TEN YEAR SITE PLAN
1991 - 2000

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES

AND

ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

APRIL, 1991

Gulf Power

GULF POWER COMPANY
TEN YEAR SITE PLAN

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES
AND
ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

Submitted To The
State Of Florida
Department Of Community Affairs

Division of Resource Planning and Management
Bureau of State Planning
Power Plant Siting Program

APRIL 1, 1991

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CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY
EXISTING GENERATING FACILITIES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				Fuel					Net Capability		Fuel	Transp
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Type	Pri	Alt	Com'l In-Service Mo/Yr	Exptd Retrmnt Mo/Yr	Gen Max Nameplate KW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Pri	Alt
Crist		Escambia County						1,229,000	1109.7	1109.7		
		25/1N/30W										
	1		FS	NG	HO	1/45	12/04	28,125	23.5	23.5	PL	TK
	2		FS	NG	HO	6/49	12/04	28,125	24.9	24.9	PL	TK
	3		FS	NG	HO	9/52	12/04	37,500	39.4	39.4	PL	TK
	4		FS	C	NG	7/59	12/14	93,750	89.5	89.5	WA	PL
	5		FS	C	NG	6/61	12/16	93,750	87.5	87.5	WA	PL
	6		FS	C	NG	5/70	12/15	369,750	331.5	331.5	WA	PL
	7		FS	C	--	8/73	12/18	578,000	513.4	513.4	WA	--
Lansing Smith		Bay County						381,850	391.8	391.8		
		36/2S/15W										
	1		FS	C	--	6/65	12/15	149,600	165.2	165.2	WA	--
	2		FS	C	--	6/67	12/17	190,400	191.8	191.8	WA	--
	A		CT	LO	--	5/71	12/01	41,850	34.8	34.8	TK	--
Scholz		Jackson County						98,000	94.5	94.5		
		12/3N/7W										
	1		FS	C	--	3/53	12/08	49,000	46.9	46.9	RR	WA
	2		FS	C	--	10/53	12/08	49,000	47.6	47.6	RR	WA
(A)												
Daniel		Jackson County, MS						548,250	515.0	515.0		
		42/5S/6W										
	1		FS	C	HO	9/77	12/22	274,125	257.7	257.7	RR	TK
	2		FS	C	HO	6/81	12/26	274,125	257.3	257.3	RR	TK
(A)												
Scherer	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	--	1/87	12/27	222,750	210.4	210.4	RR	--
						Total System as of December 31, 1990			2321.4	2321.4		

Abbreviations:

Fuel

FS - Fossil Steam
CT - Combustion Turbine
NG - Natural Gas
C - Coal
LO - Light Oil
HO - Heavy Oil

Fuel Transportation

PL - Pipeline
WA - Water
TK - Truck
RR - Railroad

NOTE: (A) Unit capabilities shown represent Gulf's portion of Daniel Units 1 & 2 (50%) and Scherer Unit 3 (25%).

Utility: Gulf Power Company

TYP FORM 1B

Existing Generating Facilities

(A)

Land Use and Investment

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Land Area		Plant Capital Investment in ($1,000)			
Plant Name	Total Acres	In Use Acres	Land	Site Improvements (B)	Buildings & Equipment (C)	Total
Steam Total			6,803	152,299	662,066	821,168
Crist	680	350	1,792	56,676	264,201	322,669
Lansing Smith	1,185	400	196	18,135	68,214	86,545
Scholz	293 (D)	168 (D)	45 (E)	5,520 (E)	23,058 (E)	28,623 (E)
Daniel	2,657 (F)	500 (F)	3,666 (G)	38,653 (G)	158,087 (G)	200,406 (G)
Scherer	12,158	9,500	1,104	33,306	148,287	182,697
Caryville (Weather Station)				9	219	228
Combustion Turbine Total				697	3,527	4,224
Lansing Smith CT				697	3,527	4,224

(A) As of 12/31/90.

(B) Includes buildings.

(C) Buildings excluded due to inclusion in Col. 5

(D) Daniel Plant information refers to total area owned jointly by Gulf and Mississippi Power.

(E) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Daniel only.

(F) Scherer Plant information refers to total area owned by Georgia Power and area owned jointly by Gulf and Georgia Power. "In Use Acres" includes cooling water lake.

(G) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Scherer only. Includes acquisition adjustment in the amount of $7,903,084.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

TYP FORM 1C
Page 1 of 2

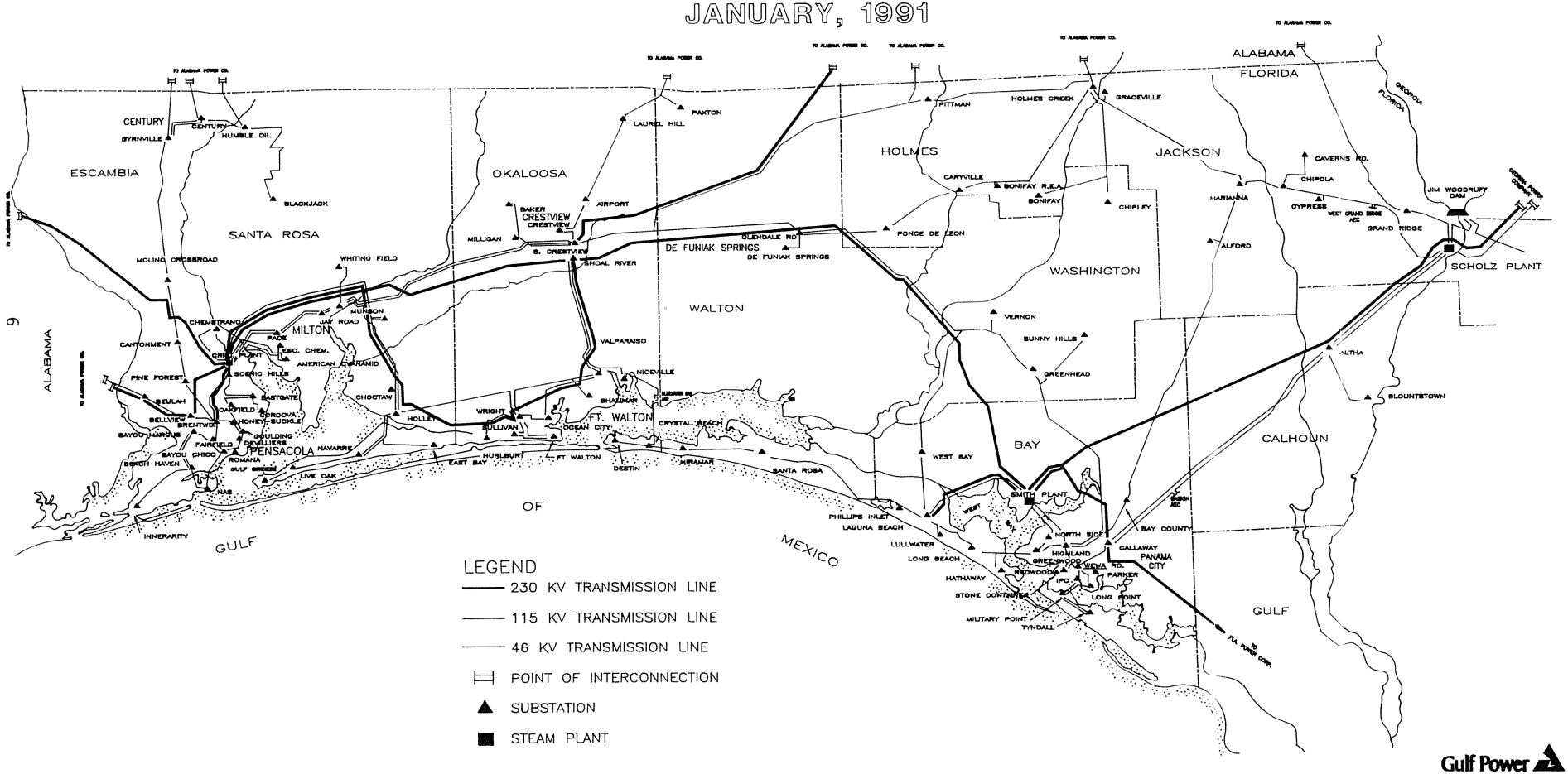
Existing Generating Facilities
Environmental Considerations for Steam Generating Units

