FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXHIBIT INDEX

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Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan
2024 – 2033

FPL®

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FPL®

Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

2024-2033

Submitted To:

***Florida Public
Service Commission***

April 2024

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Overview of the Document

Chapter 186, Florida Statutes, requires that each electric utility in the State of Florida with a minimum existing generating capacity of 250 megawatts (MW) must annually submit a Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan (Site Plan). This Site Plan should include an estimate of the utility's future electric power generating needs, a projection of how these estimated generating needs could be met, and disclosure of information pertaining to the utility's Preferred and Potential power plant sites. The information contained in this Site Plan is compiled and presented in accordance with Rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Site Plans are long-term planning documents and should be viewed in this context. A Site Plan contains uncertain forecasts and tentative planning information. Forecasts evolve, and all planning information is subject to change, at the discretion of the utility. Much of the data submitted is preliminary in nature and is presented in a general manner. Specific and detailed data will be submitted as part of the Florida site certification process, or through other proceedings and filings, at the appropriate time.

This Site Plan document addresses Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), which includes the service area of the former Gulf Power Company (Gulf). NextEra Energy, Inc. (NextEra Energy), the parent company of FPL, acquired Gulf in January 2019. Resource planning is now being done for the single entity of FPL, with Gulf's former service area now referred to as FPL's Northwest Florida Division (FPL NWFL). The information presented in this Site Plan is based on integrated resource planning (IRP) analyses that were carried out in 2023 and the 1st Quarter of 2024. The forecasted information presented in this plan addresses the years 2024 through 2033.

This document is organized in the following manner:

Chapter I – Description of Existing Resources

This chapter provides an overview of FPL's current generating facilities. Also included is information on other FPL resources including purchased power, demand-side management (DSM), and FPL's transmission system.

Chapter II – Forecast of Electric Power Demand

The load forecasting methodology utilized for FPL, and the resulting forecast of seasonal peaks and annual energy usage, are presented in Chapter II. Included in this discussion is the projected significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards.

Chapter III – Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

This chapter discusses the IRP process and presents currently projected resource additions for FPL. This chapter also discusses a number of factors or issues that either have changed, or may change, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Furthermore, this chapter also discusses previous and planned DSM efforts, the projected significant impact of state/federal energy efficiency codes and standards, previous and planned renewable energy efforts, projected transmission additions, and the fuel cost forecasting processes.

Chapter IV – Environmental and Land Use Information

This chapter discusses environmental information as well as Preferred and Potential Site locations for additional electric generation facilities for FPL.

Site descriptions and site maps for Preferred and Potential sites are located in the Appendix.

Chapter V – Other Planning Assumptions and Information

This chapter addresses twelve (12) "discussion items" which pertain to additional information that is included in a Site Plan filing.

Appendix – Site Descriptions and Site Maps for Preferred and Potential Sites.

The appendix includes all site descriptions and maps for the Preferred and Potential Sites that were included in Chapter IV.

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FPL
List of Abbreviations
Used in FPL Forms

Reference	***Abbreviation***	***Definition***
Unit Type	BS	Battery Storage
	CC	Combined Cycle
	CT	Combustion Turbine
	GT	Gas Turbine
	PV	Photovoltaic
	ST	Steam Unit (Fossil or Nuclear)
	IC	Internal Combustion
Fuel Type	BIT	Bituminous Coal
	FO2	#1, #2 or Kerosene Oil (Distillate)
	FO6	#4,#5,#6 Oil (Heavy)
	N/A	Not Applicable
	NG	Natural Gas
	No	None
	NUC	Uranium
	Pet	Petroleum Coke
	Solar	Solar Energy
	SUB	Sub Bituminous Coal
	ULSD	Ultra - Low Sulfur Distillate
Fuel Transportation	N/A	Not Applicable
	No	None
	PL	Pipeline
	RR	Railroad
	TK	Truck
	WA	Water
Unit/Site Status	L	Regulatory approval pending. Not under construction
	OP	Operating Unit
	OT	Other
	P	Planned Unit
	RT	Retired
	T	Regulatory approval received but not under construction
	U	Under construction, less than or equal to 50% Complete
	V	Under construction, more than 50% Complete
Other	ESP	Electrostatic Precipitators
	K Factor	The K factor for the capital costs of a given unit is the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) divided by the total installed cost
	ST	Solar Together
	SOBRA	Solar Rate Base Adjustment

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Executive Summary

This Site Plan addresses the projected electric power generating resource additions and retirements for the years 2024 through 2033 for FPL, including FPL's service area in Northwest Florida.

I. Background / Overview of FPL's 2024 Site Plan

This 2024 Site Plan presents the current plans to augment and enhance the electric generation capability of the FPL system as part of efforts to meet projected incremental resource needs to ensure a reliable, economic, and clean electric system for 2024 through 2033. As customers continue to move to FPL's service area and extreme weather events occur with more frequency, it is more important than ever to ensure that FPL has sufficient resources to meet the growth and provide reliable energy at all times. In order to meet these needs economically, FPL is planning on the following actions during the ten-year reporting period of this document:

1) Install 21,009 MW of cost-effective, solar capacity - These solar additions will generate reliable energy that uses no fossil fuel, which mitigates the fuel price risk to customers, enhances fuel diversity and helps secure Florida's energy independence.
2) Install 4,022 MW of battery storage – As a complement to FPL's planned solar additions, FPL is accelerating the deployment of 4,022 MW of battery storage that will complement solar to allow for continued reliable operation of the electric system. Additional battery storage provides year-round capacity to ensure a reliable electric system regardless of the time of day or the weather conditions. These additions enable solar energy produced during the day to be stored and delivered even when the sun is not shining. Storage acts as a key resource that allows FPL to increase system reliability and flexibility by addressing the evening peak cost-effectively.
3) Retire the last remaining out-of-state unit on FPL's system – In early 2024, FPL retired the 50% ownership portion of two coal-fueled generating units (Daniel Units 1 & 2) located in Mississippi and plans on retiring FPL's 25% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia by the end of 2028.

Regarding FPL's fuel mix, FPL delivered approximately 27% of its energy from nuclear and solar generation during 2023. Nearly all the remainder of FPL's energy needs in 2023 came from natural gas. By 2033, the last year of the ten-year reporting period addressed in this document, the percentage of the total energy delivered to all customers for FPL's system from nuclear and solar generation is projected to be approximately 56%. This increase in the percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by these sources is driven by the fact that new solar generation is expected to produce the lowest costs for customers, and is significant for a utility system of this size, especially when considering that the total

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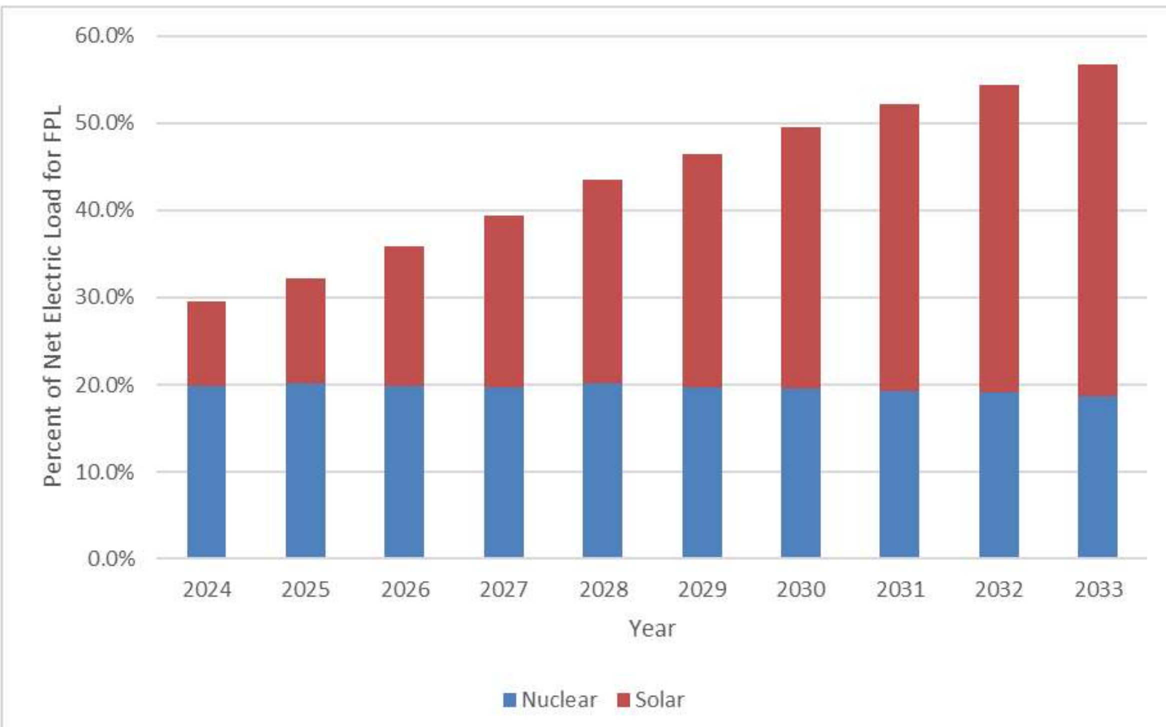
amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2033 will have also increased by approximately 9% as discussed in Chapter II. New cost-effective solar will also provide fuel diversity and energy independence by reducing the amount of natural gas FPL will use to generate electricity compared to the present day, while maintaining system reliability. This diversity will also help to act as a hedge against swings in natural gas price volatility, providing additional savings to FPL customers during these periods. The graph below in Figure ES-1 represents a ten-year projection for the years 2024 through 2033 of the percentage of FPL's total generation (GWh) consisting of nuclear and solar, a result of FPL's commitment to building the lowest cost generation for customers. Further details regarding projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Figure ES-1: Nuclear and Solar Energy as a Percentage of Net Electric Load



By design, the primary focus of this document is on projected supply side additions, *i.e.*, electric generation capability and the sites for these additions. The supply side additions discussed herein are resources projected to be needed after accounting for existing and projected demand-side management (DSM) resources (including demand response and energy efficiency). In April of 2024, FPL will file its DSM Goals for the period of 2025 through 2034. These DSM Goals address demand-side activities that reduce system peak loads and annual energy usage, along with consideration of the impacts of DSM on electric rates under which all customers are served. DSM is discussed in more detail in Chapters I, II, and III.

Additionally, FPL's load forecast accounts for a very large amount of energy efficiency that results from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed later in this Executive Summary and in Chapters II and III. The updated load forecast presented in this Site Plan also accounts for the projected impact of both private rooftop photovoltaic (PV) solar and electric vehicle (EV) adoption.

FPL's projected resource additions and retirements over the ten-year reporting period are summarized below in Section III of this Executive Summary. In addition, there are several factors that either have influenced, or may influence, ongoing resource planning efforts. These factors could result in different resources being added in the future than those presented in this document. These factors are discussed in Section IV of this Executive Summary. Additional information regarding the topics is presented later in this document in Chapter III.

II. Summary of Projected Changes in Resources:

A summary of the projected resources, including additions and retirements, is presented below. This discussion is presented in terms of the various types of resource options (such as solar and battery storage) in the resource plan.

Solar:

At the end of 2023, FPL had a total of approximately 4,803 MW[1] of utility-owned solar generation, all of which are PV facilities. These solar sites are located throughout FPL's service area. FPL also has a total of 120 MW of solar delivered from three PV sites under long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar PV resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 21,009 MW of additional, cost-effective PV generation is projected to be added in the 2024 through 2033 time period. These solar MW consist of solar facilities that are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected additional solar facilities with the approximately 4,803 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of 2023, FPL's projected total of solar PV by the end of 2033 is 25,812 MW.

In regard to the solar additions shown in this year's resource plan, FPL received cost recovery approval from the FPSC for some of these additions as a result of FPL's 2021 base rate case and the FPSC-approved Settlement Agreement. These include solar additions in 2024 and 2025 pursuant to the Solar

[1] This total includes solar facilities that serve the SolarTogether™ program as described earlier. Also, each reference to PV capacity throughout this Site Plan reflects the nameplate rating, Alternating Current (AC), unless noted otherwise.

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Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provisions in the 2021 Settlement Agreement[2]; and SolarTogether™ Extension-related solar additions in 2024 and 2025. The other solar additions shown in this Site Plan for the years 2026 through 2033 are based on an expectation that these solar additions will also be shown to be cost-effective, including potentially through future community-oriented solar programs such as SolarTogether™. FPL's resource planning work in 2024 and beyond will continue to analyze the projected system economics of these later solar additions. FPL will seek FPSC approval for cost recovery of these later solar additions at appropriate times as has been FPL's practice with previous solar additions.

Battery Storage:

Currently, FPL has 469 MW of large-scale, grid connected battery storage installed on its system at three separate locations. The first of these locations is a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW that was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Another 60 MW of battery storage, consisting of two 30 MW battery storage facilities installed at the Echo River and Sunshine Gateway solar centers in the FPL service area, were also put into service at the end of 2021. Both of these 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities. In addition, FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 4,022 MW (nameplate) of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2033, which results in a total of 4,491 MW by the end of 2033. These battery storage facilities will primarily be sited adjacent to solar throughout FPL's service area. These additions will both improve overall system reliability and increase operational versatility due to changes in federal tax law that allow batteries to be either charged through the grid or through solar generation.

In addition to the large-scale batteries that FPL factors into its resource planning analyses, FPL's system also includes several smaller-scale batteries that provide varied services to FPL's system. These batteries are discussed further in Chapter III.

Modernization of FPL's Fossil-Fueled Generation:

For several years, FPL has undertaken a variety of efforts to modernize its fossil-fueled generation fleet based on cost-effectiveness. These efforts have resulted in substantial enhancements to the fleet of generating units, including improved system fuel efficiency and increased capacity, reduced system air emission rates, and dramatically reduced fuel-related costs for FPL customers. FPL plans to continue these efforts and to further improve the efficiency and capabilities of FPL's generation fleet through three principal initiatives: (i) retirement of existing generating units that are no longer economic to operate, (ii) enhancements to existing generating units, and (iii) a pilot program to test the feasibility of substituting

[2] The 2024 SoBRA additions were approved by the FPSC in 2023; FPL will submit testimony for the approval of the 2025 SoBRA additions on April 3, 2024.

hydrogen in whole or in part for natural gas as a potential fuel for FPL's fleet of combined cycle (CC) units. These three modernization efforts are separately described below.

(i) Retirement of Existing Generating Units That Are No Longer Economic to Operate:

Similar to last year's resource plan, this Site Plan reflects the planned early retirements of three inefficient out-of-state generating units. First, FPL retired its ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units in January 2024. These units, Daniel Units 1 & 2, are located in the Mississippi Power service territory, and FPL's 50% ownership interest in the two units totals approximately 500 MW. Additionally, the retirement of FPL's approximate 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is currently planned by the end of 2028.

(ii) Enhancements to Existing Generating Units:

In previous Site Plans, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the combustion turbine (CT) components in a number of FPL's existing CC units to continue to add additional summer capacity and improve the overall fuel efficiency of the fleet. These upgrade efforts remain a part of FPL's resource planning. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in Chapter III.

(iii) The Green Hydrogen Pilot Program:

FPL's fleet of existing CC units is comprised of numerous highly fuel-efficient generating units that deliver energy to FPL's customers on an around-the-clock basis throughout the year. As such, these units currently comprise the backbone of FPL's generation system.

Looking to the future, FPL believes that these units, with some modifications, may be fueled by hydrogen, renewable natural gas, synthetic natural gas, or some combination. Therefore, FPL is currently testing a pilot program using hydrogen to replace a portion of the natural gas being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot project went into service in late 2023, and FPL is currently evaluating the production and usage of hydrogen to generate electricity in the Okeechobee unit.

Nuclear energy:

Nuclear energy remains an important factor in FPL's resource planning due to its combination of low fuel cost, around-the-clock operation, and location close to major load centers. FPL's current nuclear fleet consists of four nuclear plants located at two sites within its service territory. In total, these plants provide approximately 3,500 MW of summer capacity and in 2023, provided 28,766 GWh of fossil fuel-free energy to FPL's system. This amount of energy represented roughly 20% of FPL's generation in 2023. To help ensure that these units continue to provide round-the-clock energy to FPL's customers, FPL is in the

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process of securing Subsequent License Renewals (SLRs) for all four of its nuclear units. More detailed information on these re-licensing efforts is available in Chapter III. For purposes of this Site Plan filing, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through 2052 and 2053, respectively and St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through 2056 and 2063, respectively.

Regarding potential future nuclear additions, in June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COLs) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid.

FPL has paused the decision whether to seek FPSC approval to move forward with construction of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL intends to incorporate into any decision regarding Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 the experience gained from the construction and operation of Georgia Power's nuclear units at its Vogtle site. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan. This Site Plan continues to present the Turkey Point location as a Preferred Site for nuclear generation as indicated in Chapter IV.

III. Other Factors That Have Influenced, or Could Further Influence, FPL's Resource Planning Work:

There are a number of factors that have influenced, or which may influence, FPL's resource planning work. These nine other factors are summarized below. These additional factors are presented in no particular order, and their potential influences on FPL's resource planning work are further discussed in Chapters II and III.

<u>Factor # 1: Continued Impacts of Tax Credits for Batteries, Solar, and Hydrogen.</u> FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. For new utility-owned standalone batteries, the 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. For new utility-owned solar a utility can elect a Production Tax Credit (PTC) for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future resource additions, the PTC starts in 2024 at $30 for each MWh generated.[3] The

[3] To give an idea of the magnitude of the impact of the solar PTC, consider a simple example of a 75 MW solar facility that produces approximately 150,000 MWh per year in 2024 (*i.e.*, if assuming a net capacity factor of 23%). The proposed solar PTC for that year would result in a tax credit of (150,000 MWh x $30/MWh =) $4.5 million. This first-year tax credit would then be extended for nine more years while being adjusted for inflation.

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$30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. There is also a maximum PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's hydrogen pilot project at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center that is discussed later in this document. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

Factor # 2: The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties). This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

Factor # 3: The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability. Diversity is sought in terms of the types of fuel that FPL utilizes and how these fuels are transported to the locations of FPL's generation units. These fuel diversity objectives are considered in light of economic impacts to FPL's customers. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to ensure adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation). At the same time, FPL is continuing to retire generating units that are no longer cost-effective for FPL customers. In addition, FPL also seeks to: 1) further enhance the efficiency with which it uses natural gas to generate electricity, 2) maintain the ability to use backup distillate oil that is stored on-site at many of FPL's gas-fueled generating units for purposes of system reliability, and 3) examine the ability of existing units to run on alternative clean fuels, such as hydrogen. All of the aforementioned additions enhance the overall fuel diversity of FPL's system which increases the energy independence of FPL's customers in the State of Florida.

Factor # 4: The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations. FPL addresses this through the use of a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) reliability criterion to complement its other two reliability criteria: a 20%[4] total reserve margin criterion for Summer and Winter, and an annual 0.1 day/year loss-of-load-

[4] The 20% reserve margin requirement is a minimum requirement – FPL's projected reserve margin may be higher than 20% during some years as additional resources are added for resource needs.

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probability (LOLP) criterion. Together, these three criteria allow FPL to address this specific concern regarding system reliability and operations in a comprehensive manner.

Factor # 5: The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2023 through the year 2033, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,601 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 589 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 4,982 GWh. In addition, energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed in more detail in Chapter II.

Factor # 6: The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation. There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In addition to these low natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2023, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $186 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2009 (when FPL began adding large scale universal solar facilities to its generation mix), FPL has avoided over $893 million of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

In regard to the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (measured in British Thermal Units, or BTU) needed to produce a kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,032 in 2023 as shown in Figure ES-2 below. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This trend of increasing system efficiency is very beneficial to a utility's customers as it helps to lower customers' electric rates.[5]

[5] However, because the potential benefits of utility DSM programs are based on DSM's ability to avoid utility system costs, such as fuel costs, the trend of steadily decreasing system fuel $/MWh costs automatically results in a significant lowering of the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs that focus on reducing annual energy use.

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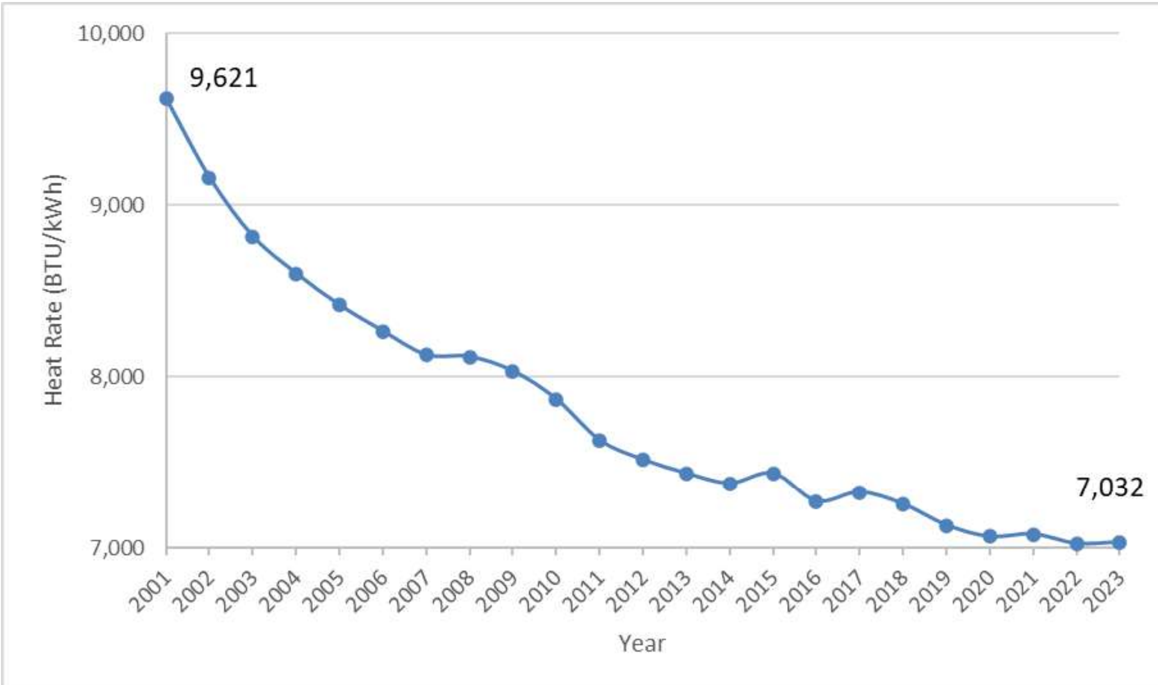
Figure ES-2: FPL System Heat Rate (2001-2023)



This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL customers saving $775 million in fuel costs in 2023, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL customers of approximately $14.6 billion from 2001 through 2023.

Factor # 7: Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs. Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. In late 2022, FPL received an updated forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs for use in its resource planning process. This projection was lower than previous projections, and also assumed that a carbon compliance cost would not be enacted until much later than forecasted in prior projections (mainly as a result of tax credits, which focus on encouragement rather than adding cost). These tax credits are projected to encourage much higher levels of renewable additions throughout the U.S. and thus have reduced the projected chance of other carbon regulation or legislation being passed in the near future. FPL's projected compliance costs are the same as those used in the 2023 Ten Year Site Plan.

Factor # 8: Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption. FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed later in this document in Chapter II.

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Factor # 9: Ensuring system reliability during extreme weather events. Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. In addition to these events that occurred around the country, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system to ensure it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping several generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliability during extreme weather events.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

Each of these factors described above will continue to be examined in FPL's ongoing resource planning work in 2024 and future years.

IV. FPL's Projected Resource Plan:

FPL's projected resource plan for the 2024 Site Plan is shown below. Regarding the resources projected in the Site Plan, no final decisions are needed at this time, nor have any decisions been made regarding many of the resource additions shown in the resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for the years 2026 through 2033. Consequently, resource additions shown for these later years are more prone to change in the future.

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Table ES-1: Resource Additions/Subtractions in FPL's Resource Plan

Year	Changes to Existing Generation	Subtractions	New Generation Additions	Summer RM%
2024	+43 MW CC Upgrades	Daniel 1&2 (502 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 745 MW SolarTogether Extension*	22.7
2025	+26 MW CC Upgrades	Pea Ridge (12 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 596 MW SolarTogether Extension*	23.4
2026	+29 MW CC Upgrades		2,235 MW Solar 522 MW Battery Storage**	25.2
2027	+137 MW CC Upgrades	Broward South (4 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	25.3
2028	+20 MW CC Upgrades	Lansing Smith 3A (32 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	24.8
2029		Scherer 3 (215 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	23.6
2030		Perdido 1&2 (3 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	23.0
2031			2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	22.0
2032		Palm Beach SWA 1 (40 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2033			2,235 MW Solar 1,700 MW Battery Storage	20.0
		Nameplate Solar Additions (2024-2033):	21,009	
		Nameplate Storage Additions (2024-2033):	4,022	

All solar and battery storage additions are in nameplate MW.

* These solar facilities were approved in FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement. All other solar additions will be presented to the FPSC for approval of cost recovery at a later date once the specific sites and costs for these additions are finalized.

** These battery storage units are projected to have an in-service date of December, 2025.

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CHAPTER I

Description of Existing Resources

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I.A. FPL System:

I.A.1 Description of Existing Resources

FPL and the former Gulf Power (now referred to as FPL NWFL) were legally merged into a single utility named Florida Power & Light Company on January 1, 2021, and effective January 1, 2022, Gulf Power was merged into FPL for ratemaking purposes. As a result, the two utility systems are now legally a single electric utility system, the FPL system.[6] The full consolidation of the two electric systems occurred in mid-2022 upon completion of the new 161 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, the North Florida Resiliency Connection (NFRC) line. At that time, the two systems began operating as a single, integrated utility system. With the system now fully operating as one integrated utility system, the schedules and tables in this chapter will be represented in the same way.

This chapter also contains a discussion of DSM activities. Because FPL received approval from the FPSC in 2021 to have an integrated DSM Plan for the former service areas of FPL and FPL NWFL, the DSM discussion found in this chapter is for the single, integrated system.

FPL's service area contains approximately 35,000 square miles and has a population of more than 12 million people. FPL served approximately 5.9 million customer accounts in 43 counties during 2023. These customers were served by a variety of resources including FPL-owned fossil-fuel, renewable (solar), and nuclear generating units; non-utility owned generation; DSM; and purchased power.

I.A.2 FPL - Owned Resources

As of December 31, 2023, FPL owned electric generating resources located at 87 sites distributed geographically throughout its service area, including FPL NWFL, one site in Georgia (partial FPL ownership of one unit), and one in Mississippi (partial FPL ownership of two units). These generating facilities consist of: four nuclear units, three coal steam-units (the aforementioned partially owned units in Georgia and Mississippi), 17 combined-cycle (CC) units, six fossil steam units, four gas turbines (GTs), 17 simple-cycle combustion turbines (CTs), two landfill gas units, three battery storage units, and 66 solar PV facilities. The locations of the 122 generating units that

[6] The terms "FPL" and "FPL NWFL" will be used occasionally in this document, particularly in Chapters I and II where certain required schedules must provide data for years preceding 2023. Elsewhere in the document, references to the former Gulf Power service area will typically be referred to as "FPL NWFL" to distinguish that portion of FPL's overall service area.

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were in commercial operation on December 31, 2023, are shown on Figure I.A.2.1 and in Table I.A.2.1.

FPL's bulk transmission system, including both overhead and underground lines, is comprised of 9,383 circuit miles of transmission lines. Integration of the generation, transmission, and distribution systems is achieved through FPL's 883 substations in Florida.

The existing FPL system, including generating plants, major transmission stations, and transmission lines, is shown on Figure I.A.2.2.

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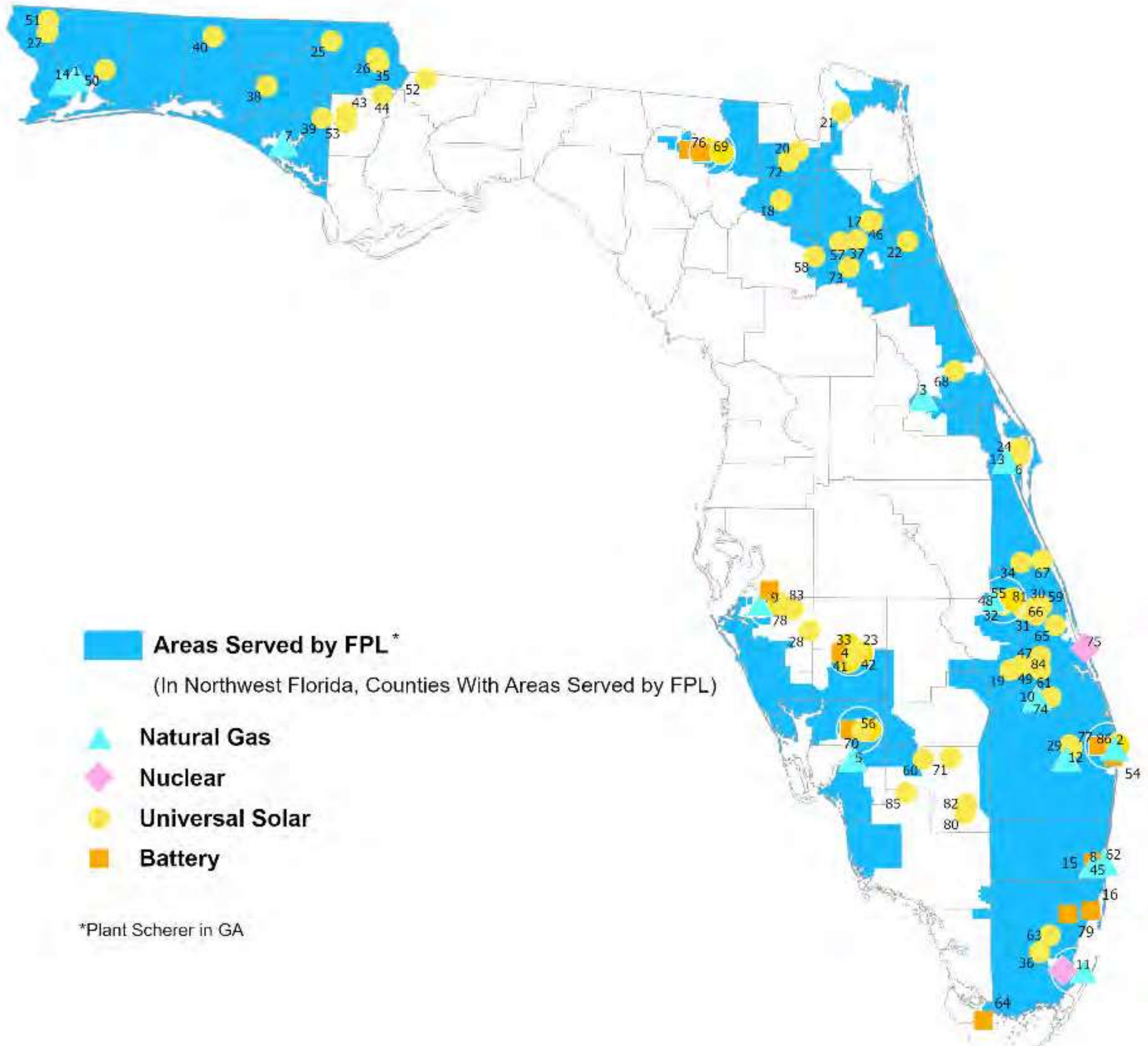
FPL Generating Resources by Location



There are four small battery pilot projects shown on the map that are not listed in Table I.A.2: #26 – Florida Bay, #32 – Southwest, #36 – Wynwood, and #57 – FIU Microgrid. These sites are discussed in Chapter III.

