TEN YEAR SITE PLAN
1993 - 2002

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES
AND
ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

APRIL, 1993

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, 1993

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CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY
EXISTING GENERATING FACILITIES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				Fuel					Net Capability		Fuel	Transp
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Type	Pri	Alt	Com'l In-Service Mo/Yr	Exptd Retrmnt Mo/Yr	Gen Max Nameplate KW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Pri	Alt
Crist		Escambia County 25/1N/30W						1,229,000	1103.9	1103.9		
	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	89.4	89.4	WA	PL
	5		FS	C	NG	6/61	12/16	93,750	87.7	87.7	WA	PL
	6		FS	C	NG	5/70	12/15	369,750	323.0	323.0	WA	PL
	7		FS	C	--	8/73	12/18	578,000	517.1	517.1	WA	--
Lansing Smith		Bay County 36/2S/15W						381,850	391.0	399.4		
	1		FS	C	--	6/65	12/15	149,600	162.8	162.8	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	100.1	100.1		
	1		FS	C	--	3/53	12/08	49,000	51.1	51.1	RR	WA
	2		FS	C	--	10/53	12/08	49,000	49.0	49.0	RR	WA
(A)												
Daniel		Jackson County, MS 42/5S/6W						548,250	535.9	535.9		
	1		FS	C	HO	9/77	12/22	274,125	264.6	264.6	RR	TK
	2		FS	C	HO	6/81	12/26	274,125	271.3	271.3	RR	TK
(A)												
Scherer	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	--	1/87	12/27	222,750	208.9	208.9	RR	--
						Total System as of December 31, 1992			2339.8	2348.2		

Abbreviations:

Fuel

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

Fuel Transportation

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

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

Utility: Gulf Power Company

TYP FORM 1B

Existing Generating Facilities

(A)

Land Use and Investment

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Land Area		Plant Capital Investment in ($1,000)			
Plant Name	Total Acres	In Use Acres	Land	Site Improvements (B)	Buildings & Equipment (C)	Total
Steam Total			6,908	152,448	677,925	837,281
Crist	680	350	1,792	56,651	280,887	339,330
Lansing Smith	1,340	400	612	19,872	68,996	89,480
Scholz	293 (D)	168 (D)	45 (E)	5,680 (E)	23,938 (E)	29,663 (E)
Daniel	2,657 (F)	500 (F)	3,666 (G)	39,466 (G)	161,126 (G)	204,258 (G)
Scherer	12,158	9,500	793	30,779	142,978	174,550
Caryville (Weather Station)				0	0	0
Combustion Turbine Total				697	3,512	4,209
Lansing Smith CT				697	3,512	4,209

(A) As of 12/31/92.

(B) Includes buildings (less coal handling 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 $7,392,460.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

