TEN YEAR SITE PLAN
1994 - 2003

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES
AND
ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

APRIL, 1994

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, 1994

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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	1105.2	1105.2		
		1		FS	NG	HO	1/45	12/04	28,125	24.0	24.0	PL	TK
		2		FS	NG	HO	6/49	12/04	28,125	25.1	25.1	PL	TK
		3		FS	NG	HO	9/52	12/04	37,500	37.0	37.0	PL	TK
		4		FS	C	NG	7/59	12/14	93,750	88.0	88.0	WA	PL
		5		FS	C	NG	6/61	12/16	93,750	87.0	87.0	WA	PL
		6		FS	C	NG	5/70	12/15	369,750	327.0	327.0	WA	PL
		7		FS	C	--	8/73	12/18	578,000	517.1	517.1	WA	--
1	Lansing Smith		Bay County 36/2S/15W						381,850	390.8	399.2		
		1		FS	C	--	6/65	12/15	149,600	162.0	162.0	WA	--
		2		FS	C	--	6/67	12/17	190,400	193.6	193.6	WA	--
		A		CT	LO	--	5/71	12/01	41,850	35.2	43.6	TK	--
	Scholz		Jackson County 12/3N/7W						98,000	98.1	98.1		
		1		FS	C	--	3/53	12/08	49,000	49.6	49.6	RR	WA
		2		FS	C	--	10/53	12/08	49,000	48.5	48.5	RR	WA
	(A) Daniel		Jackson County, MS 42/5S/6W						548,250	540.7	540.7		
		1		FS	C	HO	9/77	12/22	274,125	268.0	268.0	RR	TK
		2		FS	C	HO	6/81	12/26	274,125	272.7	272.7	RR	TK
	(A) Scherer	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	--	1/87	12/27	222,750	209.7	209.7	RR	--
							Total System as of December 31, 1993			2344.5	2352.9		

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 Owned		Plant Capital Investment in ($1,000)			
Plant Name	Total Acres	In Use Acres	Land & Land Rights	Site Improvements (B)	Buildings & Equipment	Total
Steam Total			6,908		852,064	858,972
Crist	680	350	1,792		352,977	354,769
Lansing Smith	1,340	400	612		93,370	93,982
Scholz	293 (C)	168 (C)	45 (D)		30,486 (D)	30,531 (D)
Daniel	2,657 (E)	500 (E)	3,666 (F)		201,460 (F)	205,126 (F)
Scherer	12,158	9,500	793		173,771	174,564
Caryville (Weather Station)					0	0
Combustion Turbine Total					4,251	4,251
Lansing Smith CT					4,251	4,251

(A) As of 12/31/93.
(B) Included in column 6.
(C) Daniel Plant information refers to total area owned jointly by Gulf and Mississippi Power.
(D) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Daniel only.
(E) 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.
(F) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Scherer only. Excludes acquisition adjustment in the amount of $7,137,148.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