Figure I.A.2.1: FPL's Generating Resources by Location (as of December 31, 2023)

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Nuclear				
75	St. Lucie [1/]	St. Lucie County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,821
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,681
	Total Nuclear:		**4**		**3,502**
	Coal Steam				
-	Scherer*	Monroe County, Ga	1	Coal	215
-	Daniel*	Jackson County, MS	2	Coal	502
	Total Coal Steam:		**3**		**717**
	Combined-Cycle				
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	1	Gas	1,808
9	Manatee	Manatee County, FL	1	Gas	1,244
3	Sanford	Volusia County, FL	2	Gas	2,380
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Gas	641
13	Cape Canaveral	Brevard County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
10	Martin [3/]	Martin County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	2,223
55	Okeechobee	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,720
62	Port Everglades	City of Hollywood, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,237
2	Riviera Beach	City of Riviera Beach, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,292
12	West County	Palm Beach County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	3,771
45	Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	Broward County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,246
	Total Combined Cycle:		**17**		**20,142**
	Gas/Oil Steam				
9	Manatee [2/]	Manatee County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	0
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas Steam	961
	Total Oil/Gas Steam:		**6**		**961**
	Gas Turbines(GT)				
5	Fort Myers (GT)	Lee County, FL	2	Oil	102
8	Lauderdale (GT)	Broward County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	69
	Total Gas Turbines/Diesels:		**4**		**171**
	Combustion Turbines				
8	Lauderdale	Broward County, FL	5	Gas/Oil	1,155
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	4	Gas/Oil	852
1	Pea Ridge*	Santa Rosa County, FL	3	Gas	12
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Oil	32
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas	926
	Total Combustion Turbines:		**17**		**2,977**
	Land Fill Gas				
69	Perdido LFG*	Escambia County, FL	2	LFG	3
	Total LFG:		**2**		**3**

1/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer /1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer /860 Winter MW. FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively.

2/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.

3/ One of the Martin CC units (Martin 8) is also partially fueled by a 75 MW solar thermal facility that supplies steam when adequate sunlight is available, thus reducing fossil fuel use. The solar thermal portion of this unit was retired in 1st Q 2023.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

Map Key "-" is shown for units that are located outside the State of Florida and therefore do not appear on the Map in Figure I.A.2.1.

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Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Battery Storage				
9	Manatee Battery Storage	Manatee County, FL	1	Storage	409
69	Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage	Columbia County, FL	1	Storage	30
76	Echo River Battery Storage	Suwannee County, FL	1	Storage	30
	Total Battery Storage:		**3**		**469**
	PV [5/]				
4	DeSoto Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	25
56	Babcock Ranch Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
41	Citrus Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
9	Manatee Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
6	Space Coast Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	10
65	Interstate Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
63	Miami Dade Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
68	Pioneer Trail Solar	Volusia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
69	Sunshine Gateway Solar	Columbia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
58	Horizon Solar	Alachua Countiy, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
42	Wildflower Solar	Desoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
66	Indian River Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
57	Coral Farms Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
60	Hammock Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
67	Barefoot Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
59	Blue Cypress Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
61	Loggerhead Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
70	Babcock Preserve Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
71	Blue Heron Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
23	Cattle Ranch Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
76	Echo River Solar	Suwannee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
20	Egret Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
77	Hibiscus Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
19	Lakeside Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
21	Nassau Solar	Nassau County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
72	Northern Preserve Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
55	Okeechobee Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
78	Southfork Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
74	Sweetbay Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
22	Trailside Solar	St. Johns County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
73	Twin Lakes Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
18	Union Springs Solar	Union County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
17	Magnolia Springs Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
31	Pelican Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
34	Palm Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
33	Rodeo Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
24	Discovery Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
30	Orange Blossom Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5

4/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity. Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

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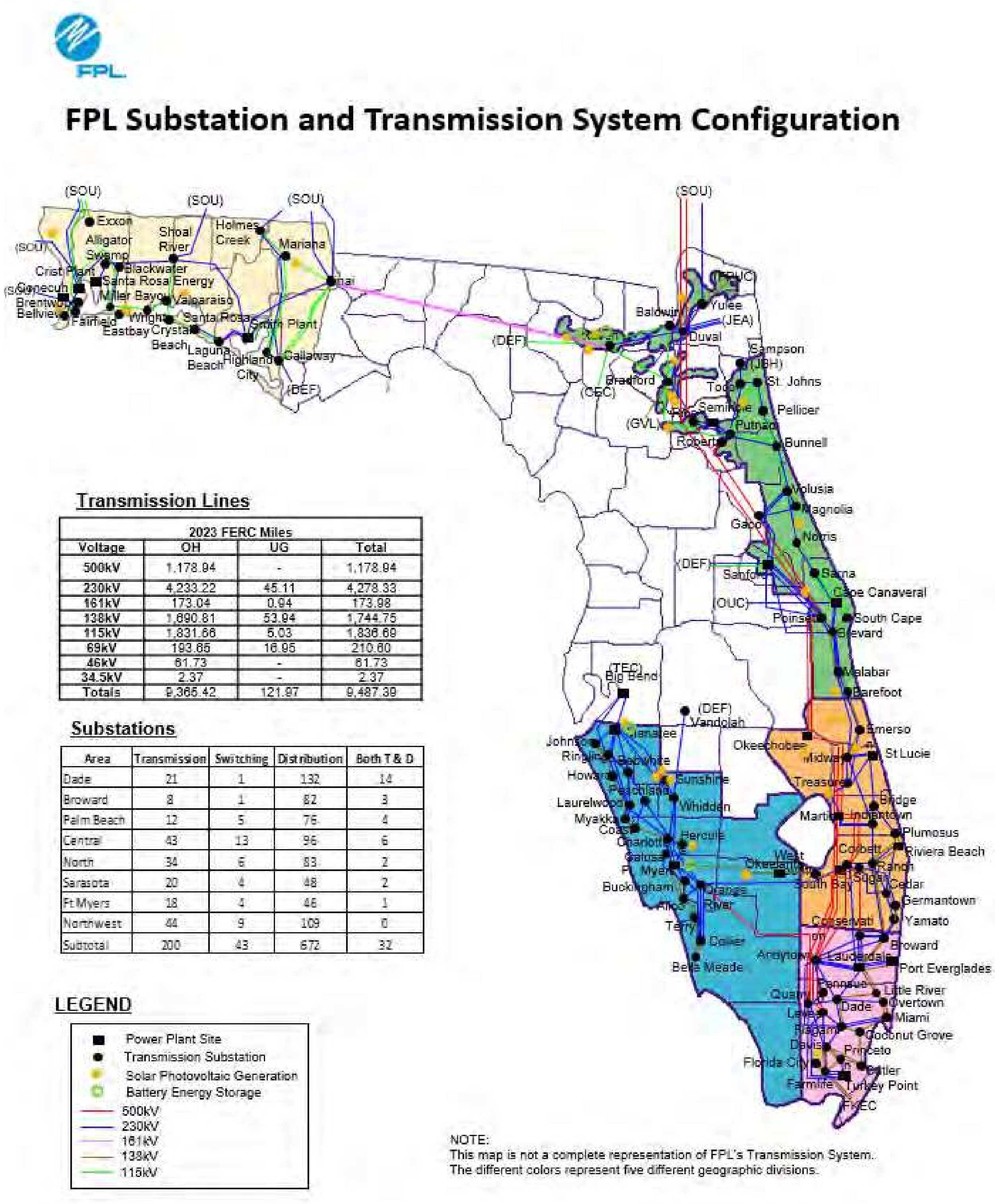
Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2023)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	PV [5/] Continued				
29	Sabal Palm Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
32	Fort Drum Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
28	Willow Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
82	Ghost Orchid Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
80	Sawgrass Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
84	Sundew Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
85	Immokalee Solar	Collier County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
81	Grove Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
83	Elder Branch Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
25	Blue Indigo Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
26	Blue Springs Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
27	Cotton Creek Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
46	Anhinga Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
35	Apalachee Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
50	Blackwater Solar*	Santa Rosa County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
49	Bluefield Preserve Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
48	Cavendish Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
40	Chautauqua Solar*	Walton County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
43	Chipola Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
38	Cypress Pond Solar*	Washington County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
37	Etonia Creek Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
36	Everglades Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
51	First City Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
44	Flowers Creek Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
47	Pink Trail Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
39	Saw Palmetto Solar*	Bay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
53	Shirer Branch Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
52	Wild Azalea Solar*	Gadsden County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
	Total Nameplate PV:		**66**		**4,803**
		Total Units:	**122**		
		Nameplate System Generation as of December 31, 2023 =			**33,744**
		Firm System Generation as of December 31, 2023 =			**31,264**

4/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

FPL Bulk Transmission System



Transmission Lines

2023 FERC Miles			
Voltage	OH	UG	Total
500kV	1,178.94	-	1,178.94
230kV	4,233.22	45.11	4,278.33
161kV	173.04	0.94	173.98
138kV	1,690.81	53.94	1,744.75
115kV	1,831.66	5.03	1,836.69
69kV	193.65	16.95	210.60
46kV	61.73	-	61.73
34.5kV	2.37	-	2.37
Totals	9,365.42	121.97	9,487.39

Substations

Area	Transmission	Switching	Distribution	Both T & D
Dade	21	1	132	14
Broward	8	1	82	3
Palm Beach	12	5	76	4
Central	43	13	96	6
North	34	6	83	2
Sarasota	20	4	48	2
Ft Myers	18	4	46	1
Northwest	44	9	109	0
Subtotal	200	43	672	32

Figure I.A.2.2: FPL Bulk Transmission System

I.A.3 FPL - Capacity and Energy Power Purchases

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Qualifying Facilities (QF)

Firm capacity power purchases remain part of FPL's resource mix. A cogeneration facility is one that simultaneously produces electrical and thermal energy, with the thermal energy (*e.g.*, steam) used for industrial, commercial, or cooling and heating purposes. A small power production facility is one that does not exceed 80 MW (unless it is exempted from this size limitation by the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990) and uses solar, wind, waste, geothermal, or other renewable resources as its primary energy source.

FPL currently has a contract to purchase firm capacity and energy from the Broward South qualifying facility during the ten-year reporting period of this Site Plan. The 2023 actual and 2024-2033 projected contributions from these facilities are shown in Table I.A.3.1, Table I.A.3.2, and Table I.A.3.3.

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Utilities

FPL currently does not have any firm purchases from other utilities planned.

Firm Capacity: Other Purchases

FPL has four other firm capacity purchase contracts. Two of these contracts are with the Palm Beach Solid Waste Authority, and two are with Morgan Stanley Capital Group's Kingfisher I and Kingfisher II wind projects. Table I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3 present the Summer and Winter MW, respectively, resulting from these contracts under the category heading of Other Purchases.

Non-Firm (As Available) Energy Purchases

FPL purchases non-firm (as-available) energy from cogeneration and small power production facilities including energy from three solar PV facilities. The lower half of Table I.A.3.1 shows the amount of energy purchased in 2023 from these facilities along with the amount of energy purchased from customer-sited generation.

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Table I.A.3.1: FPL's Purchased Power Resources by Contract (as of December 31, 2023)

Firm Capacity Purchases (MW)	Location (City or County)	Fuel	Summer MW
I. Purchase from QF's: Cogeneration/Small Power Production Facilities			
Broward South Landfill (firm)	Broward	Solid Waste	3.5
		Total:	3.5
II. Purchases from Utilities & IPP			
Palm Beach SWA - REF 1	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	40
Palm Beach SWA - REF 2	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I	Oklahoma	Wind	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II	Oklahoma	Wind	28
		Total:	191
		Total Net Firm Generating Capability:	195

Non-Firm Energy Purchases (MWH)

Project	County	Fuel	Energy (MWH) Delivered to FPL in 2023
Miami Dade Resource Recovery 1/	Dade	Solid Waste	775
Broward South Landfill (as-available) 1/	Broward	Solid Waste	31,208
Lee County Solid Waste 1/	Lee	Solid Waste	9,877
Next Era energy Resources - Brevard Landfill 1/	Brevard	Landfill Gas	30,337
Florida Crystals - Okeelanta 1/	Palm Beach	Bagasse/Wood	42,589
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Collier Landfill 1/	Collier	Landfill Gas	3,352
Next Era Energy Resources - Seminole Landfill 1/	Seminole	Landfill Gas	15,892
Tropicana - Bradenton	Manatee	Natural Gas	9,369
Georgia Pacific Palatka Mill	Putnam	Paper by-product	6,346
Aria Energy - Sarasota Landfill 1/	Sarasota	Landfill Gas	1,845
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Broward Landfill 1/	Broward	Landfill Gas	576
Fortistar - Charlotte Landfill 1/	Charlotte	Landfill Gas	345
Customer Owned PV & Wind 1/	Various	PV/Wind	531,669
International Paper Company 1/	Escambia	Biomass	3,142
Ascend Performance Materials	Escambia	Gas	119,425
Gulf Coast Solar Center I , II, III 1/	Vaarious	Sun	215,379
Total Energy from Renewable Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2023 1/:			**893,332**
Total Energy from All Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2023:			**1,022,126**

1/ These Non-Firm Energy Purchases are renewable and are reflected on Schedule 11.1, row 9, column 6.

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Table I.A.3.2: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Summer MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Summer MW (for August of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Utility Purchases Subtotal:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 [1/]	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I [2/]	01/01/17	12/31/35	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II [2/]	01/01/17	12/31/35	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Gulf Solar PPAs [3/]	11/17/14	12/31/42	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Summer Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**244**	**244**	**244**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**240**	**200**	**200**

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".
2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.
3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermitent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

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Table I.A.3.3: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Winter MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Winter MW (for January of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Utility Purchases Subtotal:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 1/	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
MSCG - Kingfisher II 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Gulf Solar PPAs 3/	11/17/14	12/31/42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**

Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Winter Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**223**	**223**	**223**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**179**

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".
2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.
3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermitent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

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I.A.4 Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has continually explored and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978, and it has consistently been among the leading utilities nationally in achieving substantial DSM efficiencies. These programs include innovative conservation/energy efficiency and load management initiatives. In the FPL service area including FPL NWFL, the company's DSM efforts through the end of 2023 have resulted in a cumulative Summer peak reduction of 5,580 MW at the generator and an estimated cumulative energy savings of 100,422 Gigawatt-Hours (GWh) at the generator. After accounting for the 20% total reserve margin requirement, FPL's DSM efforts through 2023 have eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately sixty-six (66) new 100 MW generating units. Also, it is important to note that FPL has achieved these significant DSM accomplishments while minimizing the DSM-based impact on electric rates for all of its customers by using the Rate Impact Measure (RIM) cost-effectiveness screening calculation approach.

FPL's previous DSM Goals were determined for the years 2020 through 2024. In April of this year, around the same time that FPL files this Site Plan, FPL will also file a new set of DSM Goals for the years 2024 through 2034.

I.A.5 Existing Generating Units in FPL's Service Area

Schedule 1 presents the generating capacity in FPL's service area as of December 31, 2023.

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Schedule 1: FPL Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2023

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel	Commercial	Actual/ Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability 1/		Firm Capability 2/	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Anhinga Solar 2/		FPL	Clay County													
			29.88213,-81.67618									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.41
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.41
Apalachee Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			30.76055,-85.06952									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.06	36.82
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.06	36.82
Babcock Preserve Solar 2/		FPL	Charlotte County													
			32,33/41S/26E : 4/42S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
Babcock Ranch Solar 2/		FPL	Charlotte County													
			29,31,32/41S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
Barefoot Bay Solar 2/		FPL	Brevard County													
			1, 10, 15,16/30S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
Blackwater Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			30.64691,-86.93821									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.01	28.10
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.01	28.10
Bluefield Preserve Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.24354,-80.67097									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.93
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.93
Blue Cypress Solar 2/		FPL	Indian River County													
			16/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
Blue Heron Solar 2/		FPL	Hendry County													
			28,33/43S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
Blue Indigo Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			2/5N/12W : 35,36/6N/12W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
Blue Springs Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			36/5N/9W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
Cape Canaveral		FPL	Brevard County													
			19/23S/36E									1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-13	Unknown	1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
Cattle Ranch Solar 2/		FPL	Desoto County													
			19,24,25/36S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.05
Cavendish Solar 2/		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			27.628,-80.80317									74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.70
Citrus Solar 2/		FPL	DeSoto County													
			35/36S/25E : 2/37S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
Chautauqua Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Walton County													
			30.87576,-86.20813									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.10	40.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.10	40.32

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

F2-9249

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9250

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	Area	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(6) Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport. Pri.	(8) Alt.	(9) Alt. Fuel Days Use	(10) Commercial In-Service Month/Year	(11) Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	(12) Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Net Capability [1/] Winter MW	(14) Net Capability [1/] Summer MW	(15) Firm Capability [2/] Winter MW	(16) Firm Capability [2/] Summer MW
Chipola Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.45643,-85.27719									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	34.28
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	34.28
Coral Farms Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			27,28,33,34/8S/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.78
Cotton Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			7/4N/8W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	40.85
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	40.85
Cypress Pond Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Washington County													
			30.59444, -85.83008									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.16	37.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.16	37.70
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,246,000	1,234	1,246	1,234	1246
	7			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	1,246,000	1,234	1,246	1,234	1,246
Daniel [3/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County, MS													
			42/5S/6W									502,000	502	502	502	502
	1			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	251,000	251	251	251	251
	2			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	251,000	251	251	251	251
DeSoto Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			27/36S/25E									22,950	25	25	0.70	10.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Oct-09	Unknown	22,950	25	25	0.70	10.24
Discovery Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			25,35,36/22S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
Echo River Battery Storage		FPL	Suwannee County													
			24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Echo River Solar [2/]		FPL	Suwannee County													
			24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.94
Elder Branch Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			18, 33S, 21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.43	30.74
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.43	30.74
Egret Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			26,27/2S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
Etonia Creek Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			29.76723,-81.77749									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.24
Everglades Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			25.54255,-80.55434									74,500	74.5	74.5	3.13	23.87
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	3.13	23.87
First City Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			30.91993,-87.34002									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.58
	1									Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.58
				PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown							
Flowers Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.57013,-85.03932									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	32.39
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	32.39

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

3/ Unit capabilities shown represent FPL NW's portion of Daniel units 1 & 2 (50%) located in Mississippi.
This unit was retired in 1st Q 2024.

F2-9250

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel		Actual/ Expected		Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Fort Drum Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			2,11,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Aug-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
Fort Myers		FPL	Lee County													
			35/43S/25E									2,860,000	2,860	2,762	2,860	2,762
	2			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,869,000	1,869	1,808	1,869	1,808
	3			CT	NG	FO2	TK	TK	Unknown	Jun-03	Unknown	868,000	868	852	868	852
	1, 9			GT	FO2	No	WA	No	Unknown	May-74	Unknown	123,000	123	102	123	102
Ghost Orchid Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			4,5 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.33
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.33
Grove Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			29, 33S, 37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
Gulf Clean Energy Center		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			25/1N/30W									1,887,000	1,885	1,887	1,885	1,887
	4			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	75,000	75	75	75	75
	5			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	75,000	75	75	75	75
	6			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-70	Unknown	315,000	315	315	315	315
	7			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Aug-73	Unknown	496,000	496	496	496	496
	8			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	Dec-21	Unknown	926,000	924	926	924	926
Hammock Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			34/43S/30E : 3,4,9,10/44S/30E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
Hibiscus Solar [2/]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			2/43S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
Horizon Solar [2/]		FPL	Alachua County													
			25,35,36/9S/22E : 30, 31/9S/23E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
Immokalee Solar [2/]		FPL	Collier County													
			4, 9, 16, 46S, 29E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	32.62
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	32.62
Indian River Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			30/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
Interstate Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			28,33/34S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
Lakeside Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			28,29,32/37S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
Lansing Smith		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			36/2S/15W									705,000	705	673	705	673
	3			CC	NG	--	PL	--	--	Apr-02	Unknown	665,000	665	641	665	641
	A			CT	LO	--	TK	--	--	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	40	32	40	32
Lauderdale		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,228,400	1,218	1,224	1,218	1,224
	6			CT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	1,155,000	1,145	1,155	1,145	1,155
	3, 5			GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-70	Unknown	73,400	73	69	73	69
Loggerhead Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			21/37S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.20
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.20

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9252

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	-16.00
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel	Commercial	Actual/ Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Magnolia Springs Solar [2/]		FPL	Clay County													
			15,16,21,22/7S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.08	38.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.08	38.05
Manatee Battery Storage		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									409,000	409	409	409	409
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	409,000	409	409	409	409
Manatee Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
Manatee		FPL	Manatee County													
			18/33S/20E									2,984,000	1,346	1,244	1,346	1,244
	1 [4/]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Oct-76	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	2 [4/]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Dec-77	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,346,000	1,346	1,244	1,346	1,244
Martin		FPL	Martin County													
			30/39S/38E									2,367,000	2,367	2,223	2,367	2,223
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Feb-94	Unknown	520,000	520	487	520	487
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Apr-94	Unknown	520,000	520	487	520	487
	8			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,327,000	1,327	1,249	1,327	1,249
Miami Dade Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			13/55S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
Nassau Solar [2/]		FPL	Nassau County													
			2/1N/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
Northern Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			13,18/3S/20E : 24/3S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
Okeechobee		FPL	Okeechobee													
			2/33S/35E									1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Mar-19	Unknown	1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
Okeechobee Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			1,12,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21
Orange Blossom Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			19/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
Palm Bay Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			19,30/30S/37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
Pea Ridge		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			15/1N/29W									15,000	15	12	15	12
	1			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	2			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	3			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
Pelican Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			6,7/34S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.89
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.89

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

4/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.

F2-9252

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel		Actual/ Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Perdido LFG		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
												3,000	3	3	3	3
	1			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pink Trail Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.29783,-80.54214									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.57	21.81
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.57	21.81
Pioneer Trail Solar [3/]		FPL	Volusia County													
			21/17S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.62
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.62
Port Everglades		FPL	City of Hollywood													
			23/50S/42E									1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-16	Unknown	1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
Riviera Beach		FPL	City of Riviera Beach													
			33/42S/432E									1,398,000	1,398	1,290	1,398	1,290
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-14	Unknown	1,398,000	1,398	1,290	1,398	1,290
Rodeo Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			23,24,25,26,27/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
Sabal Palm Solar [2/]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			33/42S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jun-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21
Sanford		FPL	Volusia County													
			16/19S/30E									2,498,000	2,498	2,380	2,498	2,380
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Oct-03	Unknown	1,272,000	1,272	1,190	1,272	1,190
	5			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,226,000	1,226	1,190	1,226	1,190
Sawgrass Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			20, 21, 28, 29, 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	33.00
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	33.00
Saw Palmetto Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			30.4213,-85.44103									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.22	38.36
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.22	38.36
Shirer Branch Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.39891,-85.27975									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.20	38.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.20	38.21
Scherer [6/]		FPL NWFL	Monroe, GA													
												215,000	215	215	215	215
	3			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jan-87	4th Q 2028	215,000	215	215	215	215
Southfork Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			26/33S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
Space Coast Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			13/23S/36E									10,000	10	10	0.13	3.74
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-10	Unknown	10,000	10	10	0.13	3.74
St. Lucie [7/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			16/36S/41E									1,863,000	1,863	1,821	1,863	1,821
	1			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	May-76	Unknown	1,003,000	1,003	981	1,003	981
	2			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-83	Unknown	860,000	860	840	860	840

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
6/ Unit capabilities shown represent FPL NWFL's portion of Scherer Unit 3 (25%) located in Georgia.
7/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer/1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer/860 Winter MW.
FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively, as shown above. FPL's share of the deliverable capacity from each unit is approx. 92.5% and excludes the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) and Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) combined portion of approximately 7.448% per unit.

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FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

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Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2023

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
					Fuel		Fuel Transport		Alt. Fuel Days	Commercial In-Service	Actual/ Expected Retirement	Gen.Max. Nameplate	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Sundew Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			17, 37S, 38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.17
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.17
Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Sunshine Gateway Solar [2/]		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
Sweetbay Solar [2/]		FPL	Martin County													
			17,19/39S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15
Trailside Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Johns County													
			25,36/8S/28E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
Turkey Point		FPL	Miami Dade County													
			27/57S/40E									3,083,000	3,083	2,973	3,083	2,973
	3			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Nov-72	Unknown	859,000	859	837	859	837
	4			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-73	Unknown	866,000	866	844	866	844
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-07	Unknown	1,358,000	1,358	1,292	1,358	1,292
Twin Lakes Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			19,20,25/10S/24E : 30/10S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
Union Springs Solar [2/]		FPL	Union County													
			3,4,9,10/6S/20E : 33/5S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
West County		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			29/43S/40E									4,047,000	4,047	3,771	4,047	3,771
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	2			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Nov-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-11	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
Wildflower Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County													
			25,26,/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
Wild Azalea Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Gadsden County													
			30.6758,-84.74033									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.25	39.58
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.25	39.58
Willow Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			2,3,10,11/35S/22E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2023 [8/] =													**34,934**	**33,744**	**-**	**-**
Total Firm System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2023 [9/] =													**-**	**-**	**30,179**	**31,264**

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
8/ The Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity value shown includes FPL-owned firm and non-firm generating capacity.
9/ The System Firm Generating Capacity value shown includes only firm generating capacity.

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CHAPTER II

Forecast of Electric Power Demand

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II. Forecast of Electric Power Demand

II.A. Overview of the Load Forecasting Process

As discussed in Chapter I, the FPL NWFL division was integrated into the FPL electric operating system to form a single FPL integrated system in mid-2022. In this document, the load forecasts for the single integrated utility will be presented and these forecasts reflect the growth of the new integrated system, including the benefits of load diversity on system peak demand.

The load forecasting team developed the forecasts of customers, sales, net energy for load (NEL), and peak demands presented in this 2024 Site Plan. The forecasts presented in this Site Plan were developed using consistent methodologies for both the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas. These methodologies were also used to develop the forecasts previously presented in the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans. The load forecasting team continues to evaluate and implement appropriate enhancements to the forecasting methodologies for this and upcoming forecasts.

The long-term forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads for the integrated system are developed annually. The forecasts for the integrated system for years 2024 and beyond were developed by combining the forecasts for the FPL legacy and FPL NWFL areas. This is consistent with the forecasting methods employed for the 2022 and 2023 Site Plans. These forecasts are utilized throughout this 2024 Site Plan and are key inputs in the resource planning analyses that led to the integrated resource plans presented in this document.

The following pages describe how the forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads were initially developed separately for the FPL legacy and FPL NWFL areas and then combined into a single set of forecasts for the integrated system. This approach is because the historical data needed to develop the forecasts are for the legacy areas; historical data for the integrated system was not available when the forecasts were developed.

Similar to previous forecasts, the drivers for the forecasts include household growth, economic conditions, electricity prices, weather, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The forecasts for customers, energy sales, NEL, and summer peak demands are 50% probability (P50) forecasts, which means there is a 50% probability that actual results will be either higher or lower than the forecast.

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The projections for population growth, household growth, and other economic variables are obtained from S&P Global (previously known as IHS Markit), a leading economic forecasting firm that has been previously used by FPL. Additionally, the projections for electric vehicle adoption and impact come from Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Wood Mackenzie while the projections for private solar adoption and impact are from Wood Mackenzie. Both Bloomberg and Wood Mackenzie are well known for their financial and energy forecasts. Using statistical models, these inputs are quantified in terms of their impact on the respective forecasts.

Weather is a key factor that affects energy sales and peak demand. The weather variables for use in the forecasting models are as follows:

1. The residential, commercial, and industrial energy models incorporate heating degree hours and/or cooling degree hours. The threshold temperatures differ based on how each customer group responds to temperatures.
2. The Summer peak demand models incorporate maximum temperatures and the buildup of cooling degree hours for the two days prior to the peak Summer day, while the Winter peak demand models incorporate minimum temperatures on the peak Winter day and the buildup of heating degree hours on the day prior to the peak day. Additional details are provided later in this chapter.

The weather variables used in the FPL models are based on a composite hourly temperature from the following weather stations: Miami, Fort Myers, Daytona Beach, and West Palm Beach. The temperatures for each weather station are weighted based on the energy sales associated with that region. The resulting composite temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models as well as the peak day temperatures used in the Summer and Winter peak demand models.

The weather variables used in the FPL NWFL models are based on the hourly temperatures from the Pensacola weather station. The Pensacola hourly temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models, the peak day cooling degree hours used in the Summer peak demand model, and the temperatures used in the Winter peak demand model.

II.B. Customer Forecasts

The customer forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level customer forecasts for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The class-level

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customer forecasts were developed using a combination of regression models, exponential smoothing models, and inputs regarding wholesale contracts. The statistical models were developed using the software package MetrixND. The methods and tools used to develop the customer forecasts are consistent with those used for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor changes to model specifications.

The residential customer forecasts were developed using regression models which include households, real Florida GSP, 30-year treasury rates, lag dependent variables, and binary variables. The commercial customer models were segmented by rate code and the models were a combination of regression models and exponential smoothing models. The commercial regression models included total non-agriculture employment for FL, lagged dependent variables, and binary variables. The industrial customer models were also segmented by rate code and the models were a combination of a regression model and exponential smoothing models. The industrial regression model included housing starts, lagged dependent variables, and a binary variable. The customer forecasts for the Metro and Other customer classes were developed by applying the last known value since little to no changes are expected in these customer classes. The Street & Highway Lighting forecast was developed by the lighting team. Resale (wholesale) customers were forecasted based on known or likely wholesale contracts.

Total customer growth is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% during the forecast period. The primary driver of customer growth is population growth.

II.C. Energy Sales Forecasts

Energy sales forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level energy sales forecasts for the Legacy FPL and FPL NWFL areas. First, forecasts were developed for the major revenue classes, wholesale energy sales, and losses. Next, energy adjustments were calculated for factors such as electric vehicles and private solar and were applied to the class-level energy sales forecasts. Finally, these forecasts were then aggregated up to arrive at NEL forecasts (a bottom-up approach). The statistical models used in the energy sales forecasting process were developed using the software package MetrixND.

The methods and tools used to develop the energy sales forecasts were consistent with those used for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor updates to model specifications.

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1. **Residential Sales**

The residential energy sales forecasts were developed using econometric models. Residential energy sales were first expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was then multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the residential billed energy sales forecast. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecast. The residential energy use per customer per billing day models include variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, real wages per household, the twelve-month moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The residential energy sales forecasts were also adjusted to reflect the anticipated impacts of continued adoption of electric vehicles and private solar.

2024 residential energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 54.6% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.7% over the forecast period.

2. **Commercial Sales**

The commercial energy sales forecasts were also developed using econometric models where the energy sales were expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the commercial billed energy sales forecasts. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecasts. The commercial energy use per customer forecasts were developed using separate models based on rate code. The two FPL models were for small/medium customers (commercial customers on energy only and demand rates less than 500 kilowatt) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 500 kW or higher). The FPL NWFL models were for small customers (commercial customers on General Service or GS rates) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 25 kW or higher). The commercial energy sales models utilize variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, employment, real gross state product, the twelve-month or four-month moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The commercial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts are then added together to arrive at the total commercial sales forecast. The total commercial energy sales forecast was also adjusted to reflect the impacts of private solar.

2024 commercial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 41.1% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.5% over the forecast period.