TYP FORM 1C
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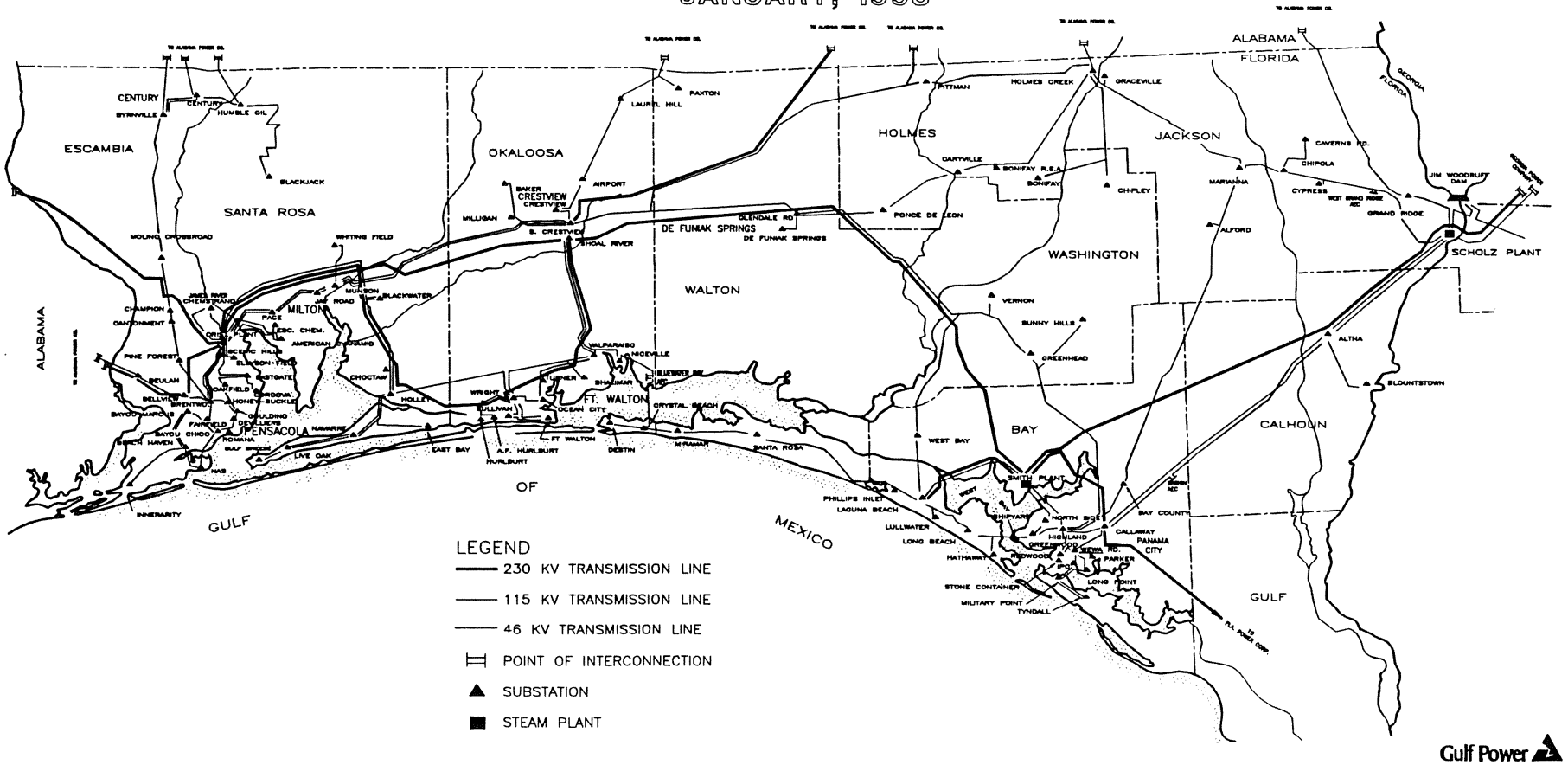
Existing Generating Facilities
Environmental Considerations for Steam Generating Units

(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, 1993



Gulf Power

CHAPTER II

FORECAST OF ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RURAL AND RESIDENTIAL					COMMERCIAL		
YEAR	* POPULATION	MEMBERS PER HOUSEHOLD	GWH	AVERAGE NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER	GWH	AVERAGE NO. OF CUSTOMERS	AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER
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	573,606	2.25	3,361	255,129	13,173	2,218	33,957	65,305
1991	582,196	2.24	3,455	259,395	13,320	2,273	34,372	66,120
1992	594,400	2.24	3,597	265,374	13,553	2,369	36,009	65,796
1993	601,600	2.23	3,667	270,356	13,562	2,378	37,067	64,155
1994	607,200	2.20	3,727	275,847	13,510	2,420	37,864	63,908
1995	612,000	2.17	3,798	281,421	13,496	2,466	38,720	63,677
1996	616,000	2.15	3,869	287,034	13,479	2,509	39,568	63,422
1997	621,600	2.13	3,952	292,502	13,512	2,556	40,388	63,282
1998	628,000	2.11	4,051	297,799	13,603	2,617	41,182	63,559
1999	634,400	2.09	4,134	302,992	13,645	2,669	41,964	63,606
2000	640,000	2.08	4,205	308,113	13,646	2,716	42,717	63,573
2001	644,000	2.06	4,279	313,189	13,662	2,766	43,443	63,666
2002	648,000	2.04	4,343	318,234	13,646	2,806	44,149	63,557

