BEFORE THE

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 060154-EI

TESTIMONY AND EXHIBIT

OF

RICHARD J. MANDES, JR.

In Support of Storm-Recovery Financing

GULF POWER

A SOUTHERN COMPANY

GULF POWER COMPANY

Before the Florida Public Service Commission
Prepared Direct Testimony and Exhibit of
Richard J. Mandes, Jr.
Docket No. 060154-EI
In Support of Storm Recovery Financing
Date of Filing: February 22, 2006

Q. Please state your name, business address and occupation.

A. My name is Richard J. Mandes, Jr., and my business address is One Energy Place, Pensacola, Florida 32520. I am the General Manager of Power Delivery for Gulf Power Company. My organization is responsible for all aspects of design, construction, operations and maintenance of both the transmission and distribution systems. In addition, my department is responsible for the preparation and implementation of Gulf Power Company's storm plan.

Q. Please summarize your educational and professional background.

A. I graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering in 1981. I have since held a number of positions with increasing responsibility: Relay Engineer, Distribution Engineer, Planning Engineer, Distribution Engineering Supervisor, Distribution Operating Supervisor, Transmission Maintenance Center Manager, Transmission Project Manager, and Substation Engineering and Construction Manager. All of my experience has been within the Southern Company at Georgia Power Company, Southern Company Services, or Gulf Power Company. My experience with Southern Company has included areas of distribution operation,

maintenance, and construction; transmission operation, maintenance, and construction; relaying and protection of transmission and distribution systems; and planning of transmission and distribution systems.

I have served as chairman or member of both transmission and distribution technical and strategic committees within Southern Company. Thus I have dealt with a variety of technical and strategic issues including materials standardization; substation engineering and construction; system operations; transmission expansion; transmission system operations; and geographic information systems.

Q. Have you prepared an exhibit that contains information to which you will refer in your testimony?

A. Yes. I have one exhibit to which I will refer. This exhibit was prepared under my supervision and direction.

Counsel: We ask that Mr. Mandes' Exhibit RJM-1, consisting of eleven schedules, be marked for identification as Exhibit No. ___. Please refer to Schedule 1 of Exhibit RJM-1 for an Index of Schedules.

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding?

A. I will address Gulf Power Company's preparation for the impact and restoration occurring as a result of damage caused by any major storm, including hurricanes, affecting Gulf's transmission and distribution systems. Specifically, I will give an overview of how Hurricanes Ivan,

Dennis and Katrina impacted Gulf's transmission and distribution facilities and how the execution of the storm plan resulted in the safe and swift restoration of service to Gulf's customers. Further, I will give an explanation of the major components of the storms' recovery costs, both known and estimated, for the transmission and distribution systems.

Q. Please give an overview of Gulf's service area, including the number of customers, what counties are served, and a summary of Gulf's facilities.

A. Please refer to Schedule 2 of my exhibit for a map of Gulf Power's service area. Gulf Power's service area spans the area from the Alabama border on the west to the Apalachicola River on the east; from the Alabama border on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. Gulf Power serves approximately 408,000 retail customers. In all, Gulf Power serves customers in 71 towns and communities in the eight-county service area: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Bay, Washington and Jackson.

Gulf Power owns 2,712 MW of generation capacity. Approximately 73 percent of that generation capacity is located at the Plant Crist, Plant Smith and Plant Scholz facilities within Gulf's service area. The remainder of the capacity represents Gulf's interest in Plant Daniel with Mississippi Power Company, Plant Scherer with Georgia Power Company, and three small co-generation units.

To deliver electricity to Gulf's customers, Gulf Power maintains 126 substations, approximately 1,600 miles of transmission line and 7,200 miles of distribution line. Approximately 1,400 miles (20 percent) of the

distribution system is underground.

Section I – Storm Preparation and Planning

Q. Please summarize Gulf's storm planning process that occurs each year before the hurricane season begins on June 1st.

A. In February of each year, an email letter is sent to each of the Company's Storm Procedure Manual (Manual) section owners requesting that they review and revise, if necessary, their respective sections. If a major storm occurred the previous year, then these revisions are primarily lessons learned as the result of a storm critique. More detailed departmental plans are also updated during this time. Revisions to the Manual are then reviewed for duplication of responsibility and any discrepancies are reviewed with the section owner. The Manual is updated and the changes reviewed for accuracy. Before any copies are distributed or updated, the entire Manual is reviewed and approved by management. Upon final approval, copies are made and distributed and the Manual is updated on the Company's internal website. It should be noted that Gulf Power proactively works with local county emergency operations centers (EOCs) to ensure the Company's storm procedures complement the county emergency plans. The finalized Storm Procedure Manual is targeted to be published by the beginning of June of each year.

As a part of the planning process, all Gulf Power employees are given a specific storm assignment. The Company Emergency

Management Center (CEMC) specialist works with Human Resources to ensure that each restoration area is staffed with the appropriate number of employees and that every employee has the proper skill set to perform their storm assignments. In many cases, employees have a storm assignment which may be significantly different from their normal job. Storm training handbooks are updated and distributed as needed. Additionally, training is conducted to ensure that employees are competent to perform the job to which they are assigned. Prior to the storm season, informational meetings are held and internal communications focus on storm preparedness.

Members of the CEMC leadership team attend conferences each year in an effort to benefit from lessons learned by others. In the past, these have included: the Southeastern Electric Exchange (SEE) Mutual Assistance meetings, the National Hurricane Conference, and the Governor's Hurricane Conference. Gulf Power also participates in the yearly statewide storm drill under the direction of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

In the logistics and support areas, contracts are negotiated and confirmed with vendors for services such as food, lodging, materials, transportation, fuel, and other support functions. Staging sites are secured, and if needed, agreements are negotiated and signed. Gulf Power's Supply Chain Management department ensures that materials on hand, along with available supplies from the material vendors, are sufficient to meet the anticipated demands of the storm season.

Q. Please describe the Company Emergency Management Center (CEMC).

A. Please refer to Schedule 3 of my exhibit for an organizational chart of the CEMC. The objective of the CEMC is to provide overall direction in the restoration of electric service to Gulf's customers as quickly as possible, while protecting the safety of everyone involved. In order to provide a coordinated response and to maximize the restoration effectiveness, the Company organizes into three major restoration areas headquartered in Pensacola, Fort Walton Beach, and Panama City. The CEMC consists of functional teams which provide support to Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution as they restore their respective systems. The three primary leaders working in the CEMC are the CEMC Manager, the Resource Director, and the Logistics Director, who report directly to the Power Delivery General Manager. On a daily basis, these three leaders work with each other to insure the CEMC is providing the proper administration and support necessary for the restoration efforts in the field. The functional teams that are represented in the CEMC and that report to the CEMC manager are as follows: CEMC Staff; Distribution; Distribution Operations Center; Transmission, System Control, and System Protection; Power Generation; Contractor Coordination; Logistics; Aircraft Operations; Supply Chain Management; Customer Service; EOC Coordination; Corporate Security and Risk Management; Safety and Health; Public Affairs; Human Resources; Fleet Services; Information Technology; Corporate Real Estate and Quality (Facilities); Accounting and Treasury; and Environmental.

Q. Under what circumstances is the Company Emergency Management Center (CEMC) activated?

A. When the National Weather Service announces a tropical storm or hurricane has entered the Gulf of Mexico, the System Operator will notify the CEMC leadership, appropriate management and the Company's executives. Private weather services used by Gulf Power also issue notifications to selected Company officials. The storm is monitored as it develops, and if there is a possibility Gulf Power's service area will be affected, the CEMC at the Company's Pace Boulevard building is set up and readied for activation. The hurricane is closely monitored when it may threaten Gulf Power's service area within 36 hours.

After evaluation of wind profiles and consultation with private weather services, a decision is made as to when it will be unsafe for employees to travel. At that time, and after consultation with senior Company management, the Project Services Manager (CEMC Manager), the Power Delivery Services Manager, or the CEMC specialist will determine when the CEMC will be formally activated. Once activated, the CEMC, which is located at the Pace Boulevard Building, is staffed by a core group that will remain for the duration of the storm.

CEMC leaders are notified of the activation plan and are responsible for ensuring their respective areas are in a state of readiness and are properly staffed. The CEMC remains operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, until such time the power is substantially restored to all customers who are able to receive service. Depending on the severity of the storm, repair work on the system may continue after the CEMC is

deactivated.

Q. Please give a brief description of each department that is involved in the storm plan and what their responsibilities are.

A. CEMC Staff: Led by the CEMC Manager, this department is responsible for the overall coordination of storm restoration efforts. Before, during and after the storm, the staff is responsible for monitoring the weather associated with the hurricane and communicating this information to other CEMC leaders and Company management and executives. It is responsible for the acquisition of line resources through the SEE, from other Southern Company subsidiaries, and from other utilities, and for coordinating the acquisition of those resources through the Resource Director. The staff assigns work locations to the incoming tree trimming and distribution line resources. The CEMC Manager is responsible for providing customer outage numbers and estimated times of restoration (ETRs) to the SEOC. The CEMC Manager also represents Gulf Power Company on all conference calls associated with the Southern Company Disaster Managers committee and the SEE Mutual Assistance committee.

Distribution: This department is responsible for damage assessment and restoration of the distribution system after the storm. The damage assessment provides the information necessary to determine what additional outside labor resources and material will be necessary to complete the restoration. This department works with the CEMC staff and Supply Chain Management in allocating labor and material resources to the affected areas as necessary.

Distribution Operations Center (DOC): This department reports to the DOC supervisor and monitors the distribution system's status to help expedite the restoration process. The DOC also ensures the outage management system is current and provides accurate information which the CEMC uses in communications with customers, governmental officials and employees. The DOC issues switching orders to ensure the safety of workers repairing damage to the electrical system.

Transmission, System Control, and System Protection: This team is responsible for the overall transmission and substation restoration efforts. Under the direction of the Transmission manager, this department assesses damage to the transmission system by prioritizing the transmission lines to be aerially evaluated and formulating a restoration plan; performs evaluations of substations; performs switching as needed; and identifies protection and control schemes that need repair after the storm event. This team is also responsible for monitoring the transmission system load and operational status, and for taking corrective action when necessary during the restoration effort.