3. **Industrial Sales**

The projected industrial class energy sales were also forecasted using both econometric and exponential smoothing models. Industrial energy sales were expressed as either energy sales per customer or energy sales per customer per bill day. The resulting forecasts were then multiplied by bill days and/or customers to arrive at the billed energy sales forecasts. Energy usage for FPL's small and medium industrial customers (industrial customers on rate GS) was forecasted using an econometric model which included a lag dependent variable and binary variables while energy usage for large industrial customers were forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. FPL NWFL's industrial energy usage was forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. The industrial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts were then added together to arrive at the total industrial sales forecast.

2024 industrial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 3.8% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% over the forecast period.

4. **Railroad & Railways Sales and Street and Highway Sales**

The Railroad & Railway class consists solely of Miami-Dade County's Metrorail system. The Railroad & Railways sales forecast was developed using a regression model which included monthly binary variables and autoregressive terms.

The forecast inputs for Street and Highway sales forecasts were provided by FPL's lighting team.

5. **Other Public Authority Sales**

This class consists of a sports field rate schedule (which is closed to new customers) and one governmental account. The forecast for this class was developed using an exponential smoothing model.

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6. Total Sales to Ultimate Customer

The sales forecasts for each of the revenue classes were each summed to produce the Total Sales to Ultimate Customer forecasts.

7. Sales for Resale

Sales for Resale (wholesale) customers are comprised of sales to municipalities and/or electric co-operatives. These customers differ from jurisdictional customers in that they are not the ultimate users of electricity. Instead, they resell this electricity to their own customers.

The Sales for Resale forecast includes wholesale loads served under full and partial-requirements contracts that provide other utilities all, or a portion of, their load requirements at a level of service equivalent to FPL's own native load customers. There are currently twelve customers in this class: Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, Lee County Electric Cooperative, New Smyrna Beach, Wauchula, Homestead, Quincy, Moore Haven, Florida Public Utilities Company, Blountstown, Alachua, Jacksonville Electric Authority, and Bartow.

Since May 2011, FPL has provided service to the Florida Keys Electric Cooperative under a long-term, full-requirements contract which continues through 2032, with an option to extend the contract through 2052. The sales to Florida Keys Electric Cooperative are based on customer-supplied information and historical coincidence factors.

FPL sales to Lee County began in 2010. Lee County has a contract with FPL for the full requirements of their load, which began in 2014 and continues through 2033, with an option to extend the contract through 2053. Forecasted NEL for Lee County is based on customer-supplied information and historical usage trends.

FPL sales to New Smyrna Beach began in February 2014. The contract continues through December 2027. Under a second contract, additional sales to New Smyrna Beach began in July 2017 and also continues through December 2027. The two contracts have the option to be extended for three years through 2030.

FPL sales to Wauchula began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

FPL sales to Homestead began in August 2015. The contract continues through December 2028. Under a separate contract, additional sales to Homestead began in January 2020 and are projected to continue through December 2028.

FPL sales to Quincy began in January 2016. The contract continues through December 2027.

FPL sales to Moore Haven began in July 2016. The contract continues through December 2025.

FPL sales to Florida Public Utilities Company are under four contracts, with two that began sales in January 2018 and the other two that began in 2020. All contracts continue through December 2026 and have a four-year extension option.

FPL sales to Blountstown began in May 2022 and continue through April 2027.

FPL sales to Alachua began in April 2022 and continue through March 2029.

FPL sales to Jacksonville Electric Authority began in January 2022 and continue through December 2041.

FPL sales to Bartow began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

II.D. Net Energy for Load (NEL)

The NEL forecasts for the years 2024 through 2033 are the sums of the retail energy, wholesale energy, and losses forecasts. Through the use of the energy efficiency variable, the retail energy sales forecast includes the impacts from major energy efficiency codes and standards, including those associated with the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and savings resulting from the use of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and light emitting diodes (LEDs). The estimated impact from these codes and standards includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes. The impact of these savings began in 2005, and, from that year forward, their cumulative impact on NEL for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of 10,430 GWh by 2033. This represents a 6.8% reduction in what the forecasted NEL for 2033 would have been absent these codes and standards. The incremental reduction from 2024 to 2033 is expected to be 4,982 GWh. The estimated impacts from codes and standards are based on the energy efficiency variables in the respective energy models. Collectively, this represents an extraordinary amount of energy efficiency on the integrated system. In addition, this energy efficiency is not funded through Energy Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) Clause rates paid by the general body of customers.

Adjustments were made to the NEL forecast to address the impact of incremental private (customer-owned) solar that is projected to be added during the forecast period. The impact of private solar on the NEL forecast for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of approximately 8,000 GWh by 2033. Adjustments were also made for the additional load projected to be added due to the incremental adoption of new plug-in EVs. This results in an increase on the integrated system of approximately 9,900 GWh by 2033.

The combined NEL impacts of the adjustments for private solar and EV programs are an incremental net increase of almost 2,000 GWh by the end of the Site Plan forecast period, compared to the incremental net increase of approximately 3,500 GWh in the prior Site Plan. Although there was an increase in the impact of private solar, the substantial growth in the load additions from plug-in EVs more than offset the impact of load reductions due to private solar.

II.E. System Peak Forecasts

The rate of absolute growth in peak load is a function of the size of the customer base, projected economic conditions, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak load forecast models capture these behavioral relationships. The peak load forecasts also reflect changes in load from private solar, plug-in EVs, economic development riders, and wholesale requirements contracts.

The monthly peak loads for the integrated system from 2024 and beyond are the highest hourly demand from the forecasted system hourly load forecast, which was developed by first adjusting FPL NWFL's load to reflect Eastern time zone and then summing the forecasted system hourly loads for the systems. The integrated system peak load forecast reflects the growth in peak load and includes the expected reduction to the peak demand for the integrated system that results from load diversity.

When viewed as separate systems or regions, the loads peak at different times which results in load diversity, primarily due to the FPL NWFL system being located in a different time zone than the rest of the FPL system. The benefit of load diversity is a reduction to the integrated system peak demand. By 2033, the peak demand reductions from load diversity are projected to be 138 MW in the Summer and 589 MW in the Winter.

The savings from energy efficiency codes and standards incorporated into the peak forecast include the impacts from the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and the use of CFLs and LEDs. The impact from these energy efficiency standards

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began in 2005, and their cumulative reduction, from that year, on the integrated Summer peak is projected to reach approximately 8,700 MW by 2033. This reduction includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes.

For the integrated system, the cumulative 2033 impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to effectively reduce the Summer peak by approximately 28% and the Winter peak by approximately 6% for that year. From the end of 2023 through 2033, the projected incremental impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are a reduction on the Summer peak of approximately 2,601 MW and a reduction on the Winter peak of approximately 589 MW.

As noted previously, the peak forecasts were also adjusted for the estimated load impacts from private solar and plug-in EVs. Plug-in EVs are projected to increase peak load on the integrated system by approximately 2,400 MW in the Summer and 1,000 MW in the Winter by the end of 2033. Incremental additions of private solar on the integrated system are expected to decrease system peak load by approximately 2,000 MW in the Summer and 140 MW in the Winter by the end of 2033.

The forecasting methodologies for Summer, Winter, and monthly system peaks are discussed below.

1. System Summer Peak

The Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system is the highest hourly demand during the Summer months from the integrated system hourly forecast which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in Summer peak load while reflecting the previously mentioned peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Summer peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in August.

The Summer peak forecasts were developed using econometric models where the peak loads were expressed as Summer peak load per customer and the resulting projected peak loads per customer were multiplied by the forecast number of customers to arrive at the Summer peak load forecasts. The models included variables for weather, employment or income, and peak load reductions from change in energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak loads

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were then adjusted to account for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirements contracts to derive FPL's system Summer peak.

2. System Winter Peak

The Winter peak forecast presented in this Site Plan is the highest hourly demand during the Winter months from the integrated system hourly forecast, which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Winter peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in Winter peak while reflecting the Winter peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Winter peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in January.

FPL developed P50 normal weather Winter peak loads using two econometric models, one each for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The model for FPL expressed Winter peak load as peak load per customer and included weather variables, employment, and binary variables. The projected peak load per customer was multiplied by the customer forecast to arrive at the projected Winter peak load. The projections were then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirement contracts to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load. The model for FPL NWFL expressed Winter peak load as peak load and included weather, customers, peak load reductions from changes in energy efficiency codes and standards, a binary variable, and an autoregressive term. The projected load was then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar and plug-in EVs to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load.

3. Monthly Peak Forecasts

The forecasting process for the monthly peaks assumes the Summer peak for FPL occurs in the month of August while the Summer peak for FPL NWFL occurs in the month of July. It also assumes that the Winter peak for both areas occur in the month of January. Finally, the remaining monthly peaks are forecasted based on the historical relationship between the monthly peaks and the annual Summer peak.

The monthly peak demand forecasts for the integrated system for 2024 and beyond are the highest hourly demand by month from the integrated system hourly forecasts. This approach ensures the integrated monthly peak demand forecast reflects the growth in monthly peaks as well as the monthly peak demand reductions associated with load diversity. The Summer peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in August because of the large size of the FPL legacy area. The Winter peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in January.

F2-9267

II.F. Hourly Load Forecast

The forecasted values for system hourly load on the integrated system were the summation of the FPL and FPL NWFL hourly load for the period. The FPL NWFL system hourly load was adjusted from Central to Eastern time zone to be consistent with FPL's system hourly load.

Forecasted values for FPL's system hourly load were developed using a system load forecasting program named MetrixLT. This model uses years of historical FPL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL's monthly peaks and energy.

Forecasted values for FPL NWFL's system hourly load were also developed using MetrixLT, which uses historical FPL NWFL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL NWFL's monthly peaks and energy.

II.G. Uncertainty

Uncertainty is inherent in the load forecasting process. This uncertainty can result from a number of factors, including unexpected changes in consumer behavior, structural shifts in the economy, economic/business cycles, and fluctuating weather conditions. Large weather fluctuations can and frequently do result in significant deviations between actual and forecasted peak demands. In particular, Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than those observed for the Summer peak or NEL.

The inherent uncertainty in load forecasting is addressed in different ways regarding the overall resource planning and operational planning work. With respect to resource planning work, the utilization of a 20% total reserve margin (TRM) criterion, a Loss-of-Load-Probability (LOLP) criterion of 0.1 days per year, and a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) criterion are designed to maintain reliable electric service for customers in light of forecasting and other uncertainties. In addition, FPL's Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than the Summer peak or NEL, and this greater volatility results in additional risks to FPL's ability to serve winter load. FPL continues to analyze system impacts of Winter peak demands due to this greater volatility.

F2-9268

II.H. DSM

In this Site Plan, FPL accounts for the effects of its DSM energy efficiency programs through August 2023, which are embedded in the actual usage data for forecasting purposes. In addition, FPL accounts for the following projected DSM MW and MWh impacts as “line item reductions” to the forecasts as part of the IRP process: 1) the impacts of incremental energy efficiency that have been implemented after the 2023 Summer peaks have occurred, 2) projected impacts from incremental energy efficiency and load management, and 3) the impacts from previous signups in FPL’s load management programs that will continue through 2033. After making these line-item adjustments to the load forecasted load values, the resulting “firm” load forecast, as shown in Chapter III in Schedules 7.1 and 7.2, is then used in the IRP work. All of these adjustments will be included in FPL’s 2024 DSM Goals filing.

Historical and Forecast Load Information – Schedules 2-4

Schedules 2 through 4 below provide information regarding FPL’s historical and forecasted load. Note that all historical information combines the load information of FPL and FPL NWFL.

F2-9269

Schedule 2.1
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & 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
2014	10,586,615	2.32	60,565	4,555,793	13,294	49,522	580,341	85,333
2015	10,758,616	2.33	64,211	4,618,890	13,902	51,266	587,965	87,193
2016	10,937,941	2.34	64,045	4,680,566	13,683	51,224	596,232	85,913
2017	11,075,378	2.34	63,418	4,740,017	13,379	50,964	604,336	84,331
2018	11,171,510	2.33	64,616	4,798,780	13,465	51,223	610,454	83,909
2019	11,256,787	2.30	65,845	4,886,791	13,474	51,853	622,212	83,336
2020	11,332,537	2.28	69,197	4,960,827	13,949	49,685	628,861	79,007
2021	11,441,385	2.27	67,162	5,036,950	13,334	50,506	636,044	79,407
2022	11,630,105	2.27	69,348	5,113,455	13,562	51,851	641,613	80,813
2023	11,827,634	2.28	70,206	5,179,816	13,554	52,507	642,772	81,689

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.
These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

F2-9270

Schedule 2.1
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & 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
2024	11,993,837	2.29	68,593	5,245,403	13,077	51,642	649,222	79,544
2025	12,133,534	2.28	69,195	5,313,401	13,023	51,809	655,600	79,025
2026	12,257,559	2.28	70,041	5,381,547	13,015	52,097	661,594	78,744
2027	12,377,799	2.27	70,890	5,450,738	13,006	52,404	667,349	78,525
2028	12,497,918	2.26	72,054	5,521,018	13,051	52,659	671,986	78,364
2029	12,620,793	2.26	73,408	5,592,417	13,126	53,041	677,426	78,298
2030	12,747,013	2.25	74,805	5,664,447	13,206	53,344	682,635	78,144
2031	12,876,189	2.24	76,370	5,736,250	13,314	53,598	687,730	77,935
2032	13,007,101	2.24	78,130	5,808,531	13,451	53,817	692,717	77,690
2033	13,138,954	2.23	79,850	5,881,588	13,576	53,991	697,594	77,396

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Schedule 2.2
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads	Street &	Sales to	Sales to
		Average	Average kWh	&	Highway	Public	Ultimate
		No. of	Consumption	Railways	Lighting	Authorities	Consumers
Year	GWh	Customers	Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2014	4,790	10,673	448,832	91	471	24	115,464
2015	4,840	11,566	418,477	92	473	23	120,906
2016	4,889	12,018	406,809	92	472	23	120,744
2017	4,701	11,909	394,738	83	473	41	119,680
2018	4,770	11,855	402,350	80	475	23	121,186
2019	4,750	12,049	394,249	82	455	23	123,008
2020	4,749	12,244	387,863	71	445	20	124,166
2021	4,721	12,790	369,087	68	433	19	122,908
2022	4,714	14,094	334,458	71	427	39	126,450
2023	4,617	15,625	295,521	67	420	86	127,904

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

Schedule 2.2
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads & Railways	Street & Highway Lighting	Sales to Public Authorities	Sales to Ultimate Consumers
Year	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2024	4,773	15,522	307,519	74	438	91	125,612
2025	4,998	15,664	319,103	74	448	91	126,615
2026	5,103	15,720	324,589	74	458	91	127,863
2027	5,125	15,691	326,602	74	468	91	129,052
2028	5,175	15,659	330,466	74	479	91	130,533
2029	5,174	15,642	330,771	74	491	91	132,279
2030	5,170	15,619	331,006	74	491	91	133,974
2031	5,171	15,583	331,845	74	491	91	135,795
2032	5,172	15,532	332,976	74	491	91	137,775
2033	5,172	15,448	334,785	74	491	91	139,668

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (10) and Col.(15) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

F2-9273

Schedule 2.3
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy For Load GWh	Average No. of Other Customers	Total Average Number of Customers
2014	5,707	6,833	128,004	4,393	5,151,199
2015	6,940	6,906	134,752	4,517	5,222,938
2016	6,953	5,951	133,649	4,603	5,293,419
2017	6,724	6,056	132,460	4,674	5,360,936
2018	7,091	6,227	134,504	4,923	5,426,012
2019	7,571	6,585	137,165	5,357	5,526,409
2020	8,503	6,514	139,183	5,743	5,607,675
2021	7,081	6,779	136,768	6,151	5,691,935
2022	8,476	5,990	140,916	6,688	5,775,850
2023	8,565	7,287	143,756	6,947	5,845,160

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (19) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18). Historical NEL includes the impacts of existing conservation and agrees to Col. (5) on schedule 3.3.

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8) + Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20)

F2-9274

Schedule 2.3
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy For Load GWh	Average No. of Other Customers	Total Average Number of Customers
2024	8,524	6,328	140,464	7,148	5,917,295
2025	8,549	6,591	141,755	7,363	5,992,028
2026	8,551	6,572	142,986	7,609	6,066,470
2027	8,405	6,591	144,048	7,891	6,141,670
2028	7,926	6,638	145,096	8,223	6,216,886
2029	7,521	6,745	146,546	8,613	6,294,098
2030	7,507	6,803	148,285	8,613	6,371,313
2031	6,915	6,863	149,573	8,609	6,448,172
2032	6,917	6,981	151,672	8,609	6,525,390
2033	6,942	7,070	153,681	8,609	6,603,239

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (19) represents forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation and agrees to Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18).

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8) + Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20).

Schedule 3.1
History of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2014	25,117	1,230	23,887	0	1,010	1,737	843	1,090	23,264
2015	25,361	1,381	23,980	0	878	1,779	826	1,104	23,657
2016	26,044	1,443	24,601	0	882	1,809	836	1,119	24,326
2017	25,662	1,467	24,194	0	910	1,826	825	1,135	23,927
2018	25,411	1,418	23,993	0	866	1,839	866	1,149	23,679
2019	26,594	1,367	25,227	0	852	1,850	879	1,159	24,863
2020	26,400	1,595	24,805	0	845	1,861	887	1,175	24,668
2021	26,248	1,401	24,847	0	830	1,874	882	1,190	24,536
2022	26,429	1,572	24,857	0	827	1,886	871	1,201	24,731
2023	28,461	1,652	26,808	0	797	1,900	946	1,210	26,718

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Summer peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col.(6) values for 2015-on reflect a hardware communications issue identified in 2015 that was subsequently resolved. A number of participating customers did not respond to FPL's efforts to reach them or refused access to correct the equipment problem at their home. As a result, these customers were removed from the program.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

F2-9276

Schedule 3.1
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1) August of Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management*	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management*	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2024	27,733	1,721	26,011	0	843	22	976	30	25,862
2025	27,987	1,712	26,274	0	842	22	976	30	26,116
2026	28,221	1,713	26,508	0	833	22	974	30	26,362
2027	28,425	1,694	26,732	0	816	22	971	30	26,586
2028	28,767	1,542	27,225	0	801	22	969	30	26,946
2029	29,108	1,451	27,657	0	788	22	966	30	27,302
2030	29,492	1,457	28,035	0	775	22	964	30	27,701
2031	29,946	1,330	28,616	0	762	22	962	30	28,170
2032	30,592	1,337	29,255	0	750	22	960	30	28,830
2033	31,226	1,342	29,885	0	737	22	958	30	29,479

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected August values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

F2-9277

Schedule 3.2
History of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Firm Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2014	19,504	975	18,529	0	828	1161	590	510	18,087
2015	21,961	1,403	20,558	0	822	1204	551	522	20,588
2016	18,826	1,167	17,659	0	742	1232	570	528	17,514
2017	19,320	1,187	18,133	0	759	1238	577	541	17,984
2018	21,533	1,332	20,201	0	750	1244	588	547	20,194
2019	17,941	1,498	16,442	0	706	1248	613	557	16,621
2020	19,569	1,312	18,257	0	702	1253	614	568	18,253
2021	17,486	1,344	16,142	0	689	1256	619	580	16,178
2022	21,027	1,230	19,797	0	681	1258	628	584	19,718
2023	19,271	1,214	18,057	0	670	1263	631	589	17,970

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Winter peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col.(6) values for 2015-on reflect a hardware communications issue identified in 2015 that was subsequently resolved. A number of participating customers did not respond to FPL's efforts to reach them or refused access to correct the equipment problem at their home. As a result, these customers were removed from the program.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

F2-9278

Schedule 3.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
January of Year	Total	Firm Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management*	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management*	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2024	22,466	1,396	21,070	0	693	8	678	21	21,066
2025	22,695	1,370	21,325	0	695	8	684	21	21,287
2026	23,028	1,372	21,656	0	690	8	684	21	21,625
2027	23,354	1,365	21,989	0	677	8	684	21	21,965
2028	23,691	1,280	22,411	0	663	8	684	21	22,315
2029	24,016	1,210	22,806	0	653	8	684	21	22,651
2030	24,416	1,200	23,215	0	642	8	684	21	23,060
2031	24,717	1,078	23,639	0	632	8	684	21	23,372
2032	25,190	1,084	24,106	0	622	8	684	21	23,856
2033	25,664	1,090	24,575	0	612	8	684	21	24,340

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected January values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

F2-9279

Schedule 3.3
History of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator" values except for Col (8))

(1) Year	(2) Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	(3) Residential Conservation GWh	(4) C/I Conservation GWh	(5) Actual Net Energy For Load GWh	(6) Sales for Resale GWh	(7) Utility Use & Losses GWh	(8) Actual Total Retail Sales (GWh)	(9) Load Factor(%)
2014	134,669	3,720	2,945	128,004	5,707	6,833	115,464	58.2%
2015	141,611	3,862	2,997	134,752	6,940	6,906	120,906	60.7%
2016	140,578	3,891	3,038	133,649	6,953	5,951	120,744	58.4%
2017	139,467	3,920	3,088	132,460	6,724	6,056	119,680	58.9%
2018	141,604	3,947	3,153	134,504	7,091	6,227	121,186	60.4%
2019	144,323	3,972	3,186	137,165	7,571	6,585	123,008	58.9%
2020	146,397	3,995	3,219	139,183	8,503	6,514	124,166	60.0%
2021	144,025	4,021	3,236	136,768	7,081	6,779	122,908	59.5%
2022	148,226	4,057	3,253	140,916	8,476	5,990	126,450	60.9%
2023	151,150	4,091	3,303	143,756	8,565	7,287	127,904	57.7%

Historical Values (2014 - 2023):

Col. (2) represents derived NEL not including conservation using the formula: Col. (2) = Col. (3) + Col. (4) + Col. (5)

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are annual (12-month) DSM values and represent total GWh reductions experienced each year.

Col. (8) is the Total Retail Sales calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7). These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and the greater of Col. (2) from Schedules 3.1 and 3.2 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

Schedule 3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator"values except for Col (8))

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Forecasted Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	Residential Conservation GWh	C/I Conservation GWh	Net Energy For Load Adjusted for DSM GWh	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Forecasted Total Billed Retail Energy Sales w/o DSM GWh	Load Factor(%)
2024	140,464	50	59	140,355	8,524	6,328	125,612	57.6%
2025	141,755	50	59	141,646	8,549	6,591	126,615	57.8%
2026	142,986	50	59	142,877	8,551	6,572	127,863	57.8%
2027	144,048	50	59	143,939	8,405	6,591	129,052	57.8%
2028	145,096	50	59	144,987	7,926	6,638	130,533	57.4%
2029	146,546	50	59	146,437	7,521	6,745	132,279	57.4%
2030	148,285	50	59	148,176	7,507	6,803	133,974	57.4%
2031	149,573	50	59	149,464	6,915	6,863	135,795	57.0%
2032	151,672	50	59	151,563	6,917	6,981	137,775	56.4%
2033	153,681	50	59	153,572	6,942	7,070	139,668	56.1%

Projected Values (2024 - 2033):

Col. (2) represents Forecasted NEL and does not include incremental conservation. It is the summation of Cols. (3) through (5).

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are forecasted values representing reduction on sales from incremental conservation

Col. (5) is forecasted NEL and includes incremental conservation as well compnay use and losses.

Col. (8) is Total Retail Sales. The values are calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (2) - Col. (6) - Col. (7).
These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and Col. (10) from Schedule 3.1 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

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Schedule 4
Previous Year Actual and Two-Year Forecast of
Total Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load (NEL) by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	2023 ACTUAL		2024 FORECAST		2025 FORECAST	
Month	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh
JAN	19,271	10,120	22,486	10,273	22,715	10,454
FEB	20,489	9,545	21,083	9,766	21,283	9,605
MAR	22,599	11,072	20,984	10,301	21,170	10,379
APR	22,935	11,351	22,446	10,845	22,645	10,924
MAY	24,063	12,534	24,785	12,264	25,007	12,364
JUN	26,988	13,200	26,691	13,102	26,935	13,248
JUL	27,504	14,938	27,164	13,975	27,409	14,120
AUG	28,461	15,262	27,785	14,051	28,039	14,243
SEP	26,250	13,312	26,705	13,031	26,947	13,156
OCT	24,554	12,058	24,914	12,147	25,140	12,297
NOV	21,176	10,446	21,785	10,271	21,982	10,395
DEC	19,977	9,918	20,581	10,443	20,766	10,575
Annual Values:		**143,756**		**140,469**		**141,761**

Col. (3) annual value shown is consistent with the value shown in Col.(5) of Schedule 3.3.

Cols. (4) through (7) do not include the impacts of cumulative load management, incremental utility conservation, or incremental load management.

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CHAPTER III

Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

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III. Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

III.A. FPL's Resource Planning:

FPL utilizes its well-established, integrated resource planning (IRP) process, in whole or in part as dictated by analysis needs, to determine: (i) the magnitude and timing of needed resources, and (ii) the type of resources that should be added. This section describes FPL's basic IRP process which was used during 2023 and early 2024 to develop the resource plans for FPL's system that are presented in this 2024 Site Plan. It also discusses some of the key assumptions, in addition to a new load forecast discussed in the previous chapter, which were used in developing this resource plan.

Four Fundamental Steps of FPL's Resource Planning:

The four fundamental steps of FPL's resource planning process are:

Step 1: Determine the magnitude and timing of FPL's new resource needs;

Step 2: Identify which resource options and resource plans can meet the determined magnitude and timing of projected resource needs (*e.g.*, identify competing options and resource plans);

Step 3: Evaluate the competing options and resource plans based on system economics and non-economic factors; and,

Step 4: Select a resource plan and commit, as needed, to near-term options.

Figure III.A.1 graphically outlines the 4 steps.

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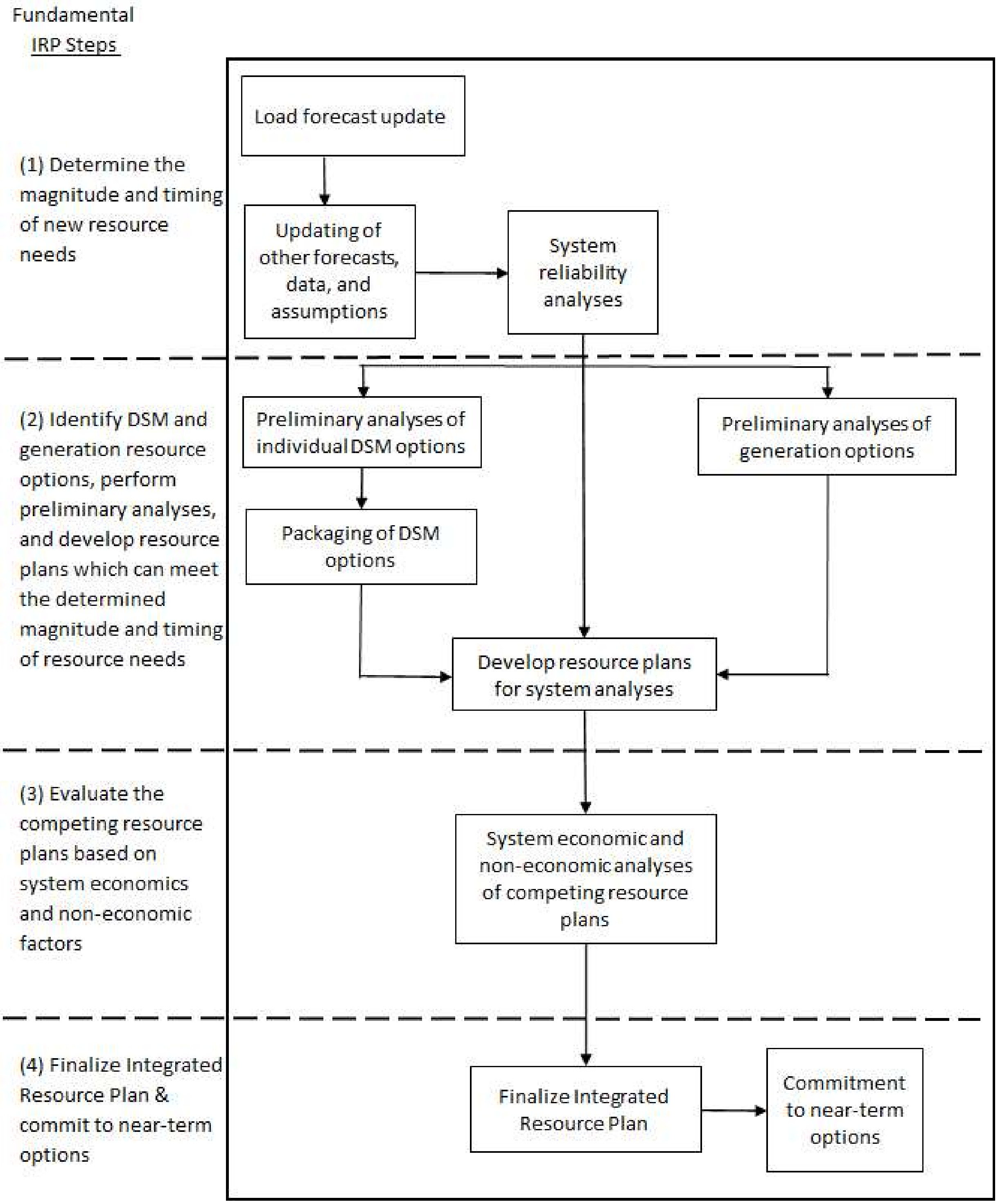
Overview of IRP Process: Fundamental Steps

Figure III.A.1: Overview of IRP Process



Step 1: Determine the Magnitude and Timing of New Resource Needs:

The first of the four resource planning steps is essentially a determination of the amount and timing of MW load reduction, new capacity additions, or a combination of both, which are needed to maintain and/or enhance system reliability. This step is often referred to as a reliability assessment for the utility system.

This analysis typically starts with an updated load forecast. Several databases are also updated in this first fundamental step, not only with the new information regarding forecasted loads, but also with other information that is used throughout other aspects of FPL's resource planning process. Examples of this new information include: delivered fuel price projections, current financial and economic assumptions, current power plant capability and operating assumptions, costs of new resource additions, and current DSM demand and energy reduction assumptions.

FPL's process also includes key sets of projections regarding three specific types of resources: (1) generating unit capacity changes, (2) firm capacity PPAs, and (3) DSM implementation.

Key Assumptions Regarding the Three Types of Resources:

Generating Unit Capacity Additions:

The first set of assumptions, generating unit capacity changes, is based on current projections of new generating capacity additions and planned retirements of existing generating units. In this 2024 Site Plan, there are four types of projected generation capacity changes through the ten-year reporting time frame of this document. These changes are listed below in general chronological order:

1) Additional Solar Energy Facilities:

In this 2024 Site Plan, the resource plan projects the addition of approximately 21,009 MW of new solar PV generation during the 2024-2033 period. These PV additions are projected to be sited throughout FPL's service area. These projected solar additions for 2024-2033, when combined with solar additions made prior to 2023, will result in a total of approximately 25,812 MW of total installed utility PV by the end of 2033.

Of the 21,009 MW of total PV projected to be added from 2024-2033, approximately 149 MW is "fixed-tilt" solar, while the remaining 20,860 MW is "tracking" solar. In fixed-tilt solar configurations, the solar panels remain facing the same angle, while tracking solar changes the angle of the solar panels to follow the path of the sun during the day, generally resulting

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in greater annual energy production, which allows for a greater customer benefit because of the PTC approved under the Inflation Reduction Act.