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Flue Gas Cleaning			
Plant Name	Unit	Particulate	SOx	NOx	Cooling Type
Crist	1	no	no	no	WCTM
	2	no	no	no	WCTM
	3	no	no	no	WCTM
	4	EP	no	no	WCTM
	5	EP	no	no	WCTM
	6	EP	no	no	WCTM
	7	EP	no	no	WCTM
Lansing Smith	1	EP	no	no	OTS
	2	EP	no	no	OTS
Scholz	1	EP	no	no	OTF
	2	EP	no	no	OTF
Daniel	1	EP	no	no	CP
	2	EP	no	no	CP
Scherer	3	EP	no	no	NDCT

Abbreviations:

EP - Electrostatic Precipitator
WCTM - Wet cooling tower, mechanical draft
OTS - Once-through, saline
OTF - Once-through, fresh
CP - Cooling pond
NDCT - Natural Draft Cooling Tower

GULF POWER COMPANY
SYSTEM MAP
JANUARY, 1991



Gulf Power

CHAPTER II

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RURAL AND RESIDENTIAL					COMMERCIAL		
YEAR	* POPULATION	MEMBERS PER HOUSEHOLD	GWH	AVERAGE NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER	GWH	AVERAGE NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER
1981	499,711	2.67	2,361	187,489	12,591	1,352	23,243	58,190
1982	514,362	2.65	2,364	194,228	12,169	1,432	23,962	59,748
1983	524,509	2.60	2,472	201,714	12,254	1,499	25,487	58,805
1984	536,990	2.53	2,561	212,379	12,057	1,559	27,336	57,044
1985	561,608	2.51	2,736	223,908	12,221	1,777	28,983	61,326
1986	576,484	2.48	2,964	232,816	12,729	1,913	30,576	62,570
1987	591,854	2.47	3,055	239,362	12,763	1,986	31,821	62,422
1988	593,520	2.42	3,155	244,859	12,883	2,089	32,757	63,760
1989	604,800	2.42	3,294	250,038	13,173	2,169	33,500	64,761
1990	616,569	2.42	3,361	255,129	13,173	2,218	33,957	65,305
1991	628,618	2.42	3,435	260,210	13,202	2,256	34,804	64,811
1992	639,409	2.41	3,536	265,822	13,304	2,332	35,576	65,547
1993	650,674	2.40	3,598	271,669	13,243	2,410	36,469	66,080
1994	661,908	2.39	3,677	277,404	13,254	2,490	37,321	66,708
1995	672,230	2.37	3,757	283,072	13,272	2,547	38,092	66,873
1996	683,228	2.37	3,850	288,762	13,331	2,638	38,860	67,884
1997	693,298	2.35	3,940	294,415	13,381	2,687	39,632	67,805
1998	704,034	2.35	4,018	299,963	13,396	2,753	40,385	68,162
1999	714,571	2.34	4,089	305,469	13,385	2,808	41,124	68,285
2000	724,212	2.33	4,173	310,980	13,419	2,835	41,857	67,742

* HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED FIGURES INCLUDE PORTIONS OF ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA, OKALOOSA, WALTON, BAY, WASHINGTON, HOLMES, AND JACKSON COUNTIES SERVED BY GULF POWER COMPANY.

GULF POWER COMPANY

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	INDUSTRIAL					
YEAR	GWH	AVERAGE NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER	STREET AND HIGHWAY LIGHTING GWH	OTHER SALES TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS GWH	TOTAL SALES TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS GWH
1981	1,482	165	8,983,485	14	0	5,209
1982	1,432	170	8,421,988	14	0	5,241
1983	1,612	176	9,161,324	14	0	5,597
1984	1,771	179	9,894,417	14	0	5,905
1985	1,771	181	9,782,246	14	0	6,299
1986	1,745	195	8,949,099	14	0	6,636
1987	1,840	204	9,019,271	14	0	6,896
1988	1,968	206	9,553,842	15	0	7,226
1989	2,095	229	9,147,029	16	0	7,574
1990	2,178	247	8,817,297	17	0	7,774
1991	2,148	249	8,624,726	18	0	7,856
1992	2,212	254	8,707,131	18	0	8,098
1993	2,229	258	8,641,003	18	0	8,255
1994	2,240	261	8,583,551	19	0	8,425
1995	2,254	264	8,539,604	19	0	8,578
1996	2,287	267	8,564,933	19	0	8,793
1997	2,324	270	8,608,307	19	0	8,970
1998	2,365	273	8,663,704	20	0	9,156
1999	2,407	276	8,719,300	20	0	9,323
2000	2,449	279	8,777,624	21	0	9,478

