TEN YEAR SITE PLAN
1992 - 2001

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES

AND

ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

APRIL, 1992

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, 1992

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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 25/1N/30W						1,229,000	1109.3	1109.3		
	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	38.3	38.3	PL	TK
	4		FS	C	NG	7/59	12/14	93,750	89.9	89.9	WA	PL
	5		FS	C	NG	6/61	12/16	93,750	88.1	88.1	WA	PL
	6		FS	C	NG	5/70	12/15	369,750	331.0	331.0	WA	PL
	7		FS	C	--	8/73	12/18	578,000	513.6	513.6	WA	--
Lansing Smith		Bay County 36/2S/15W						381,850	392.3	400.7		
	1		FS	C	--	6/65	12/15	149,600	164.1	164.1	WA	--
	2		FS	C	--	6/67	12/17	190,400	193.0	193.0	WA	--
	A		CT	LO	--	5/71	12/01	41,850	35.2	43.6	TK	--
Scholz		Jackson County 12/3N/7W						98,000	99.6	99.6		
	1		FS	C	--	3/53	12/08	49,000	50.1	50.1	RR	WA
	2		FS	C	--	10/53	12/08	49,000	49.5	49.5	RR	WA
(A)												
Daniel		Jackson County, MS 42/5S/6W						548,250	529.5	529.5		
	1		FS	C	HO	9/77	12/22	274,125	263.9	263.9	RR	TK
	2		FS	C	HO	6/81	12/26	274,125	265.6	265.6	RR	TK
(A)												
Scherer	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	--	1/87	12/27	222,750	209.7	209.7	RR	--
						Total System as of December 31, 1991			2340.4	2348.8		

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) Land Area	(3)	(4)	(5) Plant Capital Investment in ($1,000)		(6)	(7)
Plant Name	Total Acres	In Use Acres	Land	Site Improvements (B)		Buildings & Equipment (C)	Total
Steam Total			7,208	154,779		679,157	841,144
Crist	680	350	1,792	56,550		278,597	336,939
Lansing Smith	1,340	400	612	19,809		68,538	88,959
Scholz	293 (D)	168 (D)	45 (E)	5,677 (E)		23,151 (E)	28,873 (E)
Daniel	2,657 (F)	500 (F)	3,666 (G)	39,506 (G)		160,432 (G)	203,604 (G)
Scherer	12,158	9,500	1,093	33,228		148,220	182,541
Caryville (Weather Station)				9		219	228
Combustion Turbine Total				697		3,519	4,216
Lansing Smith CT				697		3,519	4,216

(A) As of 12/31/91.
(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 $7,647,772.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

