility which, when combined together, make up a statewide Long-Term Energy Plan which has been designed to provide a coordinated response to various communication, environmental, legal, political, and technical concerns which may arise on a statewide basis during an energy emergency. To address these issues, the GRU Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan has been divided into two basic sets of procedures:

1.Fuel Supply Alert
2.Fuel Supply Emergency

Each basic set of procedures involves a number of additional plans and procedures which form to coordinated Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan. The following sections and the appendix describe these procedures and any collateral plans which may be implemented during a fuel supply shortage.

FUEL SUPPLY ALERT

DESIGNATION: The Energy Supply Department is responsible for fuel procurement, inventory monitoring, and projecting fuel availability. If at any time:

PROJECTED FUEL SUPPLY RECEIPTS AND THE AVAILABILITY OF PURCHASED ELECTRICAL ENERGY INDICATE THAT, IF NO ACTION IS TAKEN, FUEL INVENTORIES (INCLUDING SHIPMENTS IN TRANSIT) WILL FALL BELOW A LEVEL ADEQUATE TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE TO GRU CUSTOMERS, AND IF THERE IS NO APPARENT SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM, THE POTENTIAL FOR A FUEL SUPPLY ALERT WILL BE EVALUATED. THE Assistant General Manager of Energy Supply WILL REVIEW THE ACTIONS TAKEN WITH THE General Manager AND HIS STAFF. IF AFTER THE REVIEW, INVENTORIES ARE STILL PROJECTED TO REACH AN INADEQUATE LEVEL, THE Assistant General Manager of Energy Supply WILL RECOMMEND THAT THE General Manager INITIATE A FUEL SUPPLY ALERT.

RESPONSIBILITY: Upon the initiation of a FUEL SUPPLY ALERT, the General Manager or his designee will assume emergency responsibility for initiating all FUEL SUPPLY ALERT actions, either directly or through the FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE. The members of the FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE shall be appointed by General Manager of GRU

FUEL SUPPLY ALERT

Upon the initiation of a Fuel Supply Alert, the following actions shall be taken as appropriate:

Seek and procure alternate sources of fuel in short supply.

Monitor fuel usage and receipts, and forecast future fuel inventory levels.

Furnish fuel data and forecast to the General Manager, or his designee, as well as GRU's FRCC Operating Representative

Provide the FRCC with estimated energy services requirements with expected fuel supply availability. Coordinate fuel supply actions with FRCC.

Reduce non-essential lighting, as appropriate. Adjust heating and air conditioning thermostats to appropriate levels. Prepare to move generating plant systems into Step A of the Energy Emergency Plan.

Purchase outside electrical power to conserve fuel in short supply. Dispatch units to conserve fuel in short supply. Prepare to move into Step A of the Energy Emergency Plan. Provide news releases and summaries.

Provide news releases and summaries to Corporate Communications. Explain why the fuel shortage has occurred, what a Fuel Supply Alert means, what is being done to solve the problem and what the customers and other utility and municipal departments can do to deal with the problem.

FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY

DESIGNATION: If at any time following the designation of a FUEL SUPPLY ALERT:

TOTAL FUEL INVENTORIES FALL TO 80% OF PROJECTED REQUIREMENTS (INCLUDING DELIVERIES PLANNED AND IN ROUTE), A CONTINUED DOWNWARD TREND IS ANTICIPATED, AND ADEQUATE PURCHASED ELECTRICAL ENERGY IS NOT AVAILABLE, THE General Manager WILL DECLARE A FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY.

RESPONSIBILITY: After reviewing the impending circumstances with the City Manager and the City Commission, the General Manager will declare a FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY and assume emergency responsibility for initiating all FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY actions, either directly or through the FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY SUMMARY

Upon the declaration of a FUEL SUPPLY ENERGY EMERGENCY, a series of steps within the Long-Term Emergency Plan shall be initiated. The criteria for initiating each step are shown below:

CRITERIA

STEP A 80% of projected fuel inventory requirements and the forecast of a continued downward trend.