2) Additional Battery Storage:
At the end of 2021, a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Two 30 MW battery storage facilities were installed at two different locations in the FPL service area and put into service at the end of 2021. Both 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities. In addition, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 4,022 MW of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2033 throughout FPL's service area.

3) Retirement of Existing Generating Units:
The resource plan presented in this Site Plan reflects the early retirements of three coal-fueled generating units. First, the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units in January 2024. These units, Daniel Units 1 & 2, were located in the Mississippi Power service territory, and FPL's 50% ownership interest in the two units totals approximately 500 MW. Additionally, the retirement of FPL's approximately 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is planned by the end of 2028.

4) Enhancements of Existing Generating Units:
In its 2023 Site Plan, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the CT components in several of FPL's existing CC units. That upgrade effort is still included in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. These additional upgrades are projected to be completed by 2028. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in this chapter.

In addition, FPL implemented a pilot project that results in hydrogen replacing a portion of the natural gas that is currently being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. In this pilot project, hydrogen is created by using solar energy, or other energy from the electric grid, to power an electrolyzer that separates water into hydrogen and oxygen (If the hydrogen is created using only solar or other renewable energy sources, the hydrogen is referred to as "green" hydrogen). The resulting hydrogen is then stored in on-site tanks until it is used as a fuel. The objective of the pilot project is to test, in practice, the concept

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of blending natural gas with hydrogen as a fuel for CC unit use. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Firm Capacity PPAs:

The second set of assumptions involves other firm capacity PPAs. These assumptions are generally consistent with those presented in FPL's 2023 Site Plan.

In the 2nd Quarter of 2023, FPL terminated its largest firm capacity PPA, the Shell PPA, which accounted for 885 MW of firm capacity from a CC in Alabama. Alabama Power has since received approval from the Alabama Public Service Commission to acquire this generating unit.

The remaining projected firm capacity purchases are from independent power producers. Details for these other purchases, including the annual total capacity values, are presented in Chapter I in Tables I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3. These purchased firm capacity amounts were incorporated in the resource planning work that led to the resource plan presented in this document.

DSM Implementation:

The third set of assumptions involves a projection of the amount of incremental DSM that FPL anticipates implementing annually over the ten-year reporting period of 2024-2033 for this Site Plan. In April of 2024, FPL will file its proposed 2024 DSM Goals. These goals will account for the projected annual amounts of Summer MW reduction, Winter MW reduction, and energy (MWh) reduction for the years 2025-2034. All of the DSM presented in this Site Plan represents FPL's DSM through the end of 2024. An updated forecast of DSM for 2025-2034 will be incorporated into FPL's 2025 TYSP after the Commission sets FPL's DSM Goals.

The Three Reliability Criteria Used to Determine FPL's Projected Resource Needs:

FPL's resource planning process applies these key assumptions, plus the other updated information described above, in the first fundamental step: determining the magnitude and timing of future resource needs. This determination is accomplished through system reliability analyses. Until 2014, FPL's reliability analyses were based on dual planning criteria, including a minimum peak-period total reserve margin (TRM) of 20% (FPL applies this criterion to both Summer and Winter peaks) and a maximum LOLP of 0.1 day per year. Both criteria are commonly used throughout the utility industry. Beginning in 2014, FPL began utilizing a third reliability criterion: a 10% GRM.

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These reliability criteria utilize two basic types of methodologies: deterministic and probabilistic. The calculation of excess firm capacity at the annual system peaks (reserve margin) is a common method, and this relatively simple deterministic calculation can be performed on a spreadsheet. It provides an indication of the adequacy of a generating system's capacity resources compared to its load during peak periods. However, deterministic methods do not take into account probabilistic-related elements, such as the impact of individual unit failures. For example, two 50 MW units that can be counted on to run 90% of the time are more valuable in regard to utility system reliability than is one 100 MW unit that also can be counted on to run 90% of the time. Probabilistic methods can also account for the value of being part of an interconnected system with access to multiple capacity sources.

For this reason, probabilistic methodologies have been used to provide an additional perspective on the reliability of a generating system and are used to perform system reliability analyses. Among the most widely used is LOLP, which FPL's resource planning group utilizes. Simply stated, LOLP is an index of how well a generating system may be able to meet its firm demand (*i.e.*, a measure of how often load may exceed available resources). In contrast to reserve margin, the calculation of LOLP looks at the daily peak demands for each year, while taking into consideration such probabilistic events as the unavailability of individual generators due to scheduled maintenance or forced outages.

LOLP is expressed in terms of the projected probability that a utility will be unable to meet its entire firm load at some point during a year. The probability of not being able to meet the firm load is calculated for each day of the year using the daily peak hourly load. These daily probabilities are then summed to develop an annual probability value. This annual probability value is commonly expressed as "the number of days per year" that the system firm load could not be met. The standard for LOLP used by FPL's resource planning group is a maximum of 0.1 day per year which is commonly accepted throughout the industry. This analysis requires a more complicated calculation methodology than the reserve margin analysis. LOLP analyses are typically carried out using computer software models, such as the Tie Line Assistance and Generation Reliability (TIGER) program used by FPL.

FPL's third reliability criterion, the 10% minimum Summer and Winter GRM criterion, augments the other two reliability criteria by providing an indication of the respective roles that DSM and generation are projected to play each year as FPL maintains its 20% Summer and Winter TRMs (which account for both generation and DSM resources). All three reliability criteria are useful to identify the timing and magnitude of the resource needs because of the different perspectives the three criteria provide. In addition, the GRM criterion is particularly useful in providing direction regarding the mix of generation (solar, battery storage, etc.) and DSM resources that should be added to maintain and enhance system reliability.

Step 2: Identify Resource Options and Plans That Can Meet the Determined Magnitude and Timing of Projected Resource Needs:

The initial activities associated with this second fundamental step of resource planning generally proceed concurrently with the activities associated with Step 1. During Step 2, preliminary economic screening analyses of new capacity options that are identical, or virtually identical, in certain key characteristics may be conducted to determine what type of new capacity option appears to be the most competitive on FPL's system. Preliminary analyses also can help identify capacity size (MW) values, projected construction/permitting schedules, and operating parameters and costs. Similarly, preliminary economic screening analyses of new DSM options and/or evaluation of existing DSM options are often conducted in this second fundamental IRP step when FPL is determining its DSM goals.

FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes an optimization model to perform the preliminary economic screening of generation resource options. For the preliminary economic screening analyses of DSM resource options, FPL typically uses its DSM Conservation, Planning, and Forecasting (CPF) model, which is an FPL spreadsheet model utilizing the FPSC's approved methodology for performing preliminary economic screening of individual DSM measures and programs. Then, as the focus of DSM analyses progresses from analysis of individual DSM measures to the development of DSM portfolios, FPL typically uses two additional models. One is a proprietary non-linear programming (NLP) model that is used to analyze the potential for lowering system peak loads through additional load management/demand response capability. The other model that is utilized is a proprietary linear programming (LP) model with which DSM portfolios are developed.

The next step is typically to "package" the individual new resource options, both Supply options and DSM portfolios, emerging from these preliminary economic screening analyses into different resource plans that are designed to meet the system reliability criteria. In other words, resource plans are created by combining individual resource options so that the timing and magnitude of projected new resource needs are met. The creation of these competing resource plans is typically carried out using spreadsheet and/or dynamic programming techniques.

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At the conclusion of the second fundamental resource planning step, different combinations of new resource options (*i.e.*, resource plans) of a magnitude and timing necessary to meet the projected resource needs are identified.

Step 3: Evaluate the Competing Options and Resource Plans Based on System Economics and Non-Economic Factors:

At the completion of fundamental Steps 1 and 2, the most viable new resource options have been identified, and these resource options have been combined into resource plans that each meet the magnitude and timing of projected resource needs. The stage is set for evaluating these resource options and resource plans in system economic analyses that aim to account for all the impacts to the utility system from the competing resource options/resource plans. FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes the AURORA optimization model to develop and perform the system economic analyses of resource plans. Other spreadsheet models may also be used to further analyze the resource plans.

The basic economic analyses of the competing resource plans focus on total system economics. The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans is their relative impact on electricity rate levels, with the general objective of minimizing the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM methodology). In analyses in which the DSM contribution has already been determined through the same IRP process and/or FPSC approval, and therefore the only competing options are new generating units and/or purchase options, comparisons of the impacts of competing resource plans on both electricity rates and system revenue requirements will yield identical outcomes in regard to the relative rankings of the resource options being evaluated. Consequently, the competing options and resource plans in such cases can be evaluated on a system cumulative present value revenue requirement (CPVRR) basis.

FPL's resource planning group also includes other factors in its evaluation of resource options and resource plans. Although these factors may have an economic component or impact, they are often discussed in quantitative but non-economic terms, such as percentages, tons, etc., rather than in terms of dollars. These factors are often referred to as "system concerns or factors," which include reducing emissions, maintaining/enhancing fuel diversity and maintaining a regional balance between load and generating capacity, particularly in the Southeastern region of FPL's area that consists of Miami-Dade and Broward counties. In conducting the evaluations needed to determine which resource options and resource plans are best for the utility system, the non-economic

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evaluations are conducted with an eye to whether the system concern is positively or negatively impacted by a given resource option or resource plan. These and other factors are discussed later in this chapter in section III.C.

Step 4: Finalizing the Current Resource Plan

The results of the previous three fundamental steps are typically used to develop a new or updated resource plan. The current resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan is summarized in the following section.

III.B. Projected Incremental Resource Changes in the Resource Plan

The projection of major changes in the resource plan, including both utility-owned generation and PPAs, for the years 2024-2033 is summarized in Table ES-1 in the Executive Summary. In regards to DSM additions, all of the DSM presented in this Site Plan represents FPL's DSM through the end of 2024. An updated forecast of DSM for 2025-2034 will be incorporated into FPL's 2025 TYSP after the Commission sets FPL's DSM Goals. Those annual amounts are shown in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 in Chapter II.

A summary of some of the larger resource additions/retirements include those listed below (in approximate chronological order):

- New solar (PV) additions from 2024 through 2033 of approximately 21,009 MW (nameplate);
- The retirement of FPL's 50% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Daniel Units 1 & 2 (approximately 500 MW) in January 2024;
- Capacity upgrades at several of FPL's existing CC units through 2028;
- The retirement of FPL's 25% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 (approximately 215 MW) by the end of 2028; and
- A total addition of approximately 4,022 MW of battery storage through 2033.

With the exception of certain resource additions and retirements listed above in the earlier years of the 2024-2033 time period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan, FPL notes that final decisions on other resource options shown in this Site Plan are not needed at this time, nor have they been made. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for years increasingly further out in the ten-year reporting period. Consequently, those resource additions are more prone to future change.

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III.C Discussion of the Resource Plan and Issues Impacting Resource Planning Work

In considering the resource plans presented in this Site Plan, it is useful to note that there are at least ten significant factors that either influenced the current resource plan or which may result in future changes. These factors are discussed below (in no particular order).

1. **Impacts of the Tax Credits for Batteries, Solar, and Hydrogen**
   FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. For new utility-owned standalone batteries, the 30% ITC effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. For new utility-owned solar a utility can elect a PTC for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future resource additions, the PTC starts in 2024 at $30 for each MWh generated. The $30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. There is also a maximum PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's hydrogen pilot project at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center that is discussed later in this document. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

2. **The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties):**
   This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

3. **The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability:**
   In 2023, FPL used natural gas to generate approximately 75% of the total electricity it delivered to its customers. By 2033, due largely to significant solar additions, the percentage of electricity generated by natural gas for FPL's system is projected to decrease to approximately 42% based on the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Due to this reliance on natural gas, as well as evolving environmental regulations, opportunities to economically maintain and enhance fuel diversity are continually sought, with due consideration given to system

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economics. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to ensure adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation).

In the past, coal-fired units have been examined as an option to increase system fuel diversity. However, coal units have ceased to be viable generation options for a number of reasons which include: (i) increased economic competitiveness of solar and battery storage, (ii) much lower forecasted costs for natural gas, (iii) increased availability of natural gas, and (iv) environmental regulations regarding coal units. Consequently, FPL does not believe that new advanced technology coal units are viable fuel diversity enhancement options in Florida.

Therefore, FPL has focused on: (i) cost-effectively adding solar energy and nuclear energy generation to enhance fuel diversity and independence, (ii) diversifying the sources of natural gas, (iii) diversifying the gas transportation paths used to deliver natural gas to FPL's generating units, (iv) using natural gas more efficiently, and (v) expanding the ability of its units to burn liquid fuel as a backup to natural gas. FPL has also launched a pilot project that tests the concept of using green hydrogen as a substitute for some of the natural gas now being used to fuel one of its existing CC units.

Solar Energy: The resource plan in this 2024 Site Plan projects that FPL will have a total of approximately 25,812 MW of PV generation by the end of 2033. Such a level of PV nameplate capacity would represent about 77% of FPL's current total installed capacity (MW). However, the impact of PV contribution in terms of actual energy produced (MWh) is smaller. Because solar energy can only be generated during daylight hours and is impacted by factors such as clouds and rain, PV has a capacity factor of approximately 23% to 30% in the state of Florida. As a result, FPL's solar additions would be projected to supply approximately 38% of the total energy (MWh) delivered in 2033 (as shown in Schedule 6.2 later in this chapter).[7]

Based on the resource plan presented in this 2024 Site Plan, it is projected that by 2033 approximately 99% of all energy produced on FPL's system will be that of natural gas, nuclear, and solar. With solar alone, including new solar facilities associated with FPL's

[7] For perspective, approximately 630 MW of PV (if added in 2024) and approximately 695 MW of PV (if added in 2033) will account for 1% of total energy delivered on FPL's system in those years.

SolarTogether™ program, accounting for approximately 57% of all the energy produced by the system. This percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by nuclear and solar energy sources is significant for a utility system of FPL's size, especially when considering that the total amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2033 will have also increased by approximately 10%. The projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 later in this chapter.

Nuclear Energy: In 2008, the FPSC approved the need to increase capacity at FPL's four existing nuclear units and authorized the company to recover project-related expenditures that were approved as a result of annual nuclear cost recovery filings. FPL successfully completed this nuclear capacity uprate project. Approximately 520 MW of additional nuclear capacity was delivered by the project, which represents an increase of approximately 30% more incremental capacity than was originally forecasted when the project began. Additional uprates followed which resulted in approximately 40 MW more capacity. FPL's customers are currently benefitting from lower fuel costs and reduced system emissions provided by this additional nuclear capacity.

In June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COLs) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid.

FPL has paused the decision whether to seek FPSC approval to move forward with construction of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL intends to incorporate into any decision regarding Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 the experience gained from the construction and operation of Georgia Power's Vogtle nuclear units. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year period addressed in this 2024 Site Plan. This Site Plan continues to present the Turkey Point location as a Preferred Site for nuclear generation as indicated in Chapter IV.

On January 30, 2018, FPL applied to the NRC for Subsequent License Renewal (SLR) for FPL's existing Turkey Point Units 3 & 4. The previous license terms for these two existing nuclear units extended into the years 2032 and 2033, respectively. The SLR requested approval to extend the operating licenses by 20 years to 2052 and 2053, respectively. The NRC granted approval for the SLR in December 2019. On February 24, 2022, the NRC on its

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own accord reversed its adjudicatory decision interpreting environmental rules related to SLRs. In particular, the NRC concluded that its environmental review of all pending SLR requests under the National Environmental Policy Act was insufficient. With this action, the NRC directed its staff to amend the Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 operating licenses by removing the 20-year term of licensed operation added by the SLR, thereby restoring the previous operating license expiration dates of 2032 and 2033 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

Other than this change to the expiration dates, the subsequently renewed operating licenses remain in place. This decision, together with an associated decision by the NRC that applies to all SLR applications nationwide, provide that SLR applicants, instead of relying on the NRC's current Generic Environmental Impact Statements (GEIS) for license renewal, may satisfy the environmental review requirements either by requesting the NRC Staff to proceed with an entirely site-specific EIS or by waiting for the NRC to issue a revised GEIS that will address all SLR applications, which the NRC has directed the NRC Staff to initiate. This action does not affect the NRC's review of the safety aspects of FPL's application, and prior site-specific findings in the previous Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 license renewal EIS still support an extended license period in any subsequent proceeding. In response to the NRC's action, FPL decided to pursue an entirely site-specific EIS for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 and has submitted the necessary environmental documents for NRC review. Based upon NRC's published timeline, NRC anticipates issuance of the renewed license and record of decision by the middle of 2024. This schedule may be impacted if the NRC grants the pending request for hearing by a third party. For purposes of this Site Plan filing, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through the currently pending new license termination dates of 2052 and 2053 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

In the 3rd Quarter of 2021, FPL applied to the NRC for an SLR for its existing St. Lucie nuclear Units 1 & 2. If approved by the NRC, the SLRs for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 will extend the licenses for those facilities for an additional 20 years until 2056 and 2063, respectively. The NRC schedule for the review of the St. Lucie SLR application will be delayed somewhat as the NRC revises its generic EIS for license renewal in response to the Turkey Point SLR decision. FPL has chosen to wait for the completion of the NRC's revised GEIS and have the NRC incorporate that generic analysis into its St. Lucie review. The current expectation is that the revised GEIS will be published in mid-2024 (August). Similar to the assumption for the Turkey Point Units, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through the new license termination dates of 2056 and 2063 for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2, respectively.

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Natural gas sourcing and delivery: FPL utilizes several natural gas pipelines to serve our existing natural gas units in Florida. These pipelines provide reliable, economic and diverse natural gas supply to FPL and the State of Florida. In FPL NWFL, FPL's plants are served by Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South) and the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC (FGT). In peninsular Florida, FPL delivers gas using the FGT and the Gulfstream Natural Gas System (Gulfstream) pipelines along with the Sabal Trail Transmission and the Florida Southeast Connection pipelines which were placed in service in 2017.

Using natural gas more efficiently: FPL has sought ways to utilize natural gas more efficiently for years. Since 2008, FPL has modernized several of its existing plants sites from older, less efficient units into highly efficient CC units with much lower heat rates and higher capacities. These modernized units have improved the overall efficiency of FPL's system, allowing for higher output while using lower amounts of natural gas. This improved efficiency is graphically shown in Figure ES-2 in the Executive Summary.

Dual-fuel capability at existing units: Efforts are being made to maintain the ability to utilize ultra-low sulfur distillate (ULSD) oil at existing units that have that capability. Four new CTs were added at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in late 2021; these units have the capability to burn either natural gas or ULSD fuel oil. FPL is also adding the ability to burn ULSD at its Fort Myers 2 CC and its Manatee 3 CC to be better prepared for circumstances such as extreme weather.

In the future, FPL's resource planning group will continue to identify and evaluate alternatives that may maintain or enhance system fuel diversity.

4. **The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations:**
   As mentioned earlier in Section III.A, FPL utilizes a 10% GRM to ensure that system reliability is not negatively affected by an overreliance on non-generation resources, particularly at times of extreme load. This GRM reliability criterion was developed as a result of extensive analyses – which have been described in detail in prior FPL Site Plans – of FPL's system from both resource planning and system operations perspectives. The potential for overreliance upon non-generating resources for system reliability remains an important resource planning issue and is one that will continue to be examined in ongoing resource planning work.

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5. **The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards:**
   As discussed in Chapter II, the load forecasts for FPL include projected impacts from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The magnitude of energy efficiency that is currently projected to be delivered to customers of the single, integrated system through these codes and standards is significant.

   The incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2023 through the year 2033, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,601 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 641 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 4,982 GWh

   In addition to lowering the load forecast from what it otherwise would have been, and thus serving to lower projected load and resource needs, this projected energy efficiency from the codes and standards also affects resource planning in another way: it lowers the potential market for utility DSM programs to cost-effectively deliver energy efficiency. This fact will also be discussed in this year's proposed DSM Goals docket that covers the years 2024 through 2034.

6. **The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation:**
   There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for its fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In addition to these low natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

   In 2023, FPL's customers saved approximately $186 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2009 (when FPL began adding large scale universal solar facilities to its generation mix), FPL has avoided over $893 million of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

In regard to the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (BTU) needed to produce a kWh of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,032 in 2023. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL's customers saving $775 million in fuel costs in 2023, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL's customers of approximately $14.6 billion from 2001 through 2023.

7. **Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs:**

Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. In late 2022, FPL received an updated forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs for use in its resource planning process. This projection was lower than previous projections, and also assumed that a carbon compliance cost would not be enacted until much later than forecasted in prior projections (mainly as a result of tax credits, which focuses on encouragement rather than adding cost). These tax credits are projected to encourage much higher levels of renewable additions throughout the U.S. and thus have reduced the projected chance of other carbon regulation or legislation being passed in the near future. FPL's projected compliance costs are the same as those used in the 2023 Ten Year Site Plan.

8. **Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption:**

FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed in this document in Chapter II. Both the higher MWh and peak hour MW impacts will have resource planning implications.

9. **Ensuring system reliability during extreme weather events:**

Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. In addition to these events that occurred around the country, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the

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possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system to ensure it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping several generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliability during extreme weather events.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

III.D Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has sought and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978. As such, cost-effective DSM has been a key focus of FPL's resource planning work for more than 40 years. During that time, FPL's DSM programs have included many energy efficiency and load management programs and initiatives. Similarly, before its consolidation with FPL, Gulf has also pursued cost-effective DSM for decades.

DSM Goals were last approved for FPL, Gulf, and other Florida utilities in November 2019. As discussed in FPL's testimony in the 2019 DSM Goals filing, there are several important factors affecting the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs. The first factor is the growing impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. As discussed first in Chapters I and II, and earlier in Section III.C above, the projected incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards during the 2024-2033 time period has significantly lowered FPL's projected load and resource needs. In addition, these energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs.

Another factor causing a decline in the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM on the FPL system is the steadily increasing efficiency with which FPL generates electricity. FPL's generating system has steadily become more efficient in its ability to generate electricity using less fossil fuel. For example, the FPL system is projected to use 27% less fossil fuel to generate a MWh in 2023 than it did in 2001. Again, this is very good for FPL's customers because it helps to significantly lower fuel costs

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and electric rates. However, the improvements in generating system efficiency affect DSM cost-effectiveness by lowering the system fuel costs of energy delivered to FPL's customers. Therefore, the improvements in generating system efficiency reduce the potential fuel savings benefits from the kWh reduction impacts of DSM, thus lowering potential DSM benefits and DSM cost-effectiveness. As FPL adds more and more solar to its system, the overall efficiency of its system will continue to improve. Although the efficiency of FPL's system reduces possible benefits from DSM, FPL will continue to look for innovations and opportunities to cost-effectively empower customers and add system benefits through its DSM programs in the future.

For resource planning purposes, the DSM Goals set for both FPL and FPL NWFL through 2024 are accounted for in this Site Plan. FPL is beginning a full review of potential energy efficiency, demand response, and demand-side renewable technologies to determine recommended DSM goals and programs for the 2024 DSM Goals docket. Once approved by the Commission in late 2024, the goals established in this proceeding will update the resource planning DSM assumptions for the period 2025-2034.

In August 2021, FPL submitted to the FPSC an Integrated DSM plan to meet the combined goals for FPL and Gulf as established by the Commission in 2019. The Integrated DSM Plan was approved in November 2021 (Order No. PSC-2021-0421-PAA-EG) and is designed to achieve the combined goals through 2024. A summary of the programs for the Integrated DSM Plan is provided below.

<u>DSM Programs and Research & Development Efforts in FPL's Integrated DSM Plan</u>

1. **Residential Home Energy Survey (HES)**
   This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The HES is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

2. **Residential Load Management (On Call)**
   This program allows FPL to turn off certain customer-selected appliances using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, system emergencies, or for system frequency regulation.

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3. **Residential Air Conditioning**

   This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency central air-conditioning systems.

4. **Residential Ceiling Insulation**

   This program encourages customers to improve their home's thermal efficiency.

5. **Residential New Construction (BuildSmart®)**

   This program encourages builders and developers to design and construct new homes to achieve BuildSmart® certification and move towards ENERGY STAR® qualifications.

6. **Residential Low Income**

   This program assists low-income customers through FPL-conducted Energy Retrofits and state Weatherization Assistance Provider (WAP) agencies.

7. **Business Energy Evaluation (BEE)**

   This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The BEE is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

8. **Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction (CDR)**

   This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

9. **Commercial/Industrial Load Control (CILC)**

   This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies. It was closed to new participants as of December 31, 2000.

10. **Commercial Curtailable Load Program**

    This program allows FPL to request curtailment of customer loads with a minimum commitment of 4,000 kW of Non-Firm Demand during periods of capacity shortages or system emergencies. The program was closed to new participants December 31, 2021.

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11. Business On-Call

This program allows FPL to turn off customers' direct expansion central electric air conditioning units using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

12. Business Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency HVAC systems.

13. Business Lighting

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency lighting systems.

14. Business Custom Incentive (BCI)

This program encourages customers to install unique high-efficiency technologies not covered by other FPL DSM programs.

15. Conservation Research & Development (CRD) Project

This project consists of industry research and studies designed to: identify new energy-efficient technologies; evaluate and quantify their impacts on energy, demand and customers; and where appropriate and cost-effective, incorporate an emerging technology into a DSM program.

III.E Transmission Plan

The transmission plan will allow for the reliable delivery of the required capacity and energy to FPL's retail and wholesale customers. The following table presents FPL's proposed future additions of 230 kV and above bulk transmission lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). There is one such line in the FPL system for this ten-year reporting period.

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Table III.E.1: List of Proposed Power Lines

(1) Line Ownership	(2) Terminals (To)	(3) Terminals (From)	(4) Line Length CKT. Miles	(5) Commercial In-Service Date (Mo/Yr)	(6) Nominal Voltage (KV)	(7) Capacity (MVA)
FPL	Sweatt [2/]	Whidden	79	June/2026	230	1195

1/ Need Determination for the Whidden to Sweatt project was approved on May 17, 2022, and Conditions of Certification were received in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026.

There will also be transmission facilities needed to connect several projected generation capacity additions to the FPL transmission system. These transmission facilities are described on the following pages. Sites for longer term additions, such as projected PV additions for 2026 and beyond, have not yet been definitively determined so no transmission analyses for these additions have been performed.

III.E.1 Transmission Facilities for the Honeybell Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Honeybell Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 115 kV substation (Seville) on the project site, adjacent to the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Seville substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt – Kiran 230 kV into Seville substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.2 Transmission Facilities for the Buttonwood Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Buttonwood Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Glint) on the project site, approximately 2.0 miles from the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Glint substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV line (approximately 2.0 miles) into Glint substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.3 Transmission Facilities for the Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center in Escambia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center in Escambia County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Honeybee substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Honeybee 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.4 Transmission Facilities for the Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Witt substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Witt 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.5 Transmission Facilities for the Norton Creek Solar Energy Center in Madison County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Norton Creek Solar Energy Center in Madison County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, three (3) breaker 161 kV substation (Bandit) on the project site, adjacent to the Raven – Sinai 161 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 161/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 161 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 161 kV Bandit substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None.

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Raven – Sinai 161 kV line into Bandit substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.6 Transmission Facilities for the Kayak Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Kayak Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Kayak) on the project site, adjacent to the Shoal River – Mink 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Kayak substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Shoal River – Mink 230 kV line into Kayak substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.7 Transmission Facilities for the Georges Lake Solar Energy Center in Putnam County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Georges Lake Solar Energy Center in Putnam County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Baltic substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Baltic 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.8 Transmission Facilities for the Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 4th Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Deodar) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Harvey for string bus to Deodar substation (approximately 1.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Deodar substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Deodar 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 1.0 miles string bus from Harvey 230 kV to Deodar substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.9 Transmission Facilities for the Holopaw Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Holopaw Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Camino) on the project site, adjacent to the Minto - Corbett 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Camino substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Minto – Corbett 230 kV line into Camino substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.10 Transmission Facilities for the Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Pyrite) on the project site, adjacent to the Sweatt - Nubbin 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Pyrite substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Sweatt - Nubbin 230 kV line into Pyrite substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.11 Transmission Facilities for the Big Water Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Water Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Minnows) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Sweatt for string bus to Minnows substation (approximately 1.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Minnows substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Minnows 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 1.0 miles string bus from Sweatt 230 kV to Minnows substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.12 Transmission Facilities for the Fawn Solar Energy Center in Martin County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fawn Solar Energy Center in Martin County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Kiwi substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Kiwi 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.13 Transmission Facilities for the Hog Bay Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hog Bay Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ponna substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.14 Transmission Facilities for the Green Pasture Solar Energy Center in Charlotte County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Green Pasture Solar Energy Center in Charlotte County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Zoysia) on the project site, adjacent to the Bermont - Notts 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Zoysia substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Bermont - Notts 230 kV line into Zoysia substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.15 Transmission Facilities for the Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center in Nassau County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center in Nassau County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Crawford substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Crawford 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-9321

III.E.16 Transmission Facilities for the Fox Trail Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fox Tail Solar Energy Center in Escambia County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Crayfish substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Crayfish 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.17 Transmission Facilities for the Long Creek Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Long Creek Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Lemur) on the project site, adjacent to the Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Lemur substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV line into Lemur substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.18 Transmission Facilities for the Swallowtail Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Swallowtail Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Caney substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Caney 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.19 Transmission Facilities for the Tenmile Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Tenmile) on the project site, approximately 0.25 miles from the Melvin – Sinai 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to 230 kV Tenmile substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Melvin - Sinai 230 kV line (approximately 0.25 miles) into Tenmile substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.20 Transmission Facilities for the Redlands Solar Energy Center in Miami-Dade County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Redlands Solar Energy Center in Miami-Dade County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 138 kV bus at Maco substation and interconnect the 138/34.5kV transformer through a 138kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Maco 138 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.21 Transmission Facilities for the Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Flatford) on the project site, adjacent to the Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Flatford substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Flatford 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV line into Flatford substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.22 Transmission Facilities for the Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Stallion) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Whidden for string bus to Stallion substation (approximately 7.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Stallion substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Stallion 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 7.0 miles string bus from Whidden 230 kV to Stallion substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.23 Transmission Facilities for the Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Madonna) on the project site, adjacent to the Claude - Raven 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Madonna substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Madonna 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Claude - Raven 230 kV into Madonna substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.24 Transmission Facilities for the Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Swamp) on the project site, approximately 3.15 miles from the Alva - Witt 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Swamp substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Alva - Witt 230 kV line (approximately 3.15 miles) into Swamp substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.25 Transmission Facilities for the Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Song) on the project site, adjacent to the Melvin – Sinai 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Song substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Song 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Melvin - Sinai 230 kV line into Song substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.26 Transmission Facilities for the Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Goodwin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Goodwin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.27 Transmission Facilities for the Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Puma substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Puma 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.28 Transmission Facilities for the Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Puma/Boardwalk substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Boardwalk 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.29 Transmission Facilities for the Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Ghost substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ghost 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.30 Transmission Facilities for the Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Seville substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Seville 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.31 Transmission Facilities for the North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Apricot) on the project site, adjacent to the Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Apricot substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Apricot 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV into Apricot substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.32 Transmission Facilities for the Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Glint substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Glint 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.33 Transmission Facilities for the Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Muscadine) on the project site, adjacent to the Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Muscadine substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Muscadine 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV into Muscadine substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.34 Transmission Facilities for the Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Clover) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Sunbreak for string bus to Clover substation (approximately 2.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Clover substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Clover 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 2.0 miles string bus from Sunbreak 230 kV to Clover substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.35 Transmission Facilities for the Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Estuary) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Estuary substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Estuary 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV into Estuary substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.36 Transmission Facilities for the Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Melvin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Melvin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.37 Transmission Facilities for the Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 161 kV bus at Bandit substation and interconnect the 161/34.5kV transformer through a 161kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Bandit 161 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.38 Transmission Facilities for the Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Ambersweet) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Ambersweet substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ambersweet 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV into Ambersweet substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.39 Transmission Facilities for the County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Notts substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Notts 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.40 Transmission Facilities for the Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ponna substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.41 Transmission Facilities for the Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Witt substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Witt 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.42 Transmission Facilities for the Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Pyrite substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Pyrite 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.43 Transmission Facilities for the Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 3rd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Quail substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Quail 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.44 Transmission Facilities for the Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 4th Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Deodar substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Deodar 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.45 Transmission Facilities for the Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Connect to the 230 kV bus at Melvin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Melvin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.46 Transmission Facilities for the LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

III. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Swamp substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

IV. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.F. Renewable Resources and Storage Technology

FPL's Renewable Energy Efforts Through 2023:

FPL has been the leading Florida utility in examining ways to effectively utilize renewable energy technologies to serve its customers. Since 1976, FPL has been an industry leader in renewable energy research and development and in facilitating the implementation of various renewable energy technologies. FPL's (including FPL NWFL) renewable energy efforts through 2023 are briefly discussed below in five categories of solar/renewable activities. Plans for new renewable energy facilities from 2024-2033 are then discussed in a separate section.