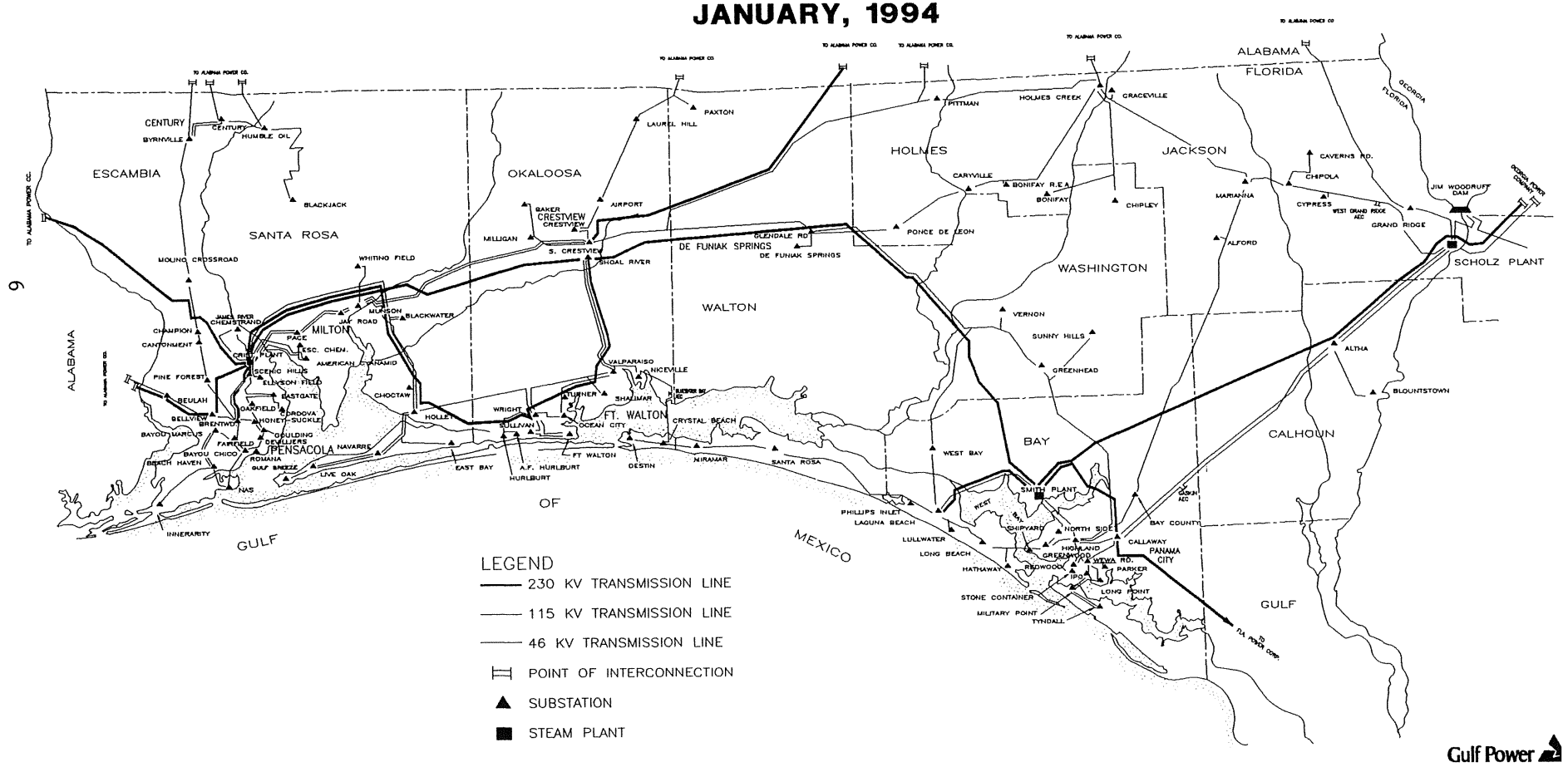
Existing Generating Facilities
Environmental Considerations for Steam Generating Units

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Flue Gas Cleaning			
Plant Name	Unit	Particulate	SOx	NOx	Cooling Type
Crist	1	no	no	no	WCTM
	2	no	no	no	WCTM
	3	no	no	no	WCTM
	4	EP	no	no	WCTM
	5	EP	no	no	WCTM
	6	EP	no	no	WCTM
	7	EP	no	LNB	WCTM
Lansing Smith	1	EP	no	no	OTS
	2	EP	no	LNB	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
LNB - Low NOx Burners

GULF POWER COMPANY
SYSTEM MAP
JANUARY, 1994



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
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	604,610	2.23	3,713	271,594	13,671	2,433	38,477	63,242
1994	615,442	2.21	3,763	277,893	13,542	2,484	39,697	62,575
1995	624,092	2.20	3,828	283,551	13,501	2,537	40,500	62,633
1996	631,410	2.19	3,893	288,616	13,489	2,593	41,280	62,809
1997	638,882	2.18	3,960	293,585	13,488	2,646	42,048	62,922
1998	647,252	2.17	4,044	298,609	13,542	2,720	42,825	63,517
1999	656,468	2.16	4,109	303,716	13,531	2,782	43,618	63,779
2000	666,344	2.16	4,194	308,825	13,580	2,852	44,413	64,220
2001	676,677	2.15	4,269	314,039	13,595	2,916	45,227	64,475
2002	687,142	2.15	4,345	319,420	13,603	2,976	46,068	64,606
2003	697,491	2.15	4,402	324,679	13,557	3,026	46,892	64,539