STEP B 60% of projected fuel inventory requirements and the forecast of a continued downward trend.

STEP C 50% of projected fuel inventory requirements and the forecast of a continued downward trend.

STEP D 30% of projected fuel inventory requirements and the forecast of a continued downward trend.

STEP E 20% of projected fuel inventory requirements and the forecast of a continued downward trend.

These steps match the planned steps requested by the FPSC and the FRCC. The details of each step are outlined on the following pages. Should it become necessary in the implementation of this plant to by-pass any of the steps

and immediately proceed with more severe measures, the actions under the by-passed steps shall be implemented, as appropriate.

When FRCC notifies GRU that the fuel supply shortage has eased, the General Manager will request the measures taken under this plan be relaxed to the appropriate step.

FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENGY

STEP A

If total fuel inventories reach 80% of projected requirements, a continued downward trend is anticipated, and a FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY has been declared, then the following actions will be taken:

ACTIONS

Expedite shipments of previously purchased coal and oil. Purchase additional coal and oil which meet regulatory criteria. Coordinate natural gas deliveries with supplier(s) and Florida Gas Transmission as appropriate to utilize gas consumption on the most efficient generating unit. Report fuel on hand, consumption, shipments and planned purchases to GRU's representative to TAG and the General Manager or his designee.

Provide FRCC Representative with GRU's expected fuel burns, load and generation availability. Coordinate information between FRCC and GRU Staff.

Curtail all non-essential uses of electrical energy. Continue reductions of non-essential plant lighting except in unsafe areas. Modify heating and air conditioning settings to low energy use settings except for temperature sensitive areas

STEP B

If total fuel inventories reach 60% of projected requirements and a continued downward trend is anticipated, previously implemented steps shall be continued and the following additional actions shall be implemented:

Purchase any available coal, oil and natural which meet current regulatory criteria; expedite deliveries after purchase. Continue fuel supply situation reporting.

Continue reporting and coordination of activities with TAG.

Close down all outer buildings.

Reduce plant auxiliary loads as appropriate.

Continue previous activities.

Make public appeals and distribute "How To" information to all customers, both residential and commercial, and to other utility and municipal departments to minimize their consumption of electrical energy. Individually contact all large commercial and industrial customers, request reductions in consumption of electrical energy and warn of impending mandatory curtailments. Make public and individual appeals for the reduction of all outdoor lighting to the minimum necessary for life and property protection, and eliminate all advertisement lighting except for the minimum required to indicate commercial facilities open after dark. Request a ban on all after dark sporting activities and closing of all parks, tennis courts, golf courses, etc., after dark. Assist Strategic Planning/Environmental/Legal in the preparation of specific mandatory reductions in electrical energy usage.

Prepare the necessary requests to submit to the proper authorities for approval of mandatory reductions in electrical energy usage.

STEP C

If total fuel inventories reach 50% of projected requirements, and a continued downward trend is anticipated, previously implemented steps shall be continued and the following additional actions shall be implemented:

Continue to locate, purchase, and expedite deliveries of any coal, oil or other usable fuels which meet regulatory criteria. Continue reporting procedures.

Continue previous activities.

Shut Down all non-critical facilities and equipment

Maximize usage of purchased energy so as to minimize the imbalance of energy supplies among all utilities according to directions from FRCC.

Coordinate with Legal Services the request to that appropriate governmental agencies to voluntarily curtail roadway lighting systems. Implement voltage reduction procedures, as appropriate.

Provide Customer Operations/Public Information/Energy Services with information which identifies industrial customers who maintain customer-owned industrial generation equipment.

Continue to provide news releases, and energy reduction instructions to the Energy Services media, customers, and City employees.

Assist local police and other agencies in the understanding and enforcement of mandatory electrical energy reduction regulations.

