TEN YEAR SITE PLAN
1990 - 1999

FOR ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES

AND

ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES

APRIL, 1990

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 Local Resource Management
Bureau of Land and Water Management
Power Plant Siting Program

APRIL 1, 1990

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CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY
EXISTING GENERATING FACILITIES

(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	(3) Location	(4) Type	(5) Fuel Pri	(6) Fuel Alt	(7) Com'l In-Service Mo/Yr	(8) Exptd Retrmnt Mo/Yr	(9) Gen Max Nameplate KW	(10) Net Capability Summer MW	(11) Net Capability Winter MW	(12) Fuel Transp Pri	(13) Fuel Transp Alt
Crist		Pensacola 25/1N/30W						1,229,000	1106.4	1106.4		
	1		FS	NG	HO	1/45	12/04	28,125	23.0	23.0	PL	TK
	2		FS	NG	HO	6/49	12/04	28,125	22.0	22.0	PL	TK
	3		FS	NG	HO	9/52	12/04	37,500	39.4	39.4	PL	TK
	4		FS	C	NG	7/59	12/14	93,750	88.9	88.9	WA	PL
	5		FS	C	NG	6/61	12/16	93,750	86.9	86.9	WA	PL
	6		FS	C	NG	5/70	12/15	369,750	327.4	327.4	WA	PL
	7		FS	C	--	8/73	12/18	578,000	518.8	518.8	WA	--
Lansing Smith		Panama City 36/2S/15W						381,850	392.3	392.3		
	1		FS	C	--	6/65	12/15	149,600	165.9	165.9	WA	--
	2		FS	C	--	6/67	12/17	190,400	191.6	191.6	WA	--
	A		CT	LO	--	5/71	12/01	41,850	34.8	34.8	TK	--
Scholz		Sneads 12/3N/7W						98,000	94.8	94.8		
	1		FS	C	--	3/53	12/08	49,000	47.2	47.2	RR	WA
	2		FS	C	--	10/53	12/08	49,000	47.6	47.6	RR	WA
(A) Daniel		Jackson County, MS 42/5S/6W						548,250	514.8	514.8		
	1		FS	C	HO	9/77	12/12	274,125	257.6	257.6	RR	TK
	2		FS	C	HO	6/81	12/16	274,125	257.2	257.2	RR	TK
(A) Scherer	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	--	1/87	12/27	222,750	212.2	212.2	RR	--
						Total System as of December 31, 1989			2320.5	2320.5		

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

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			6,814	151,900	656,636	815,350
Crist	680	350	1,792	56,528	252,889	311,209
Lansing Smith	1,185	400	197	17,987	69,799	87,983
Scholz	293	168	45	5,555	22,951	28,551
Daniel	(D) 2,657	(D) 500	(E) 3,666	(E) 38,595	(E) 158,410	(E) 200,671
Scherer	(F) 12,158	(F) 9,500	(G) 1,114	(G) 33,225	(G) 152,370	(G) 186,709
Caryville (Weather Station)				10	217	227
Combustion Turbine Total				768	3,429	4,197
Lansing Smith CT				768	3,429	4,197

(A) As of 12/31/89.
(B) Includes buildings.
(C) Buildings excluded due to inclusion in Col. 5
(D) Daniel Plant information refers to total area owned jointly by Gulf and Mississippi Power.
(E) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Daniel only.
(F) Scherer Plant information refers to total area owned by Georgia Power and area owned jointly by Gulf and Georgia Power. "In Use Acres" includes cooling water lake.
(G) Gulf Power's portion of Plant Scherer only. Includes acquisition adjustment in the amount of $8,154,924.

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Existing Generating Facilities
Environmental Considerations for Steam Generating Units