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

UTILITY: 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
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	2,030	268	7,574,388	16	0	8,192
1994	1,971	278	7,090,713	17	0	8,235
1995	2,003	282	7,103,871	17	0	8,385
1996	2,016	285	7,073,144	17	0	8,519
1997	2,020	288	7,014,004	17	0	8,643
1998	2,032	291	6,982,237	18	0	8,813
1999	2,043	294	6,949,608	18	0	8,953
2000	2,048	297	6,894,812	18	0	9,112
2001	2,054	300	6,845,255	19	0	9,258
2002	2,060	303	6,797,589	19	0	9,400
2003	2,062	306	6,737,463	19	0	9,509

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

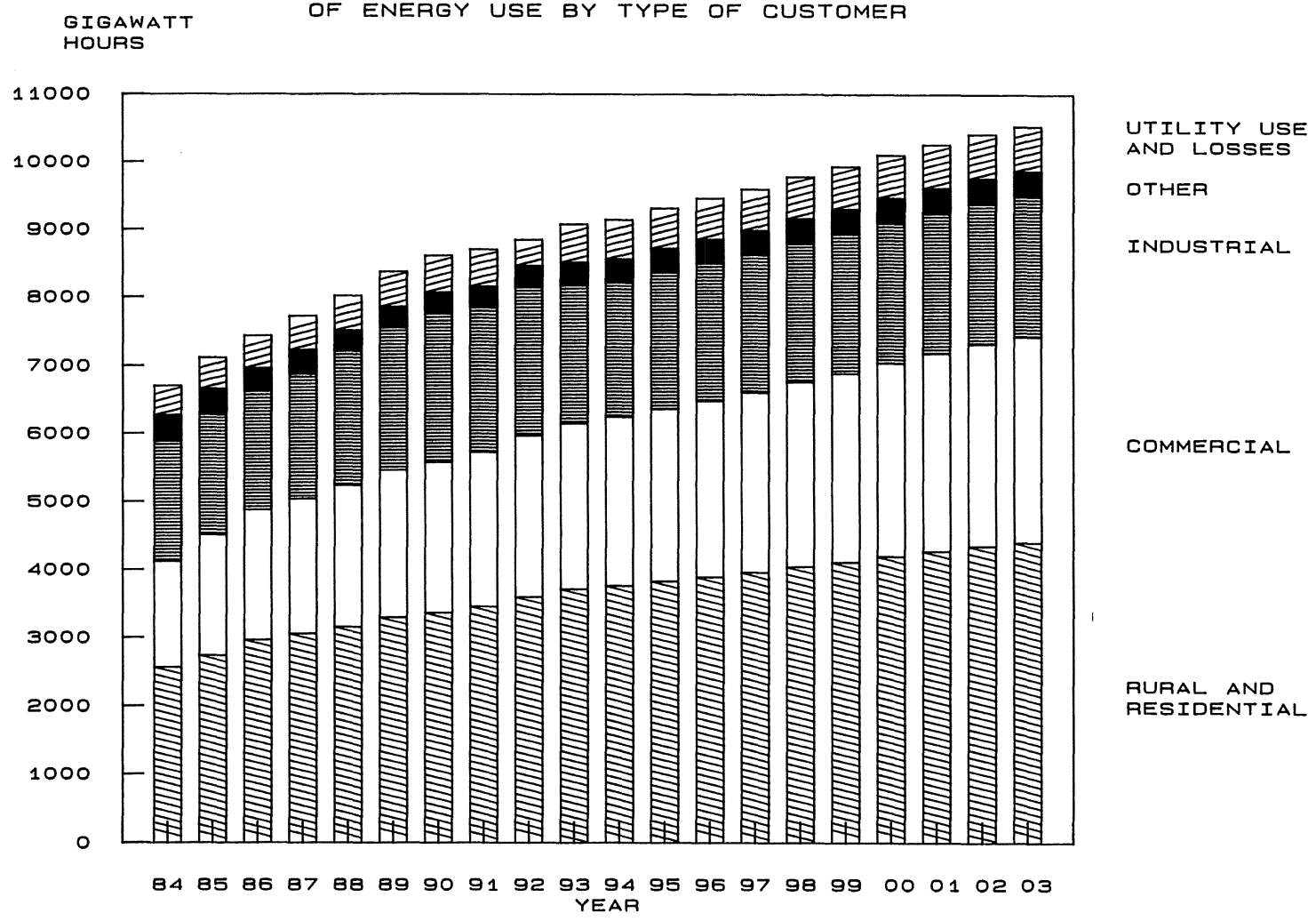
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(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
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	317	565	9,074	79	310,419
1994	323	583	9,140	78	317,945
1995	332	594	9,311	79	324,412
1996	336	603	9,458	79	330,259
1997	339	612	9,594	79	336,000
1998	343	624	9,780	79	341,804
1999	346	633	9,932	79	347,707
2000	349	644	10,106	79	353,613
2001	352	655	10,264	79	359,644
2002	354	664	10,419	79	365,870
2003	357	672	10,538	79	371,955