Contact industrial customers who maintain customer-owned generation equipment to request that they utilize such equipment, if adequate fuel is available, to the maximum extent possible. Request residential customers to further reduce energy consumption by minimizing or stopping the use of air conditioning, heating, clothes dryers, and other convenience devices and equipment. Request users of conditioned offices and building, other than critical services such as hospitals, to lower thermostat settings to 60 degrees during the heating season and raise thermostat settings to 85 degrees during the cooling season. Request commercial establishments, institutional facilities, public and private schools, office buildings and industrial plants to further reduce consumption which may require a reduction in operating hours. Request commercial establishments to ban all non-essential use of hot water, eliminate window and display lighting and ban all air conditioning and heating during non-use hours and in unoccupied areas.

Assist Strategic Planning /Environmental /Legal in mandatory curtailments and rotating blackouts. Prepare appropriate information on mandatory curtailments and rotating blackouts.

Prepare the necessary requests to submit to the proper authorities for approval of mandatory curtailments and rotating blackouts.

STEP D

If total fuel inventories reach 30% of projected requirements and a continued downward trend is anticipated, previous steps shall be continued and the following additional actions shall be implemented:

Continue previous activities.

Curtail to minimum possible levels all to utilities not participating in this plan, if legal obligations permit. Implement mandatory curtailment of services to the degree necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare, as permitted by the proper legal authority and after notifying TAG. See Appendix 6 for the "Guidelines for Defining Essential Services". Implement rotating blackouts on selective feeders. Feeders serving customers classified as critical loads or essential services will be exempt from rolling blackouts. These will be classified according to the "Guidelines for Defining Essential Services" in Appendix 6. A list of these feeders will be maintained in the Systems Dispatch office and in the office of the General Manager or his designee.

Continue previous activities.

Release information on mandatory curtailments and rotating blackouts. Continue previous activities.

STEP E

If total fuel inventories reach 20% of projected requirements and a continued downward trend in fuel supplies is anticipated, previously implemented steps shall be continued and the following additional actions shall be implemented

Prepare to orderly shut down all units burning the fuel in short supply. Implement plans to insure power availability to all power plants and fuel handling facilities.

Prepare Facilities for extended operation with minimal power consumption.

Continue curtailments, rotating blackouts, and manual load shedding procedures, as necessary

APPENDIX 1

COLLATERAL PLANS

Emergency conservation plans have been promulgated by various federal and state regulatory bodies and industry organizations. Following is a list of those collateral plans and other electric utility emergency plans having selected sections applicable to implementation of GRU's Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan.

Standby Conservation Plan NO. 1
Emergency Weekend Gasoline Sales Restrictions
(February 1979) DOE/ERA-0040
Standby Conservation Plan No. 2
Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions
(February 1979), DOE/ERA-0047
Standby Conservation Plan No. 3
Emergency Advertising Lighting Restrictions
(February 1979) DOE/ERA-0050
U.S. Department of Energy, Economic Regulatory Administration, Office of Utility Systems
Emergency Electric Power Administration (formerly Defense Electric Power Administration of Department of the Interior) Emergency Actions (March 1979), DOE/ERA-0052
State of Florida, Department of Administration, State Energy Office:
Florida's Energy Emergency Contingency Plan (November1978)
Florida Electric Power Coordinating Group, Inc.:
Operating Committee Handbook (June 1981)
Electric Utility Emergency Procedure for Long-Term Energy Emergencies (August 3, 1981)
Florida Power Corporation:
Fuel Emergency Policy (April 1980)
Florida Power & Light Company:
Emergency Operations Plan – Short-Term Capacity Shortage (December 1978)
Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan – Fuel Supply Shortage (Man 1979)
Gulf Power Company:
System Operations Emergency Procedures (June 1979)
Tampa Electric Company:
Long Term Energy Management Plan (May 1981)

APPENDIX 2

COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES WITH FRCC

The following steps will be the responsibility of GRU's representative to FRCC. The representative will report requested information as developed by Strategic Planning and Energy Supply Department. Following steps will be taken at the direction of FRCC. Other actions which may be requested by FRCC will be performed as required.