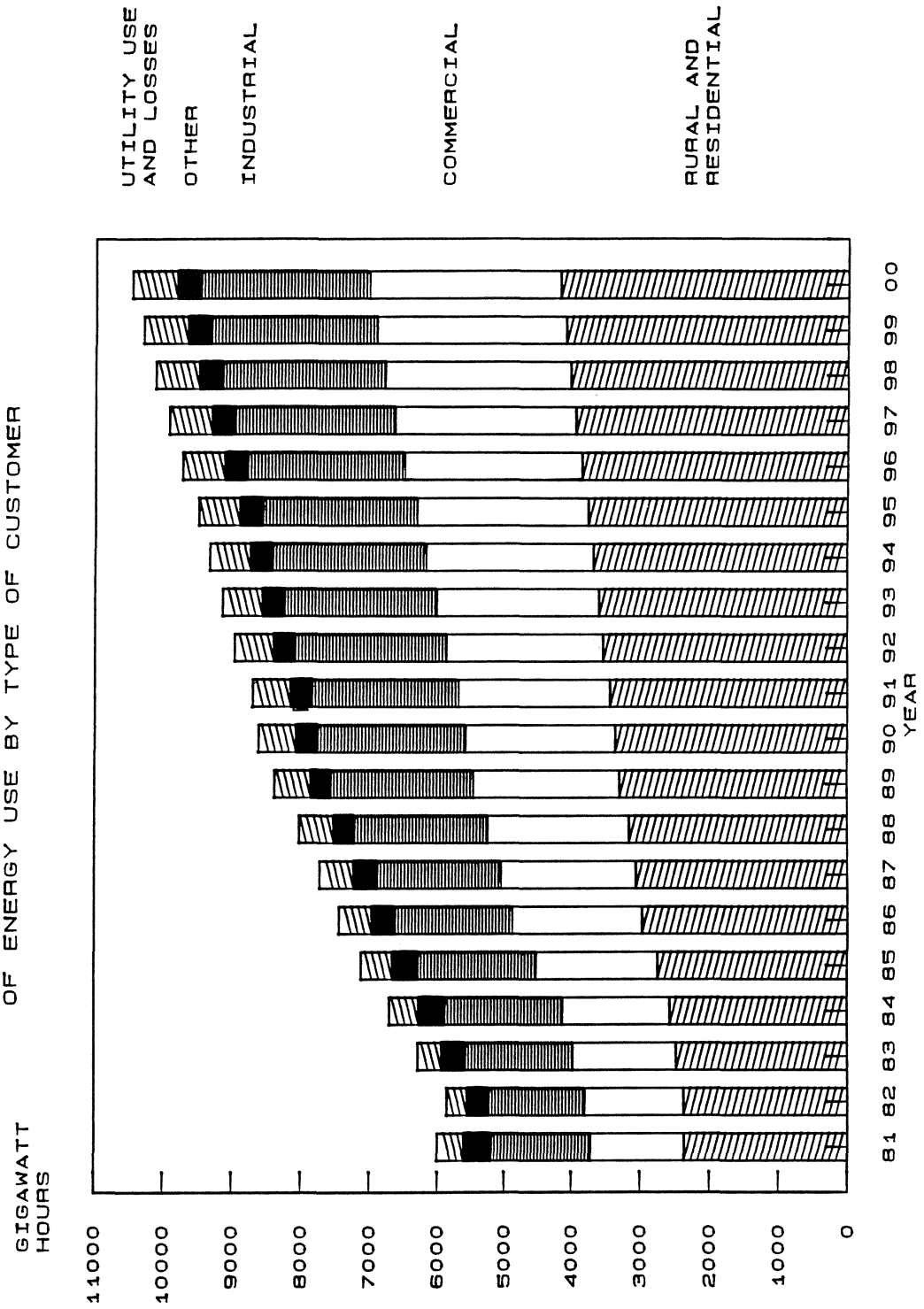
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
YEAR	SALES FOR RESALE GWH	UTILITY USE AND LOSSES GWH	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD GWH	OTHER CUSTOMERS (AVERAGE NO.)	TOTAL NO. OF CUSTOMERS
1981	400	395	6,004	57	210,954
1982	313	306	5,859	59	218,419
1983	336	351	6,284	62	227,439
1984	364	433	6,703	63	239,956
1985	359	458	7,115	63	253,135
1986	324	475	7,435	62	263,646
1987	328	499	7,723	62	271,449
1988	283	507	8,016	59	277,881
1989	276	528	8,378	63	283,830
1990	294	545	8,612	68	289,400
1991	288	551	8,695	68	295,331
1992	292	567	8,957	68	301,720
1993	296	578	9,129	68	308,463
1994	300	590	9,315	68	315,054
1995	303	601	9,482	68	321,496
1996	307	617	9,717	68	327,956
1997	310	629	9,910	68	334,385
1998	313	642	10,111	68	340,688
1999	316	654	10,294	68	346,936
2000	319	664	10,462	68	353,183

NOTE: SALES FOR RESALE AND NET ENERGY FOR LOAD INCLUDE CONTRACTED ENERGY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN CUSTOMERS BY SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION (SEPA).

GRAPH 1

HISTORY AND FORECAST
OF ENERGY USE BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER



Utility: Gulf Power Company
(a) (b)
Energy Sources

Energy Sources			Actual 1989	Actual 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(416)	507	(1,931)	(2,399)	(2,187)	(2,242)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	8,773	8,043	10,620	11,340	11,302	11,545
Residual	-Total	GWH	1	4	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWH	1	4	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Distillate	-Total	GWH	2	2	1	2	2	1
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	2	2	1	2	2	1
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	18	56	5	14	12	11
	Steam	GWH	18	56	5	14	12	11
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	8,378	8,612	8,695	8,957	9,129	9,315

(a) Includes contracted energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)

(b) Includes energy generated and sold under existing power sales contracts.

Utility: Gulf Power Company
(a) (b)
Energy Sources

Energy Sources			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(1,482)	(1,160)	(1,472)	(737)	(595)	(1,447)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	10,928	10,797	11,275	10,666	10,660	11,571
Residual	-Total	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Distillate	-Total	GWH	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	35	79	106	181	228	337
	Steam	GWH	12	24	32	40	52	60
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	23	55	74	141	176	277
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	9,482	9,717	9,910	10,111	10,294	10,462

(a) Includes contracted energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)

(b) Includes energy generated and sold under existing power sales contracts.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			Actual 1989	Actual 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	3,803	3,518	4,418	4,723	4,696	4,794
Residual	-Total	1000 BBL	1	12	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	1	12	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Distillate	-Total	1000 BBL	33	27	38	32	25	25
	Steam	1000 BBL	27	22	37	29	22	24
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	6	5	1	3	3	1
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	404	1,037	68	195	172	158
	Steam	1000 MCF	404	1,037	68	195	172	158
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		6 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Avg. Fossil Net H.R.		BTU/KWH	10,621	10,765	10,141	10,161	10,169	10,164

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,534	4,490	4,705	4,475	4,475	4,757
Residual	-Total	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Distillate	-Total	1000 BBL	46	36	39	31	27	19
	Steam	1000 BBL	45	35	38	30	26	18
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	473	1,077	1,437	2,457	3,078	4,534
	Steam	1000 MCF	172	366	475	620	793	932
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	301	711	962	1,837	2,285	3,602
	Diesel	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		6 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Avg. Fossil Net H.R.		BTU/KWH	10,206	10,235	10,270	10,321	10,337	10,201

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF SEASONAL PEAK DEMAND AND ANNUAL NET ENERGY FOR LOAD

	SUMMER PEAK DEMAND - MW					ANNUAL NET ENERGY FOR LOAD			
	FIRM					GWH			ANNUAL LOAD FACTOR
YEAR	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	INTERRUPT	TOTAL	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	%
1981	1,231	78	1,309	0	1,309	5,605	400	6,004	52.4%
1982	1,166	66	1,232	0	1,232	5,547	313	5,859	54.3%
1983	1,279	76	1,355	0	1,355	5,948	336	6,284	52.9%
1984	1,315	80	1,395	0	1,395	6,338	364	6,703	54.7%
1985	1,367	87	1,454	0	1,454	6,757	359	7,115	55.9%
1986	1,611	73	1,684	0	1,684	7,110	324	7,435	50.4%
1987	1,551	73	1,624	0	1,624	7,395	328	7,723	54.3%
1988	1,565	55	1,620	0	1,620	7,733	283	8,016	56.3%
1989	1,638	60	1,698	0	1,698	8,102	276	8,378	56.3%
1990	1,716	69	1,785	0	1,785	8,319	294	8,612	55.1%
1991	1,749	68	1,817	0	1,817	8,407	288	8,695	54.6%
1992	1,793	69	1,862	0	1,862	8,665	292	8,957	54.8%
1993	1,826	70	1,896	0	1,896	8,833	296	9,129	55.0%
1994	1,863	71	1,934	0	1,934	9,015	300	9,315	55.0%
1995	1,894	72	1,966	0	1,966	9,178	303	9,482	55.1%
1996	1,937	73	2,010	0	2,010	9,411	307	9,717	55.0%
1997	1,974	74	2,048	0	2,048	9,600	310	9,910	55.2%
1998	2,012	75	2,087	0	2,087	9,798	313	10,111	55.3%
1999	2,047	75	2,122	0	2,122	9,977	316	10,294	55.4%
2000	2,078	76	2,154	0	2,154	10,142	319	10,462	55.3%