Power Generation: This department provides guidance and accountability to mitigate the risk of storm related damage to Gulf's generation assets, and ensures these assets are properly maintained and operational following a storm event.

Contractor Coordination: This department is responsible for the acquisition of contract distribution line and tree trimming resources. It ensures contractors are pre-identified and qualified to work on Gulf Power's system and negotiates the necessary contracts. This department

is also responsible for monitoring the costs of these resources and approving the invoices. The CEMC Manager and the Resource Director work together in determining the number of contract distribution line and tree trimming resources to acquire and where they will be assigned to work. The CEMC Manager has the responsibility for releasing the contractors as work is completed.

Logistics: The logistics team, under the direction of the Logistics Director, is responsible for coordinating food and lodging requirements for the restoration effort; setting up and managing staging sites; and coordinating mass transportation.

Aircraft Operations: Aircraft Operations is responsible for providing and coordinating flights necessary to assess damage to the electrical system, flying with the contractor pilots as airborne evaluators to assess damage to the electrical system, and communicating the damage findings to the appropriate CEMC area to facilitate timely restoration of electrical service.

Supply Chain Management: This department produces purchase orders and acquires materials, equipment and supplies needed for the restoration effort. It maintains a centralized material distribution network and disposes of scrap and damaged materials. The Supply Chain Management manager ensures preparations have been made to provide effective procurement and materials management services.

Customer Service: This department is responsible for the continuing operation of the Customer Call Center that serves as the primary interface for Gulf Power's customers to report trouble. The

Customer Service representatives handle the customers' calls in a timely and professional manner. Through the Customer Service System and the Trouble Call Management System the department enables the CEMC to assign adequate resources to respond to storm trouble.

EOC Coordination: The County EOC Team Leader is the coordinator of the County EOC representatives who provide timely and accurate information to those local governmental representatives. The Company also has a representative who works at the SEOC. The Company's EOC representatives provide a direct contact point between Gulf Power and governmental officials at the county and state EOCs, provide the EOCs with accurate and timely information concerning the ongoing restoration effort, and work with the EOCs to address any specialized service needs or concerns.

Corporate Security and Risk Management: Under the direction of the manager, this department protects the Company's assets; investigates any claims; and provides security at any staging area or facility.

Safety and Health: This team provides orientation to outside resources; provides any additional training necessary; and works to ensure the safety of employees. The manager also works to address and prevent any health issues through acquiring and providing nursing resources.

Public Affairs: This department provides timely and accurate information to internal and external audiences; provides media releases; responds to media inquiries; posts news on the Company's web site; and communicates with contacts at county EOCs. The Public Affairs Manager

is the designated Company spokesperson in response to any media inquiry.

Human Resources: This department assists in accounting for all employees after the storm event; making storm assignments; coordinating the acquisition of additional support personnel from other Southern Company subsidiaries; and coordinating Family Services for employees whose personal property has been damaged or who have had personal emergencies. The Human Resources Director is responsible for handling all personnel issues associated with employees working storm duty.

Fleet Services: This department secures fleet equipment for deployment; coordinates all automotive and water craft rentals; provides maintenance support for automotive equipment; and works to acquire and distribute fuel. The Fleet Services Team Leader ensures that all garages are operational and that all company vehicles are maintained.

Information Technology (IT): Under the leadership of the Team Leader, the IT Team ensures Company wide communication tools are operational and technical support is provided as needed. This team coordinates the shutdown and protection of all computer equipment; sets up the computer and communication tools in the CEMC; repairs or restores the telecommunications infrastructure, which provides communications for the Company; replaces computers, fax machines and telephones that may have been damaged; establishes temporary communications networks; and provides IT support as needed.

Corporate Real Estate and Quality (Facilities): This department ensures all Company facilities are secured and safe before and after any

major weather event. It is also responsible for overseeing repairs to facilities damaged during a storm. The manager ensures adequate manpower and materials are available for emergency preparedness and recovery.

Accounting and Treasury: This department ensures the Company properly accounts for all expenditures associated with the restoration; ensures funds are available to support the restoration effort; and provides accounting support in the field restoration areas. Accounting and Treasury management ensures that proper accounting practices and procedures are followed.

Environmental: The Environmental Department coordinates the overall prevention, assessment, and subsequent remediation of environmental damage associated with company facilities after a natural disaster and serves as the liaison with the local, state, and federal environmental agencies.

Section II – Hurricane Ivan – September 16, 2004

Q. Prior to Hurricane Ivan making landfall, what preparations did Gulf Power make in anticipation of the hurricane's potential impact on the Company's transmission and distribution system?

A. Gulf Power began participating on conference calls with other SEE companies on September 10 to discuss the potential impacts of the storm and the availability of resources within this group. Gulf's weather service

provider (Impact Weather) advised the Company that Gulf Power's service area would be impacted by Hurricane Ivan. The Public Affairs department began to prepare external communications for Gulf's customers. The Company began internal communications with all of its employees, informing them of the Company's plans. Gulf Power initiated contact with both state and county EOCs. The Logistics team began to reserve motel accommodations and explore the use of alternative housing arrangements. Contract food vendors were notified and plans for staging sites began. Supply Chain Management checked the availability of materials and equipment and made arrangements for additional materials that were anticipated to be needed. The individual CEMC teams began to implement the pre-storm parts of their plans.

Gulf also made calls to transmission and distribution line and tree trimming contractors and other non-SEE utilities to check on the availability of resources to assist with the restoration effort. It should be noted that both transmission and distribution line and tree trimming resources were very hard to find because many of them were already working in South Florida assisting utilities in that region with recovery efforts from Hurricanes Charlie and Frances. Gulf Power secured the resources that were available, understanding that the Company would be dependent on releases from the South Florida utilities to supplement the limited resources that had been secured. The CEMC was activated on September 15 at 6:00 a.m.

Q. Please summarize Hurricane Ivan's impact on Gulf's transmission and

distribution systems.

A. Please refer to Schedule 4 of my exhibit for a map of Hurricane Ivan's wind field path across Gulf's service area. At approximately 1:00 a.m. on September 16, Hurricane Ivan made landfall near Gulf Shores, Alabama as a Category 3 hurricane with approximately 110 mph sustained winds. Ivan was a very large and slow moving storm which produced a storm surge of 10-15 feet in Gulf Power's service area. Outages were widespread throughout Gulf's eight county service area. Damage to Gulf Power's facilities was extensive and in many cases catastrophic. Hurricane Ivan resulted in 368,644 Gulf Power customers losing power, which is over 90 percent of Gulf's total customer base. As a result of Ivan's impact, every customer in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties lost power. After the storm passed through Gulf's service area there were 214 of 289 (74 percent) distribution feeder circuits out of service, most of which sustained significant damage. The barrier islands were severely impacted, with major damage to the overhead and underground distribution facilities. The transmission system was also heavily impacted. Out of approximately 1,600 miles of transmission lines, 790 miles (50 percent) were out of service, which included damage to 12 transmission structures, and 79 of 126 substations (63 percent) were de-energized. Although a large portion of Gulf's transmission system was out of service, the damage was not as severe as that suffered by the distribution and generation facilities. Plant Crist in Pensacola, the Company's largest generating plant, suffered extensive damage and was knocked completely off line. This was the first time in 25 years the plant had been totally off

line and only the second time in the plant's nearly 50-year history.

Q. How quickly did Gulf restore the transmission system after Hurricane Ivan?

A. Restoration of the transmission system began by working to restore a source into Plant Crist for start-up power, so that the plant would be available to provide voltage support as the transmission system was restored. This was accomplished in two days. As more transmission crews arrived, priority was given to restoring the east-west transmission ties across the system and restoring substations that served hospitals, waste treatment plants and water pumping stations. It took seven days to restore service to all transmission facilities.

Q. Please provide a timeline describing Gulf's response in restoring the Company's distribution system after Hurricane Ivan.

A. Please refer to Schedule 5 of my exhibit for a restoration timeline. Gulf Power began damage assessment and restoration efforts late Thursday, September 16. Based on preliminary damage assessments and the limited availability of line and tree resources, Gulf's initial ETR was three weeks.

By Sunday, September 19, significant progress had been made and service had been restored to most of the critical customers, such as hospitals, sewer systems and other emergency facilities in Gulf's service area. Additionally, the major distribution and transmission lines of the system had been repaired and service had been restored to more than

145,000 customers.

Gulf Power reached the half way point in restoring electricity to its customers on Monday, September 20. By Wednesday morning, September 22, power had been restored to 246,000 customers and the restoration was complete in Bay, Jackson, Holmes, Walton, Washington and Okaloosa Counties, with the exception of Holiday Isle. As crews completed restoration in those areas, they were shifted to Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties to assist crews already working in these hardest hit counties. Restoration was much slower in these counties, but by Saturday morning, September 25, Gulf's outage numbers were down to approximately 80,000 customers without service. Gulf Power energized the last distribution feeder breaker at 10:35 a.m. on September 25.

Because damage on the barrier islands was so severe, the restoration work on Pensacola Beach, Navarre Beach and Perdido Key had not yet started. On Sunday, September 26, Gulf Power adjusted its ETR to two weeks based on the tremendous progress made. The restoration effort, except for the beach areas on the barrier islands, was essentially completed by September 29; 13 days after Ivan left 90 percent of Gulf Power's customers without power.

Q. What were the resources used to accomplish the rapid recovery of both the transmission and distribution systems in terms of labor, materials and logistics?

A. In order to complete service restoration, Gulf Power utilized over 5,000 outside labor resources to replace over 350 miles of wire, 3,900 poles and

3,400 transformers. Please see Schedule 11 of my exhibit for a comparison summary of materials used. Given the extent of the damage to the infrastructure in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, a tremendous logistics effort was required to support this many resources. Gulf Power erected three large tent cities capable of housing over 2,600 people, and transported others from as far away as Biloxi, Mississippi.

Q. What was the primary means for acquiring the additional outside labor used during the recovery from Hurricane Ivan?

A. Acquiring resources is an essential part of effective storm restoration. Gulf Power is an active member of the SEE Mutual Assistance committee. This committee has a formalized set of guidelines and a process for requesting mutual assistance from other participating members. Gulf Power is a part of the Southern Company and has access to resources from its subsidiaries. Gulf also has access to resources from other non-SEE utilities.