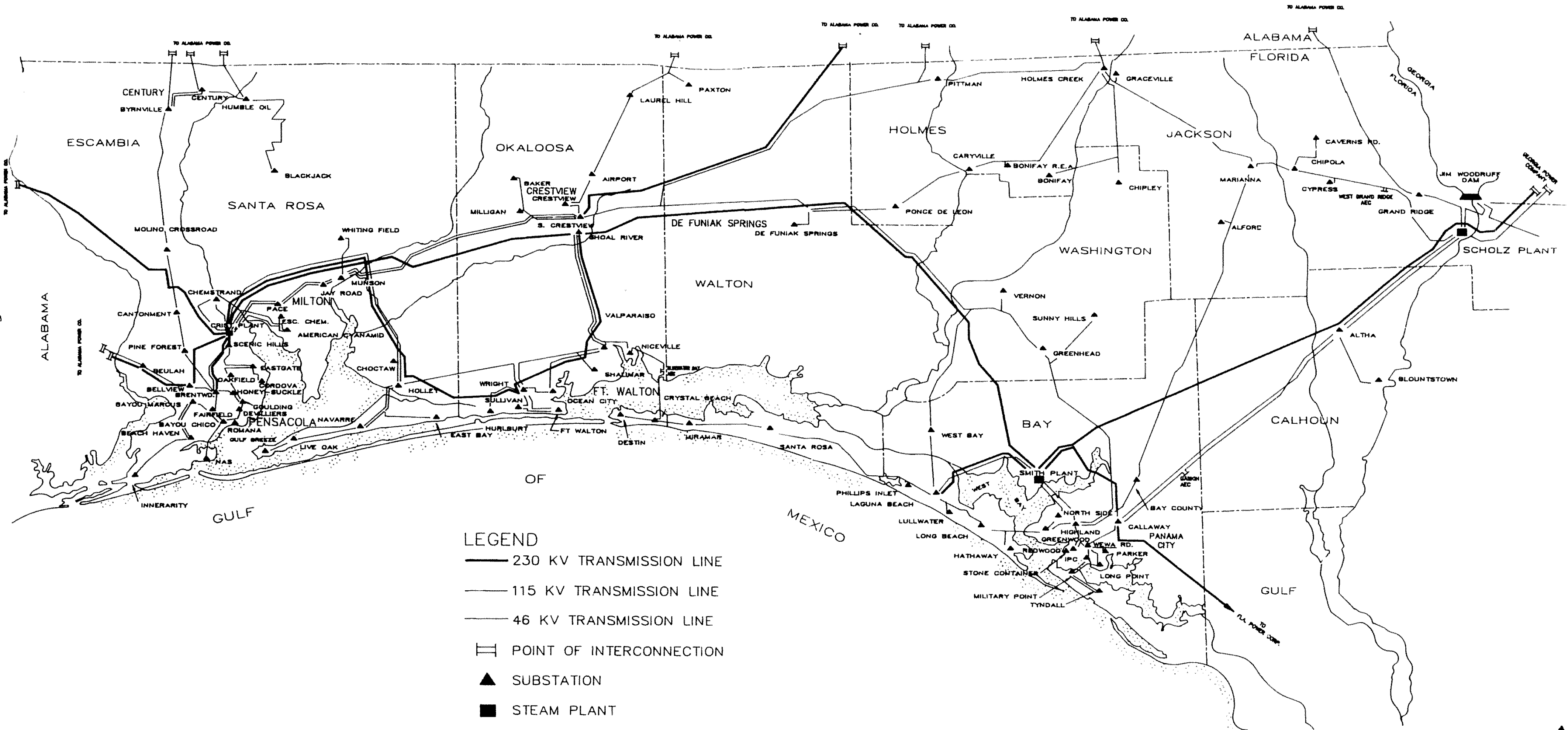
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Flue Gas Cleaning			Cooling
Plant Name	Unit	Particulate	SOx	NOx	Type
Crist	1	no	no	no	WCTM
	2	no	no	no	WCTM
	3	no	no	no	WCTM
	4	EP	no	no	WCTM
	5	EP	no	no	WCTM
	6	EP	no	no	WCTM
	7	EP	no	no	WCTM
Lansing Smith	1	EP	no	no	OTS
	2	EP	no	no	OTS
Scholz	1	EP	no	no	OTF
	2	EP	no	no	OTF
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, 1990



Gulf Power

160186-OPC-POD-144-532

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
1980	481,996	2.68	2,335	180,166	12,959	1,293	22,459	57,564
1981	499,711	2.67	2,361	187,489	12,591	1,352	23,243	58,190
1982	514,362	2.65	2,364	194,228	12,169	1,432	23,962	59,748
1983	524,509	2.60	2,472	201,714	12,254	1,499	25,487	58,805
1984	536,990	2.53	2,561	212,379	12,057	1,559	27,336	57,044
1985	561,608	2.51	2,736	223,908	12,221	1,777	28,983	61,326
1986	576,484	2.48	2,964	232,816	12,729	1,913	30,576	62,570
1987	591,854	2.47	3,055	239,362	12,763	1,986	31,821	62,422
1988	593,520	2.42	3,155	244,859	12,883	2,089	32,757	63,760
1989	603,858	2.42	3,294	250,038	13,173	2,169	33,500	64,761
1990	618,018	2.42	3,345	255,473	13,093	2,214	34,451	64,270
1991	633,769	2.42	3,399	262,224	12,961	2,277	35,442	64,241
1992	648,194	2.40	3,490	270,128	12,921	2,352	36,567	64,328
1993	661,338	2.39	3,590	277,194	12,953	2,433	37,609	64,697
1994	673,635	2.37	3,682	283,874	12,972	2,499	38,593	64,754
1995	685,079	2.36	3,761	290,269	12,955	2,553	39,543	64,563
1996	695,525	2.35	3,853	296,469	12,998	2,642	40,472	65,280
1997	706,842	2.33	3,927	302,805	12,970	2,713	41,396	65,539
1998	717,167	2.32	4,011	309,120	12,976	2,769	42,320	65,438
1999	726,698	2.31	4,091	315,006	12,987	2,861	43,212	66,199

* HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED FIGURES INCLUDE PORTIONS OF ESCAMBIA, SANTA ROSA, OKALOOSA, WALTON, BAY, WASHINGTON, HOLMES, AND JACKSON COUNTIES SERVED BY 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
1980	1,494	166	9,002,560	14	0	5,136
1981	1,482	165	8,983,485	14	0	5,209
1982	1,432	170	8,421,988	14	0	5,241
1983	1,612	176	9,161,324	14	0	5,597
1984	1,771	179	9,894,417	14	0	5,905
1985	1,771	181	9,782,246	14	0	6,299
1986	1,745	195	8,949,099	14	0	6,636
1987	1,840	204	9,019,271	14	0	6,896
1988	1,968	206	9,553,842	15	0	7,226
1989	2,095	229	9,147,029	16	0	7,574
1990	2,124	233	9,116,555	16	0	7,699
1991	2,218	237	9,358,640	17	0	7,910
1992	2,244	240	9,350,331	17	0	8,104
1993	2,269	243	9,337,709	17	0	8,310
1994	2,300	246	9,349,365	18	0	8,499
1995	2,346	249	9,422,653	18	0	8,678
1996	2,397	252	9,511,043	19	0	8,911
1997	2,436	255	9,553,332	19	0	9,096
1998	2,472	258	9,581,889	20	0	9,273
1999	2,501	261	9,581,468	20	0	9,473

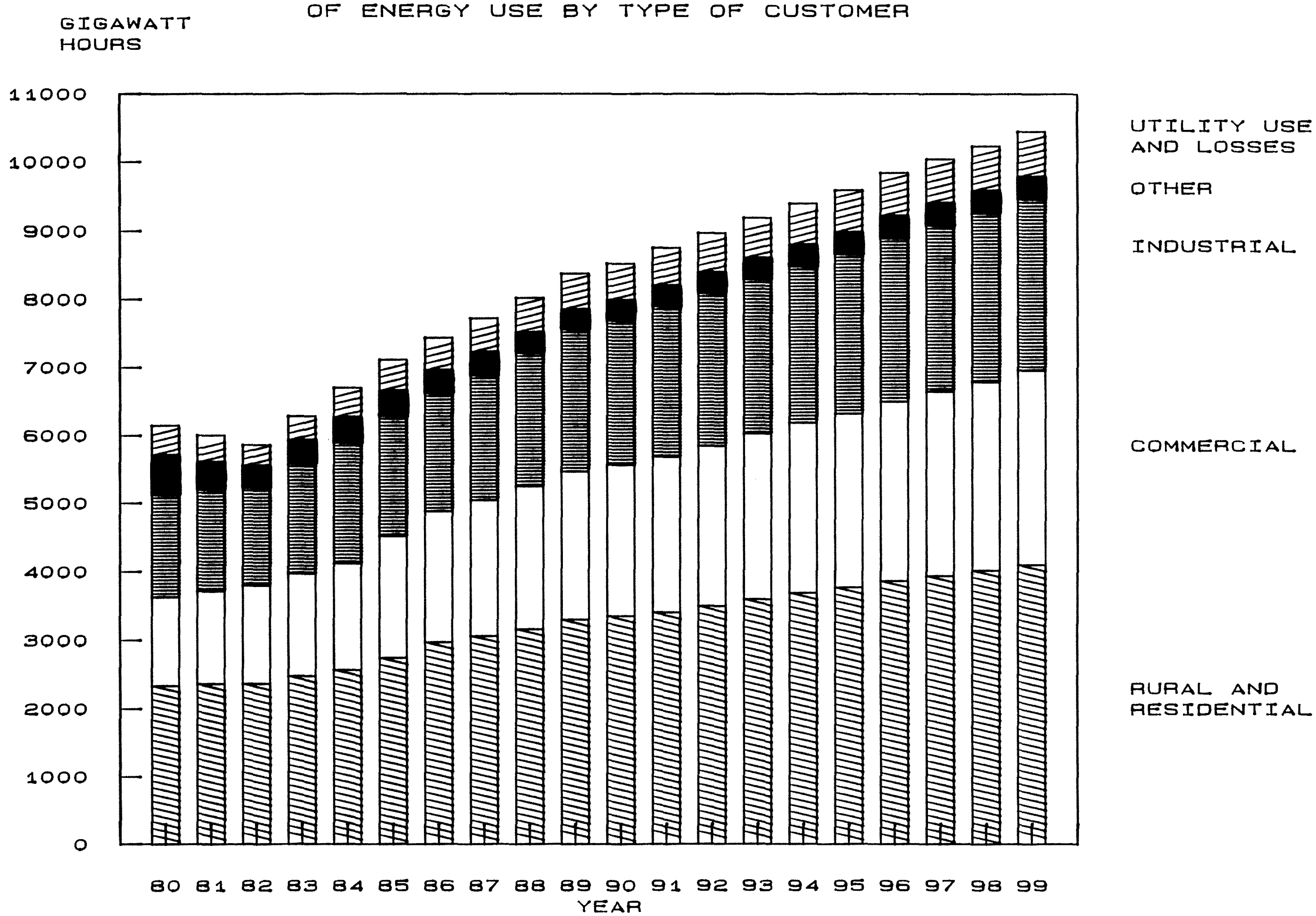
HISTORY AND FORECAST OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER CLASS