Fuel Supply Alert Actions

1. GRU will provide an estimate of its energy source requirement by type of source for each of the next eight (8) calendar weeks following the request from FRCC.

2. GRU will determine the remaining days of fuel supply, expressed in terms of Days Burn, by fuel type for each of the next eight (8) calendar weeks following the request from FRCC.

3. Sufficient data will be provided to substantiate the previous calculations.

Fuel Supply Emergency Actions

The above steps will be continued. In addition, when Step B of the Energy Emergency Plan is reached, FRCC will establish a schedule for contact with each participating utility. GRU's representative will report the following information to the FRCC Coordinator each day.

1. An hourly forecast of system load for the next twenty-four (24) hours.

2. The peak demands forecast and Net Energy for Load (NEL) for the six (6) days following item (1) above.

3. Generation available and scheduled maintenance for the next seven (7) days.

4. Remaining average fuel supply inventory data.

5. Previous day's hourly system load and peak demand.

APPENDIX 3

Energy Supply

The following plan will be implemented by Fuels Department as appropriate.

ENERGY ALERT ACTIONS:

A. Fuel Situation Reporting Procedure

1. Strategic Planning-Forecasting will provide Fuel Supply Emergency Committee, as required, with estimates of GRU's Net Energy for Load (NEL) for successive eight (8), calendar week periods.

2. Fuel Supply Emergency Committee will calculate projected total and individual fuels requirements on a system and plant basis.

3. Fuel Supply Emergency Committee will monitor fuel use on a daily and monthly basis. Inventory levels will be calculated by comparing daily ending inventories to a rolling average of daily burns.

Ending Inventory
7-Day Average Daily Burn =Average Available Days Burn
or Forecast Burn

When the System average available Days Burn of inventoried fuel is forecasted to drop below a level adequate to provide continuous uninterrupted service to GRU customers, Energy Emergency actions will be implemented according to the Long-Term Energy Emergency Plan.

B. Steps to Augment Fuel Supplies and Transportation Options

1. Seek alternative sources for fuel in short supply.

2. Increase supply of substitute or replacement fuels.

3. Purchase needed fuels, as required, under the direction of the General Manager.

ENERGY EMERGENCY ACTIONS:

A. Fuel Situation Reporting Procedure

1. Strategic Planning-Forecasting will provide the Fuel Supply Emergency Committee, as required, with estimates of GRU's Net Energy for Loan (NEL) for successive seven (7) day periods.

2. Fuel Supply Emergency Committee will calculate projected total and individual fuel requirements on a daily and weekly basis as well as the impact on fuel inventories on a system and plant basis.

B. Steps to Augment Fuel Supplies and Transportation Options.

1. Manage existing fuel inventories to assure the most efficient use of fuels under the constraints imposed by the fuel emergency.

2. Assure a constant fuel supply to generating plants in accordance with environmental and performance standards, as long as possible, under the constraints imposed by the fuel emergency

3. Continuously monitor fuel market conditions in order to assess existing market conditions and future trends, and report market information to management.

4. Formulate emergency fuel procurement strategies, policies, and guidelines based upon analysis of internal and external variables impacting GRU's fuel operations, and update as emergency conditions change conditions.

5. Investigate alternate sources of supply, in accordance with procurement arrangements set forth by the emergency strategy, to allow the utility to respond to changes in regulation, operating requirements, or market conditions.

6. Provide fuel and transportation, availability information and forecasts to assist in the planning and control of operations under fuel emergency conditions.

7. Develop information, reports and testimony relating to GRU's emergency fuel procurement activities for management, customers and governmental agencies.

C. During the Emergency, if a physical transfer of fuel should become practical or necessary due to some physical limitation of the electrical system, bilateral transfers will be accomplished through mutual agreement between the utilities invoiced. The principle upon which these transfers will be based is that of full reimbursement by the utility receiving energy or fuel during the Energy Emergency. Full reimbursement shall consider all of the supplying utility's cost of replacing such energy or fuel with the same or alternate energy or fuel.