* 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
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	2,179	262	8,318,456	16	0	8,161
1993	2,105	280	7,517,512	16	0	8,166
1994	1,966	282	6,972,260	16	0	8,129
1995	1,968	285	6,904,737	17	0	8,249
1996	1,977	288	6,863,368	18	0	8,373
1997	1,989	291	6,833,677	18	0	8,515
1998	2,013	294	6,846,701	18	0	8,700
1999	2,038	297	6,861,380	19	0	8,860
2000	2,064	300	6,881,433	19	0	9,004
2001	2,091	303	6,900,396	19	0	9,155
2002	2,116	306	6,915,817	20	0	9,284

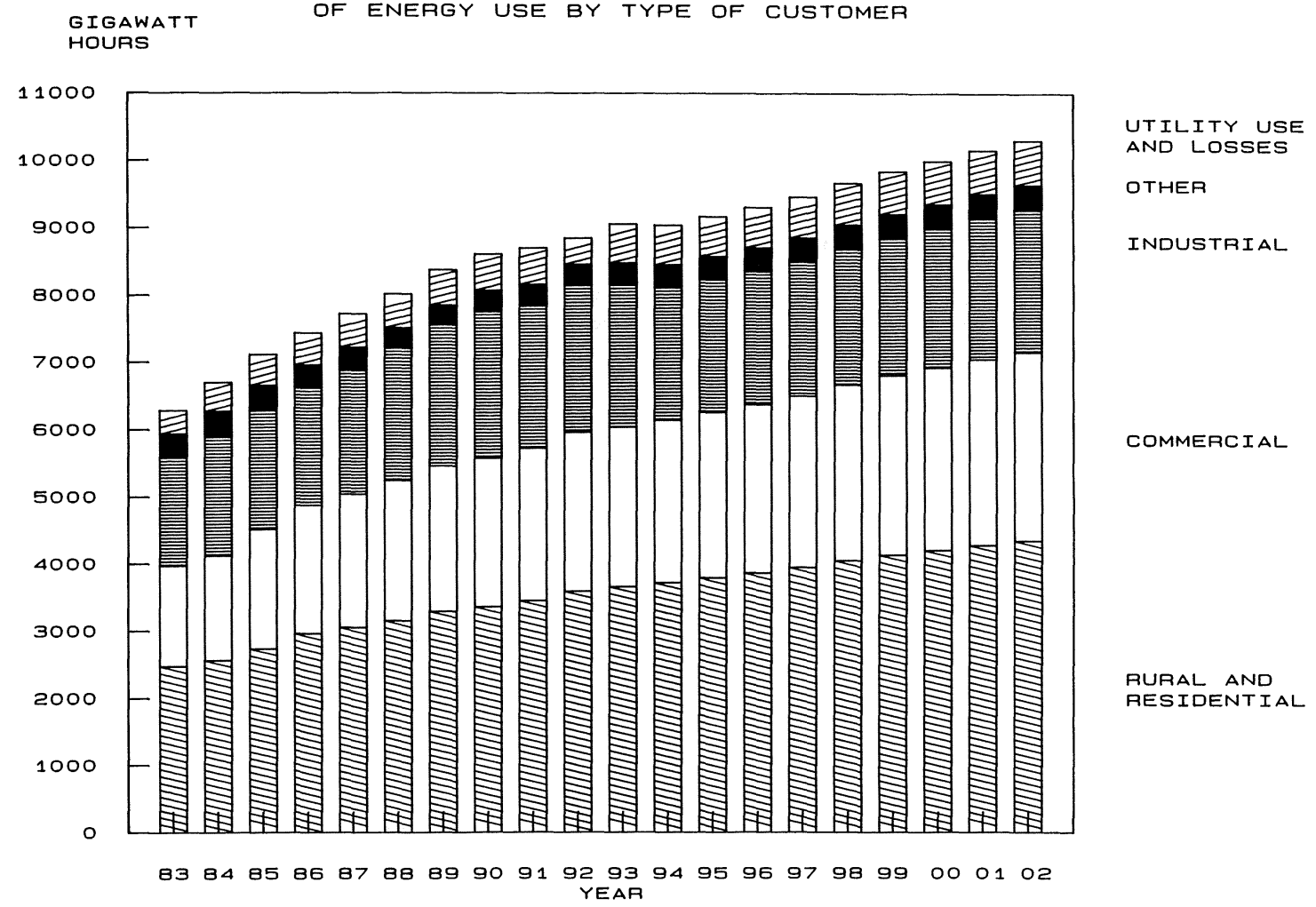
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(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
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	299	389	8,849	74	301,719
1993	312	578	9,056	75	307,778
1994	321	586	9,037	75	314,068
1995	325	593	9,167	75	320,501
1996	329	602	9,304	75	326,964
1997	332	612	9,459	75	333,255
1998	335	625	9,661	75	339,349
1999	338	637	9,835	75	345,327
2000	341	647	9,992	75	351,205
2001	344	657	10,156	75	357,009
2002	347	666	10,298	75	362,764