Resource requests can include transmission and distribution line and tree trimming resources; logistics support; warehouse support; damage assessment teams; and other support teams. Gulf has contracts in place with distribution line and tree trimming contractors used during normal operations and emergency restoration efforts. In the case of Ivan, Gulf Power participated on conference calls within the SEE Mutual Assistance committee and within Southern Company. Gulf also made calls to distribution line and tree trimming contractors who regularly work on Gulf's system to check on the availability of additional resources in the

event they were needed. Because of the size of the storm, Gulf also called utilities outside of the SEE seeking resources.

Gulf Power's storm plan for major hurricanes shows an estimate of at least 4,000 outside resources would initially be needed. Gulf Power knew finding the number of resources needed without drawing on those already working in Florida would be very difficult. Therefore, Gulf was dependent on releases from the other Florida utilities to meet the resource needs.

Q. In general terms, describe the logistics efforts required to support the additional outside resources.

A. Southern Company and Gulf Power view storm logistics as an integral part of achieving safe, timely and efficient results. The specific restoration plans and associated logistics after Hurricanes Ivan, Dennis and Katrina, all within the past year, varied according to the circumstances associated with each storm. In each case, the logistics function has proven essential to Gulf's successful restoration efforts.

For all three storms, employees from throughout Southern Company supported Gulf's logistics team in the planning and execution aspects of logistics. Gulf's logistics team handled strategic issues, such as geographic selection of staging sites and the development of contingency plans to deal with disruption of communication, transportation and other critical infrastructure. In addition, they made decisions regarding tactical items, such as developing detailed site plans for parking and fueling trucks, and feeding and housing crews. The logistics plan

began with identification of multiple staging sites in each of the designated restoration areas. Typically, each restoration area contained one or two major staging sites, complemented by several smaller satellite staging locations. The major staging sites must have ample paved or otherwise hard and relatively flat surface area, with easy access to major thoroughfares. Agreements had been secured for most of these sites to ensure availability.

Determination of which sites to use in the aftermath of any given storm begins with the initial damage assessments and associated estimates of personnel required within each area. The close linkage between resource acquisition and logistics planning is critical, particularly during the early stages of restoration. Provision of lodging and nourishment for the crews and associated support personnel involved in restoration is another key part of the logistics plan.

Under the direction of the Gulf Logistics Director, the logistics team leaders at each of the Southern Company subsidiaries work together to identify the most experienced logistics personnel from across the Southern Company and coordinate these assignments from a system perspective. The additional logistics support provided by Gulf's sister companies enables Gulf to draw upon the vast experience available from within Southern Company.

Site management focuses on several vital components. Proper nourishment, with particular emphasis on adequate hydration, is a key goal of Gulf's efforts. Gulf has established relationships with catering services vendors over the past few years who understand the importance

of preparing and delivering timely, nutritionally balanced and appetizing meals for storm personnel in a safe and sanitary fashion. Another key aspect of successful staging is to ensure the availability of showers, hand wash stations and toilets at major sites, and to provide for the servicing of those facilities. Finally, with regard to site management, providing adequate space and proper layout for parking facilities, in order to facilitate the safe and efficient parking and fueling of vehicles, is also a key consideration.

Q. What specific logistics challenges were presented by Hurricane Ivan?

A. Prior to Hurricane Ivan, Gulf Power had generally been able to secure a sufficient combination of traditional housing alternatives that were located reasonably close to the areas where the personnel were assigned to work. These traditional housing alternatives consisted primarily of hotel and motel rooms, which were supplemented by large buildings filled with cots or air mattresses. By housing the crews in close proximity to their work location, the need for transporting personnel over long distances at the end of the work day could be minimized, which leads to greater productivity and more rested crews. However, the substantial damage sustained to the infrastructure in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties greatly diminished Gulf's ability to rely on the traditional housing alternatives. Most of the hotels and motels in the counties sustained major damage and the roads and bridges were heavily damaged. The resulting detours and traffic jams made it very difficult to travel. It became apparent that there were very few housing locations available close to the

work sites, and traveling from further away was not practical. Therefore, for the first time, Gulf was presented with the challenge of quickly setting up large tent cities for the purpose of providing sleeping accommodations for workers close to their work locations. One other unique challenge was the speed with which the resources arrived in Gulf's service area. Large numbers of resources were already captive within the state of Florida, providing assistance to the South Florida utilities. Once the resources were released from the other utilities, they arrived en masse very quickly, thus presenting the Logistics team with additional challenges.

Q. How did you acquire the additional material necessary for the recovery from Hurricane Ivan?

A. As with acquiring additional labor resources and logistics support, Supply Chain Management worked closely with the other Southern Company operating companies to identify available material within Southern Company. Storm stock quantities were checked against the quantities used during Hurricanes Erin and Opal. Local distributors were asked to provide their in-stock quantities for emergency use. Georgia Power Company provided a logistics specialist, additional supervision and storekeepers to assist with the rapid disbursement of material to the field. They also provided commodity buyers to purchase transformers, poles, and other needed materials. Georgia Power delivered two semi tractors, with drivers and specialized trailers for loading and unloading poles and material at remote sites. Electrical supply distributors were brought to the general warehouse to work closely with the buyers and materials analysts

to locate and purchase needed materials. Mississippi Power Company assisted with materials, fuel, and self contained crews.

Q. How did you scale down your restoration process?

A. As crews completed the work in their assigned restoration areas, the CEMC worked with the operations management in those areas to evaluate manpower needs. Resources working in the Eastern and Central Districts of Gulf Power's service area completed restoration first, and were then reassigned to work in the Western District of Gulf Power's territory. Crew releases became an important part of the Ivan restoration process due to the fact that Hurricane Jeanne had struck South Florida while the Ivan restoration was still underway. The utilities in South Florida now were facing the same situation that Gulf had faced two weeks earlier. Outside crew releases began on September 23 and reached a peak on September 29 and 30. Gulf Power worked to release crews in a timely manner so they could go to South Florida to assist the utilities there with the restoration from Hurricane Jeanne. Whenever possible, Gulf Power released specific crews requested by the other Florida utilities, since many of these crews had previously worked in South Florida, facilitating an easier transition. The CEMC was deactivated on October 4 at 5:30 p.m.

Q. What were the total transmission and distribution costs, known and estimated, to Gulf in responding and recovering from Hurricane Ivan and what were the major components of those costs?

A. The total known and estimated cost of repairing the transmission and distribution systems was $121.7 million. Please refer to Schedule 10 of my exhibit for a summary of costs and cost categories by storm. The major categories of cost included in Schedule 10 are:

External Costs including Contractors and Equipment: This includes Southern Company affiliate utilities' personnel, SEE member and non-member utilities' personnel, line clearing and other contractors, and security guards used to support Gulf's restoration efforts.

Food, Lodging, Transportation, & Other: The logistics cost of providing meals, lodging, linens for tents and other staging areas such as gymnasiums used for lodging, transportation of crews to staging sites, vehicle mileage and rentals, waste management, rental equipment, communications, health services, and other miscellaneous cost.

Materials: This includes the cost of major and minor items of property used to repair and restore Gulf's facilities to pre-storm condition such as poles, transformers, meters, light fixtures, wire, and other electrical equipment.

Gulf Power Labor & Benefits: Includes the straight time and overtime payroll cost & benefits of Gulf Power employees that supported the storm restoration efforts.

Fuel: Includes the cost of fuel tankers brought in for Gulf and contractor vehicles used in the restoration efforts.

Section III – Hurricane Dennis – July 10, 2005

Q. How did Gulf Power's preparation for Hurricane Dennis differ in preparations made for Hurricane Ivan?

A. The preparations for Hurricane Dennis were very similar to those for Hurricane Ivan. Gulf Power began participating on conference calls with other SEE companies on July 7 to discuss the potential impacts of this storm and availability of resources within this group. The same pre-storm activities occurred as with Ivan, involving Public Affairs, the EOC interfaces, logistics preparations, and others. Gulf also made calls to line and tree contractors and other utilities to check on the availability of resources that could help with the restoration effort. The CEMC was activated on July 9 at 7:00 p.m.

Q. What, in general terms, was Hurricane Dennis' impact on Gulf's transmission and distribution systems?

A. Please refer to Schedule 6 of my exhibit for a map of Hurricane Dennis' wind path over Gulf's service area. At approximately 2:00 p.m. on July 10, 2005 Hurricane Dennis made landfall just east of Pensacola as a Category 3 hurricane with approximately 125 mph sustained winds. Dennis was a compact and fast moving storm which produced a 6-8 foot storm surge in Gulf Power's service area. Outages were widespread throughout Gulf's eight county service area. Although damage to the distribution system was extensive, the overall infrastructure damage was not as great as the damage caused by Ivan due to the compact nature of

this storm. However, one of the barrier islands, Santa Rosa Island, again suffered extensive damage to both the overhead and underground distribution systems. Outage numbers peaked at 265,918 total customers, which was over 60 percent of Gulf's customers. After the storm passed through Gulf's service area there were 47 of 126 substations de-energized (37 percent), and 500 of 1,600 miles of transmission lines out of service (31 percent), which included damage to 7 transmission structures. There were also 138 of 291 (47 percent) of the distribution feeder circuits out of service immediately following the storm.

Q. Please provide a timeline of Gulf's transmission system restoration after Hurricane Dennis.

A. With all generation available and the majority of the 230kV system in service, the restoration effort was concentrated on restoring the 115kV and 46kV systems immediately after the storm. It took four days to restore service to all transmission facilities. The last substation was energized on July 14.

Q. How quickly was Gulf able to restore the Company's distribution system after Hurricane Dennis?

A. Please refer to Schedule 7 of my exhibit for a restoration timeline. Gulf Power began damage assessment and restoration efforts late on Sunday afternoon, July 10, almost immediately after the storm had passed. Based on the early assessments, the initial ETR was two weeks. By the morning of July 11 significant progress had been made and service had

been restored to almost all of Gulf's critical customers, such as hospitals, sewer systems and other emergency facilities. After a more thorough assessment, Gulf revised the ETR to be 95 percent complete within one week, excluding the Santa Rosa barrier island. The majority of outside distribution line and tree resources began arriving on Gulf's system on July 11. By 7:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 13, two days after the full restoration effort began, electricity had been restored to over half of Gulf's customers who had lost power, and the restoration effort was complete in Bay, Jackson, Holmes, and Washington Counties. Gulf Power energized the last distribution feeder breaker at 9:06 p.m. July 13. All of Gulf's customers who could take service were restored by Saturday, July 16, excluding Santa Rosa Island. With the major restoration complete, Gulf Power contract crews moved to Santa Rosa Island to begin full scale restoration and rebuild the distribution systems on both Navarre and Pensacola Beaches.