D. The Fuel Supply Emergency Committee shall inform the Utility Budget, Finance and Accounting Group and Strategic Planning of any planned fuels purchases, calculate

cash requirements and coordinate any information necessary to assist in evaluating financial impacts on the Utility System

APPENDIX 4

POWER PRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

The facilities considered include J.R. Kelly Generating Station's one(1) steam unit, and three (3) combustion turbines, and one (1) Combined Cycle. Deerhaven Generating Stations two (2) steam units, three (3) combustion turbines and necessary supporting facilities at each generating station.

Electric generation requires a wide range of equipment which is continually utilized in the most efficient manner (reduction of this equipment's usage would minimally reduce power). Support systems consist of office space with its associated heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) and lighting, as well as warehouses, fuel receiving and processing equipment, and other necessary buildings with their respective uses. A noteworthy amount of in-station energy usage at the Deerhaven Generating Station is required for operating the water processing plant and combustion effluent (particulate) removal systems. Both stations operate additional important but non-critical auxiliary power plant equipment.

REDUCTION OF ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION

Principle areas which have been identified to facilitate reductions in station consumption include: HVAC systems, lighting, and combustion effluent removal equipment, remote buildings, water processing facility equipment and some important but non-critical auxiliary equipment. Some of the above alternatives have environmental consequence and would require special operating permits or modifications to existing permits.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Energy Supply Group is responsible for any modifications to generating station operations upon order from the General Manager or his designee. Strategic Planning is responsible for obtaining supplementary environmental permits or modifications to existing permits. Power Production will modify generating station operations as follows under FUEL ALERT AND FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY and conditions.

FUEL SUPPLY ALERT

1. Reduce roadway and non-essential plant, lighting,
2. Adjust heating and air conditioning thermostats to appropriate levels.
3. Prepare to move plant systems into Step A of the Energy Emergency Plan.

FUEL SUPPLY EMERGENCY

STEP A

1. A. Curtail all non-essential uses of electrical energy.
   B. Continue the reduction of all non-essential lighting by turning off power except in unsafe areas.

2. Modify heating and air conditioning settings to low energy use settings except for temperature sensitive areas as shown below

   Electrical Equipment Rooms
   Computer Rooms
   Control Rooms
   Motor Control Rooms

STEP B

1. Close down outer buildings.

   Warehouses
   Vehicle Maintenance Building
   Track Hopper (when not in use)
   Railcar Maintenance Facility

2. Partial shutdown of plant water processing facilities. The Brine Concentrator and Spray Dryer shall be shut down as long as no environmental limits will be exceeded.

3. Reduce electrostatic precipitator power usage by turning off transformer rectifiers sets in the last row if regulatory criteria allows. (Providing no other Plant equipment will be effected in a detrimental manner).

4. Reduce cooling tower fan speed if plant efficiency can be maintained.

STEP C

1. Complete shutdown of plant water processing facilities, if appropriate environmental permits have been obtained.

2. Continued reduction of precipitator power usage, if appropriate environmental permits have obtained.

3. Further reduce cooling tower fan speed if plant efficiency can be maintained.

4. Shut off gas re-circulation fans if plant efficiency can be maintained.

STEP D

Continue previous actions.

STEP E

1. Prepare to orderly shut down all units burning the fuel in short supply.

2. Implement plans to insure power availability to all power plants and fuel handling facilities.

APPENDIX 5

STRATEGIC PLANNING//ENVIRONMENTAL/LEGAL

An outline of fuel and environmental requirements and the necessary processes for changing these requirements follows:

GRU purchases fuel with qualities that enable compliance with Federal and State pollutant emissions standards. During a long-term energy emergency GRU will require Federal and State permission to burn fuels that may result in noncompliance with normal emission standards. Environmental Planning will coordinate activities with the City Attorney toward obtaining necessary Federal and State regulatory variance.