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

GRAPH 1

HISTORY AND FORECAST
OF ENERGY USE BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER



Utility: Gulf Power Company

(a) (b)

Energy Sources

Energy Sources			Actual 1991	Actual 1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(487)	(982)	(1,463)	(45)	16	(233)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	9,176	9,821	10,510	9,071	9,140	9,522
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	14	9	8	10	10	14
	Steam	GWH	14	9	8	10	10	14
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	8,704	8,849	9,056	9,037	9,167	9,304

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

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

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

Energy Sources			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(807)	(901)	(934)	(775)	(678)	(1,374)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	10,243	10,480	10,575	10,610	10,623	11,216
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	0
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	22	81	193	156	210	456
	Steam	GWH	22	35	60	52	69	51
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	278
	CT	GWH	None	46	133	104	141	127
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	9,459	9,661	9,835	9,992	10,156	10,298

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

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

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			Actual 1991	Actual 1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
		12						
Nuclear		BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,034	4,277	4,539	4,071	4,236	4,418
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	27	22	64	49	36	32
	Steam	1000 BBL	23	19	61	46	34	30
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	4	3	3	3	2	2
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	893	357	108	146	142	211
	Steam	1000 MCF	893	357	108	146	142	211
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
		6						
Other		BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Avg. Fossil Net H.R.		BTU/KWH	10,636	10,347	10,198	10,301	10,369	10,384

Utility: Gulf Power Company

TYP FORM 3B
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Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,734	4,857	4,907	4,928	4,919	5,186
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	36	34	36	34	31	33
	Steam	1000 BBL	34	32	34	33	30	33
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	2	2	2	1	1	0
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	328	1,111	2,639	2,142	2,877	4,641
	Steam	1000 MCF	328	522	930	803	1,061	786
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	2,223
	CT	1000 MCF	None	589	1,709	1,339	1,816	1,632
	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	10,393	10,407	10,423	10,361	10,369	10,294