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 1992	Actual 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Annual Energy Interchange	GWH	(982)	(484)	(1,687)	(2,003)	(2,033)	(2,479)
Nuclear	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal	GWH	9,821	9,497	10,812	11,292	11,448	12,017
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	3	2	1	2	2
Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
CT	GWH	1	3	2	1	2	2
Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas -Total	GWH	9	58	13	21	41	54
Steam	GWH	9	58	13	21	41	54
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	8,849	9,074	9,140	9,311	9,458	9,594

(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			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(2,316)	(2,593)	(2,589)	(2,601)	(3,175)	(3,307)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	11,961	12,230	12,440	12,508	13,006	13,155
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	2	2	1	2	0	0
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	2	2	1	2	0	0
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	133	293	254	355	588	690
	Steam	GWH	75	109	92	126	126	132
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	239	316
	CT	GWH	58	184	162	229	223	242
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	9,780	9,932	10,106	10,264	10,419	10,538

(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 1992	Actual 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
		12						
Nuclear		BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,277	4,135	4,861	5,252	5,318	5,557
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	22	31	34	32	30	30
	Steam	1000 BBL	19	22	30	29	25	26
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	3	9	4	3	5	4
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	357	1,125	182	302	608	792
	Steam	1000 MCF	357	1,125	182	302	608	792
	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	10,347	10,390	10,236	10,298	10,290	10,307

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nuclear		12 BTUx10	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	5,538	5,627	5,674	5,691	5,892	5,972
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	31	30	30	27	26	24
	Steam	1000 BBL	26	25	27	23	26	24
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	5	5	3	4	0	0
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	1,855	3,980	3,436	4,799	6,591	7,500
	Steam	1000 MCF	1,113	1,613	1,357	1,867	1,874	1,943
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	1,861	2,453
	CT	1000 MCF	742	2,367	2,079	2,932	2,856	3,104
	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	10,322	10,345	10,292	10,323	10,269	10,253

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	%
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	1,830	76	1,906	0	1,906	8,758	317	9,074	54.3%
1994	1,828	72	1,900	0	1,900	8,818	323	9,140	54.9%
1995	1,869	75	1,944	0	1,944	8,979	332	9,311	54.7%
1996	1,908	76	1,984	0	1,984	9,122	336	9,458	54.3%
1997	1,932	76	2,008	0	2,008	9,255	339	9,594	54.5%
1998	1,965	77	2,042	0	2,042	9,437	343	9,780	54.7%
1999	1,990	78	2,068	0	2,068	9,586	346	9,932	54.8%
2000	2,019	78	2,097	0	2,097	9,757	349	10,106	54.9%
2001	2,043	79	2,122	0	2,122	9,912	352	10,264	55.2%
2002	2,065	79	2,144	0	2,144	10,064	354	10,419	55.5%
2003	2,080	80	2,160	0	2,160	10,181	357	10,538	55.7%