1) **Early Research & Development Efforts:**

In the late 1970s, FPL assisted the Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) in demonstrating the first residential PV system east of the Mississippi River. This PV installation at FSEC's Brevard County location was in operation for more than 15 years and provided valuable information about PV performance capabilities in Florida on both a daily and annual basis. In 1984, FPL installed a second PV system at its Flagami substation in Miami. This 10-kilowatt (kW) system operated for several years before it was removed to make room for substation expansion. In addition, FPL maintained a thin-film PV test facility at the FPL Martin Plant Site for several years to test new thin-film PV technologies.

The former Gulf Power Company has evaluated the potential for wind as a renewable energy resource in Northwest Florida through meteorological research along the coastal area. It also participated in joint efforts with other Southern Company utilities' research on various PV technology evaluations.

2) **Demand-Side & Customer Efforts:**

In terms of utilizing renewable energy sources to meet its customers' needs, FPL initiated the first utility-sponsored conservation program in Florida designed to facilitate the implementation of solar technologies by its customers. FPL's Conservation Water Heating Program, first implemented in 1982, offered incentive payments to customers who chose solar water heaters. Before the program ended (because it was no longer cost-effective), FPL paid incentives to approximately 48,000 customers who installed solar water heaters.

In the mid-1980s, FPL introduced another renewable energy program, FPL's Passive Home Program. This program was created to broadly disseminate information about passive solar building design techniques that are most applicable in Florida's climate. As part of this program, three Florida architectural firms created complete construction blueprints for six passive home designs with the assistance of the FSEC and FPL. These designs and blueprints were available to customers at a low cost. During its existence, the program received a U.S. Department of Energy award for innovation and led to a revision of the Florida Model Energy Building Code which was the incorporation of one of the most significant passive design techniques highlighted in the program: radiant barrier insulation.

FPL has continued to analyze and promote PV utilization. These efforts have included PV research, such as the 1991 research project to evaluate the feasibility of using small PV systems to directly power residential swimming pool pumps. FPL's PV efforts also included educational efforts, such as FPL's Next Generation Solar Station Program. This initiative delivered teacher training and curriculum that was tied to the Sunshine Teacher Standards in Florida. The program provided teacher grants to promote and fund projects in the classrooms.

Gulf offered customers the opportunity to contribute to the development of solar PV beginning with the Solar for Schools program in its 1995 DSM Plan. This voluntary program ultimately developed multiple PV installations in schools across Northwest Florida and was used primarily for educational purposes. In 1999, Gulf offered customers an additional opportunity through an optional rate rider. The PV Rate Rider program was intended to give customers an opportunity to contribute towards the construction of a solar PV facility along with other customers across the Southern Company territory.

In 2008, Gulf received FPSC approval to offer an experimental solar water heating program. This program was intended to help customers overcome the high initial cost of adopting solar thermal water heating technology. The program spanned three years and was absorbed into a larger portfolio of renewable program offerings in Gulf's 2010 DSM Plan.

In 2009, as part of its DSM Goals decision, the FPSC imposed a requirement for Florida's investor-owned utilities to spend up to a certain capped amount annually to facilitate demand-side solar water heater and PV applications. The annual spending caps for these applications over the five-year period was approximately $15.5 million per year for FPL and approximately $576,000 per year for Gulf. In response to this direction, FPL received approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of three PV-based programs and three solar water heating-based programs, plus a Renewable Research and Demonstration project. Gulf received similar approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of

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two PV-based programs and two solar water heating-based programs. Analyses of the results by both FPL and Gulf from these pilot programs since their inception consistently showed that none of these pilot programs were cost-effective for customers using any of the three cost-effectiveness screening tests used by the State of Florida. As a result, consistent with the FPSC's December 2014 DSM Goals Order No. PSC-14-0696-FOF-EU, these pilot programs expired on December 31, 2015.

Gulf conducted market research in 2015 indicating customer interest in a renewable energy alternative to private rooftop PV. After further research into innovative offerings across the industry, Gulf developed a subscription-based program model commonly known as community solar. Gulf received FPSC approval in 2016 for a Community Solar program intended to facilitate construction of a 1 MW facility in Northwest Florida once adequate subscriptions were secured. However, customer interest was not adequate enough to justify construction of the project.

In addition, FPL assists customers interested in installing PV equipment at their facilities. Consistent with Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C., Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation, FPL works with customers to interconnect these customer-owned PV systems. Through December 2023, approximately 69,700 customer systems (predominantly residential) have been interconnected with FPL (including FPL NWFL). These values represent approximately 1.2% of FPL's total number of customer accounts.

3) **<u>Supply Side Efforts – Power Purchases:</u>**

FPL has facilitated several renewable energy projects (facilities which burn bagasse, waste wood, municipal waste, etc.) through PPAs. FPL purchases firm capacity and energy, and/or as-available energy, from these types of facilities. For example, FPL has a contract to receive firm capacity from the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach (SWA) through April 2034.

FPL currently has three PPAs with solar facilities totaling approximately 120 MW of nameplate capacity. In addition, FPL has two PPAs totaling approximately 81 MW based, at least in part, on receiving firm amounts of hourly energy from out-of-state sources that were originally wind-generated. Tables I.A.3.1, I.A.3.2, and I.A.3.3 in Chapter I provide information regarding both firm and non-firm capacity PPAs from renewable energy facilities in the two areas.

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4) Supply Side Efforts – Utility Owned Facilities:

At the time this Site Plan is filed (April 1, 2024), FPL will own 88 universal solar generating facilities. All of these facilities are PV facilities and together they represent approximately 6,442 MW (nameplate) of generation for FPL. In 1st Quarter 2023, FPL retired a 75 MW solar thermal facility located adjacent to Martin 8, which displaced the use of fossil fuel to produce steam on the system while the solar thermal was operating. FPL is currently evaluating the suitability of the solar thermal property for future solar uses. Each of these solar facilities is listed below in Table III.F.1.

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Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st 2024

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
1	DeSoto	DeSoto	25	Tracking	Oct-09
2	Space Coast	Brevard	10	Fixed	Apr-10
3	Manatee	Manatee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
4	Citrus	Desoto	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
5	Babcock Ranch	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
6	Horizon	Alachua/Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
7	Coral Farms	Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
8	Wildflower	DeSoto	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
9	Indian River	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
10	Blue Cypress	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
11	Barefoot Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
12	Hammock	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
13	Loggerhead	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
14	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
15	Interstate	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
16	Sunshine Gateway	Columbia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
17	Pioneer Trail	Volusia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
18	Sweetbay	Martin	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
19	Northern Preserve	Baker	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
20	Cattle Ranch	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
21	Twin Lakes	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
22	Blue Heron	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
23	Babcock Preserve	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
24	Hibiscus	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
25	Okeechobee	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
26	Southfork	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
27	Echo River	Suwannee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
28	Blue Indigo	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
29	Lakeside	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-20
30	Trailside	St. Johns	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
31	Union Springs	Union	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
32	Egret	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
33	Nassau	Nassau	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
34	Magnolia Springs	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
35	Pelican	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
36	Palm Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
37	Rodeo	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
38	Sabal Palm	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-21
39	Willow	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	May-21
40	Discovery	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	May-21
41	Orange Blossom	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	May-21
42	Fort Drum	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Jun-21
43	Blue Springs	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Dec-21
44	Cotton Creek	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Dec-21

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Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st 2024

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
45	Ghost Orchid	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
46	Sawgrass	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
47	Sundew	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
48	Elder Branch	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-22
49	Grove	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
50	Immokalee	Collier	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
51	Everglades	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
52	Pink Trail	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
53	Bluefield Preserve	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
54	Cavendish	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
55	Anhinga	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
56	Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
57	Chipola River	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
58	Flowers Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
59	First City	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
60	Apalachee	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
61	Wild Azalea	Gadsden	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
62	Chautauqua	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
63	Shirer Branch	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
64	Saw Palmetto	Bay	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
65	Cypress Pond	Washington	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
66	Etonia Creek	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
67	Terrill Creek	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
68	Silver Plam	Palm Beach	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
69	Ibis	Brevard	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
70	Orchard	Indian River/St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
71	Beautyberry	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
72	Turnpike	Indian River	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
73	Monarch	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
74	Caloosahatchee	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
75	White Tail	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
76	Prairie Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
77	Pineapple	St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
78	Canoe	Okaloosa	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
79	Sambucus	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
80	Sparkleberry	Escambia	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
81	Three Creeks	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
82	Fourmile Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
83	Big Juniper Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
84	Pecan Tree	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
85	Wild Quail	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
86	Hawthorne Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
87	Nature Trail	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
88	Woodyard	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24

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5) Ongoing Research & Development Efforts:

FPL has a "Living Lab" across several of its office locations and select customer sites to demonstrate FPL's renewable energy commitment to employees and visitors. Through various Living Lab projects, FPL is able to evaluate multiple solar and storage technologies and applications for the purpose of developing a renewable business model resulting in the most cost-effective and reliable uses for FPL's customers. FPL currently has approximately 293 kW of PV as part of the Living Lab, including a 157 kW floating solar installation in Miami-Dade County that can enable FPL to compare generation and O&M costs for floating versus ground-mount solar PV. In 2020, FPL expanded the Living Lab to include residential sites around Palm Beach County to test battery storage in a residential setting. The test addresses both potential benefits of having a 5-to-8 kW storage system for home backup power and the ability of FPL to remotely control the storage systems to provide services to the electric grid. In 2021, FPL added solar PV paired with battery storage in a residential setting and 500 kW of linear generators. FPL plans to continue to expand the Living Lab as new technologies come to market.

FPL has also been in discussions with several private companies on multiple emerging technology initiatives, including ocean current, thermal storage, hydrogen, fuel cell technology, and energy storage.

Regarding PV's impact on the FPL system, FPL developed a methodology to determine what firm capacity value at FPL's Summer and Winter peak hours would be appropriate to apply to existing and potential PV facilities. The potential capacity contribution of PV facilities is dependent upon several factors including: site location, technology, design, and the total amount of solar that is operating on FPL's system.

Based on the results of its analyses using that methodology, firm capacity values are assigned to each new solar facility. These firm capacity values are described in terms of the percentage of the facility's nameplate (AC) rating that can be counted on as firm capacity at the Summer and Winter peak load hours. For example, two of FPL's earliest PV facilities, DeSoto and Space Coast, have been assigned firm capacity values of approximately 46% for DeSoto and 32% for Space Coast at FPL's Summer peak hour (that typically occurs in the 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. hour), but contribute firm capacity of only 3% for DeSoto and 1% for Space Coast during FPL's Winter peak hour (that typically occurs in the 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. hour). Similarly, each new solar facility is assigned a specific firm capacity value based on the factors described above. Information

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on each solar unit's firm capacity is available in the footnotes of Schedule 1 in Chapter I and the entries for new units in Schedule 8 later in this chapter.

FPL has also conducted research on residential battery systems to evaluate both the potential to shift solar contribution to peak hours and to dispatch storage as a demand-response resource.

Renewable Energy, Battery Storage, and Electric Vehicle Projections for 2024 through 2033:

This section addresses efforts regarding renewable energy in both universal (utility-scale) and distributed solar, as well as FPL's SolarTogether™ program. In addition, efforts regarding battery storage are also addressed. These efforts and plans are summarized below.

1) **Universal Solar:**

In 2009, FPL constructed 110 MW of solar energy facilities including two PV facilities totaling 35 MW and one 75 MW solar thermal facility. This solar thermal facility, location at the Martin plant, was retired in 1st Quarter of 2023. From 2009 through 2017, the costs of solar equipment, especially PV equipment, declined significantly and universal PV facilities became increasingly competitive economically with more conventional generation options. As a result, FPL added three new PV facilities of approximately 74.5 MW each near the end of 2016.

In the 1st Quarter of 2018, eight additional PV facilities of 74.5 MW each, or 596 MW in total, also went into commercial operation. These eight PV facilities were added under the Solar Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provision of the Commission's order approving the settlement agreement for FPL's base rate case in 2016 (Order No. PSC-16-0560-AS-EI) and comprised two groups of four solar facilities each. In 2019, four more 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were added as SoBRA facilities. An additional four 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were placed into commercial operation in the 2nd Quarter of 2020. This completed the addition of solar under the 2016 SoBRA mechanism.

In the FPL NWFL service area, a total of three new 74.5 MW PV facilities have been added. The first was placed into service in April 2020, and two additional sites achieved commercial operation in December of 2021.

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As part of FPL's recently approved 2021 Rate Case Settlement (Order PSC-2021-0446-S-EI), the FPSC authorized FPL to construct 447 MW of PV solar in 2022 and an additional 745 MW of PV solar in 2023. The six sites totaling 447 MW in the 2022 group achieved commercial operation in January 2022. The ten additional sites comprising the 2023 group achieved commercial operation in January 2023.

Additionally, the Settlement also authorized FPL to construct 894 MW of PV solar in 2024 and 894 MW in 2025, for a total of 1,788 MW of PV, using a SoBRA mechanism identical in concept to the previous SoBRA. Each of these additions must be cost effective and fall below a cost cap of $1,250 kWac. The first 894 MW of PV solar for the 2024 SoBRA achieved commercial operation in January 2023, and the second 894 MW for the 2025 SoBRA are planned to begin construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2024 and achieve commercial operation in January 2025.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar (PV) resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 21,009 MW of additional PV generation is projected to be added in the 2024-2033 time period. These additional PV facilities are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected solar additions with the approximately 6,442 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of March 2024, the projected total of solar PV for the single integrated utility by the end of 2033 is equal to 25,812 MW.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to analyze the projected system economics of solar and all other resource options. Information regarding the Preferred and Potential Sites for the projected solar additions, particularly in the near-term, is presented in Chapter IV and in the Appendix.

2) **Distributed PV Pilot Programs:**

FPL began implementation of two distributed PV pilot programs in 2015. The first is a voluntary, community-based, solar partnership pilot to install new solar-powered generating facilities. The program is funded by contributions from customers who volunteer to participate in the pilot and does not rely on subsidies from non-participating customers. The second program has installed approximately 3.4 MW of distributed generation (DG) PV and expired at the end of 2020. The objective of this second program was to collect grid integration data for DG PV and develop operational best practices for addressing potential problems that may be identified. The PV installed under this pilot program will continue to be evaluated for these purposes. A brief description of these pilot programs follows.

a) **Voluntary, Community-Based Solar Partnership Pilot Program:**

The Voluntary Solar Pilot Program, named FPL SolarNow™, provides FPL customers with a flexible opportunity to support solar power in Florida. The FPSC approved FPL's request for this three-year pilot program in Order No. PSC-14-0468-TRF-EI on August 29, 2014. The pilot program's tariff became effective in January 2015. The final program disposition and five-year extension of the pilot was approved on December 1, 2020 by the FPSC in Order No. PSC-2020-0508-TRF-EI, and the program will now sunset on December 31, 2025.

This pilot program provides all customers the opportunity to support bringing solar projects into local communities by funding the construction of solar facilities in local public areas, such as parks, zoos, schools, and museums. Customers can participate in the program through voluntary contributions of $9/month. As of the end of 2023, there were 37,949 participants enrolled in the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program. This program has installed 85 projects located in 36 communities within the FPL service area. These projects represent approximately 2,535 kW-DC of PV generation.

In addition to the SolarNow™ pilot program, FPL has also installed 121.6 kW (DC) of distributed solar generators at eight different locations and 5.4 kW (DC) of non-grid tied solar throughout the FPL NWFL territory.

b) **C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program:**

This pilot program was conducted in partnership with interested commercial and industrial customers over an approximately five-year period and expired in 2020. Limited investments were made in PV facilities located at customer sites on selected distribution circuits within FPL's service area.

The primary objective was to examine the effect of high localized PV penetration on FPL's distribution system and to determine how best to address any problems that may be identified. FPL installed approximately 3.8 MW of PV facilities on circuits that experience specific loading conditions to better study feeder loading impacts, with approximately 3.4 MW remaining in operation. In addition, FPL evaluated the integration of solar into urban areas to test its impact on the distribution system on feeders that are heavily loaded.

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3) **FPL SolarTogether™ Program:**

In March of 2019, FPL filed for FPSC approval of a community solar program under the market name FPL SolarTogether™. This voluntary program offers FPL customers the option to purchase solar output/attributes from cost-effective, large-scale solar energy centers. The proposed program did not require customers who participate to be bound to a long-term contract or subject to upfront enrollment costs or termination penalties. Under this program, participants' monthly electric bills would show both a subscription charge and a subscription credit line item associated with the subscribers' share of the actual solar energy generated. The FPL SolarTogether™ program was designed to leverage the economies of scale of universal solar to deliver long-term savings to both program participants and non-participants.

In March 2020, the FPSC approved the FPL SolarTogether™ program (Order PSC-2020-0084-S-EI). The first phase of the program added 1,490 MW of new solar facilities.[8] Program open enrollment began on March 17, 2020, receiving very favorable reception by residential, small business, and commercial customers.

As of June 2021, all 20 approved sites under this program were complete and operational. The 1,118 MW allocated to commercial, industrial, and governmental (CI&G) customers is sold out as a result of the 2018-2019 pre-registration efforts with a robust waitlist. The residential and small business subscriptions have also been fully subscribed at 335 MW as well as the low-income portion of SolarTogether™, marketed as FPL SunAssist™ with 37.5 MW.

As part of the approved 2021 Rate Case Settlement, FPL received approval to extend the highly popular FPL SolarTogether™ program through an additional 1,788 MW of cost-effective solar through 2025. In 2023, the first three additional sites achieved commercial operation in February 2023, an additional two sites achieved commercial operation in April 2023, and a final site achieved commercial operation in June 2023. In 2024, ten additional sites achieved commercial operation in March 2024. This incremental capacity will be allocated 40% to residential and small business customers with a carve out of 45 MW for low-income participants. The remaining 60% is allocated to C&I customers. Pre-

[8] In the SolarTogether™ community solar program, participating customers share in the costs and benefits of a dedicated FPL SolarTogether™ PV facility and are entitled, upon their request, to have the environmental attributes associated with their participation retired by FPL on their behalf.

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registration was opened in May of 2021 for C&I customers and was closed as of June for all legacy customers with a waitlist of 1.9 GW.

4) **Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program:**

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to offer a four-year voluntary pilot program to commercial and industrial customers that may elect to have FPL install and maintain a solar facility on their site for a monthly tariff charge (the "Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program"). The output of this solar facility would be used solely by the participating customer. The fixed term tariff will recover the project capital costs and ongoing operating expenses through a monthly fixed charge from the program participants, such that the general body of customers will not be impacted.

Battery Storage Efforts:

Battery storage technology has continued to advance, and the cost of storage is projected to continue to decline over the long-term, aided, in part, by continued tax credits. As a result, battery storage is an economically competitive firm capacity option for FPL's system. As previously discussed, a 409 MW battery storage facility was added in late 2021 at the existing Manatee plant site. Additional battery storage capacity was added in late 2021 with 30 MW of battery storage added at both the existing Sunshine Gateway Solar Energy Center and at the Echo River Solar Energy Center. An additional total of approximately 4,022 (nameplate) MW of battery storage is also included in the resource plan through 2033. These batteries help to minimize solar curtailment during shoulder load daytime hours and meet load demand in the evenings and in winter mornings. Batteries are also able to ramp up their output much faster than conventional generation, making them effective at meeting load demand as solar generation reduces during evening hours.

In addition, FPL is analyzing the potential of battery storage technology to benefit FPL's customers in other ways. These analyses have been, and are currently, being carried out through implementation of two pilot projects designed to evaluate different potential applications for batteries on FPL's system.

The objectives of the two pilot projects are to identify the most promising applications for batteries on FPL's system and to gain experience with battery installation and operation. This information will position FPL to expeditiously take advantage of battery storage for the benefit of FPL's customers as the economics of the technology continue to improve. For the purpose

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of discussing these two pilot projects, they will be referred to as the "small scale" and "large scale" storage pilot projects.

1) **Small Scale Storage Pilot Projects:**

In 2016 and early 2017, FPL installed approximately 4 MW of battery storage systems, spread across six sites, with the general objective of demonstrating the operational capabilities of batteries and learning how to integrate them into FPL's system. These small storage projects were designed with a distinct set of high-priority battery storage grid applications in mind. These applications include peak shaving, frequency response, and backup power. In addition, these initial projects were designed to provide FPL with an opportunity to determine how to best integrate storage into FPL's operational software systems and how best to dispatch and/or control the storage systems.

To this end, FPL installed multiple projects that have been in service for more than seven years and have yielded valuable information regarding the applications listed above. These projects and learnings from them include: (i) a 1.5 MW battery in Miami-Dade County using second life automotive batteries for peak shaving and frequency response (found that high in-house integration costs coupled with low remaining capacity in second-life batteries do not support the business case), (ii) a 1.5 MW battery in Monroe County for backup power and voltage support (showcased the complexity of working with customer's equipment), (iii) a relocatable 0.75 MW uninterruptible power supply (UPS) battery at Trividia Health, Inc. in Broward County (provides consistent support to mitigate customer's momentary disruptions and reliability issues but relocation is costly and requires high technical expertise), and (iv) smaller kilowatt-scale systems in several communities for distributed storage reliability (applications successfully provide reliability support for residential customers during grid events but FPL found front-of-the-meter deployment is more expensive than BTM installations). FPL decommissioned the 1.5 MW battery in in Miami-Dade County, the 0.75 MW UPS and the small kilo-watt scale systems in several communities at the end of 2022.

2) **Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project:**

The small-scale battery storage pilot projects described above are complemented by up to 50 MW of additional battery projects. These pilot projects were authorized under the Settlement Agreement in FPL's 2016 base rate case. The 50 MW of batteries that have been, and will continue, to be deployed in this larger pilot project have expanded the number of storage applications and configurations that FPL will be able to test and have made the scale of deployment more meaningful given the large size of FPL's system.

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The first two storage projects under this pilot, placed in-service in the 1st Quarter of 2018, involve pairing battery storage with existing universal PV facilities. One of the projects is a 4 MW battery sited at FPL's Citrus Solar Energy Center. This project captures clipped (curtailed) solar energy from the solar panels during high solar insolation hours, then releases this energy in other hours. The second project is a 10 MW battery at FPL's Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center. This project is designed to shift PV output from non-peak times to peak times and to provide "smoothing" of solar output and regulation services. These two projects are designed to enhance the operations of existing solar facilities that were installed in 2016. The data and lessons gathered from these two projects enable more optimized design configurations for solar-paired battery projects as well as improved operational parameters for economic dispatch. In 2021, FPL added an additional 1 MW to the existing Babcock Ranch Battery Storage System to test the design and performance of various battery augmentation solutions to mitigate degradation.

In the 4th Quarter of 2019, a 10 MW battery in Wynwood, a dense urban area close to downtown Miami, went into service. The project is designed to examine the use of batteries to support the distribution system with a focus on addressing grid, system, and customer challenges. Key learnings relate to the challenges of installing a battery in a dense urban area, including the decision to install in a building to allow for increased energy density, and integration into the distribution control system to allow for seamless integration into the Automated Feeder Switching system.

Two additional projects placed in-service in 2020 are designed to enhance reliability for FPL customers and the grid. One is an 11.5 MW battery that will augment the Dania Beach Clean Energy Center Unit 7. This project evaluates using battery storage to black start large generating units. The other is a 3 MW battery alongside an existing solar PV system to create a microgrid. The microgrid will be used for local resiliency and to provide additional grid services, including mitigation of disruptions potentially caused by solar in the distribution system. The projects have thus far yielded valuable learnings about interconnection approach and properly sizing the battery to account for the inrush current needed to energize the load for these applications.

The last three projects explore battery storage opportunities associated with electric vehicles (EVs) and EV infrastructure. The first explores the potential for utilizing EVs as grid resources on FPL's system for the first time ever; the 1.25 MW of Electric-Vehicle-to-Grid (EV2G) batteries using electric school buses will be able to discharge electricity to the grid when needed. The first two buses were delivered in the 3rd Quarter of 2020 and 1st Quarter of 2021; the remaining three buses are delayed due to supply chain constraints. The second EV plus storage pilot adds 0.35 MW of battery storage to two FPL EVolution® pilot sites in Columbia County and Nassau County (0.7 MW total) to provide grid benefits in the form of peak shaving and a reduction in distribution upgrades. The third and final pilot project, the "FPL EVolution® Hub", has two parts: (i) 7.25 MW of storage paired with 5 MW solar PV to create a renewable microgrid, and (ii) two trailers each fitted with 0.65 MW (total 1.3 MW) of storage and 6 EV (12 total) fast chargers. The microgrid will be used to charge the trailers that will be deployed throughout FPL service area during grid events to increase resiliency for EV charging. The microgrid will also be used to provide electricity to a nearby administrative building, warehouse, and several biodiesel tanks when not being used to charge the battery trailers. The first and third pilot projects have completed construction and are operational as of 2022. The EV + Storage project in Columbia and Nassau counties is expected to be placed into service by 1st Quarter in 2024.

A summary of FPL's battery storage facilities is presented in Table III.F.2 below.

Table III.F.2: List of FPL Battery Storage Facilities

In-Service Date	Location/Projects	Status	Nameplate MW
2016-2017	2016 Pilots	Operational	1.5
2018	Citrus Solar Energy Center	Operational	4
2018	Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center	Operational	10
2019	Wynwood	Operational	10
2020	Dania Beach Energy Center	Operational	11.5
2020	University Microgrid	Operational	3
2020	EV2G	Operational	1.25
2021	Manatee	Operational	409
2021	Sunshine Gateway	Operational	30
2021	Echo River	Operational	30
2023	EV + Storage	Operational	0.7
2022	FPL EVolution® Hub	Operational	8.55
		Total:	**520**

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Electric Vehicle Efforts:

Florida is ranked second in the nation for EV adoption, and more Floridians are buying EVs every year. FPL began implementation of the FPL EVolution® pilot program in 2019 to support the growth of EVs with the goal to install more than 1,000 charging ports, thus increasing the availability of public charging for EVs in Florida by 50%. The primary objective of this pilot program for FPL is to gather data and learnings ahead of projected mass EV adoption to ensure future EV investments enhance service and reduce costs. The FPL EVolution® Pilot focuses on three key areas: a) influences of infrastructure build-out on adoption; b) rate structures and demand models; and c) grid impacts of fast-charging. This pilot program is being conducted in partnership with interested host customers over an approximate three-year period. Installations encompass different EV charging technologies and market segments, including level 2 workplace charging at public and/or private workplaces; destination charging at well-attended locations; residential charging at customers' homes; and fast charging in high-traffic areas, along highway corridors and evacuation routes to enable long distance travel. These places include Florida's Turnpike Service Plazas, public parking areas, tourist attractions, hospitals, and large businesses that employ hundreds of Florida residents.

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to expand the initial FPL EVolution® Pilot and add additional EV programs that were launched in 2022, including: i) public fast charging, ii) new technologies and software, iii) education and outreach, iv) a voluntary residential EV charging services tariff, and v) a voluntary commercial EV charging services tariff.

In addition, pursuant to Order No. 2020-0512-TRF-EI, issued December 21, 2020, FPL has implemented three optional five-year EV public charging pilot tariffs. The first tariff, Utility-Owned Public Charging for Electric Vehicles (Rate Schedule UEV), establishes a rate for FPL to charge drivers directly at certain utility-owned FPL EVolution® fast charging stations. The second set of tariffs, Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Riders to General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand (Rate Schedules GSD-1EV and GSLD-1EV), limit the demand cost associated with general service demand rates billed to third-party public charging stations operating in FPL's service area. The tariffs took effect in January 2021 and will last for a period of five years.

As of December 31, 2023, FPL EVolution® has installed 1,024 ports across 191 site locations. In addition to the approximately 367 additional ports at 89 site locations that are in progress and expected online in 2024, FPL added level 2 and fast charging for fleets at workplaces and

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fleet depots in 2023 using CEVCS-1 tariff. Additionally, FPL added level 2 chargers for residential customers, allowing managed EV charging during off-peak hours, avoiding additional load during peak. The FPL EVolution® pilot has provided FPL valuable early insights and best practices into EV charging infrastructure deployment in the areas of siting, equipment, installation, and grid reliability.

III.G Fuel Mix and Fuel Price Forecasts

1. FPL Fuel Mix

FPL's fuel mix since the early 1990s has seen a steady increase in the amount of natural gas, which FPL uses to produce electricity due, in part, to the introduction of highly efficient and cost-effective CC generating units and the ready availability of abundant, U.S.-produced natural gas. Since 2001, FPL has focused on modernizing its gas-fired generation fleet by modernizing existing units and adding CC units to its generation mix. These new CC units have dramatically improved the efficiency of FPL's generation system in general and, more specifically, the efficiency with which natural gas is utilized as discussed in the Executive Summary.

In regard to access to alternative fuel availability, the addition of four CTs at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in 2021, capable of burning natural gas or ULSD oil, has also provided additional fuel diversity and reliability. In addition, FPL is expanding dual-fuel capability to its Fort Myers 2 CC unit and its Manatee CC unit.

FPL has also taken measures over the last few years to eliminate the use of coal as a fuel. FPL shuttered Cedar Bay in 2016, St. Johns River Power Park in 2018, the Indiantown Co-Gen coal-fueled unit in late 2020, and the Scherer 4 unit on January 1, 2022. The conversion of the Gulf Clean Energy Center to natural gas in 2020, plus the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of the Daniel Units 1 & 2 in January 2024 and the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of Scherer Unit 3 by the end of 2028 demonstrates a continued commitment to eliminate coal from the generation portfolio.

In addition, FPL increased its utilization of nuclear energy through capacity uprates of its four existing nuclear units. With these uprates, more than 500 MW of additional nuclear capacity have been added to the FPL system. As mentioned previously, FPL has obtained the COLs

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from the NRC for two new nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL has now paused this process to decide when to pursue approval from the FPSC to proceed to construction.