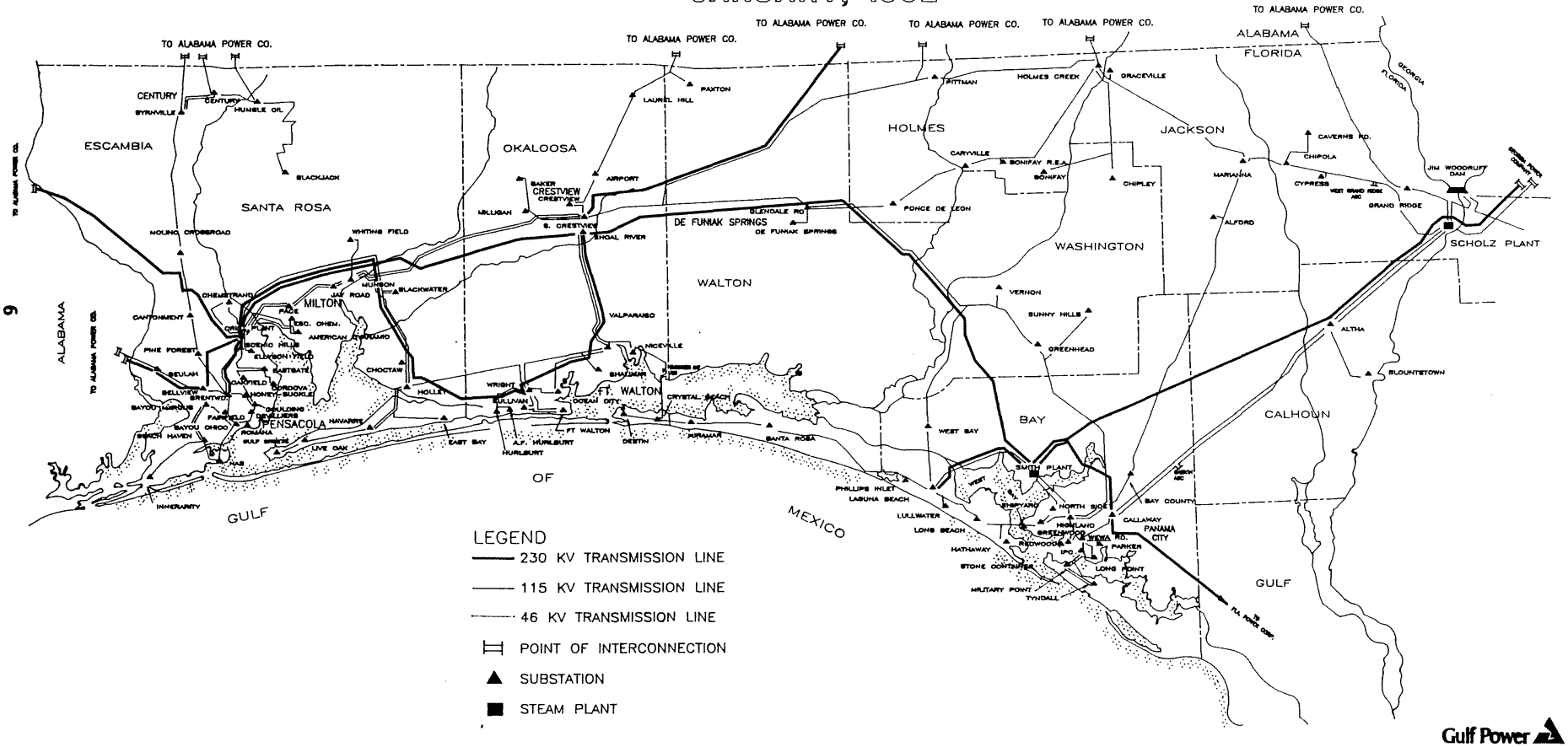
Existing Generating Facilities
Environmental Considerations for Steam Generating Units

(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, 1992



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
1982	492,000	2.53	2,364	194,228	12,169	1,432	23,962	59,748
1983	503,109	2.49	2,472	201,714	12,254	1,499	25,487	58,805
1984	516,095	2.43	2,561	212,379	12,057	1,559	27,336	57,044
1985	531,204	2.37	2,736	223,908	12,221	1,777	28,983	61,326
1986	543,337	2.33	2,964	232,816	12,729	1,913	30,576	62,570
1987	552,797	2.31	3,055	239,362	12,763	1,986	31,821	62,422
1988	559,857	2.29	3,155	244,859	12,883	2,089	32,757	63,760
1989	567,022	2.27	3,294	250,038	13,173	2,169	33,500	64,761
1990	573,600	2.25	3,361	255,129	13,173	2,218	33,957	65,305
1991	584,000	2.25	3,455	259,395	13,320	2,273	34,372	66,120
1992	592,000	2.24	3,522	263,833	13,351	2,305	35,004	65,845
1993	599,200	2.23	3,608	268,454	13,440	2,358	35,652	66,137
1994	605,600	2.21	3,656	273,610	13,363	2,407	36,361	66,187
1995	610,400	2.19	3,741	278,787	13,420	2,454	37,069	66,211
1996	615,200	2.17	3,828	283,987	13,478	2,497	37,782	66,090
1997	620,800	2.15	3,892	289,213	13,456	2,556	38,497	66,382
1998	627,200	2.13	3,969	294,463	13,477	2,621	39,215	66,843
1999	633,600	2.11	4,032	299,739	13,452	2,673	39,938	66,918
2000	639,200	2.10	4,104	305,036	13,455	2,722	40,663	66,929
2001	644,000	2.08	4,163	310,360	13,415	2,784	41,390	67,270

* 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
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	2,117	260	8,143,878	16	0	7,861
1992	2,191	270	8,113,383	16	0	8,034
1993	2,273	273	8,324,376	16	0	8,255
1994	2,289 *	276	8,295,267	17	0	8,369
1995	2,307 *	279	8,268,075	17	0	8,520
1996	2,325 *	282	8,243,941	17	0	8,667
1997	2,360 *	285	8,281,127	18	0	8,825
1998	2,370 *	288	8,229,250	18	0	8,978
1999	2,397 *	291	8,235,405	18	0	9,119
2000	2,459 *	294	8,362,988	19	0	9,303
2001	2,513 *	297	8,462,703	19	0	9,480