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

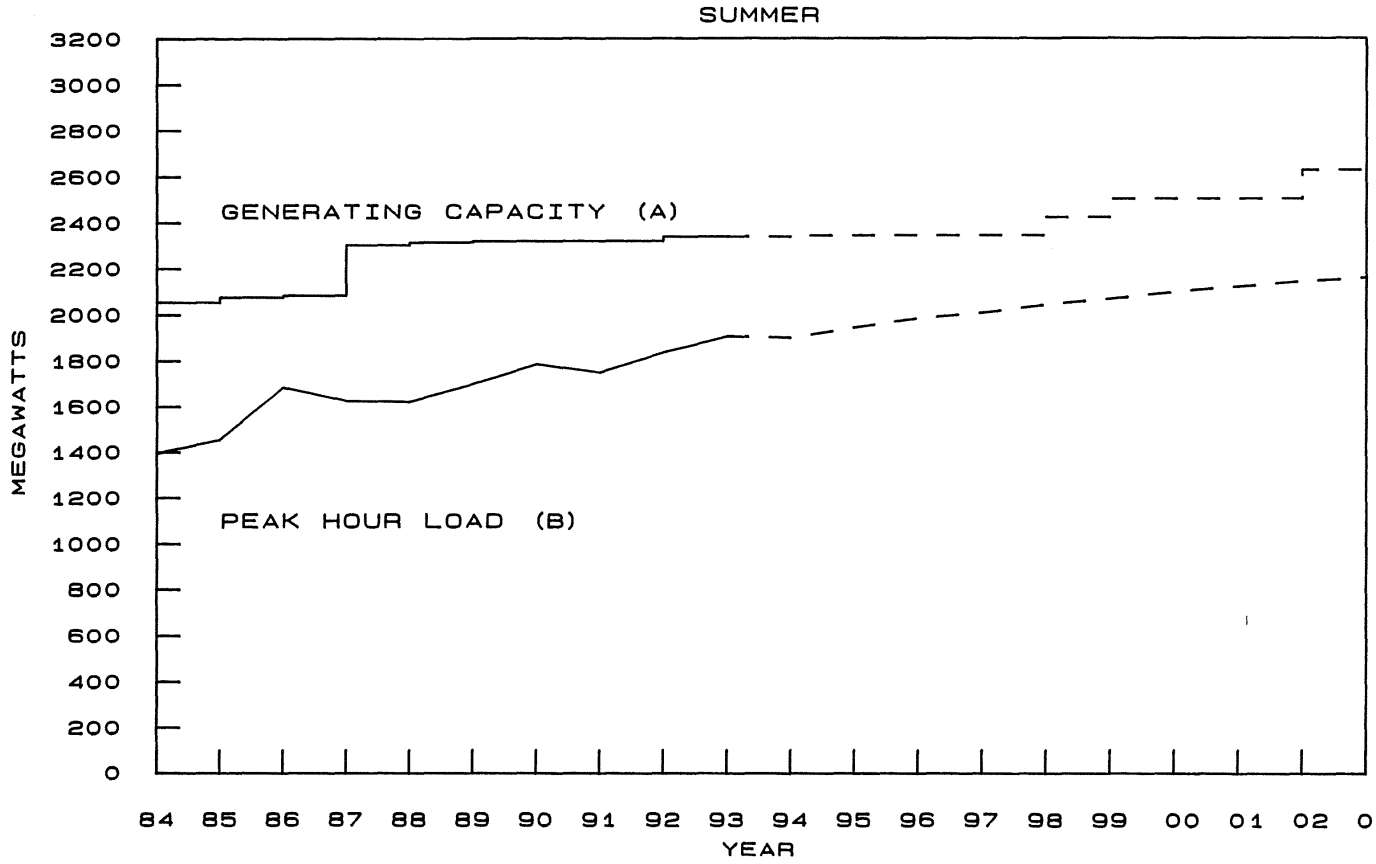
WINTER PEAK DEMAND – MW

YEAR	FIRM			INTERRUPT	TOTAL
	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL		
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	1,518	61	1,579	0	1,579
1993–94	1,623	61	1684	0	1,684
1994–95	1,653	63	1716	0	1,716
1995–96	1,720	64	1784	0	1,784
1996–97	1,746	65	1811	0	1,811
1997–98	1,782	65	1847	0	1,847
1998–99	1,809	66	1875	0	1,875
1999–00	1,841	67	1908	0	1,908
2000–01	1,870	67	1937	0	1,937
2001–02	1,900	68	1968	0	1,968
2002–03	1,919	68	1987	0	1,987