NOTE: Wholesale and total columns include contracted capacity and energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF SEASONAL PEAK DEMAND AND ANNUAL NET ENERGY FOR LOAD

WINTER PEAK DEMAND - MW

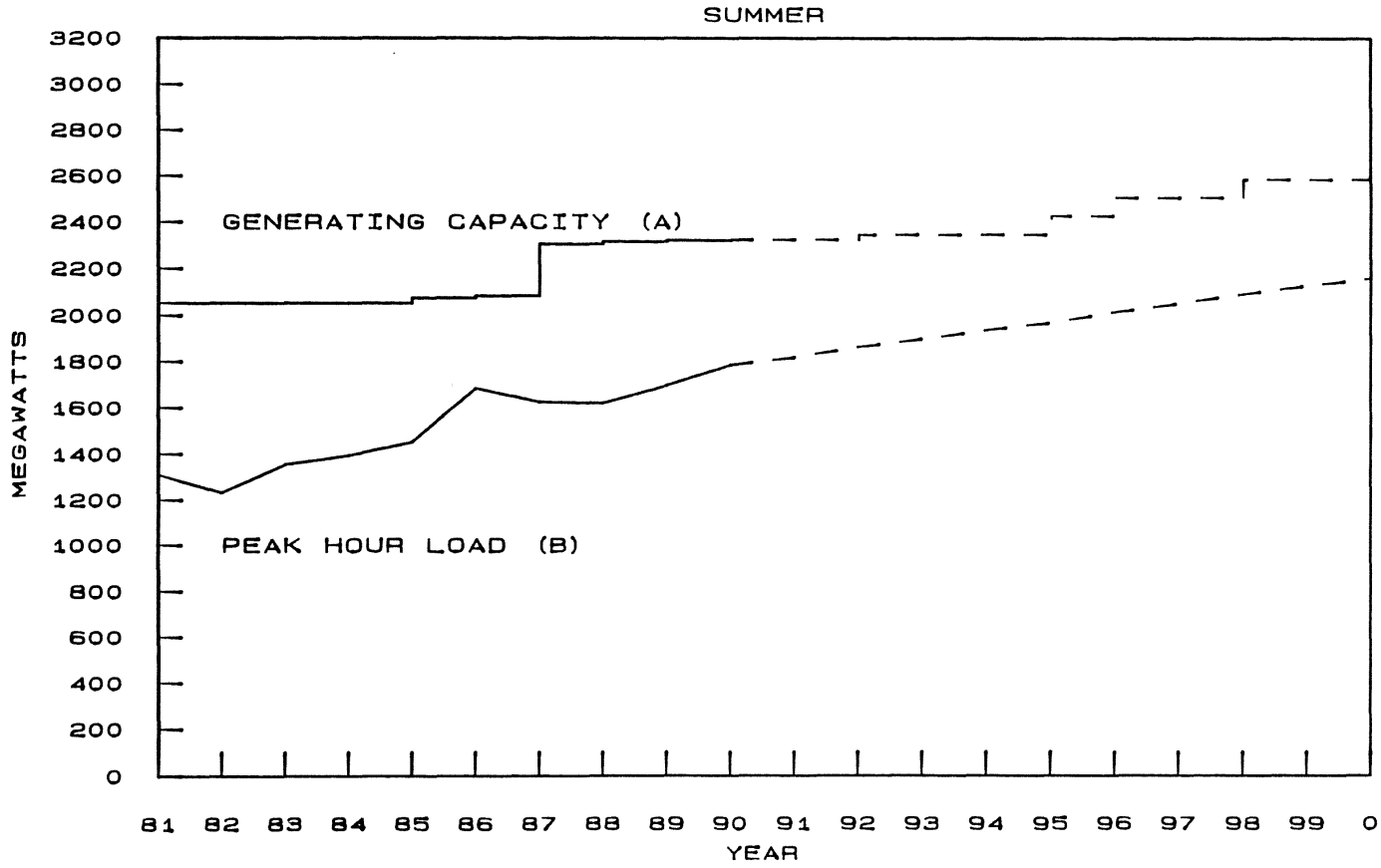
YEAR	FIRM			INTERRUPT	TOTAL
	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL		
1981-82	1,149	68	1,217	0	1,217
1982-83	978	59	1,037	0	1,037
1983-84	1,234	72	1,306	0	1,306
1984-85	1,450	81	1,531	0	1,531
1985-86	1,365	47	1,412	0	1,412
1986-87	1,303	57	1,360	0	1,360
1987-88	1,342	60	1,402	0	1,402
1988-89	1,498	56	1,554	0	1,554
1989-90	1,764	57	1,821	0	1,821
1990-91	1,659	55	1,714	0	1,714
1991-92	1,712	56	1,768	0	1,768
1992-93	1,753	57	1,810	0	1,810
1993-94	1,789	57	1,846	0	1,846
1994-95	1,823	58	1,881	0	1,881
1995-96	1,870	59	1,929	0	1,929
1996-97	1,917	60	1,977	0	1,977
1997-98	1,957	60	2,017	0	2,017
1998-99	1,994	61	2,055	0	2,055
1999-2000	2,029	62	2,091	0	2,091
2000-2001	2,082	62	2,144	0	2,144

NOTE: Wholesale and total columns include contracted capacity and energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA).

NOTE: Values for 1990-91 are projections.