(17) YEAR	(18) SALES FOR RESALE GWH	(19) UTILITY USE AND LOSSES GWH	(20) NET ENERGY FOR LOAD GWH	(21) OTHER CUSTOMERS (AVERAGE NO.)	(22) TOTAL NO. OF CUSTOMERS
1980	574	438	6,148	60	202,851
1981	400	395	6,004	57	210,954
1982	313	306	5,859	59	218,419
1983	336	351	6,284	62	227,439
1984	364	433	6,703	63	239,956
1985	359	458	7,115	63	253,135
1986	324	475	7,435	62	263,646
1987	328	499	7,723	62	271,449
1988	283	507	8,016	59	277,881
1989	276	528	8,378	63	283,830
1990	282	540	8,522	62	290,219
1991	288	555	8,752	62	297,965
1992	292	568	8,964	62	306,997
1993	295	583	9,188	62	315,108
1994	298	597	9,394	62	322,774
1995	300	609	9,588	62	330,123
1996	303	625	9,839	62	337,255
1997	306	638	10,039	62	344,518
1998	308	650	10,231	62	351,760
1999	311	664	10,447	62	358,540

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 1988	Actual 1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(3,193)	(416)	(220)	(1,817)	(2,572)	(2,116)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	11,163	8,773	8,741	10,568	11,528	11,294
Residual	-Total	GWH	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWH	0	1	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	3	2	0	0	1	1
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	3	2	0	0	1	1
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	43	18	1	1	7	9
	Steam	GWH	43	18	1	1	7	9
	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	8,016	8,378	8,522	8,752	8,964	9,188

(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			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Annual Energy Interchange		GWH	(2,147)	(2,562)	(2,292)	(3,071)	(2,771)	(2,676)
Nuclear		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		GWH	11,529	12,107	12,095	13,054	12,886	12,972
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	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Steam	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	GWH	12	42	36	56	116	151
	Steam	GWH	12	7	10	20	19	24
	CC	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	GWH	None	35	26	36	97	127
	Diesel	GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		GWH	None	None	None	None	None	None
Net Energy for Load		GWH	9,394	9,588	9,839	10,039	10,231	10,447

(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		Unit	Actual 1988	Actual 1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Nuclear		$BTU \times 10^{12}$	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,704	3,803	3,755	4,450	4,847	4,749
Residual	-Total	1000 BBL	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Steam	1000 BBL	0	1	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	32	33	31	17	21	20
	Steam	1000 BBL	24	27	30	17	19	19
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	8	6	1	0	2	1
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	693	404	8	14	111	138
	Steam	1000 MCF	693	404	8	14	111	138
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Diesel	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		$BTU \times 10^{6}$	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Avg. Fossil Net H.R.		BTU/KWH	10,461	10,621	10,496	10,262	10,257	10,258

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements		Units	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Nuclear		$BTU \times 10^{12}$	None	None	None	None	None	None
Coal		1000 TON	4,837	5,058	5,049	5,444	5,365	5,397
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	21	18	17	18	18	18
	Steam	1000 BBL	20	17	16	17	17	17
	CC	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 BBL	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Diesel	1000 BBL	None	None	None	None	None	None
Natural Gas	-Total	1000 MCF	193	525	482	754	1,477	1,920
	Steam	1000 MCF	193	103	170	324	310	397
	CC	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
	CT	1000 MCF	None	422	312	430	1,167	1,523
	Diesel	1000 MCF	None	None	None	None	None	None
Other		$BTU \times 10^{6}$	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Avg. Fossil Net H.R.		BTU/KWH	10,239	10,211	10,205	10,202	10,195	10,199

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			ANNUAL LOAD FACTOR
	FIRM					GWH			
YEAR	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	INTERRUPT	TOTAL	RETAIL	WHOLESALE	TOTAL	%
1980	1,259	133	1,392	0	1,392	5,574	574	6,148	50.3%
1981	1,231	78	1,309	0	1,309	5,605	400	6,004	52.4%
1982	1,166	66	1,232	0	1,232	5,547	313	5,859	54.3%
1983	1,279	76	1,355	0	1,355	5,948	336	6,284	52.9%
1984	1,315	80	1,395	0	1,395	6,338	364	6,703	54.7%
1985	1,367	87	1,454	0	1,454	6,757	359	7,115	55.9%
1986	1,611	73	1,684	0	1,684	7,110	324	7,435	50.4%
1987	1,551	73	1,624	0	1,624	7,395	328	7,723	54.3%
1988	1,565	55	1,620	0	1,620	7,733	283	8,016	56.3%
1989	1,638	60	1,698	0	1,698	8,102	276	8,378	56.3%
1990	1,683	67	1,750	0	1,750	8,239	282	8,522	55.6%
1991	1,707	68	1,775	0	1,775	8,465	288	8,752	56.3%
1992	1,750	69	1,819	0	1,819	8,672	292	8,964	56.1%
1993	1,783	70	1,853	0	1,853	8,893	295	9,188	56.6%
1994	1,826	71	1,897	0	1,897	9,096	298	9,394	56.5%
1995	1,859	72	1,931	0	1,931	9,287	300	9,588	56.7%
1996	1,905	73	1,978	0	1,978	9,536	303	9,839	56.6%
1997	1,942	73	2,015	0	2,015	9,734	306	10,039	56.9%
1998	1,977	74	2,051	0	2,051	9,923	308	10,231	56.9%
1999	2,017	75	2,092	0	2,092	10,137	311	10,447	57.0%