Q. What were the resources used to accomplish the rapid recovery of both the transmission and distribution systems in terms of labor, material?

A. In order to complete service restoration, Gulf Power utilized over 3,800 outside labor resources to replace over 130 miles of wire, 600 poles and approximately 900 transformers. Please see Schedule 11 of my exhibit for a comparison summary of materials used.

Q. What sources did Gulf rely on for additional outside labor used during the recovery from Hurricane Dennis?

A. In the case of Dennis, Gulf Power participated on mutual assistance conference calls within the SEE group and within Southern Company. Gulf began making contacts with contractors and utilities that had assisted during the Ivan restoration. Gulf also made calls to line and tree trimming contractors who work on Gulf's system on a routine basis to check on the availability of additional resources in the event they were needed. Commitments were made to other resources so that a timely restoration could be accomplished. In contrast to Ivan, Gulf Power was able to acquire more resources from a fewer number of companies, simplifying the logistical support of those resources.

Q. Describe the logistical efforts required to support the additional outside resources during the Hurricane Dennis restoration.

A. Ivan's impact was still evident and available lodging remained in short supply. Therefore, Dennis presented additional opportunities for non-traditional sleeping accommodations. Where available, staging sites with buildings suitable for sleeping and feeding, such as the fairgrounds, were preferred. It was necessary to erect a large tent city at Bronson Field to accommodate the needs of the many outside workers that assisted with the restoration.

Q. How did the company acquire the additional material necessary for the recovery from Hurricane Dennis?

A. Additional materials were obtained from distributors and suppliers and storm stock quantities were checked against the quantities used during

Hurricane Ivan. As they were with Ivan, local distributors were asked to provide their in-stock quantities for emergency use. Gulf again worked closely with the other Southern Company operating companies to identify available material within Southern Company and to provide similar assistance provided during Ivan.

Q. How did you scale down your restoration process?

A. As crews finished up in individual restoration areas, the CEMC worked with the operations management in those areas to evaluate manpower needs. If the resources were not needed in another restoration area they were released to travel back home to their normal work location. If crews were needed in another area, they were reassigned. Criteria such as productivity; cost; return travel time; and specific equipment requirements were considerations when deciding which crews to release first.

Releases were staged as restoration areas completed work. Resources working in the Eastern and Central Districts of Gulf's service area completed restoration first and were the first to be released, with the exception of the teams moved to Navarre and Pensacola Beaches. The majority of the releases occurred from July 15 to July 17. The CEMC was deactivated on July 17 at 6:00 p.m. Crews assigned to work on the beach areas were released on July 28 and 29.

Q. What were the total transmission and distribution costs, known and estimated, to Gulf in responding and recovering from Hurricane Dennis and what were the major components of those costs?

A. The total known and estimated cost of repairing the transmission and distribution systems following Hurricane Dennis was $57.1 million. Please see Schedule 10 of Exhibit RJM-1 for a summary of restoration costs by storm and by cost category. Please refer to the cost categories as described earlier in my testimony.

Section IV – Hurricane Katrina – August 29, 2005

Q. Prior to Hurricane Katrina making landfall, what steps did Gulf Power take to prepare for the hurricane's anticipated impact on the Company's transmission and distribution systems?

A. Gulf Power began participating on conference calls with other SEE companies on August 24 to discuss the potential impacts of this storm. Again, the same pre-storm activities occurred as with Ivan and Dennis, involving Public Affairs, the EOC interfaces, logistics preparations, and others. Gulf also made calls to distribution line and tree trimming contractors and other utilities to check on the availability of resources that could help with the restoration effort. The CEMC was activated on Saturday, August 27, at 7:00 p.m.

Q. Please describe Hurricane Katrina's impact on Gulf's transmission and distribution systems.

A. Please see Schedule 8 of my exhibit for a map of Hurricane Katrina's wind field over Gulf's service area. On August 29, Hurricane Katrina

made landfall as a Category 4 hurricane just east of New Orleans, Louisiana, with sustained winds of 145 mph. Gulf Power experienced tropical storm conditions for most of the day, with tides 4-6 feet above normal. Service outages were predominately in the three western counties of Gulf Power's service area: Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa. Peak outages were 129,832, over 30 percent of Gulf's customers, and full restoration efforts began late in the afternoon of August 29 as weather conditions allowed crews to work safely. Gulf Power had 33 miles of transmission lines, 2 substations, 4 transmission lines and 74 distribution feeder circuits out of service. Damage to the overhead system was minimal with the majority of outages due to trees, many of which had been damaged and weakened by Hurricanes Ivan and Dennis, and other debris contacting the distribution lines.

Q. When was Gulf's transmission system restored and operational after Hurricane Katrina?

A. Hurricane Katrina caused minimal damage to Gulf's transmission system. Two substations were out of service and both were restored in less than 24 hours.

Q. How soon was Gulf able to restore the distribution system after Hurricane Katrina?

A. Please see Schedule 9 of my exhibit for a restoration timeline. After the initial assessment following the passage of the storm on the afternoon of August 29, Gulf Power knew the restoration effort was going to be rapid.

Despite the number of customers without service, the damage to the infrastructure was minor and Gulf Power brought in minimal outside resources to assist with the restoration. Within 24 hours, power had been restored to approximately 70 percent (90,000) of the customers who had lost service. At the end of two days, Gulf Power's restoration was essentially complete. Following discussions between Gulf's CEMC and local operations management, all outside resources, as well as Gulf Power storm teams, were released to travel and assist Mississippi Power on Thursday, September 1.

Q. What were the resources used to accomplish the rapid recovery of both the transmission and distribution systems in terms of labor, material and logistics?

A. In order to complete service restoration, Gulf Power utilized over 400 outside labor resources to replace approximately 20 miles of wire, 50 poles and 170 transformers. Please see Schedule 11 of my exhibit for a comparison summary of materials used. The logistics effort required was minimal for Gulf's restoration following Hurricane Katrina.

Q. What sources did the Company rely on for acquiring the additional outside labor used during the recovery from Hurricane Katrina?

A. In the case of Katrina, Gulf participated on mutual assistance conference calls within the SEE group and within Southern Company. Gulf also made calls to native distribution line and tree trimming contractors to check on the availability of additional resources in the event they were

needed. When it became apparent that Gulf would not be severely impacted by Katrina, the decision was made to handle the restoration with Gulf Power crews, on site contractors, and Southern Company storm teams. This enabled other outside resources to support areas that were in the direct path of Hurricane Katrina.

Q. How did you scale down your restoration process?

A. Damage to Gulf's infrastructure was minimal and the restoration process proceeded at a quick pace. Unlike most storms, Gulf only brought in a small contingent of additional resources to assist with the restoration effort. This was comprised of two storm teams from within Southern Company. Gulf Power crews and contractors from other districts were relocated to the hardest hit areas in Santa Rosa and Escambia Counties. Due to the limited number of outside resources, and the brevity of the restoration effort, there was not a formal release plan and schedule as is typical with storm restoration. The restoration process was completed in two days and all resources, as well as Gulf Power storm teams, were released to assist Mississippi Power with their restoration on Thursday, September 1. The CEMC remained active in order to support Gulf Power's employees involved in the Katrina restoration efforts in Mississippi. All costs associated with assisting Mississippi Power Company will be paid by that utility. The CEMC was deactivated on Friday, September 9, at 5:00 p.m.

Q. What were the total transmission and distribution costs, known and

estimated, to Gulf in responding and recovering from Hurricane Katrina and what were the major components of those costs?

A. The total known and estimated cost of restoring the transmission and distribution systems following Hurricane Katrina was $4.0 million. Please refer to Schedule 10 of my exhibit for a summary of restoration costs by storm and by cost category. Please refer to the cost categories as described earlier in my testimony.

Section V – Summary and Conclusion

Q. What were the primary differences between Hurricanes Ivan, Dennis and Katrina in terms of the weather associated with each, the operational impacts and resulting restoration?

A. While hurricanes Ivan and Katrina were similar in size over the Gulf, Ivan was weakening at landfall when it moved ashore west of Pensacola. Dennis was a very small hurricane compared to either Ivan or Katrina. Hurricane Ivan moved ashore just west of the Alabama/Florida border. Dennis moved ashore just to the east of Pensacola. Katrina moved inland well to the west near the Mississippi/Louisiana border. Both Dennis and Katrina were moving relatively quickly at landfall at 14-17 mph, whereas Ivan was moving more slowly at 12-14 mph at landfall.

Both Ivan and Dennis were weakening at landfall, a fact that contributed to a more rapid reduction in winds as the centers of these two hurricanes moved inland. Katrina, on the other hand, had begun a

strengthening phase at landfall. That, combined with Katrina's relatively fast movement, allowed Katrina to carry its stronger winds much farther inland into Mississippi.

Ivan produced considerably more rain across the Florida Panhandle than did either Dennis or Katrina. Over 15 inches of rain fell in Pensacola. Dennis was a much smaller hurricane, and rainfall was typically 5-7 inches across the Florida Panhandle. Katrina moved ashore well to the west of Florida. Rainfall amounts with Katrina were generally in the 2-4 inch range across the Florida Panhandle.

Of the 3 hurricanes, Katrina had, by far, the greatest storm surge, though it did strike well west of Florida. East of Mobile Bay, Katrina produced tides approximately 4-6 feet above normal across the western Florida Panhandle, and approximately 3-5 feet above normal from Panama City eastward to Apalachicola. The storm surge associated with Hurricane Ivan was 10-15 feet along the coasts from Destin, Florida westward to Mobile Bay/Baldwin County, Alabama. Dennis produced a storm surge somewhat less than Ivan's at approximately 6-8 feet. This storm surge covered a much smaller area than did Ivan's, due to Dennis' much smaller wind field.