NOTE: * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, then column 11 would be reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

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

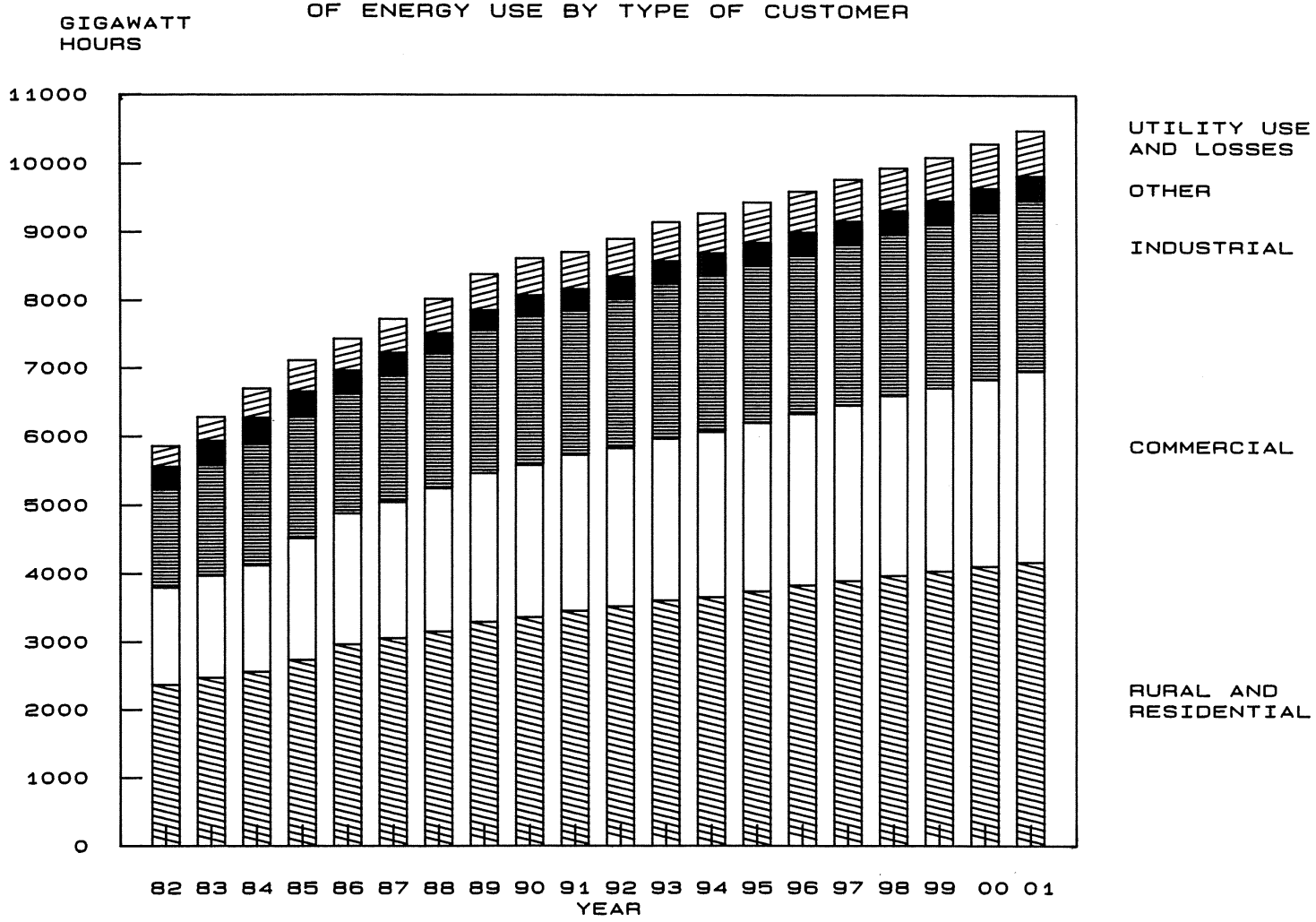
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
YEAR	SALES FOR RESALE GWH	UTILITY USE AND LOSSES GWH	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD GWH	OTHER CUSTOMERS (AVERAGE NO.)	TOTAL NO. OF CUSTOMERS
1982	313	306	5,859	59	218,419
1983	336	351	6,284	62	227,439
1984	364	433	6,703	63	239,956
1985	359	458	7,115	63	253,135
1986	324	475	7,435	62	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	296	547	8,704	68	294,095
1992	303	563	8,899	69	299,175
1993	312	578	9,145	69	304,447
1994	315	586	9,271 *	69	310,316
1995	319	597	9,435 *	69	316,203
1996	323	607	9,597 *	69	322,120
1997	326	620	9,771 *	69	328,063
1998	329	631	9,938 *	69	334,035
1999	332	640	10,092 *	69	340,036
2000	335	653	10,291 *	69	346,061
2001	338	665	10,483 *	69	352,116