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

GRAPH 2

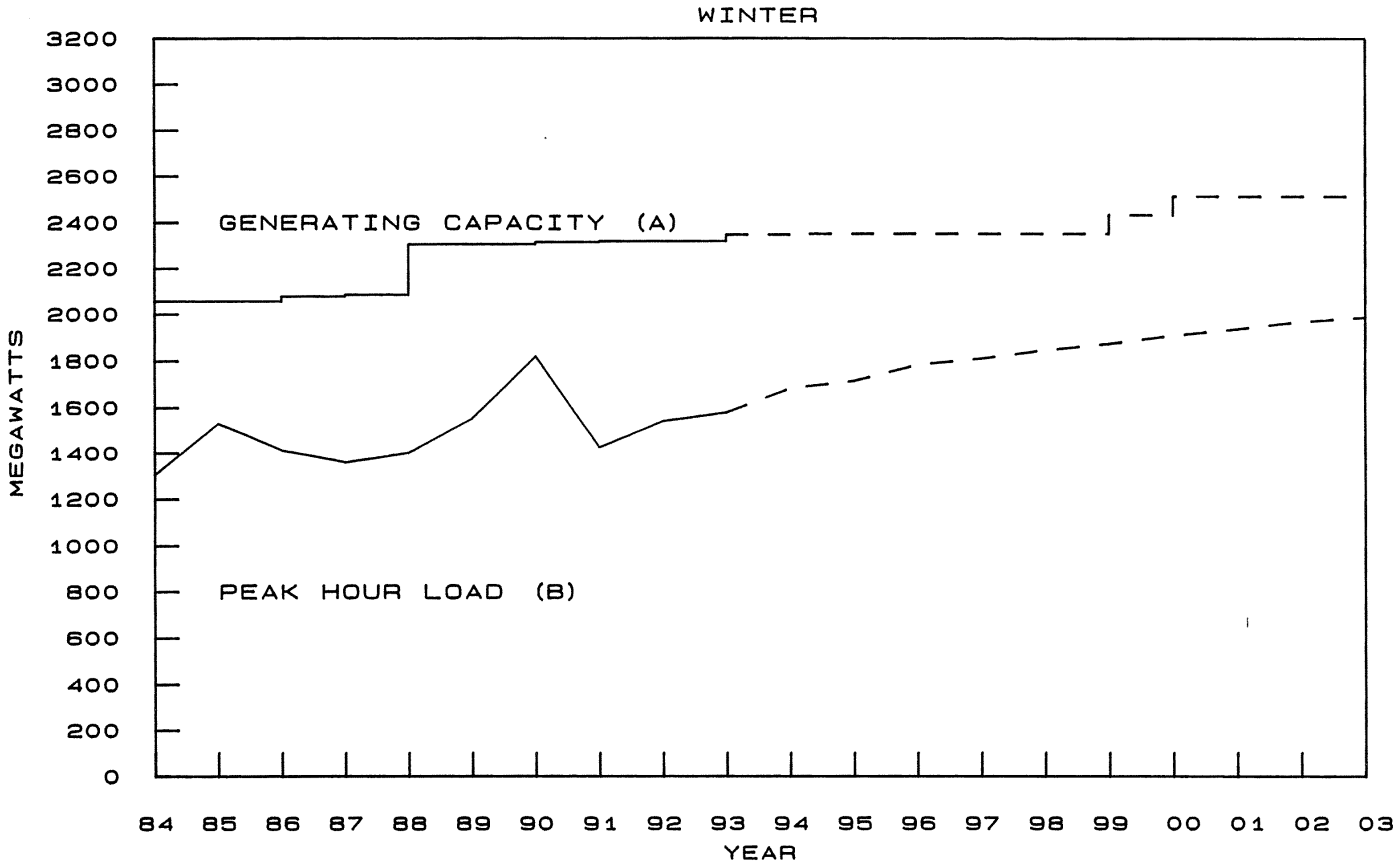
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS



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			
	1993		1994		1995	
MONTH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH
JAN	1,383	669	1,684	773	1,716	787
FEB	1,579	634	1,549	625	1,574	635
MAR	1,568	681	1,402	660	1,432	674
APR	1,049	599	1,206	604	1,234	616
MAY	1,458	724	1,558	757	1,600	777
JUN	1,770	906	1,871	928	1,909	947
JUL	1,906	1,018	1,900	967	1,944	989
AUG	1,866	985	1,889	968	1,933	990
SEP	1,741	827	1,783	833	1,769	826
OCT	1,391	679	1,356	667	1,394	685
NOV	1,343	629	1,266	616	1,297	631
DEC	1,479	721	1,628	742	1,653	753
TOTAL		9,074		9,140		9,311

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 1994 Annual Forecast for Company and Interdepartmental energy usage was based on recent historical values, with appropriate adjustments to reflect increases in energy requirements through 1993, for new Company facilities. The 1994 forecasted Company usage was then projected through the year 2003, 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	439,016,314

1994 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
INCREMENTAL ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1993	8,622	9,312	19,012,654
1994	9,706	11,531	21,538,923
1995	10,579	12,753	23,796,375
1996	11,299	13,244	25,716,249
1997	13,299	13,125	25,665,795
1998	12,430	13,628	25,915,403
1999	14,586	14,246	26,233,251
2000	15,645	14,529	26,356,851
2001	16,692	14,753	26,408,006
2002	16,739	14,975	26,494,126
2003	16,681	14,697	26,368,679

1994 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1993	189,995	238,858	458,028,968
1994	199,700	250,388	479,567,891
1995	210,279	263,141	503,364,266
1996	221,578	276,385	529,080,515
1997	234,877	289,510	554,746,310
1998	247,307	303,138	580,661,713
1999	261,893	317,384	606,894,964
2000	277,538	331,913	633,251,815
2001	294,230	346,666	659,659,821
2002	310,969	361,640	686,153,947
2003	327,650	376,337	712,522,626

V. SMALL POWER PRODUCTION

The current forecasts also consider Gulf's active position in the promotion of renewable energy resources. 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
1993	11
1994	11
1995	11
1996	32
1997	32
1998	37
1999	37
2000	37
2001	37
2002	37
2003	37

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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)

					MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE			MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE	
YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW	MW	PER CENT OF PEAK	SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE MW	MW	PER CENT OF PEAK
1994	2345	(201)	2144	1900	244	12.8%	NONE	244	12.8%
1995	2345	(200)	2145	1944	201	10.3%		201	10.3%
1996	2345	(179)	2166	1984	182	9.2%		182	9.2%
1997	2345	(179)	2166	2008	158	7.9%		158	7.9%
1998	2425	(179)	2246	2042	204	10.0%		204	10.0%
1999	2505	(179)	2326	2068	258	12.5%		258	12.5%
2000	2505	(179)	2326	2097	229	10.9%		229	10.9%
2001	2505	(179)	2326	2122	204	9.6%		204	9.6%
2002	2628	(179)	2449	2144	305	14.2%		305	14.2%
2003	2628	(179)	2449	2160	289	13.4%		289	13.4%

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
1993-94	2353	(201)	2152	1684	468	27.8%	NOT	468	27.8%
1994-95	2353	(201)	2152	1716	436	25.4%	AVAILABLE	436	25.4%
1995-96	2353	(200)	2153	1784	369	20.7%		369	20.7%
1996-97	2353	(179)	2174	1811	363	20.0%		363	20.0%
1997-98	2353	(179)	2174	1847	327	17.7%		327	17.7%
1998-99	2433	(179)	2254	1875	379	20.2%		379	20.2%
1999-00	2513	(179)	2334	1908	426	22.3%		426	22.3%
2000-01	2513	(179)	2334	1937	397	20.5%		397	20.5%
2001-02	2513	(179)	2334	1968	366	18.6%		366	18.6%
2002-03	2627	(179)	2448	1987	461	23.2%		461	23.2%
2003-04	2627	(179)	2448	2013	435	21.6%		435	21.6%

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 1994 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	$ 31,483,324
(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	$ 32,742,656
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

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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	$ 95,322,092
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

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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