Hurricanes Ivan and Dennis were very similar in impact location, although Dennis was a much smaller storm than Ivan and moved slightly faster. The speed with which the Dennis passed also allowed Gulf to begin the assessments and restoration efforts much more quickly. Unlike Ivan, the fact that Dennis made landfall slightly east of Pensacola, and that Dennis was considerably smaller than Ivan, lessened the severity of

damage to Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.

Katrina made landfall well to the west of Gulf's service area and put the system on the fringes of the impacted area. This minimized the severity of the damage and allowed the restoration to proceed much faster.

Even though these three storms each had unique characteristics, the response to each was consistent. By implementing the storm plan, which has proven to be strong, solid and well tested, Gulf Power Company was able to manage the unique challenges that each storm presented. Performing a thorough post-storm critique and modifying the storm plan accordingly is an essential step in the restoration process. This continuous learning process and adaptation is the reason that Gulf's storm plan is so effective.

Q. How well did Gulf Power Company communicate with the public, outside media, and state and local governmental officials?

A. Clearly communicating with customers as well as public officials became vital after the severity of early storms in South Florida in 2004. Most Northwest Florida residents had not experienced a large storm in ten years, if at all. Also, lack of normal methods of communications following Hurricane Ivan reinforced the importance of getting the word out to the public regularly on a local, state, and national level. This was even more important for Hurricane Dennis, when thousands evacuated out of the area.

At least twice daily, outage and restoration numbers were provided

to the SEOC (6:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.). Those numbers were included in news releases in which restoration progress was reported and restoration estimates given. The news releases were published each morning in time for county EOC briefings and also each evening in time for newscasts and county EOC briefings. This communication was also sent to Company management, storm team leaders and public officials.

All area media, public officials, and county EOC personnel are key contacts for getting the word out about damage and restoration efforts. At the beginning of each storm season, Company contact information, public service announcements, brochures on storm survival and safety tips were distributed throughout Gulf Power's service area. Gulf participated in town hall gatherings and commercial storm readiness events for Northwest Florida residents to answer questions, explain how devastating a storm can be, and set expectations regarding extended power outages.

Beginning when a storm enters the Gulf of Mexico, communications begin with customers; county emergency personnel; elected officials; and employees. These communications are delivered through Gulf Power websites; emails; faxes; personally delivered handouts; press releases; and live and taped interviews.

After Ivan, Gulf Power's customers and public officials were overwhelmingly supportive and thankful, as shown through recognition received at numerous public events, as well as hand-written notes on electric bills. After Dennis, the thanks and appreciation was very much evident, although not as public as with Ivan, since the damage was not as widespread. With Katrina, most of the attention turned toward actual

landfall areas outside of Gulf's service area almost immediately, so there was little response to local restoration efforts.

Overall, customers have given continued support and appreciation to Gulf Power as the area was hit with record rainstorms in the spring of 2005; Tropical Storm Arlene in early June; Tropical Storm Cindy; and then Hurricanes Dennis and Katrina. In monthly surveys by phone of 100 random customers, Gulf Power has received some of its highest ever Public Confidence Level scores. From a score of 84 in September 2004, Gulf's Public Confidence Level climbed to a record score of 91 in February 2005 and has remained in the mid to high 80s since.

Q. What, if any, major changes have been made to Gulf's storm plan as a result of the impact of the Hurricanes Ivan, Dennis and Katrina?

A. Hurricane Ivan presented many opportunities for Gulf Power and the storm plan proved to be very effective as evidenced by what was accomplished during the restoration effort after Ivan. After Hurricane Ivan, Gulf Power went through an exhaustive critique process which included a CEMC management team critique, departmental critiques and an overall Gulf Power critique. Southern Company conducted a critique and all utilities in the SEE impacted by the storms in 2004 shared their lessons learned with other member utilities.

Decision making, adaptability, and flexibility continue to be strengths in how Gulf Power responds to a major storm. Along with these strengths, the teamwork among the CEMC leadership, senior management and executives was essential to the success shown in the

restoration from all three hurricanes. This was clearly illustrated through the daily core team meetings that occurred each morning during the days following each storm. The core team consisted of the Power Delivery General Manager; CEMC manager; the Logistics Director; the Resource Director; all of the functional team leaders; and all of the Company's executives. These meetings allowed each area to share the accomplishments of the previous day's restoration effort along with the plans and goals for the coming days. At the same time, any functional issues were discussed and addressed. These meetings were key to providing the mutual support among all of the Company's storm functions that facilitated the safe and swift restoration of service.

A few of the lessons learned include: improving internal communications to the field on how the restoration process is proceeding; acquiring additional evaluators, support, and staging site management teams earlier in the restoration effort; refining alternative housing options by assuming that all motels are damaged and not available; combining the distribution line and tree trimming contractor coordination to ensure administrative consistency; and decentralizing the Logistics function into major field areas during storms.

Gulf Power was in the process of conducting the Hurricane Dennis critique when Katrina hit; therefore, the critiques of the two storms are being combined. Any recommendations for changes as a result of these critiques will be included in the 2006 Storm Procedure Manual.

Q. In light of the three major hurricanes that Gulf has responded to since last September, what is your assessment of how well the storm plan worked and how did you come to your conclusions?

A. Overall, Gulf's storm plan worked extremely well and is a very solid plan. Although Gulf will always take the opportunity to incorporate lessons learned, the swift and safe success of all three restoration efforts is a testimony to the validity of Gulf Power Company's storm plan. Even though all three restoration efforts were different, the plan allowed the flexibility to respond appropriately to the situation at hand.

Communications is one of the keys to a successful restoration, and communications interruptions can be one the largest hurdles to overcome. In most cases Southern Company's internal communications network, SouthernLINC Wireless, has remained operational and provided the communications needed to facilitate the restoration process. However, the plan recognizes that there is no system that is immune from the impacts of a hurricane, which is why Gulf's plan also calls for the use of satellite telephones when other communications systems are inoperable.

A history of continuous learning from previous experience, along with a focus on the importance of communications, has led to the evolution of a storm plan that is capable of meeting Gulf's needs, even when faced with the most devastating of storms.

Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

A. Yes.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF FLORIDA)
)
COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA)

Docket No. _____

Before me the undersigned authority, personally appeared Richard J. Mandes, Jr., who being first duly sworn, deposes, and says that he is the General Manager in the Power Delivery Department of Gulf Power Company, a Florida corporation, that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief. He is personally known to me.

Richard J. Mandes, Jr.
General Manager of Power Delivery

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17 day of February, 2006.

Theresa Tucker
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

THERESA TUCKER
MY COMMISSION # DD 303630
EXPIRES: March 25, 2008
Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters

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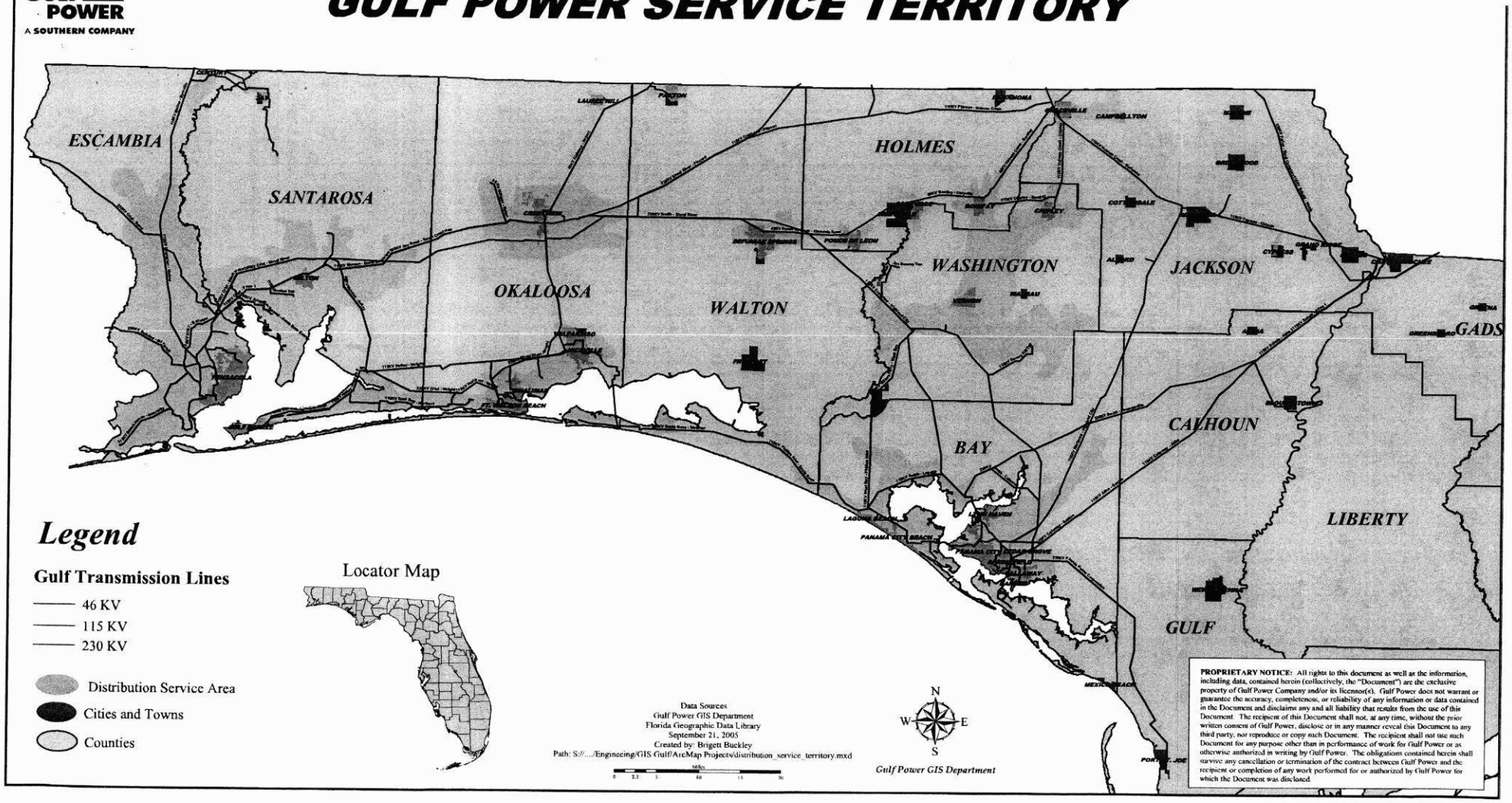
Schedule 2