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	%
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	1,765	71	1,836	0	1,836	8,550	299	8,849	54.9%
1993	1,839	68	1,907	0	1,907	8,744	312	9,056	54.2%
1994	1,814	70	1,884	0	1,884	8,715	321	9,037	54.8%
1995	1,837	71	1,908	0	1,908	8,842	325	9,167	54.8%
1996	1,859	72	1,931	0	1,931	8,975	329	9,304	54.9%
1997	1,886	73	1,959	0	1,959	9,127	332	9,459	55.1%
1998	1,922	73	1,995	0	1,995	9,325	335	9,661	55.3%
1999	1,950	74	2,024	0	2,024	9,497	338	9,835	55.5%
2000	1,970	75	2,045	0	2,045	9,650	341	9,992	55.6%
2001	1,995	75	2,070	0	2,070	9,812	344	10,156	56.0%
2002	2,011	76	2,087	0	2,087	9,951	347	10,298	56.3%

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

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

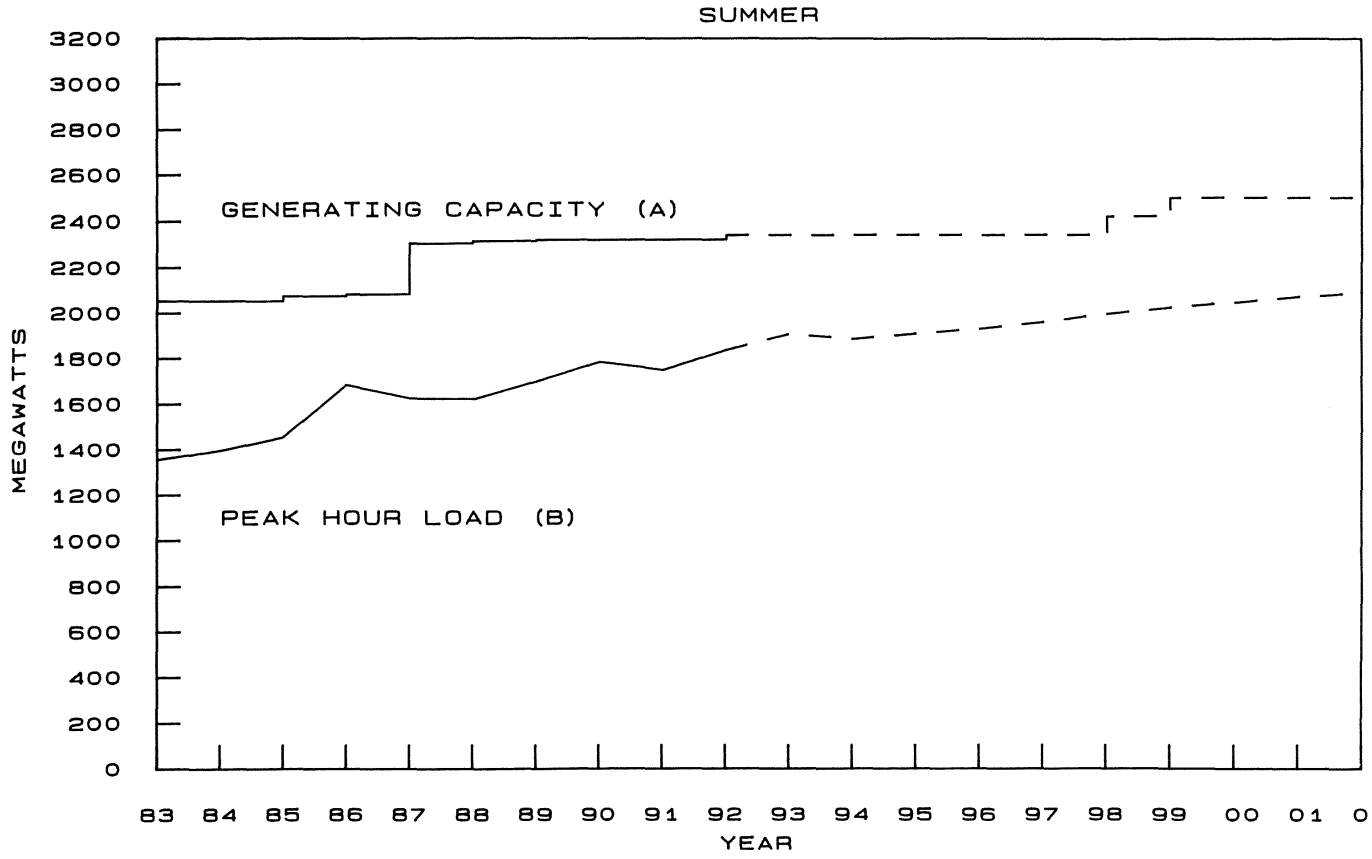
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF SEASONAL PEAK DEMAND AND ANNUAL NET ENERGY FOR LOAD