GRAPH 2

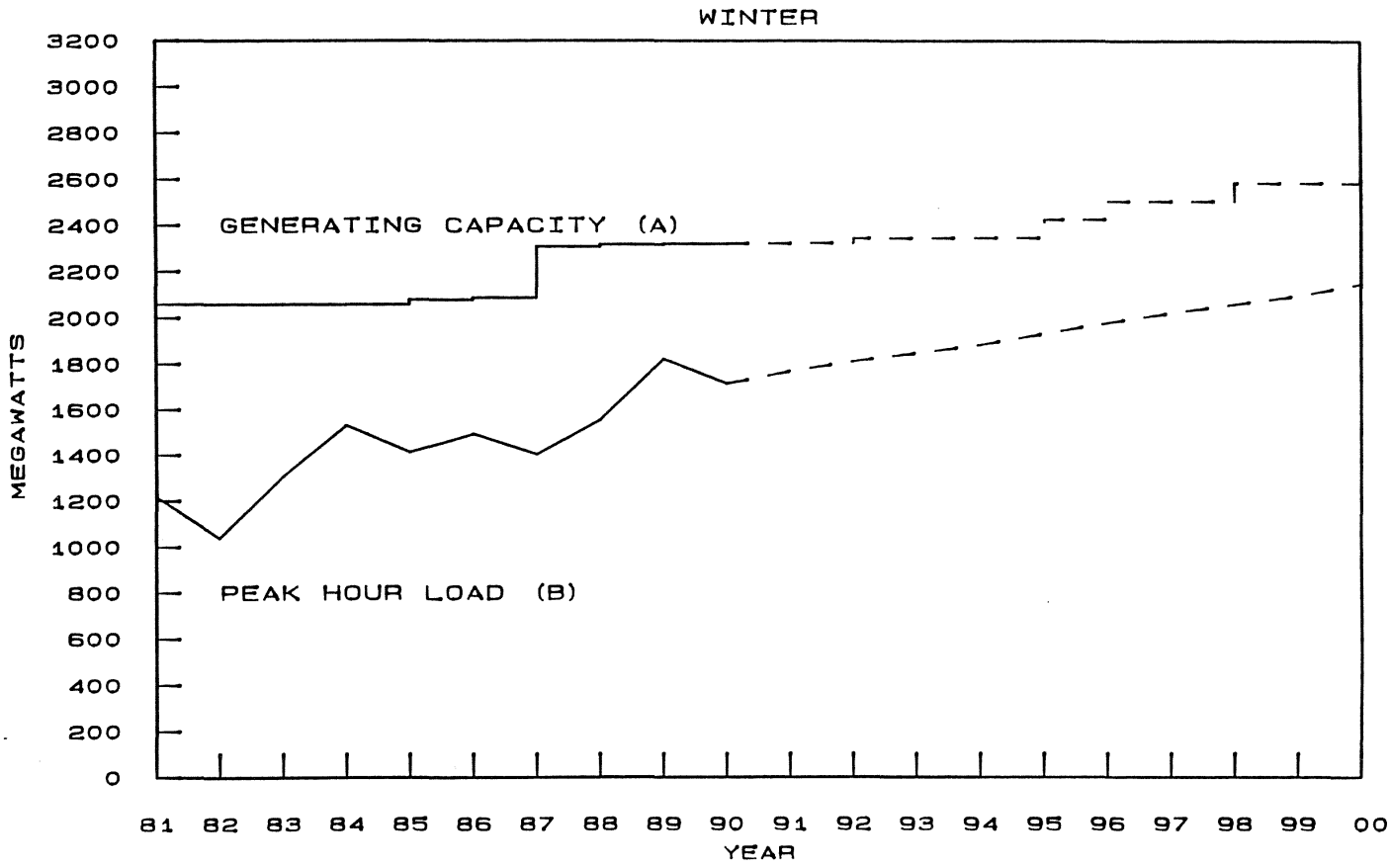
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS



NOTE: (A) SHOWS INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY ONLY; REFER TO FORM 7A FOR NET AVAILABLE CAPACITY.
(B) INCLUDES CAPACITY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN RESALE CUSTOMERS BY SEPA.

GRAPH 2

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS



NOTE: (A) SHOWS INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY ONLY; REFER TO FORM 7B FOR NET AVAILABLE CAPACITY.
(B) INCLUDES CAPACITY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN RESALE CUSTOMERS BY SEPA.

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY TYP FORM 5

PREVIOUS YEAR ACTUAL AND TWO-YEAR FORECAST OF PEAK DEMAND
AND NET ENERGY FOR LOAD BY MONTH

	ACTUAL		FORECAST			
	1990		1991		1992	
MONTH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH
JAN	1,250	642	1,714	746	1,768	770
FEB	1,152	544	1,327	581	1,366	600
MAR	1,177	597	1,394	618	1,435	637
APR	1,202	588	1,166	574	1,199	591
MAY	1,509	735	1,583	719	1,625	741
JUN	1,770	883	1,791	888	1,838	914
JUL	1,753	935	1,817	922	1,862	947
AUG	1,785	961	1,776	925	1,822	951
SEP	1,696	816	1,661	803	1,703	825
OCT	1,446	687	1,329	623	1,363	642
NOV	1,170	586	1,234	587	1,272	606
DEC	1,317	641	1,485	709	1,534	733
TOTAL		8,612		8,695		8,957

NOTE: Includes contracted capacity and energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA).

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FORECASTING DOCUMENTATION

GULF POWER COMPANY

LOAD FORECASTING METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

Gulf Power Company views the forecasting effort as a dynamic process requiring ongoing efforts to yield results which allow informed planning and decision-making. The total forecast is an integration of different techniques and methodologies, each applied to the task for which it is best suited. Many of the techniques take advantage of the extensive data made available through the Company's marketing efforts, which are predicated on the philosophy of knowing and understanding the needs, perceptions and motivations of our customers and actively promoting wise and efficient uses of energy which satisfy customer needs. Gulf is recognized as an industry leader in the successful implementation of cost-effective conservation programs, beginning with the introduction of the highly successful Good Cents Home concept in 1976, and continuing with concerted efforts to meet the mandates of the 1980 Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA). This philosophy entails focused market research efforts, coupled with field marketing efforts that maintain an open line of communication with our customers, and yields increased knowledge and understanding of changes in the marketplace. Also included in these efforts is continued research support for promising new energy technologies, including solar photovoltaics, electric vehicles, fuel cells and high efficiency equipment.

The Forecasting and Marketing Planning section of the Marketing and Load Management Department is responsible for preparing forecasts of customers, energy and peak demand. A description of the methods used in the development of these forecasts follows.

I. CUSTOMER FORECAST

A. RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

The immediate short-term forecast (0-2 years) of customers is based primarily on projections prepared by division personnel. The divisions remain abreast of local market and economic conditions within their service territories through direct contact with economic development agencies, developers, builders, lending institutions and other key contacts. The immediate short-term forecasts prepared by the divisions, which are developed through various forecasting methods, are analyzed for consistency and the incorporation of major construction projects and business developments is reviewed. The end result is a near-term forecast of residential customers by type of dwelling.

For the remaining forecast horizon (3-25 years), the Regional Economic Growth Impact Study (REGIS), a mathematically intensive forecasting model, is utilized in the development of residential customers. At the center of this system is a cohort survival routine approach in which population by age group is aged from one time period to the next. The model's migration/demographic component, given an initial population age distribution, together with forecasts of migration, births and deaths, projects population by age group into the future.

The forecast of residential customers is an outcome of the final section of the migration/demographic element of the model. The number of residential customers Gulf expects to serve is

calculated by multiplying the total number of households located in the eight counties in which Gulf provides service by the percentage of customers in these eight counties for which Gulf currently provides service.

The number of households referred to above is computed by applying a household formation trend to the previously mentioned population by age group, and then by summing the number of households in each of five adult age categories. As indicated, there is a relationship between households, or residential customers, and the age structure of the population of the area, as well as household formation trends. The household formation trend is the product of initial year household formation rates in the Gulf service area and projected U.S. trends in household formation.

B. COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

The immediate short-term forecast (0-2 years) of commercial customers, as in the residential sector, is prepared by the divisions. A review of the assumptions, techniques and results for each division is undertaken, with special attention given to the incorporation of major commercial development projects.

Beyond the immediate short-term period, commercial customers are forecast as a function of residential customers, reflecting the growth of commercial services to meet the needs of new residents. Implicit in the commercial customer forecast is the relationship between growth in total real disposable income and growth in the commercial sector.

II. ENERGY SALES FORECAST

A. RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

The residential energy sales forecast is prepared using the Residential End-Use Energy Planning System (REEPS), a model developed for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) by Cambridge Systematics, Incorporated, under Project RP1211-2. The REEPS model integrates elements of both econometric and engineering end-use approaches to energy forecasting. Market penetrations and energy consumption rates for major appliance end-uses are treated explicitly. REEPS produces forecasts of appliance installations, operating efficiencies and utilization patterns for space heating, water heating, air conditioning and cooking, as well as other major end-uses. Each of these decisions is responsive to energy prices and demand-side initiatives, as well as household/dwelling characteristics and geographical variables.