GULF POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

GULF POWER SERVICE TERRITORY



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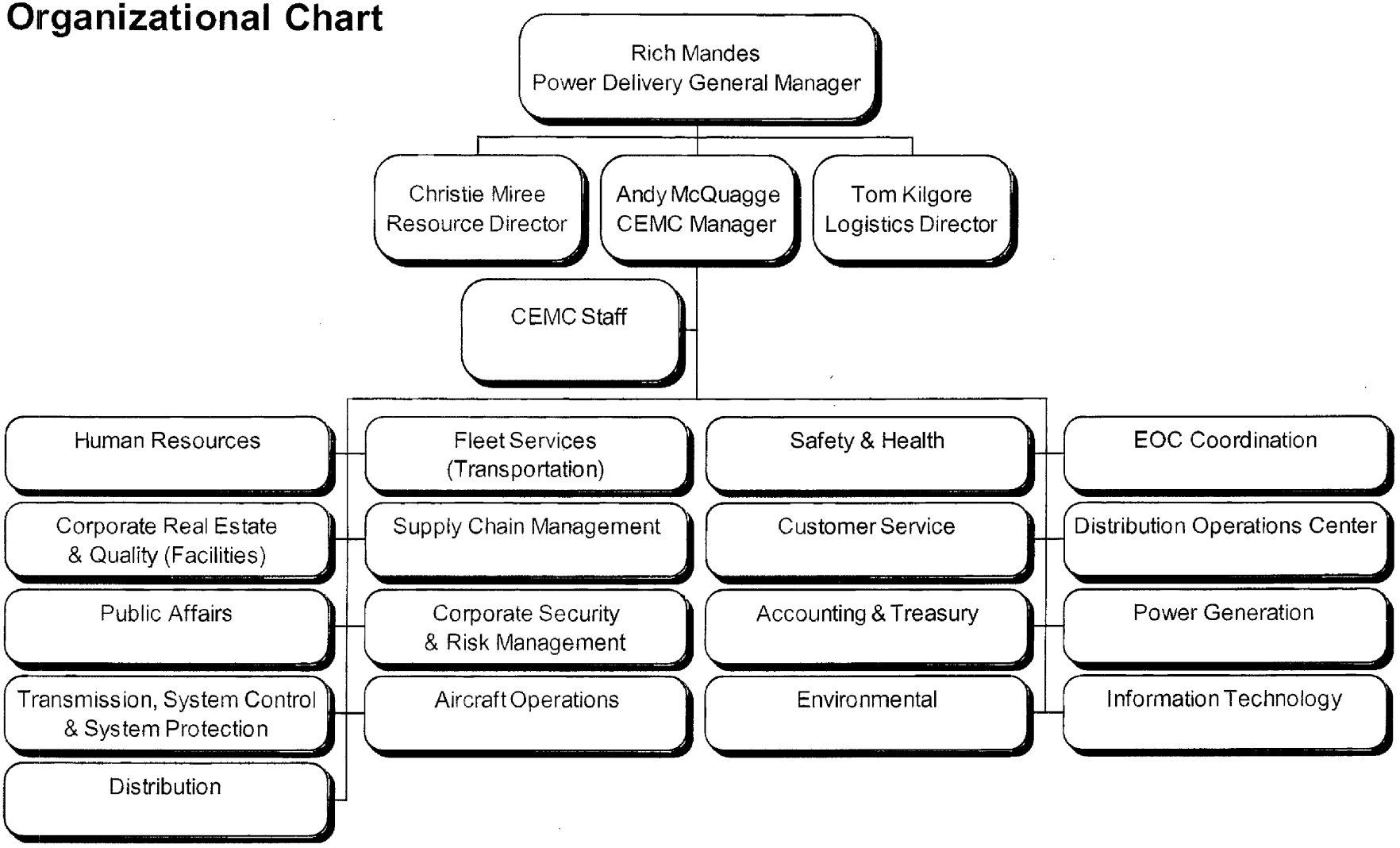
Gulf Power Company
Company Emergency Management Center (CEMC)
Organizational Chart



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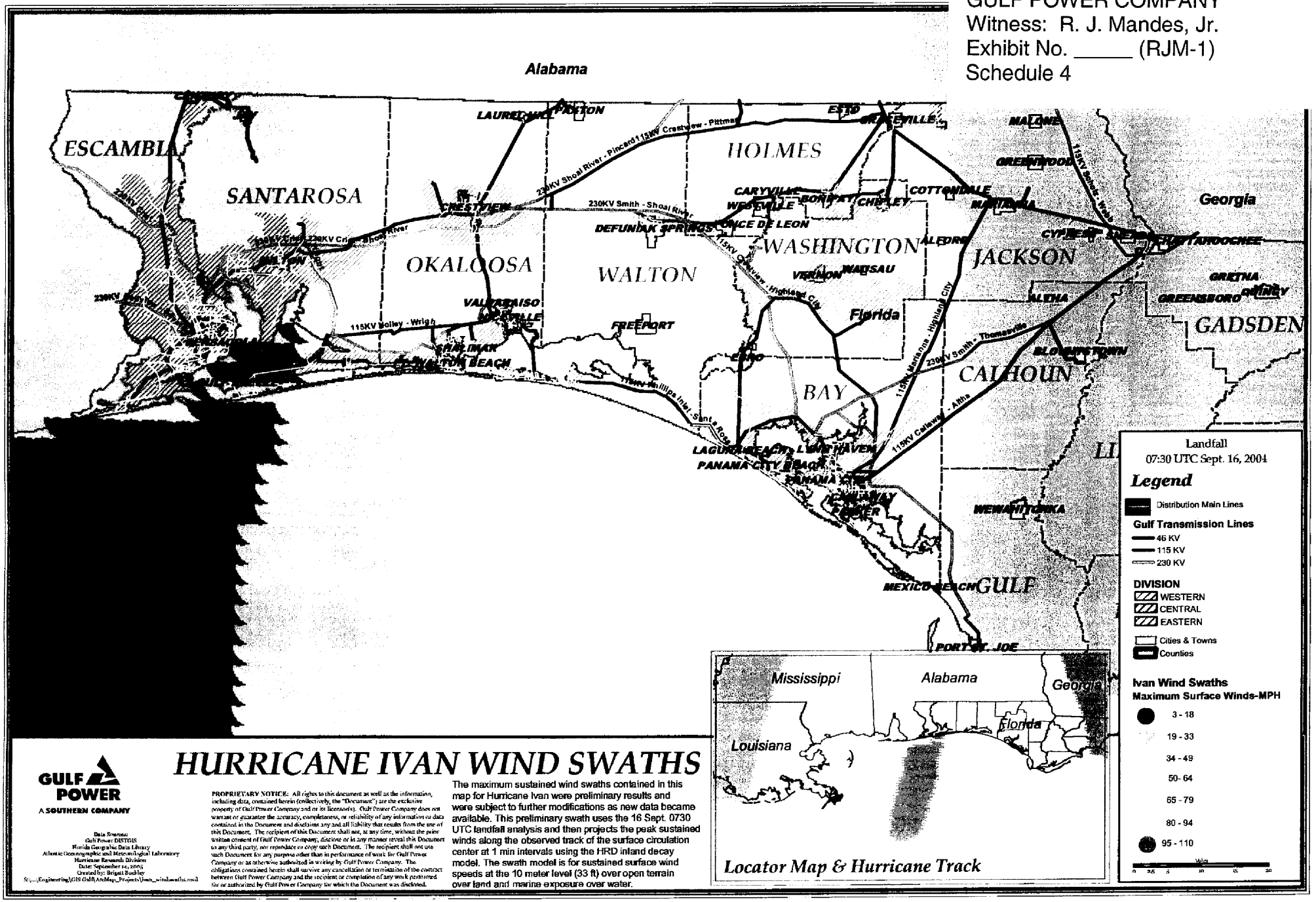

HURRICANE IVAN WIND SWATHS

GULF POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

Data Sources:
Gulf Power: DIST016S
Florida Geographic Data Library
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory
Hurricane Research Division
Date: September 24, 2004
Created by: Brigett Buckley
S:\...\Engineering\GIS Gulf\ArcMap_Projects\ivan_windswaths.mxd

The maximum sustained wind swaths contained in this map for Hurricane Ivan were preliminary results and were subject to further modifications as new data became available. This preliminary swath uses the 16 Sept. 0730 UTC landfall analysis and then projects the peak sustained winds along the observed track of the surface circulation center at 1 min intervals using the HRD inland decay model. The swath model is for sustained surface wind speeds at the 10 meter level (33 ft) over open terrain over land and marine exposure over water.