NOTE: Sales For Resale and Net Energy For Load include contracted energy allocated to certain customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA).

NOTE: * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, then column 20 would be reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

GRAPH 1

HISTORY AND FORECAST
OF ENERGY USE BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER



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

Energy Sources		Actual 1990	Actual 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Annual Energy Interchange	GWH	507	(487)	(2,375)	(1,434)	(2,082)	(2,156)
Nuclear	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal	GWH	8,043	9,176	11,266	10,569	11,343	11,562
Residual -Total	GWH	4	0	0	0	0	0
Steam	GWH	4	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	2	1	1	2	1	1
Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CT	GWH	2	1	1	2	1	1
Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas -Total	GWH	56	14	7	8	9	28
Steam	GWH	56	14	7	8	9	12
CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CT	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	16
Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load (c)	GWH	8,612	8,704	8,899	9,145	9,271 *	9,435 *

(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.

(c) * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, then net energy for load would be reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

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

Energy Sources		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Annual Energy Interchange	GWH	(2,235)	(2,683)	(2,596)	(2,614)	(2,833)	(2,869)
Nuclear	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal	GWH	11,765	12,382	12,446	12,553	12,892	13,070
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	66	71	87	152	231	281
Steam	GWH	21	23	23	30	39	44
CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CT	GWH	45	48	64	122	192	237
Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load (c)	GWH	9,597 *	9,771 *	9,938 *	10,092 *	10,291 *	10,483 *

(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.
(c) * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, then net energy for load would be reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			Actual 1990	Actual 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	3,518	4,034	4,726	4,490	4,883	4,982
Residual	-Total	1000 BBL	12	0	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	12	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	27	27	50	51	51	42
	Steam	1000 BBL	22	23	47	48	49	40
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	5	4	3	3	2	2
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	1,037	893	96	115	134	371
	Steam	1000 MCF	1,037	893	96	115	134	164
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	207
	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	10,765	10,636	10,145	10,184	10,170	10,169

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	5,111	5,350	5,415	5,465	5,607	5,696
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	34	33	32	31	33	27
	Steam	1000 BBL	32	31	31	30	31	26
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	2	2	1	1	2	1
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	878	959	1,173	2,029	3,086	3,732
	Steam	1000 MCF	298	339	344	449	587	661
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	580	620	829	1,580	2,499	3,071
	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	10,183	10,180	10,184	10,190	10,187	10,197

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	%
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	1,684	64	1,748	0	1,748	8,409	296	8,704	56.8%
1992	1,781	67	1,848	0	1,848	8,597	303	8,899	54.8%
1993	1,827	68	1,895	0	1,895	8,833	312	9,145	55.1%
1994	1,850 *	69	1,919 *	0	1,919 *	8,955 *	315	9,271 *	55.1%
1995	1,881 *	70	1,951 *	0	1,951 *	9,116 *	319	9,435 *	55.2%
1996	1,909 *	71	1,980 *	0	1,980 *	9,274 *	323	9,597 *	55.2%
1997	1,942 *	72	2,014 *	0	2,014 *	9,445 *	326	9,771 *	55.4%
1998	1,970 *	72	2,042 *	0	2,042 *	9,608 *	329	9,938 *	55.6%
1999	2,002 *	73	2,075 *	0	2,075 *	9,760 *	332	10,092 *	55.5%
2000	2,032 *	74	2,106 *	0	2,106 *	9,956 *	335	10,291 *	55.6%
2001	2,066 *	74	2,140 *	0	2,140 *	10,145 *	338	10,483 *	55.9%