	WINTER PEAK DEMAND - MW				
	FIRM				
YEAR	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	INTERRUPT	TOTAL
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	1,481	60	1,541	0	1,541
1992-93	1,564	62	1,626	0	1,626
1993-94	1,542	63	1,605	0	1,605
1994-95	1,509	64	1,573	0	1,573
1995-96	1,534	65	1,599	0	1,599
1996-97	1,563	66	1,629	0	1,629
1997-98	1,596	67	1,663	0	1,663
1998-99	1,625	67	1,692	0	1,692
1999-00	1,650	68	1,718	0	1,718
2000-01	1,677	68	1,745	0	1,745
2001-02	1,698	69	1,767	0	1,767

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

GRAPH 2

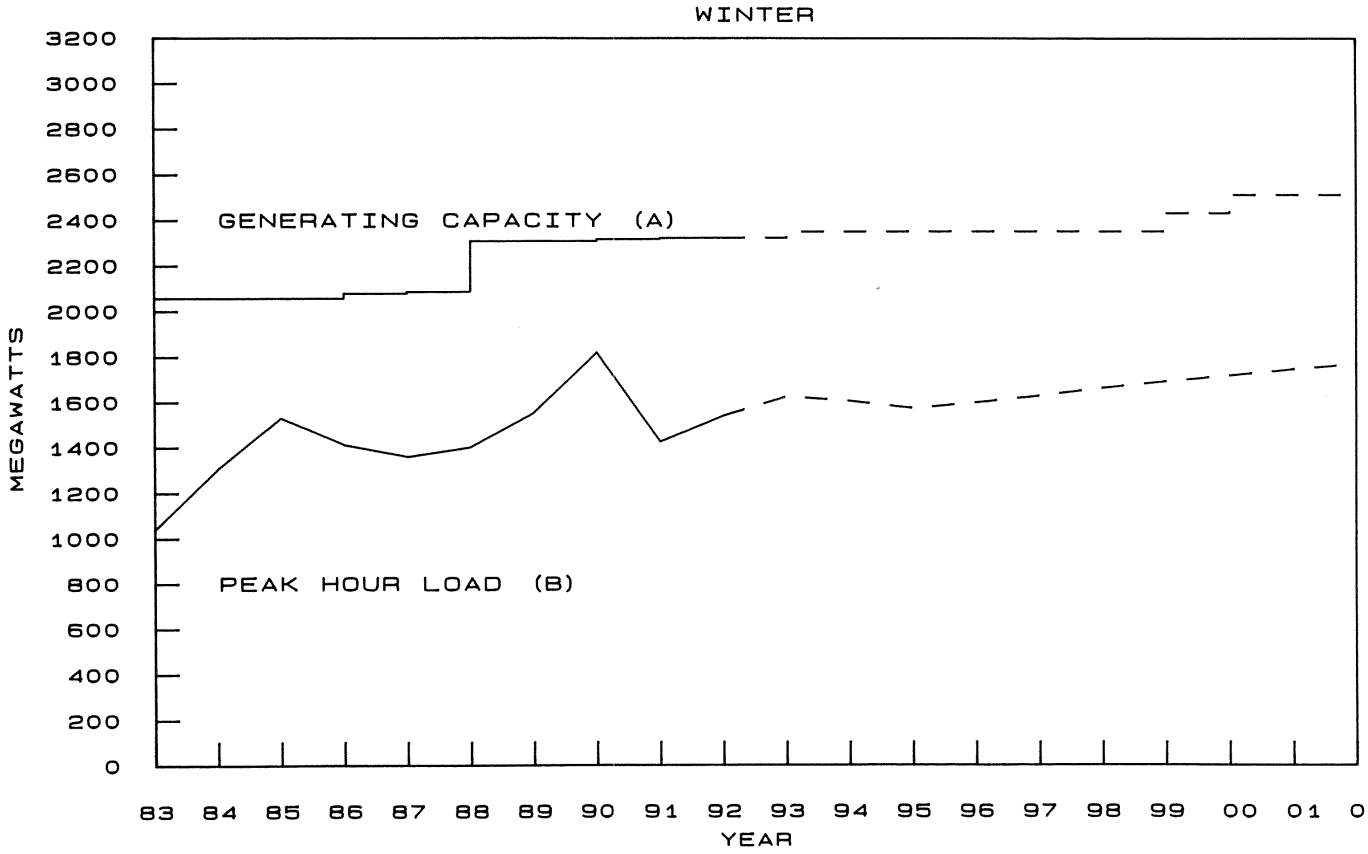
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS