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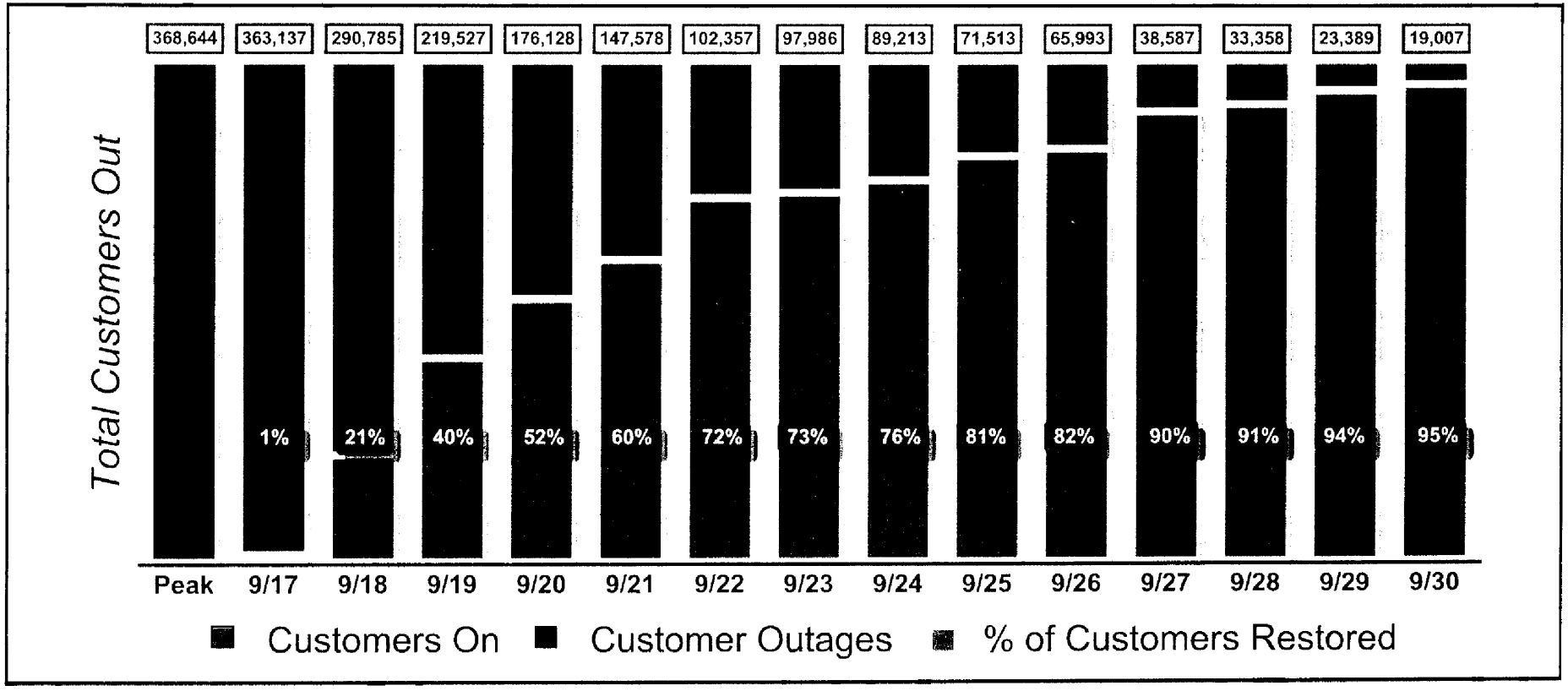
Hurricane Ivan Restoration Timeline



Note: Peak Outage Represents Approximately 92% of Total Gulf Power Customers

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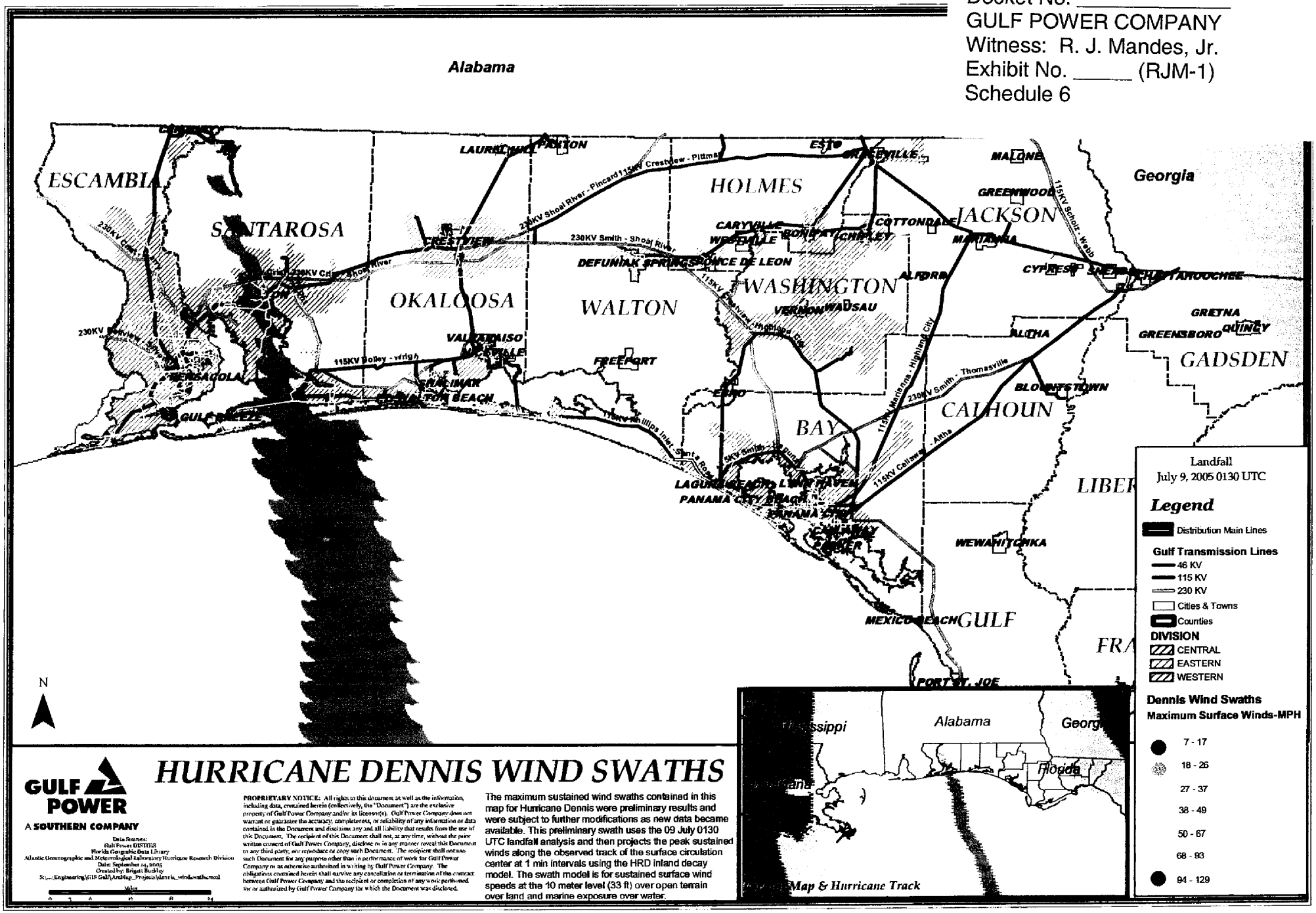

HURRICANE DENNIS WIND SWATHS

GULF POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

Data Sources:
Gulf Power DINTGIS
Florida Geographic Data Library
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory/Hurricane Research Division
Date: September 14, 2005
Created by: Brigid Buckley
S:\...\Engineering\GIS Gulf\ArcMap_Projects\dennis_windswaths.mxd

Miles
0 3 6 12 18 24

The maximum sustained wind swaths contained in this map for Hurricane Dennis were preliminary results and were subject to further modifications as new data became available. This preliminary swath uses the 09 July 0130 UTC landfall analysis and then projects the peak sustained winds along the observed track of the surface circulation center at 1 min intervals using the HRD inland decay model. The swath model is for sustained surface wind speeds at the 10 meter level (33 ft) over open terrain over land and marine exposure over water.

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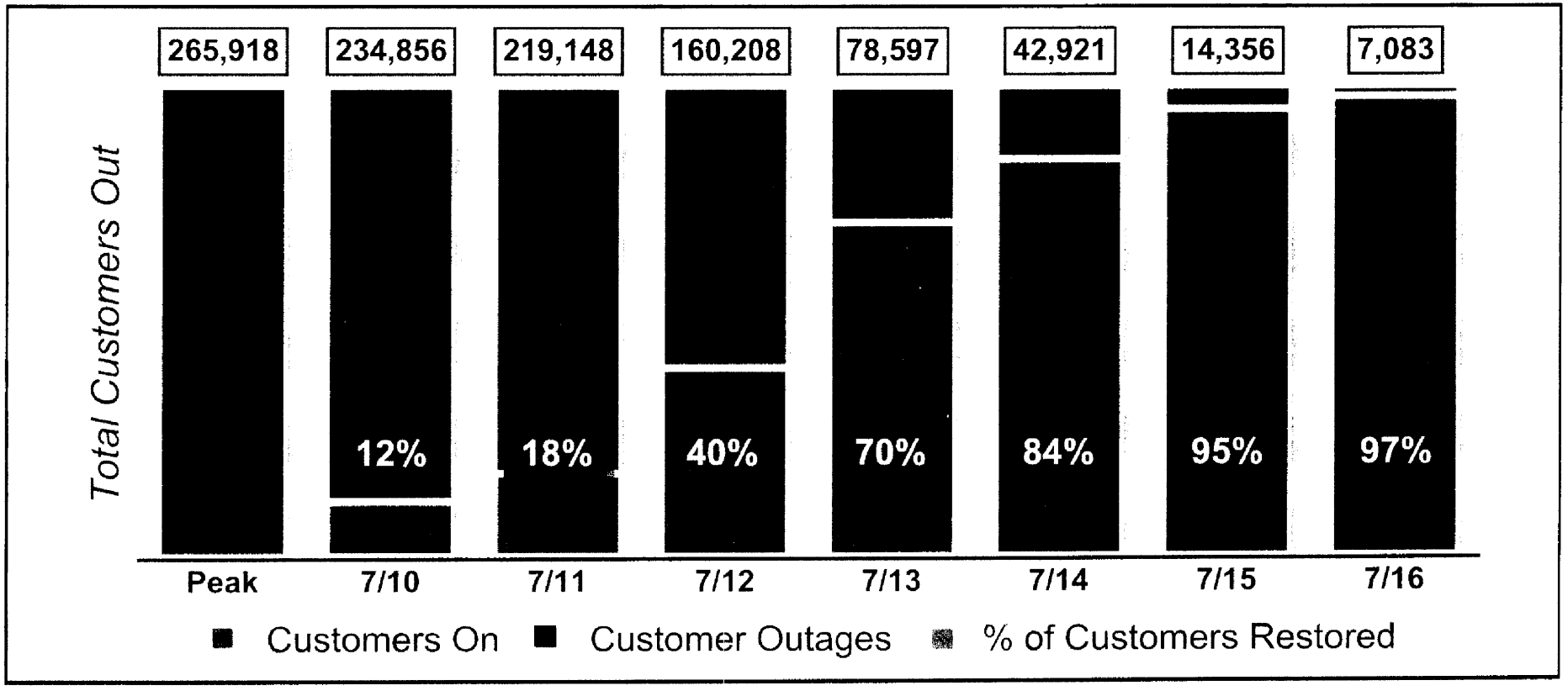
Hurricane Dennis Restoration Timeline