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 (a)	TOTAL (a)	INTERRUPT	TOTAL
1980-81	1,083	106	1,189	0	1,189
1981-82	1,149	68	1,217	0	1,217
1982-83	978	59	1,037	0	1,037
1983-84	1,234	72	1,306	0	1,306
1984-85	1,450	81	1,531	0	1,531
1985-86	1,365	47	1,412	0	1,412
1986-87	1,303	57	1,360	0	1,360
1987-88	1,342	60	1,402	0	1,402
1988-89	1,498	56	1,554	0	1,554
1989-90 (b)	1,764	57	1,821	0	1,821
1990-91	1,491	54	1,545	0	1,545
1991-92	1,533	55	1,588	0	1,588
1992-93	1,560	55	1,615	0	1,615
1993-94	1,598	56	1,654	0	1,654
1994-95	1,632	57	1,689	0	1,689
1995-96	1,679	57	1,736	0	1,736
1996-97	1,719	58	1,777	0	1,777
1997-98	1,756	58	1,814	0	1,814
1998-99	1,795	59	1,854	0	1,854
1999-2000	1,832	59	1,891	0	1,891

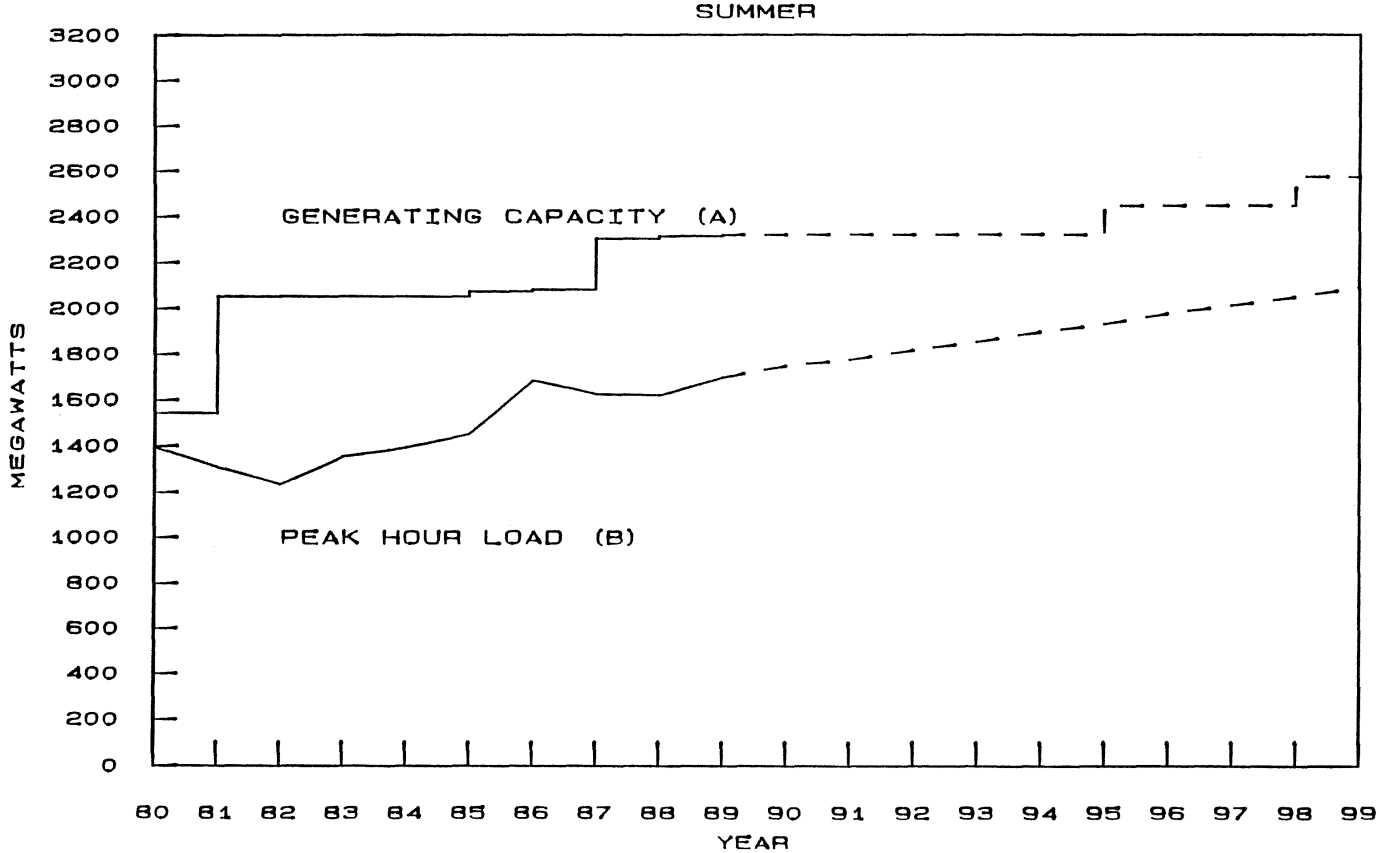
NOTES: (a) Wholesale and total columns include contracted capacity and energy allocated to certain resale customers by Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA)