By the end of April 2024, FPL will have approximately 6,442 MW of renewable PV generating capability comprised mainly of 74.5 MW solar facilities at 88 sites. A significant amount of additional solar is projected in the current resource plan as discussed throughout this Site Plan. These solar additions will increase solar as a percentage of FPL's generation from 6% in 2023 to 38% in 2033.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to focus on identifying and evaluating alternatives that would most cost-effectively maintain and/or enhance long-term fuel diversity. These fuel-diverse alternatives may include additional solar energy facilities, obtaining additional access to diversified sources of natural gas such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and natural gas from the Mid-Continent and Marcellus regions, preserving the ability to utilize fuel oil at existing units, and increased utilization of nuclear energy, and the purchase of power from renewable energy facilities (As previously discussed, new, advanced technology coal-fueled generating units are no longer considered as viable options in Florida). The evaluation of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of these and other possible fuel diversity alternatives will be part of on-going resource planning efforts.

As part of the effort to introduce further fuel diversity and resiliency into FPL's generation system, a green hydrogen electrolysis pilot project has been developed and deployed at FPL's Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot utilizes solar energy to perform electrolysis and generate hydrogen fuel. This hydrogen fuel is then burned in a portion of the CC unit to test the capability of FPL's existing units to burn hydrogen instead of natural gas. This pilot allows FPL to assess how the CTs in a CC unit operate with a hydrogen and natural gas fuel mix, and also provides insight into how a hydrogen fuel production and storage facility can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units. To provide a source of hydrogen to burn for this pilot, FPL built an approximate 25 MW electrolyzer and a storage facility for the production and on-site storage of hydrogen at Okeechobee. The electrolyzer is interconnected with generation at the Okeechobee site so that electrical energy from a solar facility can be used by the electrolyzer to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen gases. The oxygen is released into the air while the hydrogen is compressed and stored on-site where it can later be used as fuel in the CT units at the Okeechobee site. Although natural gas burns with much fewer CO_2 emissions compared to oil or coal, hydrogen burns with no CO_2 emissions. If successful, the pilot project is expected to guide the way for future use of green hydrogen in a larger way as a fuel in

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existing and potentially new CC units, thus lowering or eliminating CO_2 emissions from CC unit operation in the future. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Current use of various fuels to supply energy to customers, plus projections of this "fuel mix" through 2033 based on the resource plan presented in this document, are presented in Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 that appear later in this chapter.

2. Fossil Fuel Cost Forecasts

FPL's Fuel Cost Forecasts

Fossil fuel price forecasts, and the resulting projected price differentials between fuels, are major drivers used to evaluate alternatives for meeting future resource needs. FPL's forecasts are generally consistent with other published contemporary forecasts. A September 2023 fuel cost forecast was used in the analyses which developed the resource plans presented in this 2024 Site Plan.

Future oil and natural gas prices, and to a lesser extent, coal prices, are inherently uncertain due to a significant number of unpredictable and uncontrollable drivers that influence the short- and long-term price of oil, natural gas, and coal. These drivers include U.S. and worldwide demand, production capacity, economic growth, environmental requirements, and politics.

The inherent uncertainty and unpredictability of these factors today and in the future clearly underscore the need to develop a set of plausible oil, natural gas, and solid fuel (coal) price scenarios that will bound a reasonable set of long-term price outcomes. In this light, Low, Medium, and High price forecasts for fossil fuels were developed in anticipation of the 2024 resource planning work.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is consistent for oil and natural gas. For oil and natural gas commodity prices, FPL's Medium price forecast applies the following methodology:

a. For the then-current plus two years (2023-2025), the methodology used the September 2023 forward curve for New York Harbor 0.5% sulfur heavy oil, WTI Crude Oil, Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel oil, and Henry Hub natural gas commodity prices (As S&P Global no longer publishes a Long Term forecast for 0.7% Sulfur Heavy Oil, FPL now forecasts a 0.5% Sulfur heavy oil price using a combination of market quotes and 1% Sulfur heavy oil price forecasts);

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b. For the next two years (2026 and 2027), FPL used a 50/50 blend of the September 2023 forward curve and the most current projections at the time from S&P Global (formerly called The PIRA Energy Group);

c. For the 2028-2050 period, FPL used the annual projections from S&P Global for oil and natural gas commodity prices;

d. For the period beyond 2050 for oil and natural gas, FPL used the real rate of escalation from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). In addition to the development of oil and natural gas commodity prices, nominal price forecasts also were prepared for oil and natural gas transportation costs. The addition of commodity and transportation forecasts resulted in delivered price forecasts.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is also consistent for coal prices. FPL uses a combination of actual coal purchases, current market quotes provided to FPL, Long Term PRB Coal price forecast up to 2050 from S&P Global and rail rate growth from historical data to build a coal price forecast for Plant Daniel and Plant Scherer.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. FPL's approach has been to then adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

3. Natural Gas Storage

FPL currently has under contract 4.0 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of firm natural gas storage capacity at the Bay Gas storage facility in Alabama. This contract has been extended through March 31, 2029. FPL has predominately utilized natural gas storage to help mitigate gas supply problems caused by severe weather and/or infrastructure problems. To diversify FPL's natural gas storage portfolio, FPL entered into a storage contract with SG Resources Mississippi, L.L.C. (Southern Pines Storage) for 1 Bcf of storage capacity. The current contract with Southern Pines Storage is set to expire March 31, 2025. This storage facility is located in Mississippi and is connected to numerous pipelines including FGT, Southeast Supply Header, and Transco.

Over the past several years, FPL has acquired upstream transportation capacity on several pipelines to help mitigate the risk of offshore supply problems caused by severe weather in the Gulf of Mexico. While this transportation capacity has reduced FPL's offshore exposure, a portion of FPL's supply portfolio remains tied to offshore natural gas sources. Therefore, natural gas storage remains an important tool to help mitigate the risk of supply disruptions.

FPL's ability to manage the daily "swings" in natural gas demand that can occur on its system due to weather and unit availability changes is challenging, particularly from oversupply situations. Natural gas storage is a valuable tool to help manage the daily balancing of supply and demand. From a balancing perspective, injection and withdrawal rights associated with gas storage have become an increasingly important part of the evaluation of overall gas storage requirements.

As FPL's system grows to meet customer needs, it must maintain adequate gas storage capacity to continue to help mitigate supply and/or infrastructure problems and to provide the ability to manage its supply and demand on a daily basis. The gas storage portfolio is continually evaluated and subscription for additional gas storage capacity is possible if needed to help increase reliability, provide the necessary flexibility to respond to demand changes, and diversify the overall portfolio.

4. Securing Additional Natural Gas

Significant reliance upon natural gas to produce electricity for FPL's customers is projected to continue for a number of years due to FPL's growing load. The addition of highly fuel-efficient CC capacity at the Dania Beach site that came into service in 2022 reduced the growth in natural gas use from what it otherwise might have been due to the high fuel efficiency levels of this new CC unit. In addition, as discussed above, FPL plans to add significantly more solar PV facilities that utilize no fossil fuel and will reduce FPL's reliance on natural gas throughout the ten-year period of the Site Plan and beyond.

FPL has historically purchased the gas transportation capacity required for new natural gas supply from two existing natural gas pipeline companies: FGT and Gulfstream. In mid-2017, a third new pipeline system, consisting of the Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection pipelines, went into operation. This new pipeline system is now providing fuel for FPL's Riviera, Okeechobee, and Martin plants. The new pipeline system will also allow needed support for gas-fueled FPL generation facilities in several counties.

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5. **Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast**

This section discusses the various steps needed to fabricate nuclear fuel for delivery to nuclear power plants, the method used to forecast the price for each step, and other comments regarding FPL's nuclear fuel cost forecast.

a) **Steps Required for Nuclear Fuel to be delivered to FPL's Plants**

Four separate steps are required before nuclear fuel can be used in a commercial nuclear power reactor. These steps are summarized below.

(1) Mining: Uranium is produced in many countries such as Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States. During the first step, uranium is mined from the ground using techniques such as open pit mining, underground mining, in-situ leaching operations, or production as a by-product from other mining operations, such as gold, copper, or phosphate rocks. The product from this first step is the raw uranium delivered as an oxide, U_3O_8 (sometimes referred to as yellowcake).

(2) Conversion: During the second step, the U_3O_8 is chemically converted into UF_6 which, when heated, changes into a gaseous state. This second step further removes any chemical impurities and serves as preparation for the third step, which requires uranium to be in a gaseous state.

(3) Enrichment: Natural uranium contains 0.711% of uranium at an atomic mass of 235 (U-235) and 99.289% of uranium at an atomic mass of 238 (U-238). FPL's nuclear reactors use uranium with a higher percentage of up to almost five percent (5%) of U-235 atoms. Because natural uranium does not contain a sufficient amount of U-235, the third step increases the percentage amount of U-235 from 0.711% to a level specified when designing the reactor core (typically in a range from approximately 2.0% to as high as 4.95%). The output of this enrichment process is enriched uranium in the form of UF_6.

(4) Fabrication: During the last step, fuel fabrication, the enriched UF_6 is changed to a UO_2 powder, pressed into pellets, and fed into tubes, which are sealed and bundled together into fuel assemblies. These fuel assemblies are then delivered to the plant site for insertion into a reactor.

Like other utilities, FPL has purchased raw uranium and the other components of the nuclear fuel cycle separately from numerous suppliers from different countries.

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b) Price Forecasts for Each Step

(1) Mining: The impact of the earthquake and tsunami that struck the Fukushima nuclear complex in Japan in March 2011 is still being felt in the uranium market because the majority of the Japanese nuclear reactors are still not operating. As a result, current demand has remained declined and several of the production facilities have either closed or announced delays. Factors of importance are:

- Some of the uranium inventory from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is finding its way into the market periodically to fund cleanup of certain DOE facilities.
- Although only two new nuclear units are starting production in the U.S. in the short-term, other countries have announced an increase in construction of new units which may cause uranium prices to trend up in the near future.

Over a ten-year horizon, FPL expects the market to be more consistent with market fundamentals. The supply picture remains stable, with laws enacted in 2020 to resolve the import of Russian-enriched uranium, by allowing continued imports of Russian-enriched uranium to meet about 15-24% of needs from 2023-2040 for currently operating and new units. New and current uranium production facilities are decreasing capacity due to continued low prices and demands. Actual demand tends to grow over time because of the long lead time to build nuclear units. However, FPL cannot discount the possibility of future periodic sharp increases in prices but believes such occurrences will likely be temporary in nature.

(2) Conversion: The conversion market is also in a state of flux due to the Fukushima events. Planned production is currently forecasted to be insufficient to meet a higher demand scenario, but it is projected to be sufficient to meet most reference case scenarios. As with additional raw uranium production, supply will expand beyond the current level if more firm commitments are made. FPL expects long-term price stability for conversion services to support world demand.

(3) Enrichment: Since the Fukushima events in March 2011, the near-term price of enrichment services has declined. However, plans for construction of several new facilities that were expected to come on-line after 2011 have been delayed and/or cancelled. Also, some of the existing high operating cost diffusion plants have shut down. As with supply for the other steps of the nuclear fuel cycle, expansion of future capacity is feasible within the lead time for constructing new nuclear units and any other projected increase in

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demand. Meanwhile, world supply and demand will continue to be balanced such that FPL expects an adequate supply of enrichment services. The current supply/demand profile will likely result in the price of enrichment services remaining stable for the next few years, then starting to increase.

(4) Fabrication: Because the nuclear fuel fabrication process is highly regulated by the NRC, not all production facilities can qualify as suppliers to nuclear reactors in the U.S. Although world supply and demand are expected to show significant excess capacity for the foreseeable future, the gap is not as wide for U.S. supply and demand. The supply for the U.S. market is expected to be sufficient to meet U.S. demand for the foreseeable future.

c) Other Comments Regarding FPL's Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast

FPL's nuclear fuel price forecasts are the result of FPL's analysis based on inputs from various nuclear fuel market expert reports and studies. There is adequate projected supply, including planned and prospective mine expansions, to meet FPL demands, including operation of the two Turkey Point nuclear units, even through the 2052 and 2053 dates that are a part of FPL's SLR requests for these units.

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Schedule 5: Actual
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	Actual[1/] FPL 2022	Actual[1/] FPL 2023
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	318	310
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	1,268	474
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	377	170
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	43	3
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	73	93
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	262	75
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	739,746	764,300
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	15,549	23,774
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	686,504	700,054
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	29,041	29,041
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	8,653	11,432
(14)	Hydrogen	Trillion BTU	0	0.002
(15)	Other[2/]	1,000 MCF	174	189

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

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Schedule 5: Forecasted
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
			Forecasted									
			FPL									
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	295	302	301	299	309	305	306	305	307	305
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	211	250	321	251	270	0	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0	17	13	0	7	0	0	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0	17	13	0	7	0	0	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	1	4	5	11	11	12	10	9	7	7
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	1	3	5	11	9	12	10	9	7	7
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	649,143	629,111	597,965	570,662	532,600	514,770	491,392	470,276	457,680	440,043
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	7,538	6,963	4,534	6,264	4,271	6,620	5,410	4,930	5,789	4,165
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	641,392	621,812	592,276	563,279	528,016	507,590	485,641	465,121	451,636	435,610
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	213	336	1,155	1,120	313	561	340	225	255	267
(14)	Other [2/]	1,000 MCF	256	256	255	256	255	253	0	0	0	0

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

Schedule 6.1 Actual
Energy Sources

	Energy Sources	Units	Actual[1/] FPL 2022	2023
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange[2/]	GWH	(2,292)	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	29,518	28,767
(3)	Coal	GWH	1,748	472
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	257.6	233.2
(7)	Steam	GWH	50	7
(8)	CC	GWH	61	79
(9)	CT	GWH	146	147
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	105,121	105,854
(11)	Steam	GWH	1,210	1,870
(12)	CC	GWH	99,166	101,578
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	3,855	1,367
(14)	CT	GWH	890	1,040
(15)	Solar[3/]	GWH	7,631	9,188
(16)	PV	GWH	4,324	5,981
(17)	Solar Together[4/]	GWH	3,082	2,992
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	225	215
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,029	1,029
(20)	Hydrogen Gas			0.36
(21)	Other[5/]	GWH	8,136	(5,079)
	Net Energy For Load	GWH	151,150	140,464

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL’s SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant’s allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant’s behalf.

5/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

Schedule 6.2 Actual
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	Actual [1/] FPL 2022	Actual [1/] FPL 2023
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	%	(1.5)	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	19.5	20.5
(3)	Coal	%	1.2	0.3
(4)	Residual (FO6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO2) -Total	%	0.2	0.2
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.1
(9)	CT	%	0.1	0.1
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	69.5	75.4
(11)	Steam	%	0.8	1.3
(12)	CC	%	65.6	72.3
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	2.6	1.0
(14)	CT	%	0.6	0.7
(15)	Solar [3/]	%	5.0	6.5
(16)	PV	%	2.9	4.3
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	%	2.0	2.1
(19)	Solar PPAs	%	0.1	0.2
(20)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7
(20)	Hydrogen Gas	%	0.0	0.0
(21)	Other [5/]	%	5.4	(3.6)
			100	100

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL’s SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant’s allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant’s behalf.

5/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

Schedule 6.1 Forecasted
Energy Sources

	Energy Sources	Units	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
						FPL						
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [1/]	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	27,870	28,567	28,447	28,312	29,220	28,831	28,938	28,830	29,021	28,830
(3)	Coal	GWH	329	391	504	391	422	0	0	0	0	0
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	0	0	12	9	0	4	0	0	0	0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0	12	9	0	4	0	0	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	0	2	5	8	3	4	4	3	3	2
(7)	Steam	GWH	0	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	2
(8)	CC	GWH	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	CT	GWH	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	96,027	93,014	88,308	84,174	78,757	75,674	72,121	68,933	67,018	64,551
(11)	Steam	GWH	694	644	416	583	394	614	499	454	532	382
(12)	CC	GWH	95,313	92,338	87,799	83,493	78,334	75,008	71,591	68,459	66,462	64,144
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14)	CT	GWH	20	32	93	98	29	52	31	21	23	25
(15)	Solar [2/]	GWH	13,722	16,995	22,870	28,376	33,944	39,318	44,568	49,200	53,514	58,408
(16)	PV	GWH	7,989	9,749	15,403	20,931	26,505	31,925	37,276	42,233	46,973	51,891
(17)	Solar Together [3/]	GWH	5,512	7,025	7,247	7,225	7,220	7,176	7,077	6,765	6,359	6,338
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	222	221	220	219	219	217	215	203	181	180
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031
(20)	Other [4/]	GWH	1,482	1,756	1,813	1,751	1,716	1,683	1,623	1,575	1,084	857
	Net Energy For Load [5/]	GWH	140,464	141,755	142,986	144,048	145,096	146,546	148,285	149,573	151,672	153,681

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ Represents output from FPL's Solar PV, Solar Together, Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
3/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
4/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.
5/ Net Energy For Load values for the years 2024 - 2033 are also shown in Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Schedule 6.2 Forecasted
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
			FPL									
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [1/]	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	19.8	20.2	19.9	19.7	20.1	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.8
(3)	Coal	%	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(4)	Residual (FO6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO2) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	CT	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	68.4	65.6	61.8	58.4	54.3	51.6	48.6	46.1	44.2	42.0
(11)	Steam	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
(12)	CC	%	67.9	65.1	61.4	58.0	54.0	51.2	48.3	45.8	43.8	41.7
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(14)	CT	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(15)	Solar [2/]	%	9.8	12.0	16.0	19.7	23.4	26.8	30.1	32.9	35.3	38.0
(16)	PV	%	5.7	6.9	10.8	14.5	18.3	21.8	25.1	28.2	31.0	33.8
(17)	Solar Together [3/]	%	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1
(19)	Solar PPAs	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(20)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
(21)	Other [4/]	%	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ Represents output from FPL's Solar PV, Solar Together, Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
3/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
4/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales.

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Schedule 7.1
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance At Time Of Summer Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak
2015	31,575	240	0	4	31,818	27,785	1,846	25,939	5,879	22.7	0	5,879	22.7	4,033	14.5
2016	32,059	239	0	4	32,302	28,039	1,865	26,174	6,129	23.4	0	6,129	23.4	4,264	15.2
2017	32,841	239	0	4	33,083	28,273	1,853	26,420	6,664	25.2	0	6,664	25.2	4,811	17.0
2018	33,158	239	0	0	33,397	28,477	1,833	26,644	6,753	25.3	0	6,753	25.3	4,920	17.3
2019	33,466	239	0	0	33,705	28,819	1,815	27,004	6,701	24.8	0	6,701	24.8	4,886	17.0
2020	33,579	239	0	0	33,817	29,160	1,799	27,361	6,456	23.6	0	6,456	23.6	4,657	16.0
2021	33,893	238	0	0	34,132	29,544	1,785	27,759	6,373	23.0	0	6,373	23.0	4,588	15.5
2022	34,205	238	0	0	34,443	29,998	1,769	28,229	6,214	22.0	0	6,214	22.0	4,445	14.8
2023	34,481	198	0	0	34,679	30,644	1,754	28,890	5,788	20.0	0	5,788	20.0	4,035	13.2
2024	35,256	198	0	0	35,454	31,278	1,740	29,538	5,915	20.0	0	5,915	20.0	4,175	13.3

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the 2024 load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management. 2024 load is an actual load value.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2023-on intended for use with the 2024 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

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Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled
Maintenance At Time Of Winter Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
									Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance			Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance		Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance	
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	MW	% of Peak	MW	% of Peak
2015	29,677	219	0	4	29,899	22,486	1,382	21,105	8,795	41.7	0	8,795	41.7	7,413	33.0
2016	29,737	219	0	4	29,959	22,715	1,402	21,313	8,646	40.6	0	8,646	40.6	7,244	31.9
2017	30,364	219	0	4	30,587	23,049	1,397	21,651	8,935	41.3	0	8,935	41.3	7,538	32.7
2018	30,729	219	0	0	30,948	23,375	1,383	21,991	8,956	40.7	0	8,956	40.7	7,573	32.4
2019	31,061	219	0	0	31,280	23,711	1,369	22,342	8,938	40.0	0	8,938	40.0	7,569	31.9
2020	31,214	219	0	0	31,433	24,037	1,359	22,678	8,755	38.6	0	8,755	38.6	7,396	30.8
2021	31,579	219	0	0	31,798	24,436	1,348	23,088	8,710	37.7	0	8,710	37.7	7,362	30.1
2022	31,947	219	0	0	32,166	24,737	1,338	23,399	8,766	37.5	0	8,766	37.5	7,428	30.0
2023	32,314	219	0	0	32,533	25,211	1,327	23,884	8,649	36.2	0	8,649	36.2	7,322	29.0
2024	34,081	179	0	0	34,260	25,685	1,317	24,368	9,892	40.6	0	9,892	40.6	8,575	33.4

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the 2024 load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management. 2024 load is an actual load value.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2023-on intended for use with the 2024 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes [(1)]: FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						Fuel						Firm		
				Fuel		Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Net Capability [(2)]		
	Unit		Unit					Start	In-Service	Retirement	Nameplate	Winter	Summer	
Plant Name	No.	Location	Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Mo./Yr.	Mo./Yr.	Mo./Yr.	KW	MW	MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2024														
Daniel Retirement	1	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	251,000	(251)	(251)	C
Daniel Retirement	2	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	251,000	(251)	(251)	C
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,272,000	-	19	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,226,000	-	10	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,869,000	-	14	OP
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	OT
											2024 Changes/Additions Total:	**0**	**43.0**	
2025														
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,272,000	6	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,226,000	26	-	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee Country	CC	NG	No	Pl	No		2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,869,000	51	-	OP
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	4	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Honeybell Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	33	P
Buttonwood Solar [3/]	1	St Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	33	P
Mitchell Creek Solar [3/]	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Hendry Isles Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2	18	P
Norton Creek Solar [3/]	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	26	P
Kayak Solar [3/]	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Georges Lake Solar [3/]	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	1	22	P
Cedar Trail Solar [3/]	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0	23	P
Holopaw Solar [3/]	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	3	34	P
Speckled Perch Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	20	P
Big Water Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	20	P
Fawn Solar [3/]	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	3	34	P
Hog Bay Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	31	P
Green Pasture Solar [3/]	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	32	P
Thomas Creek Solar [3/]	1	Nassau County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	32	P
Fox Trail Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	2	35	P
Long Creek Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	1	32	P
Swallowtail Solar [3/]	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	30	P
Tenmile Creek Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Redlands Solar [3/]	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	0	21	P
Riviera Beach Upgrade	1	City of Riviera Beach	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		1st Q 2025	Unknown	1,398,000	8	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,226,000	-	10	OP
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami-Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,358,000	-	8	OP
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(9)	OT
											2025 Changes/Additions Total:	**40**	**485.7**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes [(1)] : FPL

Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(5) Fuel Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport Pri.	(8) Fuel Transport Alt.	(9) Const. Start Mo./Yr.	(10) Comm. In-Service Mo./Yr.	(11) Expected Retirement Mo./Yr.	(12) Gen. Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Firm Net Capability [(2)] Winter MW	(14) Firm Net Capability [(2)] Summer MW	(15) Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2026														
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami-Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,358,000	3	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,226,000	26	-	OP
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	(5)	-	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2025	Unknown	521,500	522	349	P
Flatford Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Mare Branch Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Price Creek Solar [3/]	1	Columbia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Swamp Cabbage Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Big Brook Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Mallard Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Boardwalk Solar [3/]	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Goldenrod Solar [3/]	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Hendry Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Tangelo Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
North Orange Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Wood Stork Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Sea Grape Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Clover Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Indrio Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Sand Pine Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(11)	OT
											2026 Changes/Additions Total:	**0**	**(11)**	
2027														
Middle Lake Solar [3/]	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
Ambersweet Solar [3/]	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	21	P
County Line Solar [3/]	1	Charlotte,DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Saddle Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Cocoplum Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Catfish Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Hardwood Hammock Solar [3/]	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Cardinal Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Maple Trail Solar [3/]	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Joshua Creek Solar [3/]	1	Desoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Myakka Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Waveland Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Inlet Solar [3/]	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Wabasso Solar [3/]	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	5	P
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	5	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	-	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center Upgrade	7	Broward County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,246,000	18	-	OP
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,346,000	5	29	OP
Martin Upgrade	3	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	520,000	18	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	4	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	520,000	18	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	3	-	OP
West County Upgrade	1	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	2	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	3	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	-	19	OP
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	300,000	300	219	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(12)	OT
											2027 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**346**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes (1) : FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Firm Net Capability (2)		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Start Mo./Yr.	In-Service Mo./Yr.	Retirement Mo./Yr.	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2028														
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	3	-	OP
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No		3rd Q 2027	Unknown	1,346,000	3	14	OP
Lansing Smith Retirement	3A	Broward County	CT	LO	--	TK	--	-	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	(40)	(32)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	300,000	300	213	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2028 Changes/Additions Total:	**329**	**308**	
2029														
Scherer Retirement	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	-	RR	-	-	Jan-87	4th Q 2028	215,000	(215)	(215)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	300,000	300	201	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2029 Changes/Additions Total:	**69**	**127**	
2030														
Perdido Retirement	1	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Perdido Retirement	2	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	300,000	300	191	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2030 Changes/Additions Total:	**366**	**314**	
2031														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	300,000	300	186	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2031 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**312**	
2032														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	300,000	300	150	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	**369**	**276**	
2033														
Battery Storage 4/	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	1,700,000	1,700	650	P
Solar PV 3/	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	2,235,000	69	140	P
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	**1,769**	**775**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.3% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

F2-9387

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9388

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Honeybell Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024

b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 617 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.57%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,782	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,707	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		90	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9388

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Buttonwood Solar Energy Center (St Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 33 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 522 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	33.46%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,781	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,696	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		90	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 464 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.6%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,618	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,541	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		82	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 445 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	17.92% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,499	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,421	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Norton Creek Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

(2) **Capacity**
- a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
- b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 22 MW
- c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
- a. Field construction start-date: 2024
- b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
- a. Primary Fuel: Solar
- b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 674 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	25.86% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,617	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,574	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		83	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Kayak Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024

b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 627 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.00% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,624	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,563	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		83	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Georges Lake Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	743	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	22.16%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,601	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,524	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	81	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 2,450 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	23.05%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,603	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,511	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		80	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Holopaw Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW

b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 33 MW

c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024

b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel Solar

b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 761 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	34.14% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,908	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,821	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		87.24	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	664	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	19.55%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,560	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,485	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	74.84	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Big Water Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 33 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 701 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	20.20%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,580	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,504	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		76.19	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Fawn Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 664 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	34.12%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,606	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,530	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75.62	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Hog Bay Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	832	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	31.32%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,576	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,499	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	76.89	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Green Pasture Solar Energy Center (Charlotte County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2024
b. Commercial In-service date:	2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 2,757 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.14% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,553	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,478	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		75.75	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center (Nassau County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	400	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	31.52%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,477	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,407	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	69.90	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Fox Trail Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	2,657	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	35.46%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,542	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,467	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	75.19	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Long Creek Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2024	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2025	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	810	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	32.22%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):	1,595	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,518	
	AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):	77.18	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Swallowtail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 33 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 1,588 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 30.30% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW): 1,579
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): 1,503
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW): 75.88
Escalation ($/kW): Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2025 $) 4.04 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2025 $) 0.00
K Factor: 1.04

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024

b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 718 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.45% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,583	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,505	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		77.45	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Redlands Solar Energy Center (Miami-Dade County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/	33	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 285 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	20.90%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,639	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,563	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		76.51	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	4.04	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.04	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Battery Storage

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	522	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)	349	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	522	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2024

b. Commercial In-service date: 4th Q 2025

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Not applicable

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	66.67%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,077	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,018	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		59.39	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	0.90	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		0.92	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,806	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,936	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 3,668 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,367	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Big Brooke Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	848	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	456	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 553 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Goldrenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	610	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	641	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeehobee County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 748 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 656 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 603 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9420

FPSC EXH NO. 779
ADMITTED

F2-9421

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 564 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 21 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 433 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	400	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9423

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	719	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

[1/] The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	571	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	598	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	County Line Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	630	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	647	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	470	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	862	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	870	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	930	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	1,220	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	LaBelle Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	5	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	687	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.7%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
	Base Operation 75F,100%		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
	Peak Operation 75F,100%		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,086	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	131	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	64	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	219	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	69	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2027
b. Commercial In-service date: 2028

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2028 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	213 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2027		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2028		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2028 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	69	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2028

b. Commercial In-service date: 2029

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2029 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	201 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2028	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2029	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data** *		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2029 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2029		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2030		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable		
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2030 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2030 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9441

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	300 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	191 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	300 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2029	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2030	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2030 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2030 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9442

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 2,235 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 140 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 69 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2030
b. Commercial In-service date: 2031

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2031 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2031 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9443

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 300 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC) 186 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 300 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2030
b. Commercial In-service date: 2031

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2031 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2031 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9444

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9445

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	140 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2031		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2032		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2032 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2032 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-9445

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 300 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 150 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 300 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2031
b. Commercial In-service date: 2032

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 20 years
Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2032 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2032 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	140 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	69 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2032		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2033		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):	35 years		
	Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW):	TBD		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD		
	AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW):	TBD		
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2033 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2033 $)	TBD		
	K Factor:	TBD		

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	1,700	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)	650	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	1,700	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2032
b. Commercial In-service date: 2033

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable	
Base Operation 75F,100%		
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable	
Peak Operation 75F,100%		

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2033 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2033 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system. FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Honeybell Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Honeybell Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the future FPL Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 2 miles to connect a new Seville substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to the new Seville Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Seville Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9449

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Buttonwood Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Buttonwood Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the future FPL Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 2 miles to connect a new Glint substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to the new Glint Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Glint Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

The Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Honeybee Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Honeybee Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Honeybee Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9451

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Witt Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Witt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Norton Creek Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

The Norton Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Raven - Sinai 161 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Bandit substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Raven - Sinai 161 kV transmission line to the new Bandit Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0 miles
(5) Voltage:	161 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Bandit Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9453

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Kayak Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)

The Kayak Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Shoal River - Mink 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Kayak substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Mink 230 kV transmission line to the new Kayak Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Kayak Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Georges Lake Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)

The Georges Lake Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Baltic Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Baltic Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Baltic Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Harvey Substation approximately 1 miles to connect the new Deodar Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Harvey Substation to the new Deodar Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 1.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2023 End date: 2024
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Deodar Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Holopaw Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)

The Holopaw Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Minto-Corbett 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Camino substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Minto-Corbett 230 kV transmission line to new Camino Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Camino Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9457

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new Sweatt-Nubbin 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Pyrite substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt-Nubbin 230 kV transmission line to new Pyrite Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Pyrite Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9458

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Big Water Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Big Water Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Sweatt Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Minnows Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sweatt Substation to the new Minnows Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	1 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Minnows Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fawn Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

The Fawn Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Kiwi Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiwi Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Kiwi Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hog Bay Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Hog Bay Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ponna Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	1 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ponna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9461

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Green Pasture Solar Energy Center (Charlotte County)

The Green Pasture Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the Bermont-Notts 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Zoysia substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bermont-Notts 230 kV transmission line to new Zoysia Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Zoysia Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center (Nassau County)

The Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center will connect to the Crawford substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Crawford Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Crawford Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fox Trail Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Fox Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Crayfish Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Crayfish Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Crayfish Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Long Creek Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Long Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Lemur substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Keentown - Gridiron 230 kV transmission line to new Lemur Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Lemur Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Swallowtail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Swallowtail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Caney Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Caney Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Caney Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9466