Note: Peak Outage Represents Approximately 66% of Total Gulf Power Customers

Florida Public Service Commission
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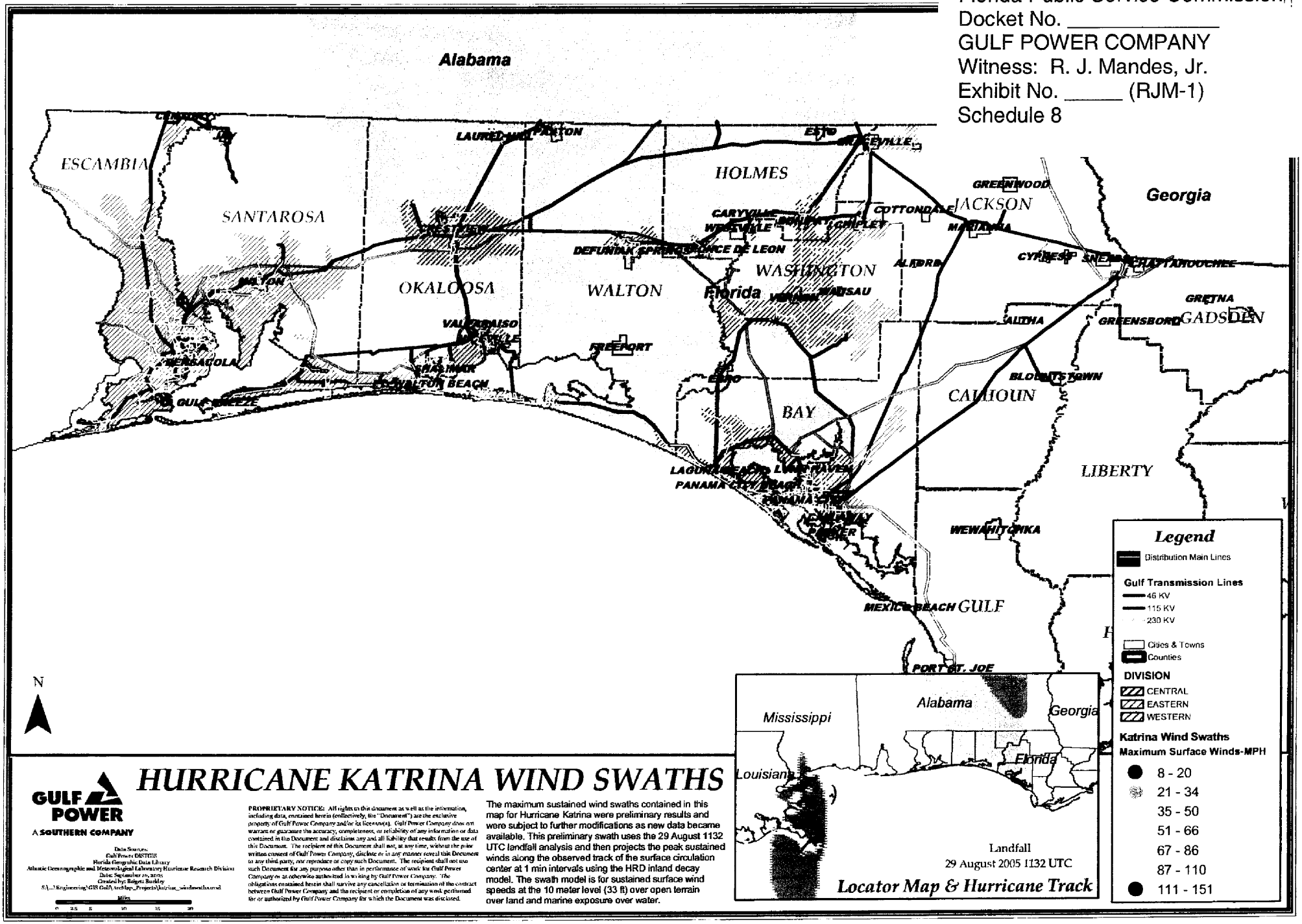
Exhibit No. _____ (RJM-1)
Schedule 8



HURRICANE KATRINA WIND SWATHS

GULF POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

Data Sources:
Gulf Power, DISTRIS
Florida Geographic Data Library
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory Hurricane Research Division
Date: September 29, 2005
Created by: Robert Buckley
S:\...\Engineering\GIS Gulf\...\mxd\hqp_Projects\katrina_windswath.mxd
Miles
0 2.5 5 10 15 20

The maximum sustained wind swaths contained in this map for Hurricane Katrina were preliminary results and were subject to further modifications as new data became available. This preliminary swath uses the 29 August 1132 UTC landfall analysis and then projects the peak sustained winds along the observed track of the surface circulation center at 1 min intervals using the HRD inland decay model. The swath model is for sustained surface wind speeds at the 10 meter level (33 ft) over open terrain over land and marine exposure over water.

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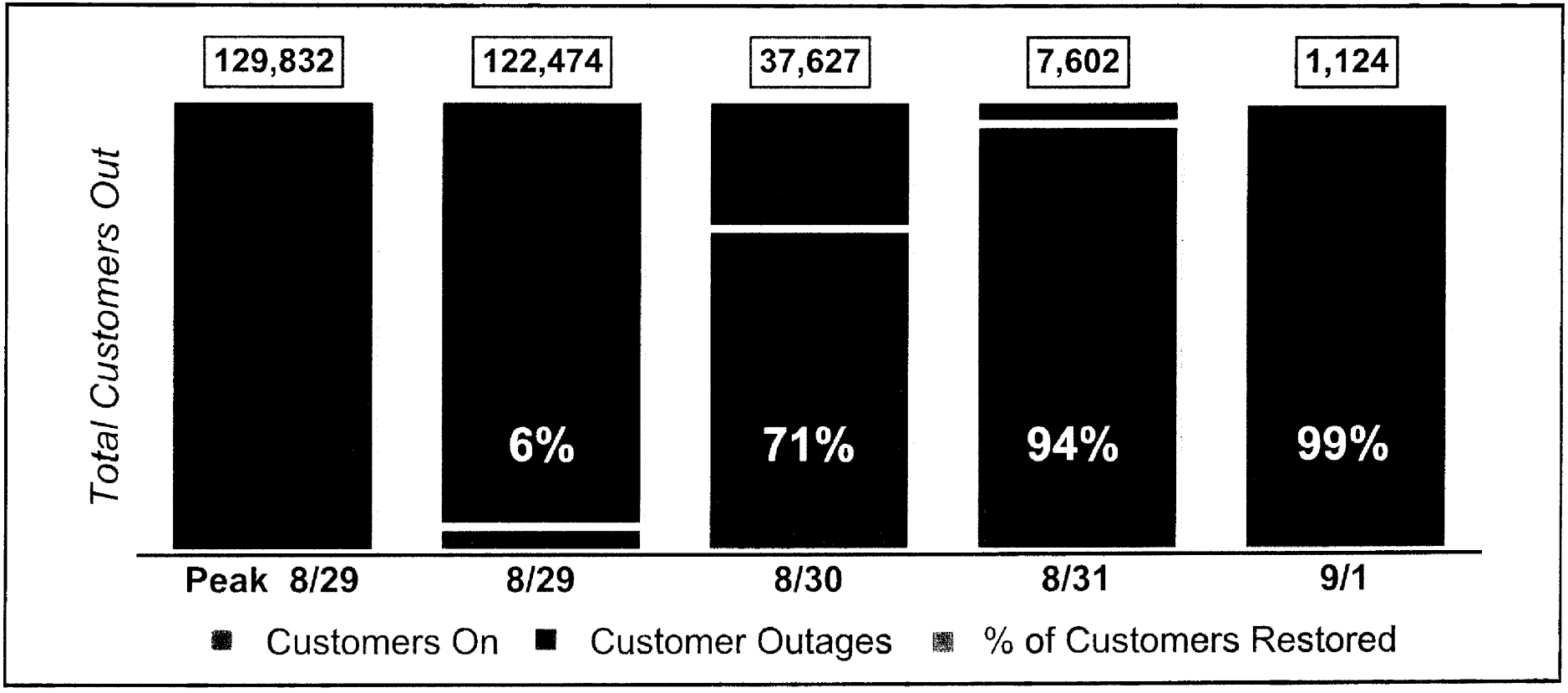
Hurricane Katrina Restoration Timeline



Note: Peak Outage Represents Approximately 33% of Total Gulf Power Customers

Hurricane Restoration Transmission and Distribution Costs by Storm and Cost Category

	Cost by Category	Ivan [A]	Dennis [B]	Katrina [C]	TOTAL
1	External Costs including Contractors & Equipment	$ 88,801,000	$ 41,253,000	$ 2,056,000	$ 132,110,000
2	Food, Lodging, Transportation, & Other	$ 14,044,000	$ 9,470,000	$ 375,000	$ 23,889,000
3	Materials	$ 9,335,000	$ 2,777,000	$ 530,000	$ 12,642,000
4	Gulf Power Labor & Payroll Taxes & Benefits	$ 7,796,000	$ 2,647,000	$ 973,000	$ 11,416,000
5	Fuel	$ 1,713,000	$ 912,000	$ 91,000	$ 2,716,000
	Total Transmission and Distribution	**$ 121,689,000**	**$ 57,059,000**	**$ 4,025,000**	**$ 182,773,000**

[A] Based upon Known ($120,578,000) and Estimated ($1,111,000) cost in True-Up filed January 31, 2006

[B] Based upon Known ($56,211,000) and Estimated ($848,000) cost

[C] Based upon Known ($3,586,000) and Estimated ($439,000) cost

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STORM MATERIAL STATISTICS REPORT

	HURRICANE IVAN	HURRICANE DENNIS	HURRICANE KATRINA
PRIMARY WIRE ISSUED	230 MILES	99 MILES	11 MILES
SECONDARY WIRE ISSUED	128 MILES	35 MILES	9 MILES
NUMBER OF FUSES ISSUED	18513	20890	4236
NUMBER OF CONNECTORS ISSUED	221887	86548	3719
NUMBER OF ARRESTERS ISSUED	5303	2523	118
NUMBER OF CUTOUTS ISSUED	4585	1518	128
NUMBER OF POLES ISSUED	3976	642	49
NUMBER OF TRANSFORMERS ISSUED	3419	897	173