Permission to burn fuels that may result in noncompliance will be required from the Governor of Florida. Only after receiving authorization from the President of the United States may the Governor temporarily suspend necessary portions of the Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is a plan which Florida initiated to implement requirements of the Clean Air ACT Included in the SIP is 17-2 FAC, Florida's air pollution rules.

The permission process follows:

1. GRU will petition the Governor of Florida to petition the President of the United States to authorize the Governor to temporarily suspend appropriate sections of Florida's SIP. In addition, GRU will, if necessary, request the Governor to suspend appropriate requirements of chapter 120 FAC.

2. The Governor will schedule a public hearing and assign a hearing officer. 'Me hearing officer will issue findings based upon testimony from GRU as well as other interested parties.

3. Based upon the findings of the hearing officer, the Governor will either act upon GRU's petition or reject it. If the Governor acts to petition the President, the President will either authorize the Governor to temporarily suspend sections of Florida's SIP or reject the Governor's petition.

4. The President may authorize the Governor to temporarily suspend sections of Florida's SIP for a particular boiler for a maximum of four months. Not more than one such suspension may be issued for any source on the basis of the same set of circumstances or on the basis of the same emergency.

During the public hearing, GRU will likely have to provide at least the following:

1. The nature, extent and expected duration of the energy emergency.
2. The reasons leading up to GRU's energy emergency.
3. Current and projected high levels of unemployment associated with the energy emergency.
4. Current and projected loss of necessary energy supplies for residential dwellings.
5. Demonstration that an emergency suspension can totally or partially alleviate high levels of unemployment or loss of energy supplies for residential dwellings.
6. Demonstration that alternative strategies including conservation, imported power or other fuels will not obviate the need for an emergency suspension.
7. Characteristics and amounts of fuels that will be burned that may require a temporary suspension of the SIP.
8. An estimate of what numerical emission standard, in pounds per million BTU, would be appropriate in place of the current standard.
9. A strategy to limit pollutant emissions.
10. The expected increase in pollutant emissions and the total pollutant emissions released per unit of time.
11. An estimate of effects upon air quality, environment and health.

APPENDIX 6

GUIDELINES FOR DEFINING ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Customers essential to the health, safety, or welfare of the community should be considered and, insofar as the situation makes it practical, their special needs addressed.

Although not an exclusive list, the following types of installations may be included in this category:

1. Hospitals and similar medical facilities.
2. Police and fire stations.
3. Operation, guidance control, and navigation services for public transportation and shipping, including rail, mass transit, licensed commercial air transportation, and other forms of transportation.
4. Communication services, including telephone and telegraph systems, television, and radio stations.
5. Water supply and sanitation services, including waterworks, pumping and sewage disposal activities which cannot be reduced without seriously affecting public health.
6. Central cold storage facilities and mass distribution centers required for the preservation of medical and/or food supplies essential to the community. Federal activities essential
7. Federal activities essential for national defense and state and local activities essential for providing emergency services.
8. Installations essential for the production, refining, transmission, or distribution of fuel required to provide essential services to the community.
9. Essential construction, operation, and maintenance activities for production and supply of energy required to provide essential services to the community.

Although these types of customers may be given special consideration from the curtailment provisions of this plan, they should be advised to install emergency generation equipment if continuity of service is essential. In the case

of customers supplied from multiple sources, only one source will typically be given special consideration. Other customers who, in their opinion, have critical equipment, should be advised to install emergency or portable generating equipment.

Although not within the definition of essential services, the special situation of life sustaining medical equipment may be considered. Life sustaining medical equipment is defined as equipment:

1. Which is necessary to sustain the life of the user,
2. Which has been prescribed by the user's physician, and
3. Where any interruption of electricity to such equipment poses an immediate threat to the user.

Customers in this category should fully understand the need for sufficient and proper backup power sources. In addition, during emergency conditions, to the maximum extent possible, cooperation and coordination will be provided to community service agencies and other governmental units which make special provisions for the needs of those with life sustaining medical equipment.