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing FPL Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.25 miles to connect a new Tenmile substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Sinai 230kV transmission line to the new Tenmile Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.25 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Tenmile Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9467

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Redlands Solar Energy Center (Miami-Dade County)

The Redlands Solar Energy Center will connect to the Maco substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Maco Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	138 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2024 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Maco Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Flatford Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Flatford substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Gridiron - Keentown 230kV transmission line to the new Flatford Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Flatford Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9469

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Mare Branch Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Whidden Substation approximately 7.0 miles to connect the new Stallion Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Whidden Substation to the new Stallion Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 7.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Stallion Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

The Price Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Madonna substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line to new Madonna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Madonna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line approximately 3.15 miles to connect a new Swamp substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line to new Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3.15 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Big Brook Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Big Brook Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Song substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line to new Song Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Song Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Mallard Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Goodwin Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Goodwin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Goodwin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Broadwalk Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Boardwalk substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Puma Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9475

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Goldenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Goldenrod Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma/Boardwalk Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Boardwalk Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9476

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmissionbus at Ghost Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ghost Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ghost Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-9477

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Tangelo Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Seville Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Seville Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Seville Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The North Orange Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Apricot substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Apricot Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Apricot Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Wood Stork Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Glint Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Glint Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Glint Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Sea Grape Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Muscadine substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Muscadine Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Muscadine Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Clover Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Sunbreak Substation approximately 2.0 miles to connect the new Clover Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak Substation to the new Clover Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Clover Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Estuary substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line to new Estuary Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Estuary Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Sand Pine Solar Energy Center will connect to the Melvin substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Melvin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

The Middle Lake Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Bandit Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bandit Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	161 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Bandit Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Ambersweet substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to new Ambersweet Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ambersweet Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

County Line Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The County Line Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Notts Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Notts Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Notts Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Saddle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ponna Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ponna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Cocoplum Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Witt Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Witt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Catfish Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Pyrite Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Pyrite Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Pyrite Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Quail Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quail Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Quail Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Maple Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Deodar Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Deodar Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Deodar Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Sand Pine Solar Energy Center will connect to the Melvin substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Melvin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Labelle Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Labelle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Swamp Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 11.1: FPL

Existing Firm and Non-Firm Capacity and Energy by Primary Fuel Type
Actuals for the Year 2023

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)
		Net (MW) Capability				NEL	Fuel Mix
	Generation by Primary Fuel	Summer (MW)	Summer (%)	Winter (MW)	Winter (%)	GWh [2]	%
(1)	Coal	717	2.1%	717	2.0%	472	0.3%
(2)	Nuclear	3,502	10.3%	3,588	10.2%	28,767	20.5%
(3)	Residual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
(4)	Distillate	134	0.4%	163	0.5%	233	0.2%
(5)	Natural Gas	24,116	71.2%	25,191	71.9%	105,854	75.4%
(6)	Landfill Gas	3		3			
(7)	Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	4,803	14.2%	4,803	13.7%	9,188	6.5%
(8)	Battery	469	1.4%	469	1.3%	-	-
(9)	***FPL Existing Units Total [1] :***	***33,744***	**99.6%**	***34,934***	**99.7%**	***144,514***	***102.9%***
(10)	Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	130	0.4%	109	0.3%	1,948	1.4%
(11)	Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	Not Applicable	---	Not Applicable	---	893	0.6%
(12)	***Renewable Total:***	**130**	**0.0**	**109**	**0.0**	**2,841**	**2.0%**
(13)	***Purchases Other / (Sales) :***	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**(6,891)**	**-4.9%**
(14)	***Total:***	***33,875***	***100.0%***	***35,043***	***100.0%***	***140,464***	***100.0%***

Note:
(1) FPL Existing Units Total values on row (9), columns (2) and (4) match the Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity values found on Schedule 1 for Summer and Winter.
(2) Net Energy for Load GWh values on row (14), column (8), matches Schedule 6.1 value for 2023.
(3) Information on projected renewable capacity and energy is available in Schedule 6.1, Schedule 8, and Schedule 9

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Schedule 11.2: FPL

Existing Non-Firm Self-Service Renewable Generation Facilities
Actuals for the Year 2023 [1/]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (3)+(4)-(5)
Type of Facility	Installed Capacity DC (MW)	Renewable Projected Annual Output (MWh) [2/]	Annual Energy Purchased from FPL (MWh) [3/]	Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total (MWh) [4/]	Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers [5/]
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (0 kW to 10 kW)	347.47	419,176	455,627	190,161	684,642
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 10 kW to 100 kW)	628.67	767,611	705,334	326,197	1,146,748
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 100 kW - 2 MW)	61.80	82,503	208,092	15,311	275,284
Totals	1,037.95	1,269,290	1,369,053	531,669	2,106,674

1/ There were approximately 69,060 customers with renewable generation facilities interconnected with FPL on December 31, 2023.
2/ The Projected Annual Output value is based on NREL's PV Watts 1 program and uses the Installed Capacity value in column (2), adjusted for the date when each facility was installed and assuming each facility operated as planned.
3/ The Annual Energy Purchased from FPL is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2023.
4/ The Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2023. These are the total MWh that were "overproduced" by the customer each month throughout 2023.
5/ The Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers is a projected value that equals:
(Renewable Projected Annual output + Annual Energy Purchased) minus the Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total).

Schedule 11.3: FPL

Renewable Capacity and Energy Projections, 2024-2033

Capacity Projections (Nameplate MW)

Renewable Type:	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	6,562	8,052	10,287	12,522	14,757	16,992	19,227	21,462	23,697	25,932
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	1,131	1,466	1,850	2,303	2,562	3,046	3,585	4,185	4,771	5,443

Energy Projections (GWh)

Renewable Type:	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	13,722	16,995	22,870	28,376	33,944	39,318	44,568	49,200	53,514	58,408
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948	1,948
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	1,856	2,372	3,020	3,774	4,392	5,064	5,976	6,991	8,038	9,154

* FPL does not project non-firm energy as it is dependent on outside factors. Energy production from FPL's 120MW of solar PPAs is included in the "Solar" entry

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CHAPTER IV

Environmental and Land Use Information

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IV. Environmental and Land Use Information

IV.A. Protection of the Environment

Reliable and low-cost energy is the lifeblood of Florida's growing population, expanding economy, and environmental resource restoration and management. Through its commitment to environmental excellence, FPL is helping to solve Florida's energy challenges sustainably and responsibly, while maintaining service reliability and keeping customer rates as low as possible. With one of the cleanest, most efficient power-generation fleets in the nation, FPL has reduced its use of heavy oil, including foreign oil, by approximately 99.99 percent – from approximately 41 million barrels annually in 2001 to less than 0.00305 million barrels in 2023. FPL also has one of the lowest emissions profiles among U.S. utilities. In 2023, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and CO_2 rates for FPL were 98%, 71%, and 19% lower, respectively, then the U.S. electric power sector average. At the end of 2023, FPL had approximately 4,803 MW of solar generation capability on its system (which consists entirely of universal solar PV), making FPL the largest producer of solar energy-generated electricity in Florida. In addition, FPL also has renewable energy purchase agreements for approximately 120 MW of universal solar PV generation.

This 2024 Site Plan for FPL presents a resource plan which shows a significant amount of additional solar. FPL's system is projected to have approximately 25,812 MW of solar by the end of the ten-year reporting period (2033) for this Site Plan.

FPL maintains its commitment to environmental stewardship through proactive collaboration with communities and organizations working to preserve Florida's unique habitat and natural resources. The many projects and programs in which FPL actively participates includes the creation and management of the Manatee Lagoon – An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®, a busy and thriving center in its eighth year of operation which welcomes close to 175,000 visitors annually. In addition, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, Solar Stewardship program and the Turkey Point Crocodile Management Program are excellent examples of FPL's stewardship. Over the past 15 years, FPL has invested more than $155 million to construct and retrofit more than 170,000 poles to make them more bird-friendly, reducing avian risk and improving service reliability to our customers. To identify and proactively address high-risk distribution structures, FPL created the energy industry's first avian risk assessment model. In 2022, FPL updated the avian risk assessment model as part of integrating Gulf Power into FPL's Avian Protection Program, and to further enhance avian assessment for eagles and wood storks, and protection processes.

In 2017, FPL launched its Solar Stewardship program in partnership with Audubon Florida. For the majority of its solar sites, FPL works with Audubon Florida and other local organizations to craft site-specific habitat enhancement and preservation plans focused on providing habitat opportunities for birds, pollinators and other wildlife. FPL accomplishes this through a variety of prescriptive methodologies, including but not limited to:

- Restoring hydrology to wetlands;
- Increasing biodiversity through the use of appropriate native plant species;
- Removing invasive species and implementing procedures to prevent regrowth;
- Incorporating pollinator species into ground covers; and
- Installing artificial perches, nest boxes and platforms for wildlife use.

In addition to working with Audubon, FPL has expanded its stewardship ethic to explore partnerships with other ENGOs, regulatory agencies, municipalities, academic institutions, and community groups to address local or regional environmental objectives.

NextEra Energy has been recognized often by third parties for its efforts in sustainability, corporate responsibility, ethics and compliance, and diversity. In 2024, NextEra Energy was once again named to Fortune's list of "Most Admired Companies" in the electric and gas utilities industry and was named to Newsweek's list of America's Most Responsible Companies for the fourth year in a row.

FPL is committed to environmentally sustainable water use. In June 2020, the Miami-Dade County Commission approved FPL's proposed development of a reclaimed water project that will reuse treated wastewater from the county at FPL's Turkey Point Clean Energy Center. The FPL Miami-Dade Clean Water Recovery Center is expected to be operational in 2025 and treat up to 15.0 million gallons of wastewater per day for cooling of Turkey Point Unit 5. Pursuing alternate water sources, such as the use of approximately 13.0 million gallons per day of treated wastewater for cooling the West County Energy Center and 2.0 million gallons per day at the Gulf Clean Energy Center reduces the need to access ground or surface water resources.

IV.B Environmental Organization Contributions

In 2023, FPL, through its charitable arm, the NextEra Energy Foundation, supported a broad base of environmental organizations with donations focused on education, conservation, and research. Those organizations include Fish & Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Florida State Parks Foundation, Inwater Research Group, Florida Defenders of Wildlife, Florida Atlantic University Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Zoo Miami Foundation, Mote Marine Laboratory and Aquarium, Ocean

Research & Conservation Association, Loggerhead Marinelife Center, Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center and Audubon (state & local chapters). FPL employees serve in board and leadership positions for many organizations that focus on environmental restoration, preservation, and stewardship. A partial list of these organizations includes Grassy Waters Conservancy, Loggerhead Marinelife Center, Marine Resources Council, and Audubon Florida. FPL employees also invest volunteer hours supporting conservation partners in maintaining, restoring, and protecting waters, wetlands, forests, beaches, parks, historic sites, and wildlife.

IV.C Environmental Communication and Facilitation

FPL is involved in many efforts to enhance environmental conservation through the facilitation of energy efficiency, environmental awareness, and through public education. Some of FPL's 2023 environmental outreach activities are summarized in Table IV.C.1.

Table IV.C.1: 2023 FPL Environmental Outreach Activities

Activity	**Count (#)**
Visitors to Manatee Lagoon - An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®	174,152
Number of website visits to Manatee Lagoon website, visitmanateelagoon.com	781,808
Number of website visits to NextEra and FPL's Environmental & Corporate Sustainability Websites	57,486
Visitors to Manatee Park, Ft. Myers	220,712
Home Energy Surveys	Field Surveys: 15,936 Phone Surveys: 13,274 Online Surveys: 57,840 **Total: 87,050**

IV.D Environmental Policy

FPL and its parent company, NextEra Energy, are committed to remaining an industry leader in environmental conservation and stewardship, not only because it makes business sense, but because it is the right thing to do. This commitment to compliance, conservation, communication, and continuous improvement fosters a culture of environmental excellence and drives its business planning, operations, and daily work.

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In accordance with commitments to environmental compliance, conservation and stewardship, FPL and NextEra Energy endeavor to:

Comply:

- Site, design, permit, construct, operate, and maintain our facilities in an environmentally responsible manner;
- Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permits;
- Proactively identify environmental risks and take action to mitigate those risks;
- Participate in legislative and regulatory processes to ensure that environmental laws, regulations, guidance documents, and policies are technically sound and economically feasible; and
- Pursue opportunities to exceed environmental standards.

Conserve:

- Promote the efficient use of energy, both within our company and in our communities;
- Prevent pollution, minimize waste, and conserve natural resources;
- Promote sustainability in our daily actions and project planning, where applicable;
- Endeavor to avoid, to the extent practicable, impacts to habitat, wildlife, jurisdictional waters, and cultural resources; minimize, and/or mitigate unavoidable impacts to such resources; and
- Lead with innovative solutions that synthesize environmental conservation and prudent operations.

Communicate:

- Communicate this policy annually to all employees, and maintain on internal website for easy reference;
- Invest in environmental training and awareness to achieve a corporate culture of environmental excellence;
- Maintain honest and open dialogue with stakeholders, including federal, state and local agencies on environmental goals, processes, and performance; and
- Highlight policy with external stakeholders and provide accurate reporting on environmental impacts (environmental social and governance (ESG) reporting).

Continuously Improve:

- Establish, monitor, and report progress toward environmental targets;
- Review and update this policy on a regular basis;

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- Drive continuous improvement through ongoing evaluations of our environmental management system to incorporate lessons learned and best practices;
- Perform self-assessments of our operating facilities through the internal environmental audit program to ensure compliance, share best practices, and incorporate learnings across the fleet; and
- Maintain strong strategic vision to continuously seek innovative win-win solutions to complex environmental issues.

FPL complies with all environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and designs, constructs, and operates its facilities in an environmentally sound and responsible manner. FPL also responds immediately and effectively to any known environmental hazards or non-compliance situations. The commitment to the environment does not end there. FPL proactively pursues opportunities to perform better than current environmental standards require, including reducing waste and emission of pollutants, recycling materials, and conserving natural resources throughout their operations and day-to-day work activities. FPL encourages cost-effective, efficient uses of energy, both within the Company and with its customers. These actions are just a few examples of how FPL is committed to the environment.

To ensure FPL is adhering to its environmental commitment, it has developed rigorous environmental governance procedures and programs. These include its Environmental Assurance Program. Through this program, FPL conducts periodic environmental self-evaluations to verify that its operations comply with environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements. Regular evaluations also help identify best practices and opportunities for improvement.

IV.E Environmental Management

To successfully implement this Environmental Policy, FPL has developed a robust Environmental Management System to direct and control the fulfillment of the organization's environmental responsibilities. A key component of the system is an Environmental Assurance Program, which is described in section IV.F below. Other system components include: executive management support and commitment, dedicated environmental corporate governance program, written environmental policies and procedures, delineation of organizational responsibilities and individual accountabilities, allocation of appropriate resources for environmental compliance management (which includes reporting and corrective action when non-compliance occurs), environmental incident and/or emergency response, environmental risk assessment/management, environmental regulatory development and tracking, and environmental management information systems.

IV.F Environmental Assurance Program

FPL's Environmental Assurance Program consists of activities designed to evaluate environmental performance, verify compliance with corporate policy and legal and regulatory requirements, and communicate results to corporate management. The principal mechanism for pursuing environmental assurance is an environmental audit. An environmental audit is defined as a management tool comprised of a systematic, documented, risk-based, and objective evaluation of the performance of the organization and its specific management systems and equipment designed to protect the environment. An environmental audit's primary objective is to facilitate management control of environmental practices and assess compliance with existing environmental regulatory requirements and corporate policies. In addition to FPL facility audits, through the Environmental Assurance Program, audits of third-party vendors used for recycling and/or disposal of waste generated by FPL operations are performed. Vendor audits provide information used for selecting candidates or incumbent vendors for disposal and recycling needs.

In addition to periodic environmental audits, NextEra Energy's Environmental Construction Compliance Assurance Program provides routine onsite inspections during construction and site-specific environmental training to everyone anticipated to be onsite during construction. Similar to an environmental audit, these inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the requirements of environmental permits, licenses, and corporate policies during the construction phase. Additionally, the Construction Compliance Assurance Program has integrated remote satellite and drone monitoring technology to broaden its inspection capabilities and increase the frequency of onsite observations.

FPL has also implemented a Corporate Environmental Governance System in which quarterly reviews are performed of each business unit deemed to have potential for significant environmental exposure. Quarterly reviews evaluate operations for potential environmental risks and consistency with the Environmental Policy. Items tracked during the quarterly reviews include processes for the identification and management of environmental risks, metrics, and indicators and progress / changes since the most recent review.

IV.G Preferred and Potential Sites

Based upon projection of future resource needs and analyses of viable resource options, 47 Preferred Sites and 12 Potential Sites have been identified for adding future generation. Some of these sites currently have existing generation. Preferred Sites are those locations where significant reviews have taken place and action has either been taken, action is committed, or it is likely that

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action will be taken to site new generation. Potential Sites are those with attributes that would support the siting of generation and are under consideration as a location for future generation. The identification of a Potential Site does not necessarily indicate that a definitive decision to pursue new generation (or generation expansion or modernization in the case of an existing generation site) at that location has been made, nor does this designation necessarily indicate that the size or technology of a generating resource has been determined. The Preferred Sites and Potential Sites are discussed in separate sections below.

IV.G.1 Preferred Sites

For the 2024 Ten-Year Site Plan, 47 Preferred Sites have been identified. These include new sites for the development of solar generation facilities and nuclear generation. Sites for several solar additions in 2024 through 2027 have been selected, and these sites are described in this section. Potential sites for possible 2026 and beyond solar additions are discussed later in the Potential Site section.

These 47 Preferred Sites are listed in Table IV.G.1 below, and information about each site is presented in the Appendix at the end of this document. The sites are presented in general chronological order of when resources are projected to be added to the FPL system. The topographical features of each site, land use, and facility layout figures are provided in maps that also appear in the Appendix at the end of this document.

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Table IV.G.1: List of FPL Preferred Sites

Site Name	County	Technology
Honeybell Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center	Escambia	Solar
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Norton Creek Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar
Kayak Solar Energy Center	Okaloosa	Solar
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center	Putnam	Solar
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Holopaw Solar Energy Center	Palm Beach	Solar
Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Big Water Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Fawn Solar Energy Center	Martin	Solar
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center	Charlotte	Solar
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center	Nassau	Solar
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Long Creek Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Redlands Solar Energy Center	Miami-Dade	Solar
Flatford Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Price Creek Solar Energy Center	Columbia	Solar
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Big Brook Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Mallard Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Hendry Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Tangelo Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
North Orange Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Clover Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Indrio Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
County Line Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Saddle Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Catfish Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Pinecone Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
LaBelle Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Turkey Point 6 & 7	Miami-Dade	Nuclear

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IV.G.2 Potential Sites

There are 12 Potential Sites currently identified for future generation and storage additions to meet projected capacity and energy needs. Each of these Potential Sites offers a range of considerations relative to engineering and/or costs associated with the construction and operation of feasible technologies. In addition, each Potential Site has distinctive characteristics that would require further definition and attention. Unless otherwise noted, the water quantities discussed below are in reference to universal solar PV generation rather than for gas-fueled generation.

Permits are considered obtainable for each site. No significant environmental constraints are currently known for any of these sites. FPL considers each site equally viable. These Potential Sites are listed in Table IV.G.2 below and are briefly discussed in the Appendix at the end of this document.

Table IV.G.2: List of FPL Potential Sites

Name	County	Technology
Cardinal Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Myakka Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Waveland Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Inlet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Wabasso Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Carlton Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Vernia Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar

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CHAPTER V

Other Planning Assumptions & Information

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F2-9512

Introduction

The FPSC, in Docket No. 960111-EU, specified certain information to be included in an electric utility's Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan filing. This specified information includes 12 items listed under a heading entitled "Other Planning Assumptions and Information." These 12 items concern specific aspects of a utility's resource planning work. The FPSC requested a discussion or a description of each of these items.

These 12 items are addressed individually below as separate "Discussion Items".

Discussion Item # 1: Describe how any transmission constraints were modeled and explain the impacts on the plan. Discuss any plans for alleviating any transmission constraints.

FPL's resource planning work considers two types of transmission limitations/constraints: external limitations and internal limitations. External limitations involve FPL's ties to its neighboring electric systems Internal limitations involve the flow of electricity within the FPL system.

The external limitations are important because they affect the development of assumptions for the amount of external assistance that is available to the FPL area, as well as the amount and price of economy energy purchases. Therefore, these external limitations are incorporated both in the reliability analysis and economic analysis aspects of resource planning. The amount of external assistance that is assumed to be available is based on the projected transfer capability to the FPL area from outside entities as well as historical levels of available assistance. In the LOLP portion of its reliability analyses, FPL's resource planning group models the amount of external assistance as an additional generator(s) within the system that provides capacity in all but the peak load months. The assumed amount and price of economy energy are based on historical values and projections from production costing models.

Internal transmission limitations are addressed in economic analyses by identifying potential geographic locations for potential new generating units that minimize adverse impacts to the flow of electricity within the system. The internal transmission limitations are also addressed by: 1) developing the direct costs for siting potential new units at different locations, 2) evaluating the cost impacts created by the new unit/unit location combination on the operation of existing generating units in the system, and/or 3) evaluating the costs of transmission and/or generation additions that may be needed to address regional concerns regarding an imbalance between load and generation in a given region. Costs for these site, region, and system factors are developed for use in economic analyses. These factors are also considered in both system and regional reliability analyses. When analyzing DSM portfolios, such as for a DSM Goals docket, the potential to avoid or defer regional transmission additions that might otherwise be needed is typically analyzed. In addition, transfer limits for capacity and energy that can be imported into the Southeastern Florida region of FPL's area (Miami-Dade and Broward Counties) or transferred between FPL and FPL NWFL service areas are also developed, as applicable, for use in reliability analyses and production costing analyses.

Annual transmission planning work determines transmission additions needed to address limitations and maintain/enhance system and regional reliability. Planned transmission facilities to interconnect and integrate generating units in the resource plan, including those transmission facilities that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act, are presented in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 2: Discuss the extent to which the overall economics of the plan were analyzed. Discuss how the plan is determined to be cost-effective. Discuss any changes in the generation expansion plan as a result of sensitivity tests to the base case load forecast.

FPL's resource planning group typically performs economic analyses of competing resource plans using levelized system average electric rates (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach) as an economic criterion. In addition, for analyses in which DSM levels are not changed and only supply options are analyzed, the equivalent criterion of the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) may also be used.[9] This type of evaluation was used in developing the resource plan for the 2024 Site Plan.

Discussion Item # 3: Explain and discuss the assumptions used to derive the base case fuel forecast. Explain the extent to which the utility tested the sensitivity of the base case plan to high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were performed, explain the changes made to the base case fuel price forecast to generate the sensitivities. If high and low fuel price scenarios were performed as part of the planning process, discuss the resulting changes, if any, in the generation expansion plan under the high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were not evaluated, describe how the base case plan is tested for sensitivity to varying fuel prices.

[9] FPL's basic approach in its resource planning work is to base decisions on a lowest electric rate basis. However, when DSM levels are considered a "given" in the analysis (*i.e.*, when only new generating options are considered), the lowest electric rate basis approach and the lowest system cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) basis approach yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economic. In such cases, resource options can be evaluated on the simpler-to-calculate (but equivalent) lowest CPVRR basis.

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The basic assumptions used to derive fuel price forecasts are discussed in Chapter III of this document. FPL's resource planning group may use a single fuel cost forecast, or multiple fuel cost forecasts (Low, Medium, and High), in its analyses as appropriate.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. Then the approach has been to adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan is based on an updated fuel cost forecast developed in September 2023.

Discussion Item # 4: Describe how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to holding the differential between oil/gas and coal constant over the planning horizon.

In its 2023 and early 2024 resource planning work, a forecast scenario in which the differential between oil/gas and coal was held constant was not utilized. This is, in part, because FPL is currently using small amounts of oil as a fuel and is projecting to shut down all of its coal generation before the end of the ten-year period. These trends are shown on Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 5: Describe how generating unit performance was modeled in the planning process.

The performance of existing generating units is modeled using current projections for scheduled outages, unplanned outages, capacity output ratings, and heat rate information. Schedule 1 in Chapter I and Schedule 8 in Chapter III present the current and projected capacity output ratings of the existing generating units. The values used for outages and heat rates are generally consistent with the values that have been used in planning studies in recent years.

For new unit performance, FPL utilized current projections for the capital costs, fixed and variable operating and maintenance costs, capital replacement costs, construction schedules, heat rates (as appropriate), and capacity ratings for all construction options in its resource planning work. A summary of this information for the new capacity options that FPL currently projects to add over the reporting horizon for this document is presented on the Schedule 9 forms in Chapter III.

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Discussion Item # 6: Describe and discuss the financial assumptions used in the planning process. Discuss how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to varying financial assumptions.

The financial assumptions used in the resource planning analyses that led to the resource plan that is presented in this 2024 Site Plan were: in late 2023, an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.85% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.20%. In early 2024, these assumptions were changed to: an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.66% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.14%. No other financial assumptions were used in the 2023 and early 2024 resource planning work.

Discussion Item # 7: Describe in detail the electric utility's Integrated Resource Planning process. Discuss whether the optimization was based on revenue requirements, rates, or total resource cost.

FPL's IRP process is described in detail in Chapter III of this document.

The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans in FPL's basic IRP process is the impact of the plans on electricity rate levels, with the objective generally being to minimize the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach). As discussed in response to Discussion Item # 2, both the electricity rate perspective and the CPVRR perspective for the system yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economical when DSM levels are unchanged between competing resource plans. Therefore, in planning work in which DSM levels were unchanged, FPL's resource planning group utilizes the equivalent, but simpler-to-calculate CPVRR perspective.

Discussion Item # 8: Define and discuss the electric utility's generation and transmission reliability criteria.

FPL's resource planning group uses three system reliability criteria in its resource planning work that address various resource options including: utility generation, power purchases, and DSM options. One criterion is a minimum 20% Summer and Winter total reserve margin. Another reliability criterion is a maximum of 0.1 days per-year LOLP. The third criterion is a minimum 10% GRM. These three reliability criteria are discussed in Chapter III of this document.

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For transmission reliability analysis, transmission planning criteria have been adopted that are consistent with those established by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) and the Southeastern Electric Reliability Corporation (SERC). The FRCC and SERC have adopted transmission planning criteria that are consistent with the Reliability Standards established by the NERC. The *NERC Reliability Standards* are available on the NERC internet site (http://www.nerc.com/).

In addition, *Facility Interconnection Requirements* (FIR) documents for the FPL system have been developed. The document for FPL is available on FPL's Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) website, https://www.oatioasis.com/FPL/index.html, under the "Interconnection Request Information" directory. Furthermore, all new transmission facilities within the FPL service territory that are used to meet FPL load are planned to comply with Extreme Wind Loading Criteria as implemented in FPL Design Guidelines.

FPL's transmission planning group generally limits planned flows on its transmission facilities to no more than 100% of the applicable thermal rating. There may be isolated cases for which it is acceptable to deviate from the general criteria stated below. There are several factors that could influence these criteria, such as the overall number of potential customers that may be impacted, the probability of an outage actually occurring, transmission system performance, and other factors.

The normal and contingency voltage criteria for FPL stations are provided below:

Normal/Contingency [10]

Voltage Level (kV)	Vmin (p.u.)	Vmax (p.u.)
69, 115, 138	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.07
161	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.10
230	0.95/0.95	1.06/1.07
500	0.95/0.95	1.07/1.10
Turkey Point (*)	1.013/1.013	1.06/1.06
St. Lucie (*)	1.00/1.00	1.06/1.06

(*) Voltage range criteria for FPL's Nuclear Power Plants

[10] Immediately following a contingency, steady-state voltages may deviate from the normal voltage range if there are known automatic or manual operating actions to adjust the voltage to within the contingency voltage range. However, the steady-state voltage must never exceed voltage System Operating Limits (SOLs), which have a lower limit of 0.90pu and a higher limit of 1.10pu for all transmission facilities, excluding nuclear plant switchyards for which the SOLS are equal to the normal/contingency limits.

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Discussion Item # 9: Discuss how the electric utility verifies the durability of energy savings for its DSM programs.

FPL periodically revises the projected impacts of its DSM programs on demand and energy consumption. Engineering models, calibrated with current field-metered data, are updated at regular intervals. Participation trends are tracked for all of FPL's DSM programs in order to adjust impacts each year for changes in the mix of efficiency measures being installed by program participants. For its load management programs, FPL conducts periodic tests of its load management equipment to ensure it is functioning correctly. These tests, plus actual load management events, also allow FPL to gauge the MW reduction capabilities of its load management programs on an ongoing basis.

Discussion Item # 10: Discuss how strategic concerns are incorporated in the planning process.

The Executive Summary and Chapter III provide a discussion of a variety of system concerns/issues that influence FPL's resource planning process. Please see those chapters for a discussion of those concerns/issues.

In addition to these system concerns/issues, there are other strategic factors that FPL's resource planning group typically considers when choosing among resource options. These include: (1) technology risk; (2) environmental risk; and (3) site feasibility. The consideration of these factors may include both economic and non-economic aspects. Technology risk is an assessment of the relative maturity of competing technologies. For example, a prototype technology that has not achieved general commercial acceptance has a higher risk than a technology in wide use and, therefore, assuming all else is equal, is less desirable.

Environmental risk is an assessment of the relative environmental acceptability of different generating technologies and their associated environmental impacts on the utility system, including projected environmental compliance costs. Technologies regarded as more acceptable from an environmental perspective for a prospective resource plan are those that minimize environmental impacts for the utility system as a whole through highly efficient fuel use, state-of-the-art environmental controls, and generating technologies that do not utilize fossil fuels (such as nuclear and solar).

Site feasibility assesses a wide range of economic, regulatory, and environmental factors related to successfully developing and operating the specified technology at the site in question. Projects that are more acceptable have sites with fewer barriers to successful development.

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All of these factors play a part in resource planning and decision-making, including decisions to construct capacity or purchase power.

Discussion Item # 11: Describe the procurement process the electric utility intends to utilize to acquire the additional supply-side resources identified in the electric utility's ten-year site plan.

As shown in this 2024 Site Plan, the current resource plan reflects the following major supply-side or generation resource additions in FPL's area: CT component upgrades at various existing CCs, addition of new PV facilities, and the addition of new battery storage facilities.

CT upgrades are planned to take place at various CC units throughout the FPL area that address Summer and Winter capacity. The original equipment manufacturers (OEM) of the CTs approached FPL regarding the possibility of upgrading these units. Following negotiations with the OEMs and economic analyses that showed upgrading was cost-effective for customers, FPL decided to proceed with the CT upgrades and the supporting balance of plant modifications.

For new solar facilities for FPL, the selection of equipment and installation contractors has been, and will continue to be, done via competitive bidding. FPL's Engineering & Construction (E&C) group seek bids from multiple suppliers for major components such as PV panels, inverters, and step-up transformers. Where possible, this group aggregates and executes component purchases as a portfolio to achieve cost synergies. However, this must be balanced against rapid technology changes and potential future cost reductions. Therefore, any bundling of purchases over the planned construction horizon is strategically managed. The remaining balance-of-system (BOS) purchases, such as racking and cabling, as well as engineering and construction services, are typically bid out to multiple contractors to determine the best value.

The selection of equipment and installation contractors for the projected battery storage facilities is being done in a manner similar to that described above for the projected solar facilities.

Discussion Item # 12: Provide the transmission construction and upgrade plans for electric utility system lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (403.52 – 403.536, F. S.) during the planning horizon. Also, provide the rationale for any new or upgraded line.