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			
	1992		1993		1994	
MONTH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH
JAN	1,541	728	1,626	773	1,605	763
FEB	1,390	612	1,531	629	1,509	612
MAR	1,293	628	1,344	656	1,322	651
APR	1,235	620	1,234	613	1,209	598
MAY	1,389	724	1,551	759	1,522	753
JUN	1,743	873	1,827	917	1,799	914
JUL	1,836	985	1,907	970	1,884	949
AUG	1,698	893	1,834	949	1,862	963
SEP	1,643	817	1,739	813	1,766	825
OCT	1,151	648	1,387	653	1,409	662
NOV	1,362	645	1,263	598	1,283	610
DEC	1,331	678	1,526	725	1,550	736
TOTAL		8,849		9,056		9,037

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-nine 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 self generation installations, and a supplemental energy rate.

D. STREET LIGHTING SALES FORECAST

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

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

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

E. WHOLESALE ENERGY FORECAST

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

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

F. COMPANY USE & INTERDEPARTMENTAL ENERGY

The 1993 Annual Forecast for Company and Interdepartmental energy usage was based on recent historical values, with appropriate adjustments to reflect increases in energy requirements through 1992, for new Company facilities. The 1993 forecasted Company usage was then projected through the year 2002, 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)
1992	181,372	229,546	438,860,104

1993 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
INCREMENTAL ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1993	11,766	14,997	26,924,514
1994	12,162	15,706	27,829,067
1995	12,560	16,425	28,811,779
1996	12,960	17,157	29,796,517
1997	14,361	17,886	30,927,991
1998	16,475	18,908	33,502,413
1999	17,765	19,603	34,192,014
2000	16,760	19,582	34,102,477
2001	18,755	19,557	34,038,692
2002	19,747	19,521	34,022,580

1993 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1993	193,138	244,543	465,784,618
1994	205,300	260,249	493,613,685
1995	217,860	276,674	522,425,464
1996	230,820	293,830	552,221,980
1997	245,181	311,716	583,149,971
1998	261,656	330,624	616,652,384
1999	279,420	350,227	650,844,399
2000	296,180	369,810	684,946,875
2001	314,935	389,367	718,985,568
2002	334,683	408,888	753,008,148

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.