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

NOTE: * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the demand will be reduced by approximately 62 MW and the energy reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

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

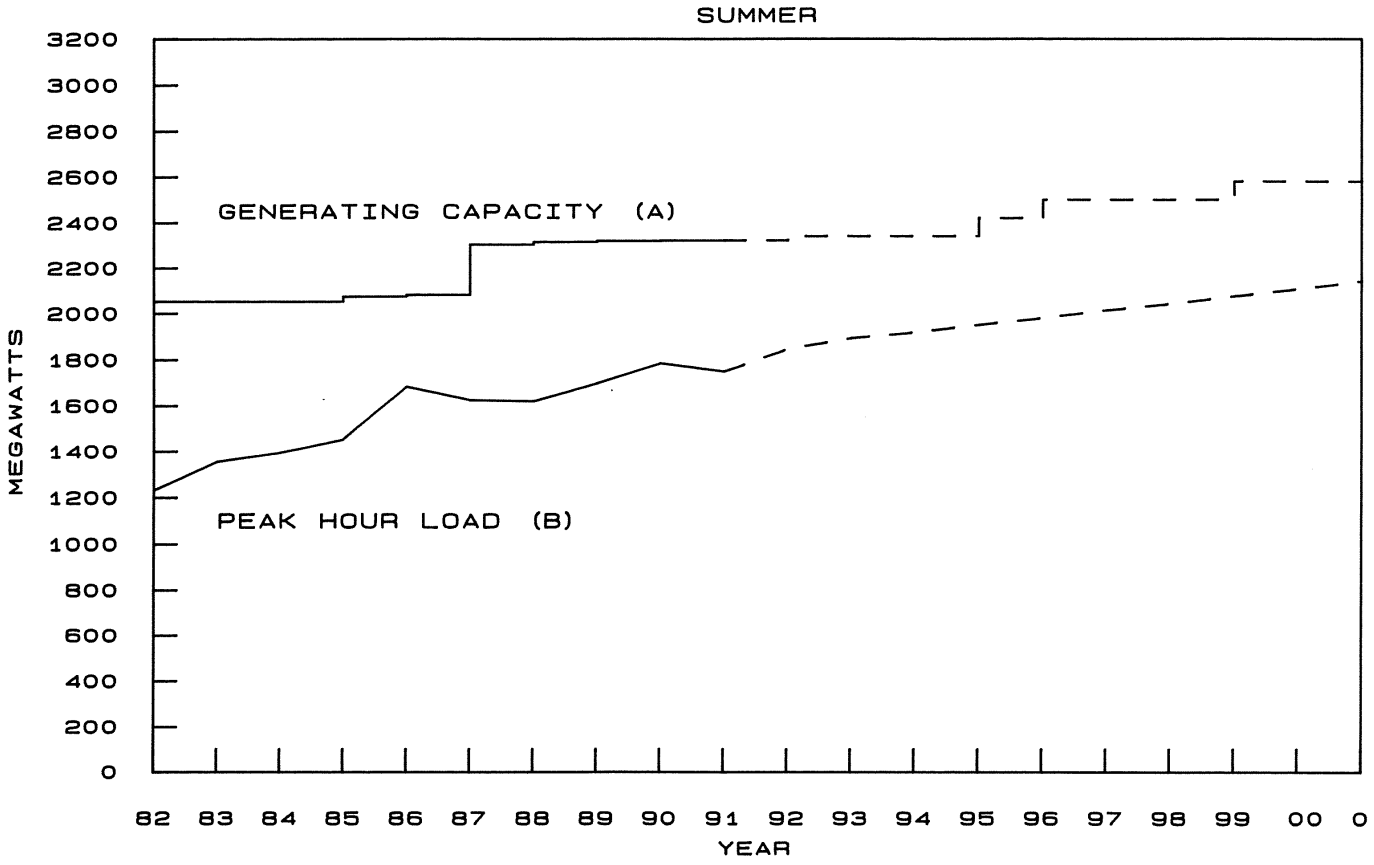
	WINTER PEAK DEMAND - MW				
	FIRM				
YEAR	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	INTERRUPT	TOTAL
1981-82	1,149	68	1,217	0	1,217
1982-83	978	59	1,037	0	1,037
1983-84	1,234	72	1,306	0	1,306
1984-85	1,450	81	1,531	0	1,531
1985-86	1,365	47	1,412	0	1,412
1986-87	1,303	57	1,360	0	1,360
1987-88	1,342	60	1,402	0	1,402
1988-89	1,498	56	1,554	0	1,554
1989-90	1,764	57	1,821	0	1,821
1990-91	1,375	50	1,425	0	1,425
1991-92	1,661	60	1,721	0	1,721
1992-93	1,696	62	1,758	0	1,758
1993-94	1,721	62	1,783	0	1,783
1994-95	1,760 *	63	1,823 *	0	1,823 *
1995-96	1,793 *	64	1,857 *	0	1,857 *
1996-97	1,828 *	65	1,893 *	0	1,893 *
1997-98	1,864 *	66	1,930 *	0	1,930 *
1998-99	1,889 *	66	1,955 *	0	1,955 *
1999-00	1,931 *	67	1,998 *	0	1,998 *
2000-01	1,970 *	67	2,037 *	0	2,037 *