The major behavioral responses in the simulation model have been estimated statistically from an analysis of household survey data. Surveys provide the data source required to identify the responsiveness of household energy decisions to prices and other variables.

The REEPS model forecasts energy decisions for a large number of different population segments. These segments represent households with different demographic and dwelling characteristics. Together, the population segments reflect the full distribution of characteristics in the customer population. The total service area

forecast of residential energy decisions is represented as the sum of the choices of various segments. This approach enhances evaluation of the distributional impacts of various demand-side initiatives.

For each of the major end-uses, REEPS forecasts equipment purchases, efficiency and utilization choices. The model distinguishes among appliance installations in new housing, retrofit installations and purchases of portable units. Within the simulation, the probability of installing a given appliance in a new dwelling depends on the operating and performance characteristics of the competing alternatives, as well as household and dwelling features. The installation probabilities for certain end-use categories are highly interdependent.

The functional form of the appliance installation models is the multinomial logit or its generalization, the nested logit. The parameters of these models quantify the sensitivity of appliance installation choices to costs and other characteristics. The magnitudes of these parameters have been estimated statistically from household survey data.

Appliance operating efficiency and utilization rates are simulated in the REEPS model as interdependent decisions. Efficiency choice is dependent on operating cost at the planned utilization rate, while actual utilization depends on operating cost given the appliance efficiency. Appliance and building standards affect efficiency directly by mandating higher levels than those otherwise expected.

The sensitivity of efficiency and utilization decisions to costs, climate, household and dwelling size, and income has been estimated from historical survey data. Energy prices, income, and household and dwelling size significantly affect space conditioning and residual energy use. Household and dwelling size also influence water heating usage. Climate significantly impacts space heating and air conditioning.

Major appliance base year unit energy consumption (UEC) estimates are based on either metered appliance data or conditioned energy demand regression analysis. The latter is a technique employed in the absence of metered observations of individual appliance usage, and involves the disaggregation of total household demand for electricity into appliance specific demand functions.

Conditional energy demand models are multivariate regressions which explain residential customers' demands for electricity as functions of the energy-using equipment that they own, weather conditions, demographic and dwelling characteristics, and other factors playing a major role in total household energy consumption. The mathematics underlying this method rely upon the premise that consumption through a particular end-use must be zero if the end-use is not present, and if the end-use is present, energy consumption levels are represented as dependent on weather, demographics, income and other variables.

The total electrical energy consumption, E, of a household can be represented as:

$$E = E_o + \sum_{i=1}^{N} E_i$$

Where E_i is the electrical energy consumed by a specified major appliance i, and E_o is the electrical energy consumed by the remaining, unspecified set of appliances. The methodology of conditional energy demand analysis produces cross sectional, ordinary least squares regression estimates of the appliance coefficients. The regressions were performed using input data from the Gulf Power Company 1986 and 1988 Residential Market Surveys, billing cycle monthly energy data, and billing cycle monthly weather data.

The residential sales forecast reflects the continued impacts of Gulf Power's Good Cents Home program and efficiency improvements undertaken by customers as a result of Centsable Energy Check audits, as well as conversions to higher efficient outdoor lighting. Additional information on the Residential Conservation programs and program features are provided in the Conservation section.

B. COMMERCIAL SALES FORECAST

COMMEND, a commercial end-use model developed by the Georgia Institute of Technology through EPRI Project RP1216-06, serves as the basis for the major portion of Gulf's commercial energy sales forecast.

The COMMEND model is an extension of the capital-stock approach used in most econometric studies. This approach views the demand for energy as a product of three factors. The first of these factors is the physical stock of energy-using capital, the second

factor is base year energy use, and the third is a utilization factor representing utilization of equipment relative to the base year.

Changes in equipment utilization are modeled using short-run econometric fuel price elasticities. Fuel choice is forecast with a life-cycle cost/behavioral microsimulation submodel, and changes in equipment efficiency are determined using engineering and cost information for space heating, cooling and ventilation equipment and econometric elasticity estimates for the other end-uses (lighting, water heating, ventilation, cooking, refrigeration, and others).

Three characteristics of COMMEND distinguish it from traditional modeling approaches. First, the reliance on engineering relationships to determine future heating and cooling efficiency provides a sounder basis for forecasting long-run changes in space heating and cooling energy requirements than a pure econometric approach can supply. Second, the simulation model uses a variety of engineering data on the energy-using characteristics of commercial buildings. Third, COMMEND provides estimates of energy use detailed by end-use, fuel type and building type.

Gulf's most recent Commercial Market Survey, conducted in 1984, provided much of the input data required for the COMMEND model. The model produces forecasts of energy use for the end-uses mentioned above, within each of the following business categories:

1. Food Stores
2. Offices
3. Retail and Personal Services
4. Public Utilities
5. Automotive Services
6. Restaurants
7. Elementary/Secondary Schools
8. Colleges/Trade Schools
9. Hospitals/Health Services
10. Hotels/Motels
11. Religious Organizations
12. Miscellaneous

The Commercial Sales forecast reflects the continued impacts of Gulf Power's Commercial Good Cents building program and efficiency improvements undertaken by customers as a result of Commercial Energy Audits and Technical Assistance Audits, as well as conversions to higher efficient outdoor lighting. Additional information on the Commercial Conservation programs and program features are provided in the Conservation section.

C. INDUSTRIAL SALES FORECAST

The short-term industrial energy sales forecast is developed using a combination of on-site surveys of major industrial customers, trending techniques, and multiple regression analysis. Forty-three of Gulf's largest industrial customers are interviewed to identify load changes due to equipment addition, replacement or changes in operating characteristics.

The short-term forecast of monthly sales to these major industrial customers is a synthesis of the detailed survey information and historical monthly load factor trends. The

forecast of short-term sales to the remaining smaller industrial customers is developed using multiple regression analysis.

The long-term forecast of industrial energy sales is based on econometric models of the chemical, pulp and paper, other manufacturing, and non-manufacturing sectors. The industrial forecast is further refined by accounting for expected cogeneration installations, and a supplemental energy rate.

D. STREET LIGHTING SALES FORECAST

The forecast of monthly energy sales to street lighting customers is based on projections of the number of fixtures in service, for each of the following fixture types:

HIGH PRESSURE SODIUM VAPOR	MERCURY VAPOR
5,400 Lumen	3,200 Lumen
8,800 Lumen	7,000 Lumen
20,000 Lumen	9,400 Lumen
25,000 Lumen	17,000 Lumen
46,000 Lumen	48,000 Lumen

In the short-term, the estimated monthly kilowatt-hour consumption for each fixture type is multiplied by the projected number of fixtures in service to produce total monthly sales for a given type of fixture. This methodology allows Gulf to explicitly evaluate the impacts of lighting programs, such as mercury to high pressure sodium conversions. In the long-term, kilowatt-hour consumption grows at the same rate as projected fixture growth which, in itself, is modeled as a function of projected residential customer growth.