(b) The demand shown for the 1989-90 winter represents the actual peak demand experienced during the extreme arctic weather of December, 1989. Since this value greatly exceeds the projected 1989-90 winter peak demand, it is being reported in lieu of the projected value.

GRAPH 2

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND
CAPACITY ADDITIONS

SUMMER

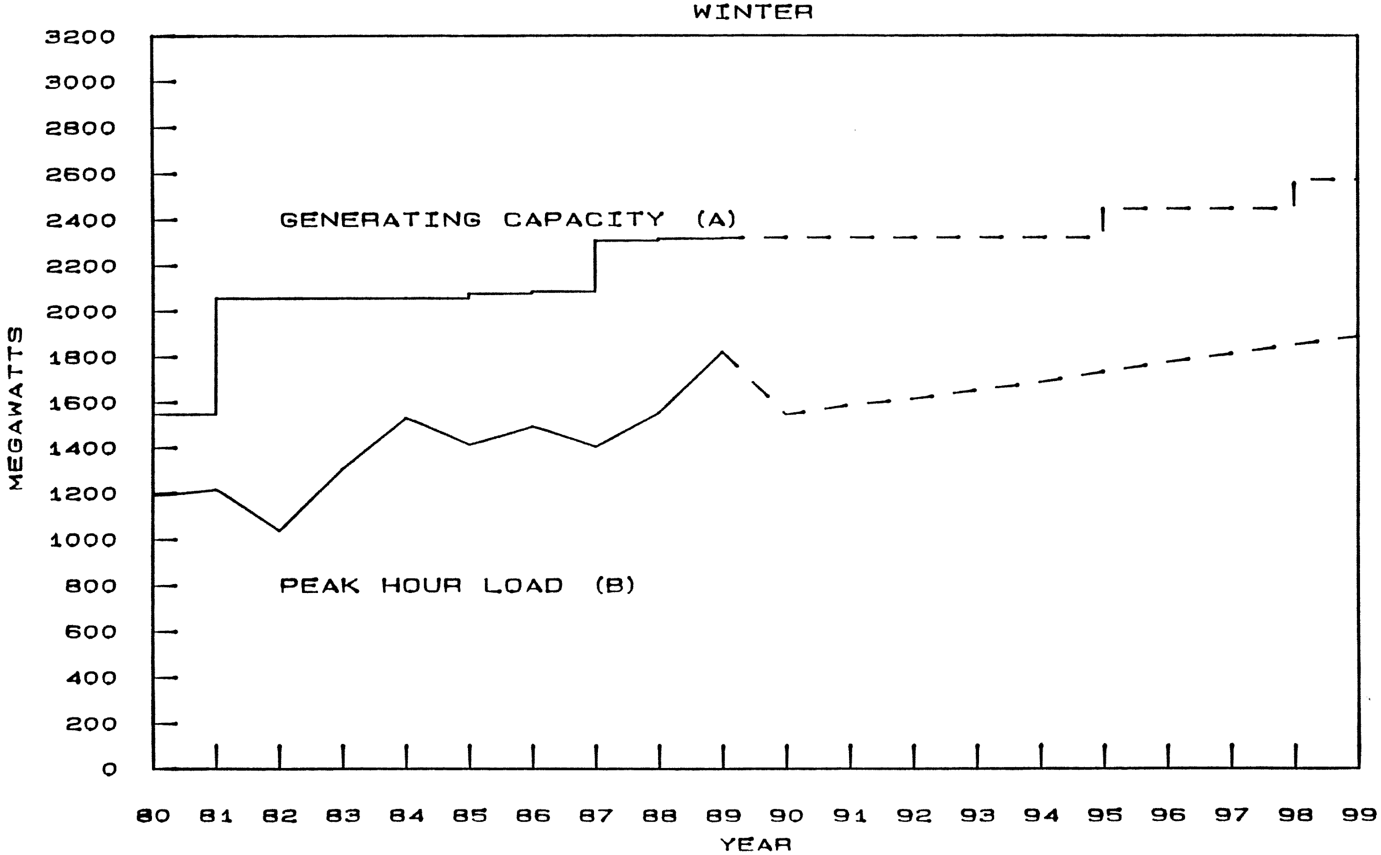


NOTE: (A) SHOWS INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY ONLY; REFER TO FORM 7A FOR NET AVAILABLE CAPACITY.
(B) INCLUDES CAPACITY ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN RESALE CUSTOMERS BY SEPA.