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

NOTE: * The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the demand will be reduced by approximately 62 MW and the energy reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

GRAPH 2

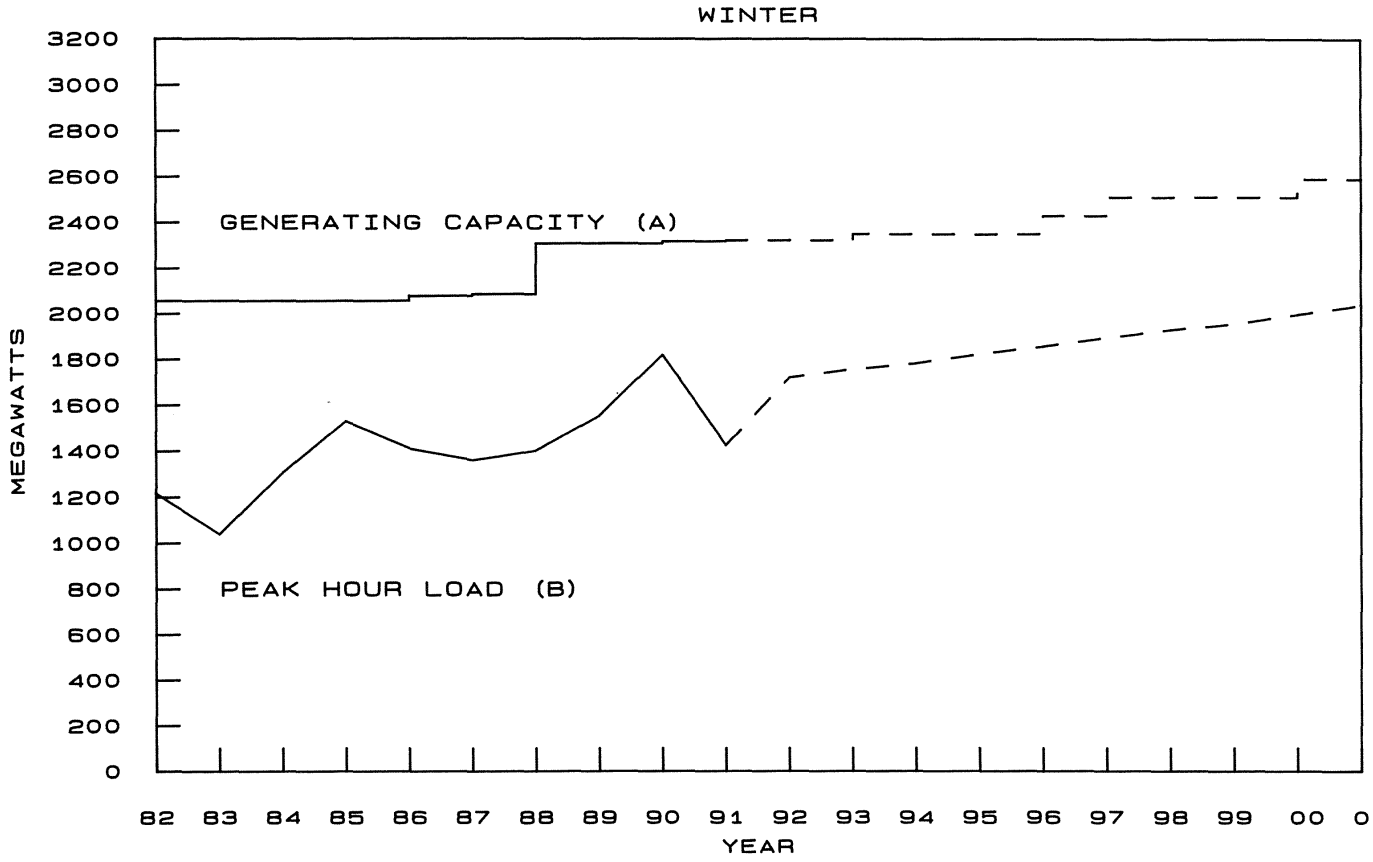
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS



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			
	1991		1992		1993	
MONTH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH
JAN	1,397	672	1,721	747	1,758	764
FEB	1,425	575	1,386	606	1,410	617
MAR	1,181	611	1,351	632	1,389	652
APR	1,284	624	1,163	592	1,196	610
MAY	1,540	772	1,646	743	1,691	766
JUN	1,663	836	1,803	900	1,855	928
JUL	1,748	925	1,848	938	1,895	964
AUG	1,743	904	1,844	947	1,890	973
SEP	1,712	812	1,744	811	1,786	831
OCT	1,295	660	1,390	653	1,424	670
NOV	1,360	648	1,128	594	1,160	612
DEC	1,371	665	1,620	737	1,662	758
TOTAL		8,704		8,899		9,145

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 ¢ents 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 Gulf Economic Model, a competition-based econometric model, is used in the development of residential customer projections. Projections of births, deaths, and population by age groups are determined by past and projected trends. Migration is determined by economic growth relative to surrounding areas.

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 1988 Residential Market Survey, billing cycle monthly energy data, and billing cycle monthly weather data.

The residential sales forecast reflects the continued impacts of Gulf Power's Good ¢ents Home program and efficiency improvements undertaken by customers as a result of ¢entsable 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.

DRI/McGraw Hill's annual building data and Gulf's most recent Commercial Market Survey 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 ¢ents 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-two 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. The Company has received verbal indication from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the industrial demand will be reduced by approximately 62 MW and energy sales will be reduced by more than 400 GWH beginning in 1994.

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 1992 Annual Forecast for Company and Interdepartmental energy usage was based on recent historical values, with appropriate adjustments to reflect increases in energy requirements through 1991, for new Company facilities. The 1992 forecasted Company usage was then projected through the year 2016, 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. This is being achieved by placing greater requirements on cooling and water heating equipment efficiencies, proper HVAC sizing, increased insulation levels in walls, ceilings, and floors, and tighter restrictions on glass area and infiltration reduction practices. In addition, Gulf monitors proper quality installation of all the above energy features.

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 heating and cooling systems, air distribution system leakage, 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 recommendations and options that increase comfort and reduce energy 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 reflect 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)
1991	175,477	224,425	424,033,716

1992 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
INCREMENTAL ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1992	12,725	14,863	31,396,031
1993	13,795	15,722	31,580,452
1994	13,874	16,297	31,785,071
1995	14,038	16,912	32,249,111
1996	14,256	17,562	32,831,257
1997	15,670	18,292	33,993,595
1998	17,079	19,029	35,008,079
1999	18,152	19,639	35,217,928
2000	17,148	19,621	35,129,542
2001	19,144	19,604	35,069,210

1992 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1992	188,202	239,288	455,429,747
1993	201,997	255,009	487,010,199
1994	215,871	271,306	518,795,270
1995	229,909	288,218	551,044,381
1996	244,165	305,780	583,875,639
1997	259,835	324,072	617,869,234
1998	276,914	343,101	652,877,313
1999	295,066	362,741	688,095,241
2000	312,214	382,362	723,224,783
2001	331,358	401,966	758,293,993

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)
1991	11	2004	41
1992	11	2005	41
1993	11	2006	41
1994	11	2007	41
1995	11	2008	41
1996	11	2009	41
1997	11	2010	41
1998	41	2011	41
1999	41	2012	41
2000	41	2013	41
2001	41	2014	41
2002	41	2015	41
2003	41	2016	41

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		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Scholz	B	Jackson County 12/3N/7W	CT	NG	LO	06/93	05/96		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Peaking Unit		Unknown	CT	NG	LO	06/96	05/99		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Lansing Smith	A	Bay County 36/2S/15W	CT	LO	--	--	(12/01)		(35.2)	(43.6)	TK	--	R
							TOTAL		204.8	196.4			

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

NOTE: The Company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the planned unit additions will be drastically altered. Attached TYP FORM 6A has been included for "information purposes" to show the possible changes to the plan.