E. WHOLESALE ENERGY FORECAST

The short-term forecast of energy sales to wholesale customers is based on interviews with these customers, as well as recent historical data. A forecast of total monthly energy requirements at each wholesale delivery point is produced.

The long-term forecast is based on estimates of annual growth rates for each delivery point, according to future growth potential.

F. COMPANY USE & INTERDEPARTMENTAL ENERGY

The 1991 Annual Forecast for Company and Interdepartmental energy usage was based on recent historical values, with appropriate adjustments to reflect increases in energy requirements through 1990, for new Company facilities. The 1991 forecasted Company usage was then projected through the year 2015, at the same growth rate each year as the growth in residential customers. The monthly spreads were derived using historical relationships between monthly and annual energy usage.

III. PEAK DEMAND FORECAST

The peak demand forecast is prepared using the Hourly Electric Load Model (HELM), developed by ICF, Incorporated, for EPRI under Project RP1955-1. The model forecasts hourly electrical loads over the long-term.

Load shape forecasts have always provided an important input to traditional system planning functions. Forecasts of the pattern of demand have acquired an added importance due to structural changes in the demand for electricity and increased utility involvement in influencing load patterns for the mutual benefit of the utility and its customers.

HELM represents an approach designed to better capture changes in the underlying structure of electricity consumption. Rapid increases in energy prices during the 1970's and early 1980's brought about changes in the efficiency of energy-using equipment. Additionally, sociodemographic and microeconomic developments have changed the composition of electricity consumption, including changes in fuel shares, housing mix, household age and size, construction features, mix of commercial services, and mix of industrial products.

In addition to these naturally occurring structural changes, utilities have become increasingly active in offering customers options which result in modified consumption patterns. An important input to the design of such demand-side programs is an assessment of their likely impact on utility system loads.

HELM has been designed to forecast electric utility load shapes and to analyze the impacts of factors such as alternative weather

conditions, customer mix changes, fuel share changes, and demand-side programs. The structural detail of HELM provides forecasts of hourly class and system load curves by weighting and aggregating load shapes for individual end-use components.

Model inputs include energy forecasts and load shape data for the user-specified end-uses. Inputs are also required to reflect new technologies, rate structures and other demand-side programs. Model outputs include hourly system and class load curves, load duration curves, monthly system and class peaks, load factors and energy requirements by season and rating period.

The methodology embedded in HELM may be referred to as a "bottom-up" approach. Class and system load shapes are calculated by aggregating the load shapes of component end-uses. The system demand for electricity in hour i is modeled as the sum of demands by each end-use in hour i:

$$L_i = \sum_{R=1}^{N_R} L_{R,i} + \sum_{C=1}^{N_C} L_{C,i} + \sum_{I=1}^{N_I} L_{I,i} + Misc_i$$

Where: L_i = system demand for electricity in hour i;
N_R = number of residential end-use loads;
N_C = number of commercial end-use loads;
N_I = number of industrial end-use loads;
$L_{R,i}$ = demand for electricity by residential end-use R in hour i;
$L_{C,i}$ = demand for electricity by commercial end-use R in hour i:
$L_{I,i}$ = demand for electricity by industrial end-use R in hour i;
$Misc_i$ = other demands (wholesale, street lighting, losses, Company use) in hour i.

IV. CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

As mentioned earlier, Gulf's forecast of energy sales and peak demand reflect the continued impacts of our conservation programs. The following provides a listing of the conservation programs and program features in effect and estimates of reductions in peak demand and net energy for load reflected in the forecast as a result of these programs.

A. RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION

In the residential sector, Gulf's Good ¢ents New Home program is designed to make cost effective increases in the efficiencies of the new home construction market above that currently being provided by placing additional requirements on cooling equipment efficiencies and sizing, increased water heating efficiencies, increased insulation levels in walls, ceilings, and floors, and tighter restrictions on glass area.

Gulf's Good ¢ents Improved Home program is designed to make cost effective increases in efficiencies in the existing home market by requiring improvements in the insulation levels in walls, ceilings, and floors, and increased efficiency requirements on the heating and cooling systems and water heating systems.

Further conservation benefits are achieved in the existing home market with Gulf's Residential Energy Audit program which is designed to provide existing residential customers with cost-effective energy conserving options that increase comfort and

reduce operating costs. The goal of this program is to upgrade the customer's home to the Good ¢ents Improved Home standard by providing specific whole house recommendations, a list of qualified companies who provide installation services, and information on "low-interest" financing.

Additional conservation benefits are realized in the residential sector through Gulf's Outdoor Lighting program by conversion of existing less efficient mercury vapor lighting to higher efficient high pressure sodium lighting.

B. COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION

In the commercial sector, Gulf's Good ¢ents Building program is designed to make cost effective increases in efficiencies in both new and existing commercial buildings with requirements resulting in energy conserving investments that address the thermal efficiency of the building envelope, interior lighting, heating and cooling equipment efficiency, and solar glass area. Additional recommendations are made, where applicable, on energy conserving options that include thermal storage, heat recovery systems, water heating heat pumps, solar applications, energy management systems, and high efficiency outdoor lighting.

The Commercial Energy Audit (EA) and Technical Assistance Audit (TAA) programs are designed to provide commercial customers with assistance in identifying cost effective energy conservation opportunities and introduce them to various technologies which will lead to improvements in the energy efficiency level of their

business. The program is designed with enough flexibility to allow for a simple walk through analysis (EA) or a detailed economic evaluation of potential energy improvements through a more in-depth audit process (TAA) which includes equipment energy usage monitoring, computer energy modeling, life cycle equipment cost analysis, and feasibility studies.

C. STREET LIGHTING CONVERSION

Gulf's Street Lighting program is designed to achieve additional conservation benefits by conversion of existing less efficient mercury vapor lighting to higher efficient high pressure sodium lighting.

D. CONSERVATION RESULTS SUMMARY

The following table provides direct estimates of the energy savings (reductions in peak demand and net energy for load) realized by Gulf's conservation programs. These numbers relfect estimates of conservation undertaken by customers as a result of Gulf Power Company's involvement. The conservation without Gulf's involvement has contributed to further unquantifiable reductions to demand and net energy for load. These unquantifiable additional reductions are captured in the time series regressions in our demand and energy forecasts.

HISTORICAL
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1989	160,245	207,891	385,175,068

1991 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
INCREMENTAL ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1990	11,447	13,866	28,202,337
1991	11,823	14,486	29,171,006
1992	12,891	15,750	31,644,645
1993	12,973	16,673	31,986,654
1994	12,970	16,861	32,117,035
1995	13,159	17,607	32,623,719
1996	13,378	18,262	33,220,656
1997	13,783	18,955	34,237,474
1998	14,150	19,501	35,172,892
1999	14,222	20,112	35,451,852
2000	14,208	20,048	35,423,079

1991 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1990	171,692	221,757	413,377,405
1991	183,515	236,243	442,548,411
1992	196,406	251,994	474,193,056
1993	209,379	268,667	506,179,710
1994	222,349	285,528	538,296,744
1995	235,508	303,135	570,920,463
1996	248,886	321,397	604,141,119
1997	262,669	340,352	638,378,593
1998	276,819	359,853	673,551,485
1999	291,041	379,965	709,003,337
2000	305,249	400,013	744,426,416

NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE EXPECTED IMPACTS OF THE FOLLOWING PILOT PROGRAMS:

1) THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE
2) TRANSTEXT ADVANCED ENERGY MANAGEMENT
3) HEAT PIPES

V. SMALL POWER PRODUCTION

The current forecasts also consider Gulf's active position in the promotion of renewable energy resources, the most recent examples being our involvement in two waste-to-energy facilities located within our service area. In addition to aiding in the initial stages of planning, installation and operation of these facilities, the Company has initiated preliminary studies to assess the feasibility of construction of other waste disposal units at various sites in Northwest Florida. Following is a list of the cumulative small power producer capability anticipated in the base case forecast. This includes both waste-to-energy projects and other renewable fuel projects.