GRAPH 2

HISTORY AND FORECAST OF LOAD AND CAPACITY ADDITIONS

WINTER



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			
	1989		1990		1991	
MONTH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH	PEAK DEMAND MW	NEL GWH
JAN	1,123	581	1,519	751	1,545	761
FEB	1,554	574	1,151	574	1,187	591
MAR	1,339	608	1,083	604	1,143	641
APR	1,193	579	986	566	1,002	574
MAY	1,528	696	1,391	705	1,427	726
JUN	1,576	812	1,680	864	1,728	898
JUL	1,690	872	1,750	900	1,775	909
AUG	1,698	903	1,688	902	1,714	917
SEP	1,644	767	1,622	796	1,657	816
OCT	1,298	637	1,294	599	1,332	622
NOV	1,226	583	992	570	1,014	583
DEC	1,821	767	1,231	691	1,278	717
TOTAL		8,378		8,522		8,752

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

The forecast of residential customers is an outcome of the final section of the migration/demographic element of the model. The number of residential customers Gulf expects to serve is calculated by multiplying the total number of households located in the eight counties in which Gulf provides service by the percentage of customers in these eight counties for which Gulf currently provides service.

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

B. COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER FORECAST

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

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

II. ENERGY SALES FORECAST

A. RESIDENTIAL SALES FORECAST

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

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

The REEPS model forecasts energy decisions for a large number of different population segments. These segments represent households with different demographic and dwelling characteristics. Together, the population segments reflect the full distribution of characteristics in the customer population. The total service area forecast of residential energy decisions is represented as the sum of the choices of various segments. This approach enhances evaluation of the distributional impacts of various demand-side initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The residential sales forecast reflects the continued impacts of Gulf Power's Good ¢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.

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

1. Food Stores	7. Elementary/Secondary Schools
2. Offices	8. Colleges/Trade Schools
3. Retail and Personal Services	9. Hospitals/Health Services
4. Public Utilities	10. Hotels/Motels
5. Automotive Services	11. Religious Organizations
6. Restaurants	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-three of Gulf's largest industrial customers are interviewed to identify load changes due to equipment addition, replacement or changes in operating characteristics.

The short-term forecast of monthly sales to these major industrial customers is a synthesis of the detailed survey information and historical monthly load factor trends. The forecast of short-term sales to the remaining smaller industrial customers is developed using multiple regression analysis.

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

D. STREET LIGHTING SALES FORECAST

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

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

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

E. WHOLESALE ENERGY FORECAST

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

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

F. COMPANY USE & INTERDEPARTMENTAL ENERGY

The 1990 Annual Forecast for Company and Interdepartmental energy usage was based on recent historical values, with appropriate adjustments to reflect increases in energy requirements through 1989, for new Company facilities. The 1990 forecasted Company usage was then projected through the year 2014, at the same growth rate each year as the growth in residential customers. The monthly spreads were derived using historical relationships between monthly and annual energy usage.

III. PEAK DEMAND FORECAST

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

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

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

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

HELM has been designed to forecast electric utility load shapes and to analyze the impacts of factors such as alternative weather conditions, customer mix changes, fuel share changes, and demand-side programs. The structural detail of HELM provides forecasts of hourly class and system load curves by weighting and aggregating load shapes for individual end-use components.

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

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

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

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

IV. CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

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

A. RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION

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

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

Further conservation benefits are achieved in the existing home market with Gulf's Residential Energy Audit program which is designed to provide existing residential customers with cost-effective energy conserving options that increase comfort and reduce operating costs. The goal of this program is to upgrade the customer's home to the Good ¢ents Improved Home standard by providing specific whole house recommendations, a list of qualified companies who provide installation services, and information on "low-interest" financing.

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

B. COMMERCIAL CONSERVATION

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

The Commercial Energy Audit (EA) and Technical Assistance Audit (TAA) programs are designed to provide commercial customers with assistance in identifying cost effective energy conservation opportunities and introduce them to various technologies which will lead to improvements in the energy efficiency level of their business. The program is designed with enough flexibility to allow for a simple walk through analysis (EA) or a detailed economic evaluation of potential energy improvements through a more in-depth audit process (TAA) which includes equipment energy usage monitoring, computer energy modeling, life cycle equipment cost analysis, and feasibility studies.