TYP FORM 6A

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	06/94	05/97		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Scholz	B	Jackson County 12/3N/7W	CT	NG	LO	06/97	05/00		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Lansing Smith	A	Bay County 36/2S/15W	CT	LO	--	--	(12/01)		(35.2)	(43.6)	TK	--	R
							TOTAL		124.8	116.4			

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

TYP FORM 7A

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

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

YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW (C)	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
1992	2340	(200)	2140	1848	292	15.8%	NONE	292	15.8%
1993	2340	(198)	2142	1895	247	13.0%		247	13.0%
1994	2340	(198)	2142	1919 *	223	11.6%		223	11.6%
1995	2420	(198)	2222	1951 *	271	13.9%		271	13.9%
1996	2500	(198)	2302	1980 *	322	16.3%		322	16.3%
1997	2500	(198)	2302	2014 *	288	14.3%		288	14.3%
1998	2500	(198)	2302	2042 *	260	12.7%		260	12.7%
1999	2580	(198)	2382	2075 *	307	14.8%		307	14.8%
2000	2580	(198)	2382	2106 *	276	13.1%		276	13.1%
2001	2580	(198)	2382	2140 *	242	11.3%		242	11.3%

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.

(C) * THE COMPANY HAS RECEIVED VERBAL NOTIFICATION FROM ONE OF ITS INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS OF THEIR PLANS TO INSTALL APPROXIMATELY 80 MW OF SELF-OWNED GENERATION. IF THIS OCCURS, THE DEMAND WILL BE REDUCED BY APPROXIMATELY 62 MW AND THE ENERGY REDUCED BY MORE THAN 400 GWH BEGINNING IN 1994.

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 (C)	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	(184)	2138	1721	417	24.2%	NOT	417	24.2%
1992-93	2349	(198)	2151	1758	393	22.4%	AVAILABLE	393	22.4%
1993-94	2349	(198)	2151	1783	368	20.6%		368	20.6%
1994-95	2349	(198)	2151	1823 *	328	18.0%		328	18.0%
1995-96	2429	(198)	2231	1857 *	374	20.1%		374	20.1%
1996-97	2509	(198)	2311	1893 *	418	22.1%		418	22.1%
1997-98	2509	(198)	2311	1930 *	381	19.7%		381	19.7%
1998-99	2509	(198)	2311	1955 *	356	18.2%		356	18.2%
1999-00	2589	(198)	2391	1998 *	393	19.7%		393	19.7%
2000-01	2589	(198)	2391	2037 *	354	17.4%		354	17.4%

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.

(C) * THE COMPANY HAS RECEIVED VERBAL NOTIFICATION FROM ONE OF ITS INDUSTRIAL CUSTOMERS OF THEIR PLANS TO INSTALL APPROXIMATELY 80 MW OF SELF-OWNED GENERATION. IF THIS OCCURS, THE DEMAND WILL BE REDUCED BY APPROXIMATELY 62 MW AND THE ENERGY REDUCED BY MORE THAN 400 GWH BEGINNING IN 1994.

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 1992 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 1994. Reserves shown in this filing have not been reduced for this capacity; however, the energy sales have been reflected on Forms 3A and 3B.

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 80.0 MW Winter 80.0 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	$ 35,767,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

NOTE: The company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the planned unit additions will be drastically altered. Attached TYP FORM 6A has been included for "information purposes" to show the possible changes to the plan.

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 80.0 MW Winter 80.0 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	$ 37,127,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

NOTE: The company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the planned unit additions will be drastically altered. Attached TYP FORM 6A has been included for "information purposes" to show the possible changes to the plan.

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, 1999
(4)	Capacity	Summer 80.0 MW Winter 80.0 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	$ 41,402,000
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

NOTE: The company has received verbal notification from one of its industrial customers of their plans to install approximately 80 MW of self-owned generation. If this occurs, the planned unit additions will be drastically altered. Attached TYP FORM 6A has been included for "information purposes" to show the possible changes to the plan.

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	$ 179,000
(8)	Substations	None
(9)	Participation	None