Small Power Producers
Net Capability

Year	MW
1992	11
1993	11
1994	11
1995	11
1996	32
1997	32
1998	62
1999	62
2000	62
2001	62
2002	62

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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	06/95	05/98		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Scholz	B	Jackson County 12/3N/7W	CT	NG	LO	06/96	05/99		80.0	80.0	PL	TK	P
Intermediate Unit (25%)		Unknown	CC	NG	LO	06/97	05/02		158.0	158.0	PL	TK	P
Lansing Smith	A	Bay County 36/2S/15W	CT	LO	--	--	(12/01)		(35.2)	(43.6)	TK	--	R
							TOTAL		282.8	274.4			

Abbreviations:
CT - Combustion Turbine
CC - Combined Cycle
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	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
1993	2340	(193)	2147	1907	240	12.6%	NONE	240	12.6%
1994	2340	(194)	2146	1884	262	13.9%		262	13.9%
1995	2340	(181)	2159	1908	251	13.2%		251	13.2%
1996	2340	(178)	2162	1931	231	12.0%		231	12.0%
1997	2340	(178)	2162	1959	203	10.4%		203	10.4%
1998	2420	(178)	2242	1995	247	12.4%		247	12.4%
1999	2500	(178)	2322	2024	298	14.7%		298	14.7%
2000	2500	(178)	2322	2045	277	13.5%		277	13.5%
2001	2500	(178)	2322	2070	252	12.2%		252	12.2%
2002	2623	(178)	2445	2087	358	17.2%		358	17.2%

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), FIRM PURCHASES, AND ESTIMATED CONTRACTED DEMAND SIDE OPTIONS.

TYP FORM 7B

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

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

YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK	SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK
1992-93	2348	(200)	2148	1626	522	32.1%	NOT	522	32.1%
1993-94	2348	(200)	2148	1605	543	33.8%	AVAILABLE	543	33.8%
1994-95	2348	(199)	2149	1573	576	36.6%		576	36.6%
1995-96	2348	(199)	2149	1599	550	34.4%		550	34.4%
1996-97	2348	(178)	2170	1629	541	33.2%		541	33.2%
1997-98	2348	(178)	2170	1663	507	30.5%		507	30.5%
1998-99	2428	(178)	2250	1692	558	33.0%		558	33.0%
1999-00	2508	(178)	2330	1718	612	35.6%		612	35.6%
2000-01	2508	(178)	2330	1745	585	33.5%		585	33.5%
2001-02	2508	(178)	2330	1767	563	31.9%		563	31.9%
2002-03	2622	(178)	2444	1794	650	36.2%		650	36.2%

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF PURCHASED POWER

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

OFF SYSTEM SALES

Unit Power Sales

Gulf Power Company, along with the other Southern operating companies, have negotiated the sales of capacity and energy to several utilities outside the Southern system. The term of the contracts started prior to 1993 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.

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CHAPTER IV

SITE DESCRIPTION
AND
IMPACT ANALYSIS

Scholz Site

The Scholz site consists of 293 acres (total plant site) and is the location of the existing Scholz Electric Generating Facility. It is located south of the town of Sneads along the west side of the Apalachicola river. The site is accessable by railroad and river barge service.

Scholz has been chosen as the site for the installation of two 80 MW combustion turbines. The first will be in service in May of 1998 and the second in May of 1999. These two combustion turbines and associated transmission line are to be installed on existing cleared company property immediately adjacent to the existing Scholz plant. These units will be used during peak periods, and the impact of their operation on the surrounding area should be minimal.

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, 1998
(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	$ 36,816,481
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Scholz B
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 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	293 acres (total plant site)
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 38,289,140
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Intermediate Unit (25%)
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 2002
(4)	Capacity	Summer 158.0 MW Winter 158.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combined Cycle
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control for combustion turbine Selective Catalytic Reduction for heat recovery steam generator
(8)	Cooling Method	mechanical draft cooling tower
(9)	Total Site Area	Unknown
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 125,390,380
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

TYP FORM 8B

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed
Directly-Associated Transmission Lines

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination	Scholz to Smith - Thomasville 230 KV loop
(2)	Number of Lines	2
(3)	Right-of-Way	Length: on company property Width:
(4)	Line Length	0.3 miles each
(5)	Voltage	230 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service January, 1998
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 209,733
(8)	Substations	None
(9)	Participation	None

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