C. STREET LIGHTING CONVERSION

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

D. CONSERVATION RESULTS SUMMARY

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

HISTORICAL
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1989	160,245	207,891	384,995,884

1990 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
INCREMENTAL ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1990	11,510	14,165	28,453,803
1991	12,341	16,946	30,284,396
1992	13,283	17,614	32,469,259
1993	13,140	17,466	32,263,974
1994	13,188	17,896	32,455,011
1995	13,267	18,120	32,756,312
1996	13,461	18,655	33,305,931
1997	13,964	19,816	34,534,145
1998	14,322	20,320	35,449,998
1999	14,216	20,086	35,348,013

1990 BUDGET FORECAST
TOTAL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
AT GENERATOR

	SUMMER PEAK (KW)	WINTER PEAK (KW)	NET ENERGY FOR LOAD (KWH)
1990	171,755	222,055	413,449,688
1991	184,096	239,001	443,734,084
1992	197,379	256,615	476,203,342
1993	210,519	274,081	508,467,316
1994	223,706	291,977	540,922,327
1995	236,974	310,096	573,678,638
1996	250,434	328,751	606,984,569
1997	264,398	348,567	641,518,714
1998	278,721	368,887	676,968,712
1999	292,937	388,973	712,316,726

V. SMALL POWER PRODUCTION

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

Year	Small Power Producers Net Capability (MW)	Year	Small Power Producers Net Capability (MW)
1989	11	2002	45
1990	11	2003	45
1991	11	2004	45
1992	11	2005	45
1993	11	2006	45
1994	11	2007	45
1995	40	2008	45
1996	40	2009	45
1997	45	2010	45
1998	45	2011	45
1999	45	2012	45
2000	45	2013	45
2001	45	2014	45

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		
	Unit					Start	Service	Nameplate	Summer	Winter			
Plant Name	No.	Location	Type	Pri	Alt	Mo/Yr	Mo/Yr	KW	MW	MW	Pri	Alt	Status
Peaking Unit		Unknown	CT	NG	LO	06/92	05/95	126,000	126.0	126.0	PL	TK	P
Peaking Unit		Unknown	CT	NG	LO	06/95	05/98	126,000	126.0	126.0	PL	TK	P
							TOTAL		252.0	252.0			

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

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
1990	2321	(124)	2197	1750	447	25.5%	NONE	447	25.5%
1991	2321	(138)	2183	1775	408	23.0%		408	23.0%
1992	2321	(189)	2132	1819	313	17.2%		313	17.2%
1993	2321	(184)	2137	1853	284	15.3%		284	15.3%
1994	2321	(165)	2156	1897	259	13.7%		259	13.7%
1995	2447	(200)	2247	1931	316	16.4%		316	16.4%
1996	2447	(200)	2247	1978	269	13.6%		269	13.6%
1997	2447	(198)	2249	2015	234	11.6%		234	11.6%
1998	2573	(197)	2376	2051	325	15.8%		325	15.8%
1999	2573	(195)	2378	2092	286	13.7%		286	13.7%

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

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

TYP FORM 7B

UTILITY: GULF POWER COMPANY

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

YEAR	TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY MW	FIRM CAPACITY IMPORT MW (B)	TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPACITY MW	FIRM PEAK DEMAND MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN BEFORE MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK	SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE MW	MARGIN AFTER MAINTENANCE PER CENT OF PEAK
1990-91	2321	(124)	2197	1545	652	42.2%	NOT	652	42.2%
1991-92	2321	(138)	2183	1588	595	37.5%	AVAILABLE	595	37.5%
1992-93	2321	(163)	2158	1615	543	33.6%		543	33.6%
1993-94	2321	(183)	2138	1654	484	29.3%		484	29.3%
1994-95	2321	(165)	2156	1689	467	27.6%		467	27.6%
1995-96	2447	(200)	2247	1736	511	29.4%		511	29.4%
1996-97	2447	(198)	2249	1777	472	26.6%		472	26.6%
1997-98	2447	(197)	2250	1814	436	24.0%		436	24.0%
1998-99	2573	(195)	2378	1854	524	28.3%		524	28.3%
1999-00	2573	(192)	2381	1891	490	25.9%		490	25.9%

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF PURCHASED POWER

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

OFF SYSTEM SALES

Unit Power Sales

Gulf Power Company, along with the other Southern operating companies, have negotiated the sales of capacity and energy to several utilities outside the Southern system. The term of the contracts started prior to 1990 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 May of the year 2000. Reserves shown in this filing have not been reduced for this capacity; however, the energy sales have been reflected on Forms 3A and 3B.

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CHAPTER IV

SITE DESCRIPTION AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Peaking Unit
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 1995
(4)	Capacity	Summer 126.0 MW Winter 126.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	Unknown
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 53,697,420
(11)	Certification Status	Not applied
(12)	Status with Federal Agencies	Not applied

Utility: Gulf Power Company

Status Report
Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	Plant Name & Unit	Peaking Unit
(2)	Status	This facility is planned but not authorized
(3)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service May, 1998
(4)	Capacity	Summer 126.0 MW Winter 126.0 MW
(5)	Type	Combustion Turbine
(6)	Primary and Alternate Fuel	Primary - Natural Gas; Alternate - Light Oil (distillate)
(7)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	Steam Injection for NOx control
(8)	Cooling Method	NA
(9)	Total Site Area	Unknown
(10)	Anticipated Capital Investment	$ 61,195,680
(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	Unknown
(2)	Number of Lines	Unknown
(3)	Right-of-Way	Length: unknown Width: unknown
(4)	Line Length	Unknown
(5)	Voltage	230 KV
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing	In-Service January, 1995
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment	Unknown
(8)	Substations	None
(9)	Participation	None

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