Year	Small Power Producers Net Capability (MW)	Year	Small Power Producers Net Capability (MW)
1990	11	2003	45
1991	11	2004	45
1992	11	2005	45
1993	11	2006	45
1994	11	2007	45
1995	40	2008	45
1996	40	2009	45
1997	45	2010	45
1998	45	2011	45
1999	45	2012	45
2000	45	2013	45
2001	45	2014	45
2002	45	2015	45

CHAPTER III

FORECAST
OF
FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

TYP FORM 6

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

PLANNED AND PROSPECTIVE GENERATING FACILITY ADDITIONS AND CHANGES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Fuel		Const	Com'l In-	Gen Max	Net Capability		Fuel Transp		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Type	Pri	Alt	Start Mo/Yr	Service Mo/Yr	Nameplate KW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Pri	Alt	Status
Scholz	A	Jackson County 12/3N/7W	CT	NG	LO	06/92	05/95		79.0	79.0	PL	TK	P
Scholz	B	Jackson County 12/3N/7W	CT	NG	LO	06/93	05/96		79.0	79.0	PL	TK	P
Peaking Unit		Unknown	CT	NG	LO	06/95	05/98		79.0	79.0	PL	TK	P
Peaking Unit		Unknown	CT	NG	LO	06/97	05/2000		79.0	79.0	PL	TK	P
							TOTAL		316.0	316.0			

Abbreviations: CT - Combustion Turbine
NG - Natural Gas
LO - Light Oil
PL - Pipeline
TK - Truck
P - Planned, but not authorized by utility

TYP FORM 7A

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

FORECAST OF CAPACITY, DEMAND, AND SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
AT TIME OF SUMMER PEAK (A)

					MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE			MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE	
YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW	MW	PER CENT OF PEAK	SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE MW	MW	PER CENT OF PEAK
1991	2322	(178)	2144	1817	327	18.0%	NONE	327	18.0%
1992	2343	(200)	2143	1862	281	15.1%		281	15.1%
1993	2343	(198)	2145	1896	249	13.1%		249	13.1%
1994	2343	(198)	2145	1934	211	10.9%		211	10.9%
1995	2422	(198)	2224	1966	258	13.1%		258	13.1%
1996	2501	(198)	2303	2010	293	14.6%		293	14.6%
1997	2501	(196)	2305	2048	257	12.5%		257	12.5%
1998	2580	(195)	2385	2087	298	14.3%		298	14.3%
1999	2580	(193)	2387	2122	265	12.5%		265	12.5%
2000	2659	(190)	2469	2154	315	14.6%		315	14.6%

NOTE: (A) CAPACITY ALLOCATIONS AND CHANGES MUST BE MADE BY JUNE 30 TO BE CONSIDERED IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF THE SUMMER PEAK. ALL VALUES ARE SUMMER NET MW.

(B) INCLUDES CAPACITY SOLD IN ALL EXISTING UNIT POWER SALES CONTRACTS, CONTRACTED CAPACITY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN RESALE CUSTOMERS BY THE SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION (SEPA), AND ESTIMATED CONTRACTED DEMAND SIDE OPTIONS.

TYP FORM 7B

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

FORECAST OF CAPACITY, DEMAND, AND SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
AT TIME OF WINTER PEAK (A)

YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK	SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK
1991-92	2322	(174)	2148	1768	380	21.5%	NOT	380	21.5%
1992-93	2343	(198)	2145	1810	335	18.5%	AVAILABLE	335	18.5%
1993-94	2343	(198)	2145	1846	299	16.2%		299	16.2%
1994-95	2343	(198)	2145	1881	264	14.0%		264	14.0%
1995-96	2422	(198)	2224	1929	295	15.3%		295	15.3%
1996-97	2501	(196)	2305	1977	328	16.6%		328	16.6%
1997-98	2501	(195)	2306	2017	289	14.3%		289	14.3%
1998-99	2580	(193)	2387	2055	332	16.2%		332	16.2%
1999-00	2580	(190)	2390	2091	299	14.3%		299	14.3%
2000-01	2659	(190)	2469	2144	325	15.2%		325	15.2%

NOTE: (A) CAPACITY ALLOCATIONS AND CHANGES MUST BE MADE BY NOVEMBER 30 TO BE CONSIDERED IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF WINTER PEAK. ALL VALUES ARE WINTER NET MW.

(B) INCLUDES CAPACITY SOLD IN ALL EXISTING UNIT POWER SALES CONTRACTS, CONTRACTED CAPACITY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN RESALE CUSTOMERS BY THE SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION (SEPA), AND ESTIMATED CONTRACTED DEMAND SIDE OPTIONS.

AVAILABILITY OF PURCHASED POWER

Gulf Power Company coordinates its planning and operation with the other operating companies of the Southern electric system: Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Mississippi Power Company, and Savannah Electric and Power Company. In any year an individual operating company may have a temporary surplus or deficit in generating capacity, depending on the relationship of its planned generating capacity to its load and reserve responsibility. Each company buys or sells its temporary deficit or surplus capacity from or to the pool. This is done through the mechanism of an Intercompany Interchange Contract among the companies, which is reviewed and updated annually.

OFF SYSTEM SALES

Unit Power Sales

Gulf Power Company, along with the other Southern operating companies, have negotiated the sales of capacity and energy to several utilities outside the Southern system. The term of the contracts started prior to 1991 and extends into 2010. Gulf's share of the capacity and energy sales varies from year to year and is reflected in the reserves on Forms 7A and 7B and the energy

and fuel use on Forms 3A and 3B.

Long Term Sales

Contracts have also been finalized for the sale of non-firm capacity and energy through December of the year 1993. Reserves shown in this filing have not been reduced for this capacity; however, the energy sales have been reflected on Forms 3A and 3B.

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CHAPTER IV

SITE DESCRIPTION
AND
IMPACT ANALYSIS

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Scholz A
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 1995
(4)	Capacity	Summer 79.0 MW Winter 79.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	293 acres (total plant site)
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 35,708,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Scholz B
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 1996
(4)	Capacity	Summer 79.0 MW Winter 79.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	293 acres (total plant site)
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 37,288,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Peaking Unit
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 1998
(4)	Capacity	Summer 79.0 MW Winter 79.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	Unknown
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 40,764,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Peaking Unit
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 2000
(4)	Capacity	Summer 79.0 MW Winter 79.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	Unknown
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 44,635,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

TYP FORM 8B

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed
Directly-Associated Transmission Lines

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination	Scholz to Smith - Thomasville 230 KV loop
(2)	Number of Lines	2
(3)	Right-of-Way	Length: on company property Width:
(4)	Line Length	0.3 miles each
(5)	Voltage	230 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service January, 1995
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 171,000
(8)	Substations	None
(9)	Participation	None

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