FPL has identified the need for one new transmission line that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act (as shown on Table III.E.1 in Chapter III).

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The 230 kV line will connect FPL's Whidden Substation to a new Sweatt 230 kV Substation. A determination of need for the line was filed with the FPSC in April 2022, and a final order certifying the corridor for the project was issued in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026. The construction of this line and substation is necessary to serve existing and future FPL customers in the west Florida area in and around Okeechobee, Highlands, Desoto, Collier, Lee, Sarasota, and Manatee Counties in a reliable and effective manner.

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Appendix

Preferred and Potential Solar Site Descriptions and Maps

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Appendix A

Site Descriptions, Environmental, and Land Use Information: *Supplemental Information*

Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units and Florida Regions

F2-9523

Figure A.A.1: Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units

Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units

		Panhandle Florida		North Florida		South Florida	
System	Series	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrogeologic Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrogeologic Unit	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrogeologic Unit
Quaternary	Holocene	Undifferentiated terrace marine and fluvial deposits	Surficial aquifer system (Sand and Gravel aquifer)	Undifferentiated terrace marine and fluvial deposits	Surficial aquifer system	Terrace Deposits Miami Limestone Key Largo Limestone Anastasia Formation Fort Thompson Formation Caloosahatchee Marl	Surficial aquifer system (Biscayne aquifer)
	Pleistocene						
Tertiary	Pilocene	Citronelle Formation Undifferentiated coarse sand and gravel		Miccosukee Formation Alachua Formation		Tamiami Formation	
	Miocene	Alum Bluff Group Pensacola Clay Intracoastal Formation Hawthorn Group Chipola Formation Bruce Creek Limestone St. Marks Formation Chattahoochee Formation	Intermediate confining unit	Hawthorn Group St. Marks Formation	Intermediate aquifer system or intermediate confining unit	Hawthorn Group	Intermediate aquifer system or intermediate confining unit
	Oligocene	Chickasawhay Limestone Suwannee Limestone Marianna Limestone Bucatunna Clay	Floridan aquifer system	Suwannee Limestone	Floridan aquifer system	Suwannee Limestone	Floridan aquifer system
	Eocene	Ocala Limestone Lisbon Formation Tallahatta Formation Undifferentiated older Rocks		Ocala Limestone Avon Park Formation Oldsmar Formation		Ocala Limestone Avon Park Formation Oldsmar Formation	
	Paleocene	Undifferentiated	Sub-Floridan confining unit	Cedar Keys Formation		Cedar Keys Formation	Sub-Floridan confining unit
Cretaceous and older		Undifferentiated		Undifferentiated	Sub-Floridan confining unit		

Note: This information is referred to in subsection k, Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas, for each of the Preferred Sites.

Figure A.A.2: Florida Regions Map

Note: This information is referred to in subsection k, Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas, for each of the Preferred Sites

Appendix B Preferred Sites

Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 47 Preferred Sites listed in Table IV.G.1. Following the descriptions are maps showing the topographical features, land use, and facility layout of each site.

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Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #1: Honeybell Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

F2-9527

	Preferred Site	Honeybell Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	638 (511 project area)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously Citrus Groves, Improved Pastures, Row Crops. Currently under construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus, Sand Hill Rock Mining
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The predominant upland use on the Subject Property is active citrus groves (634.2 acres), occupying about 50% of the site.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/5/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

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FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

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FPSC EXH NO. 779

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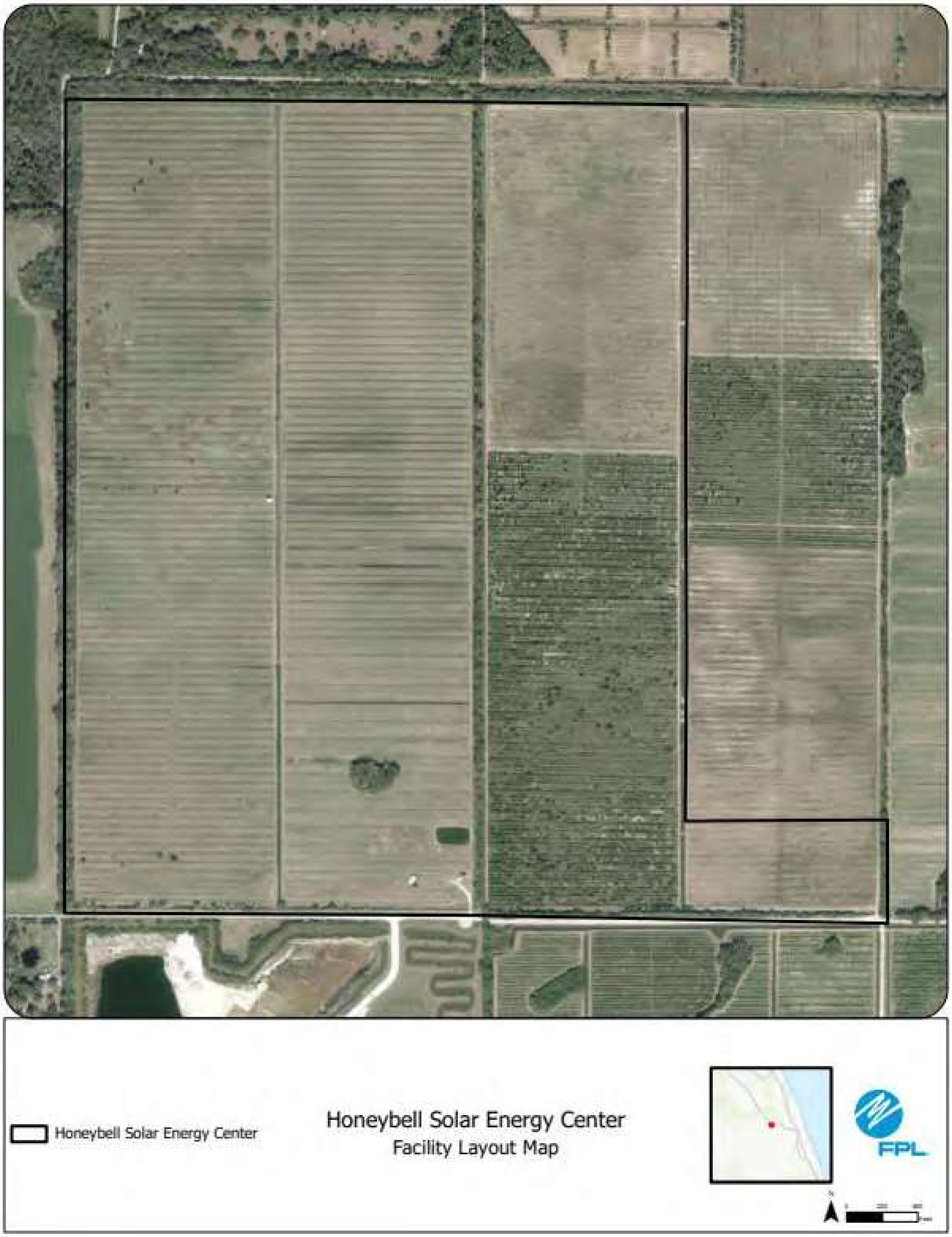

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Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #2: Buttonwood Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-9532

	Preferred Site	Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2,831 (522 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Under construction, previously was active citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus, Pasture, Crop
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Most of the property consists of active citrus groves, with a large surface water in the northern portion of the property, a few sparsely located hardwood forest areas along the eastern side of the property, and irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle, Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 3/17/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 3/21/23

F2-9533


24
LEVEE
24
SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
24
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LEVEE
30
31
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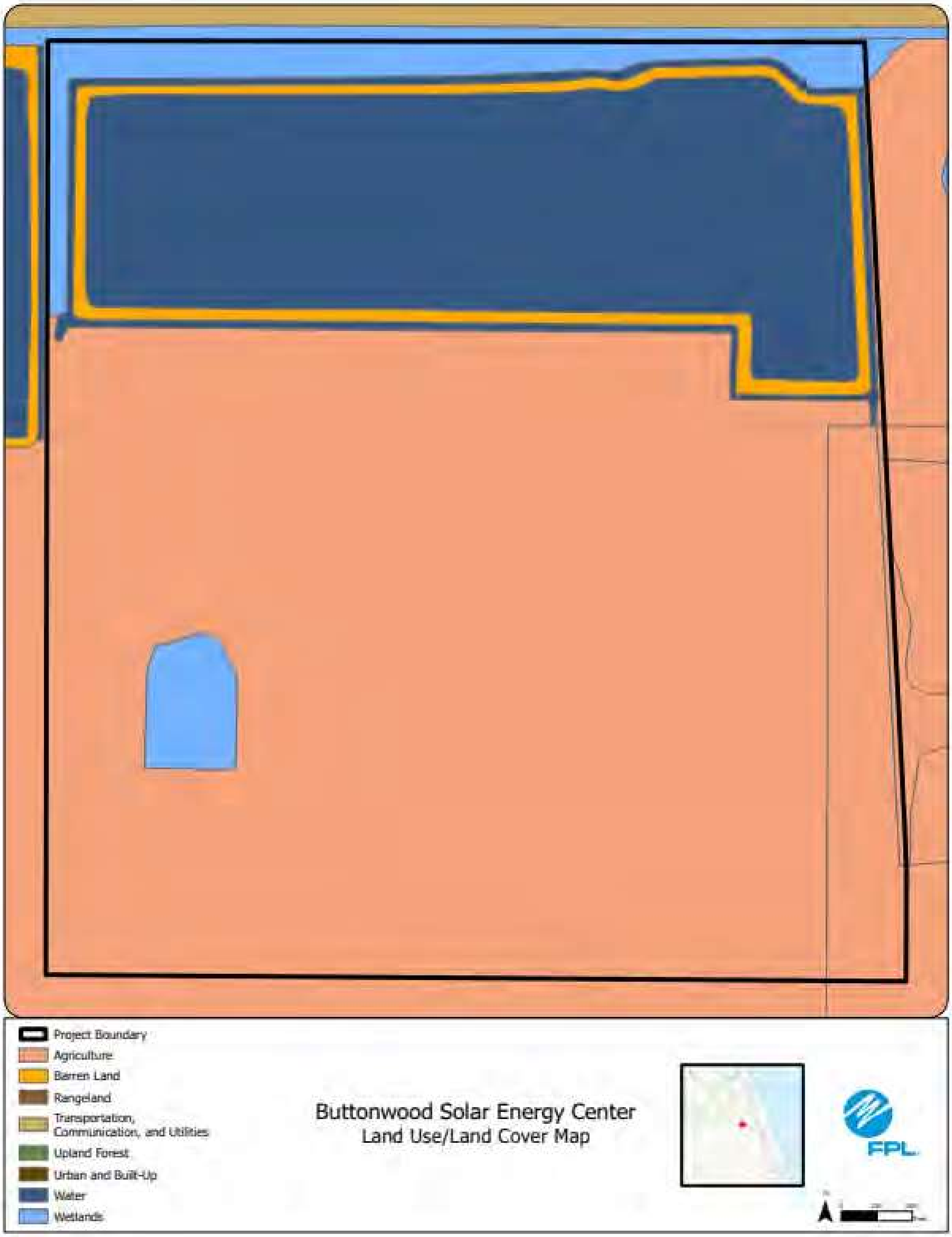
24
SPOIL BANK
25
BM
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Buttonwood Solar Energy Center

Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-9536

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

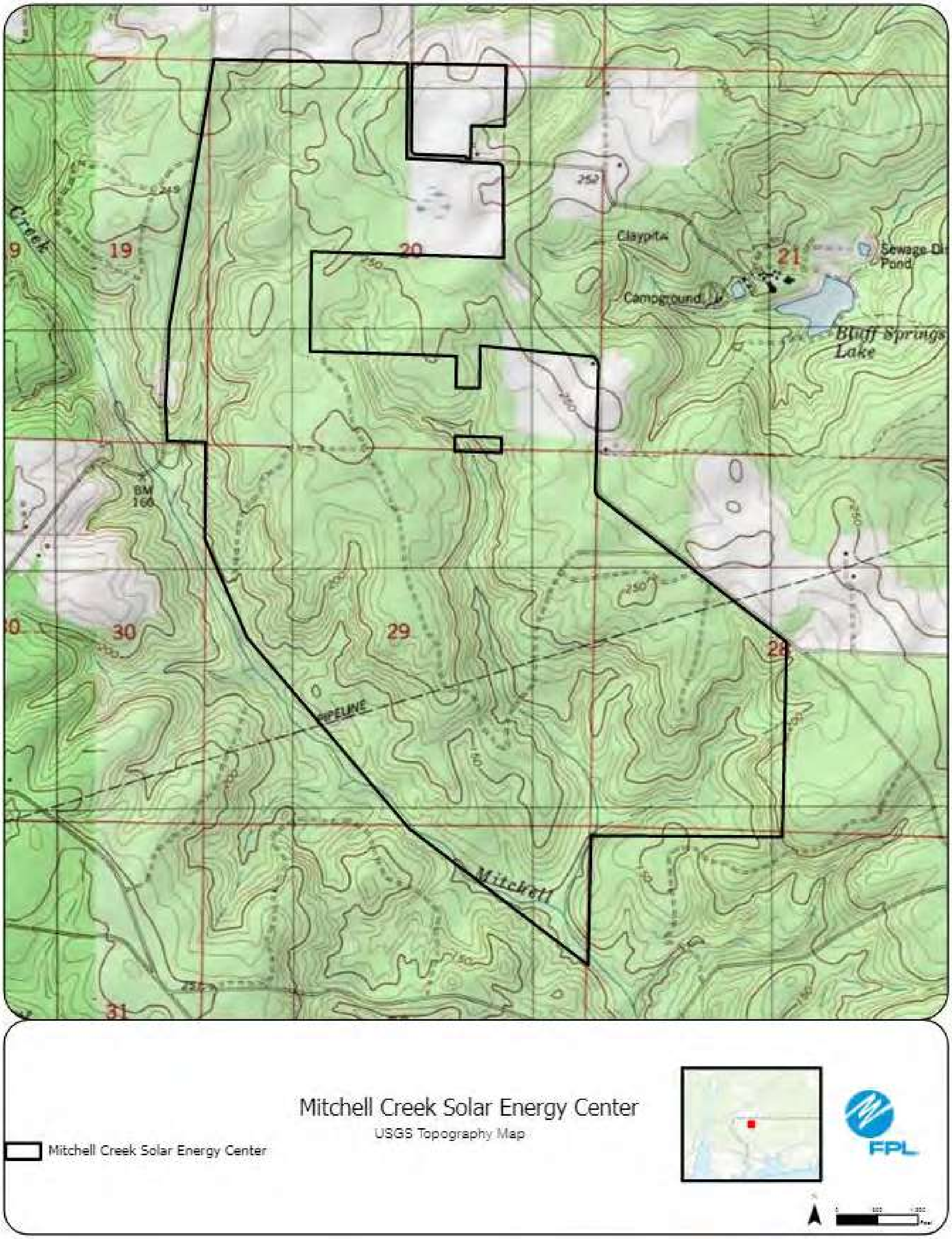
Preferred Site #3: Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center, Escambia County

F2-9537

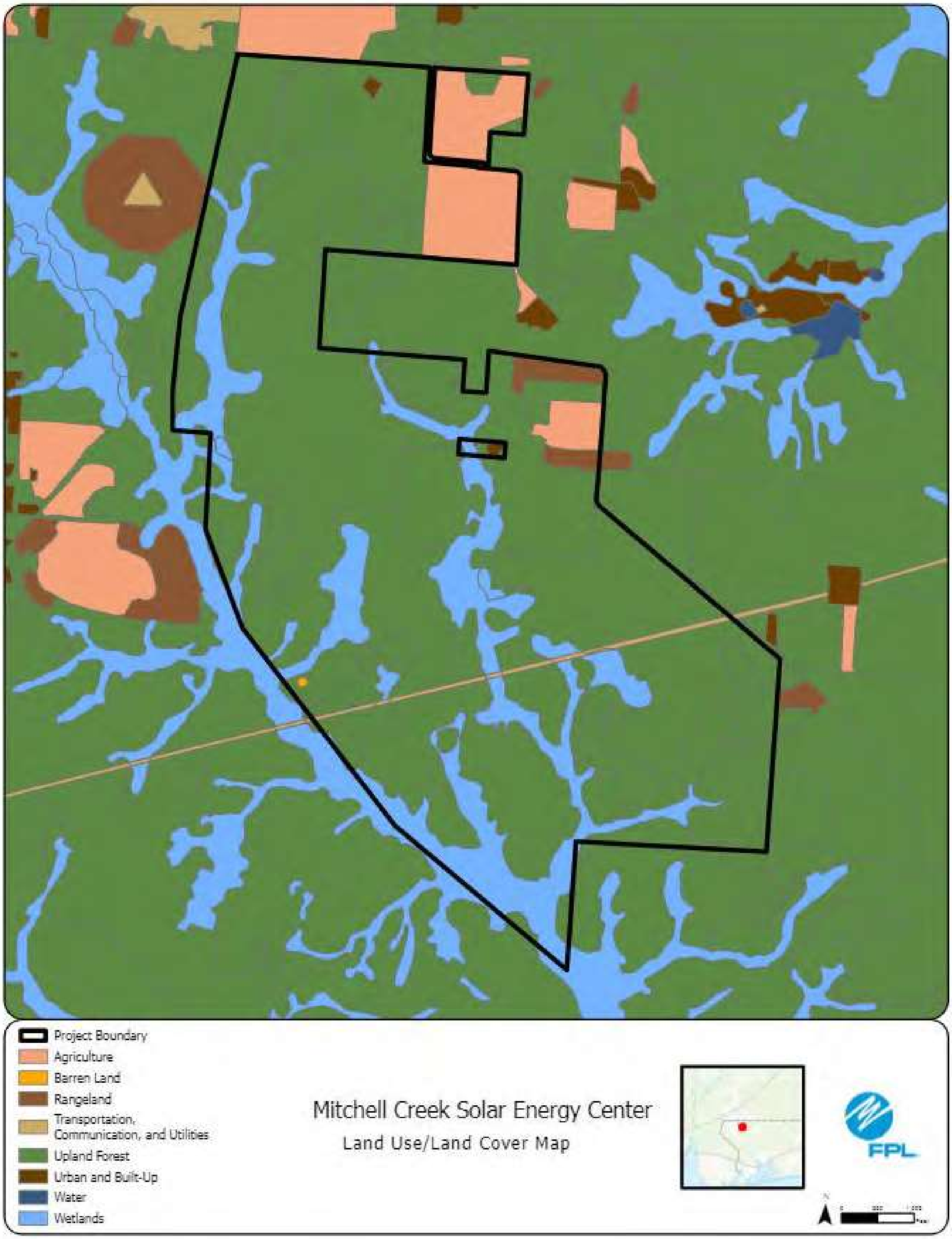
	Preferred Site	Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Escambia
	Facility Acreage	1024 (464 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracker
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Managed agricultural lands, silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Pine
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site consists primarily of managed agricultural lands, forested areas, and silviculture.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Mitchell Creek runs through site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Mitchell Creek Railroad Bridge and Mitchell Creek Dam 3 located within project boundary.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 solar fixed panel PV facility and site stormwater system. Mitigation is not required due to no wetland impacts.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 2/9/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9539


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center
Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9541

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #4: Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-9542

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9543

	Preferred Site	Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1660 (445 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracker
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously citrus groves, cropland, and improved pasture. Currently in construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Various agricultural lands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is predominantly citrus with some other cropland and improved pasture making up most other lands.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	A recorded burial mound is located approximately 3000 feet W of property boundary.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 1/18/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 1/18/2023

F2-9543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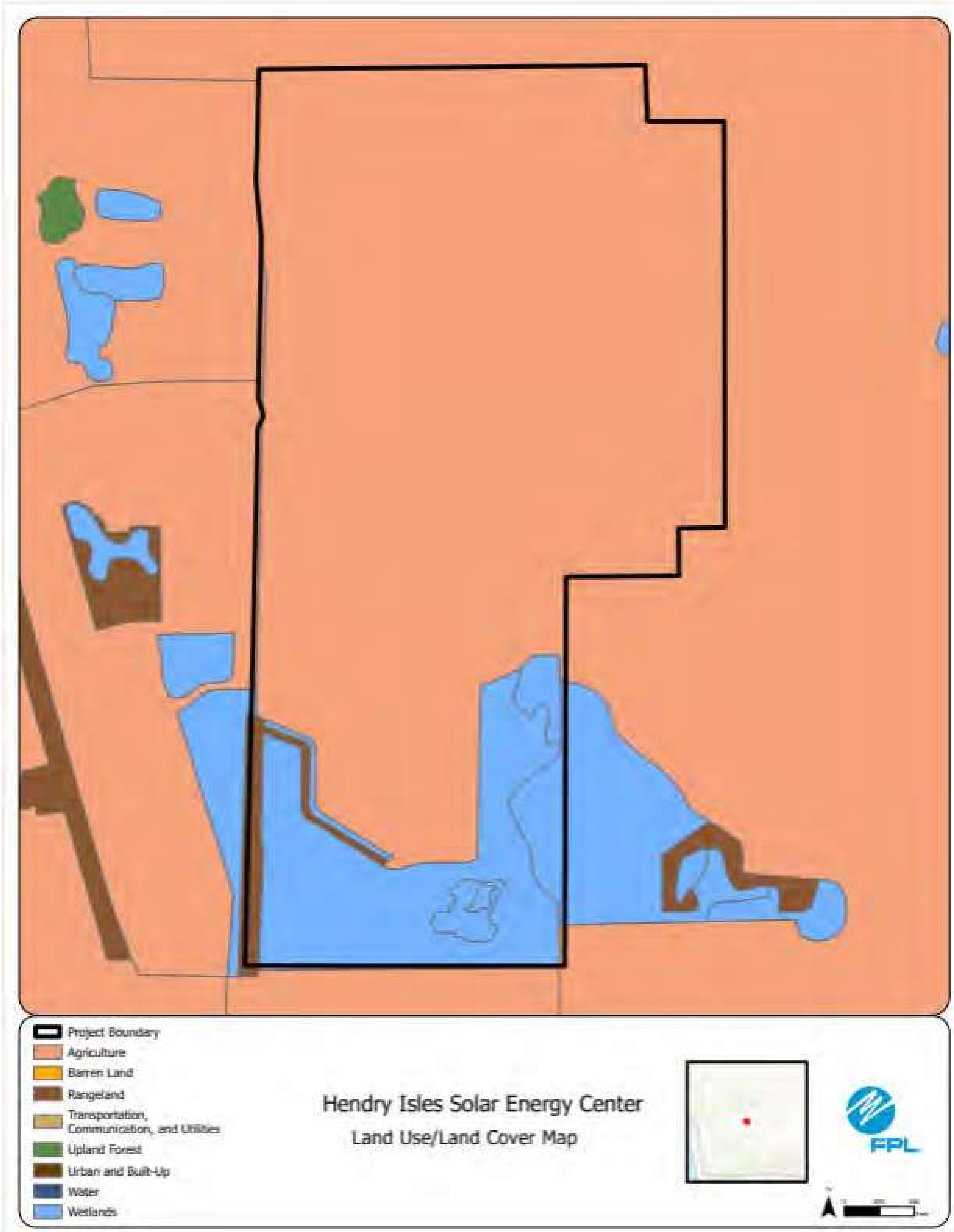
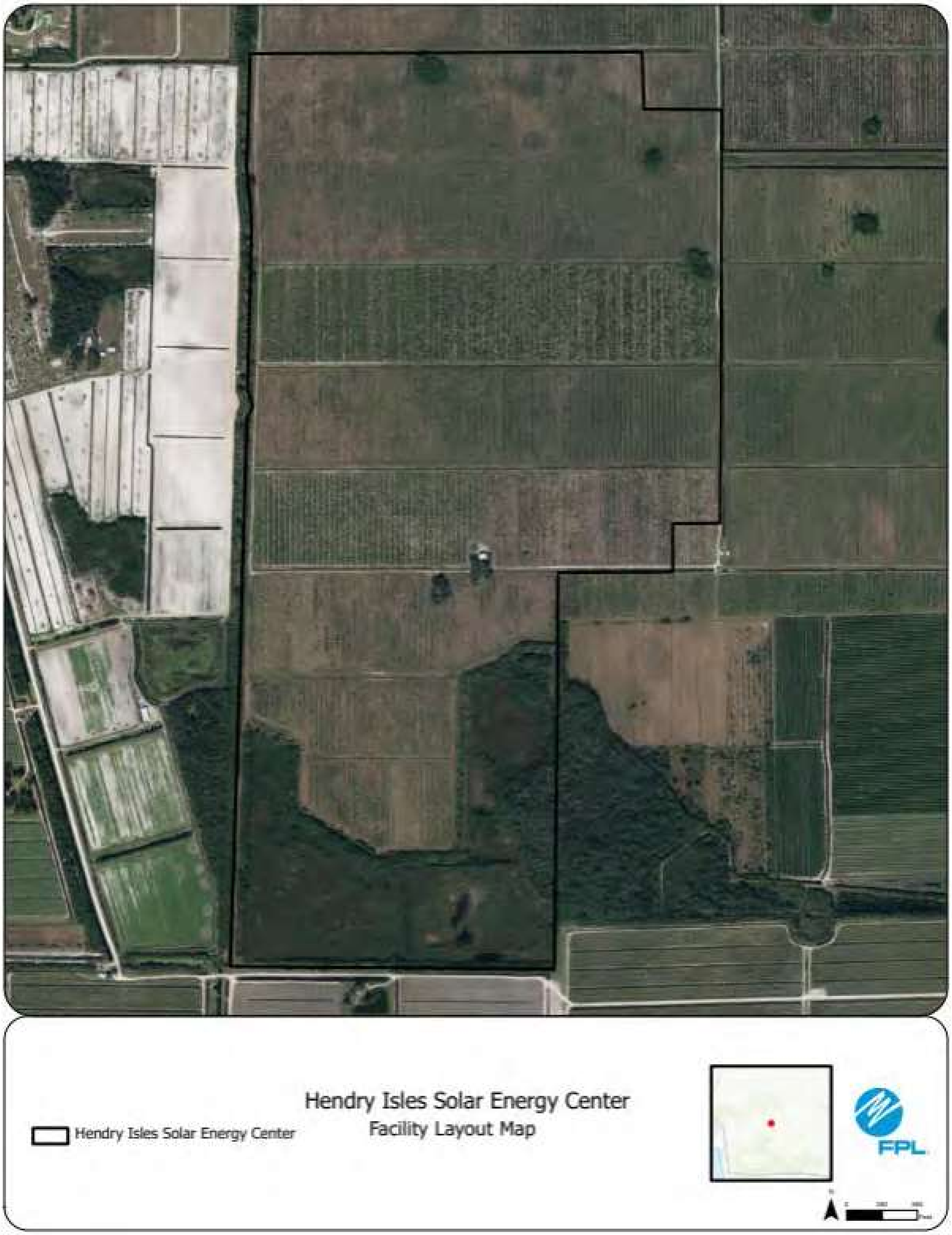
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
FPL

F2-9544


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9545


Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9546

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #5: Norton Creek Solar Energy Center, Madison County

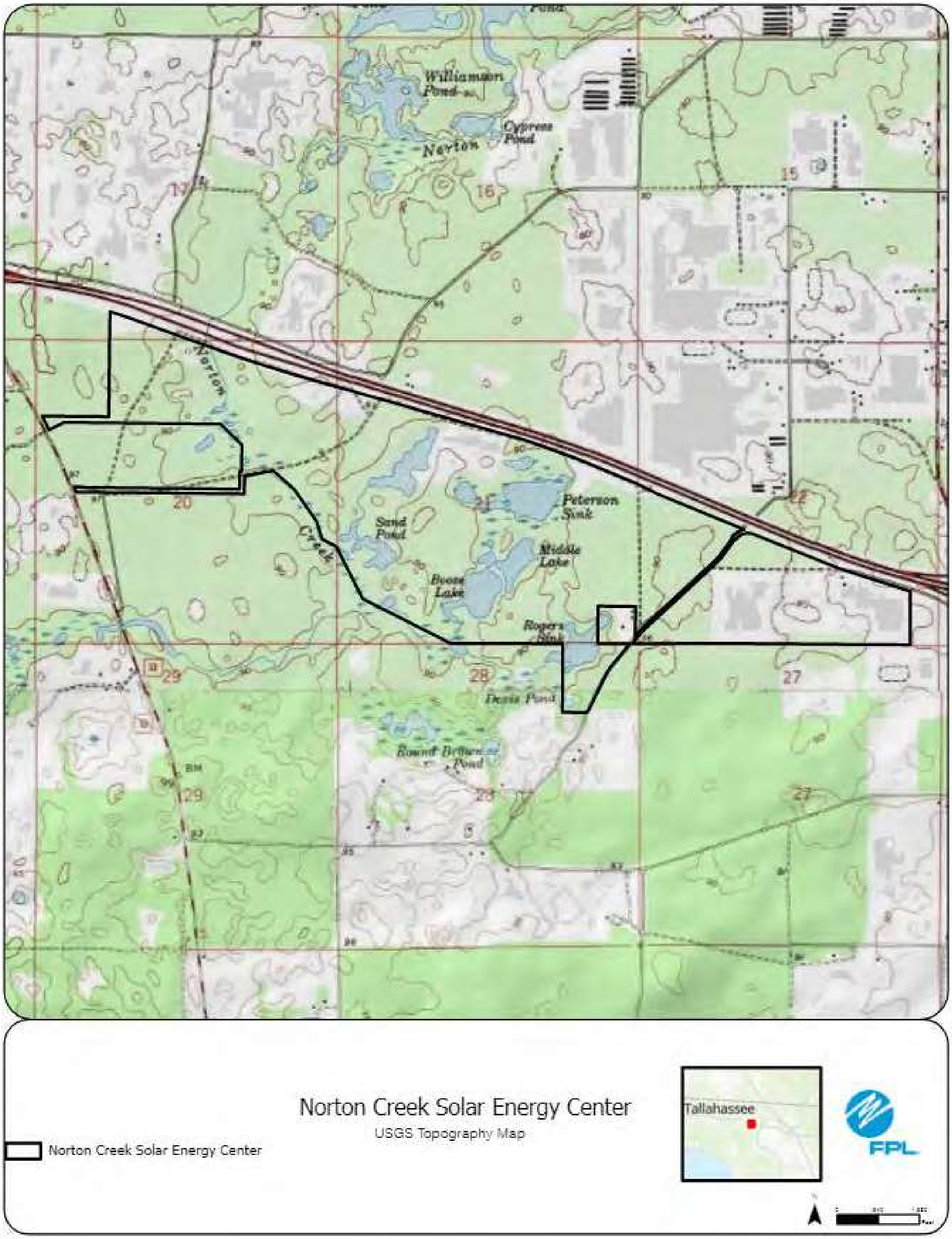
F2-9547

	Preferred Site	Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Madison
	Facility Acreage	1245 (817 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Cattle Pasture and Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands/ Interstate I-10 and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is open pastures that is used for Cattle and Silviculture. Forested wetlands with other surface waters associated with Norton Creek.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle nest on-site, gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Norton Creek runs through this property which includes Booze Lake, Middle Lake and Peterson Sink.
4.	Other Significant Features	Karst features exist on this site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 10/19/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 10/19/2023 FWC GT Relocation Permit Issued: 9/13/2023

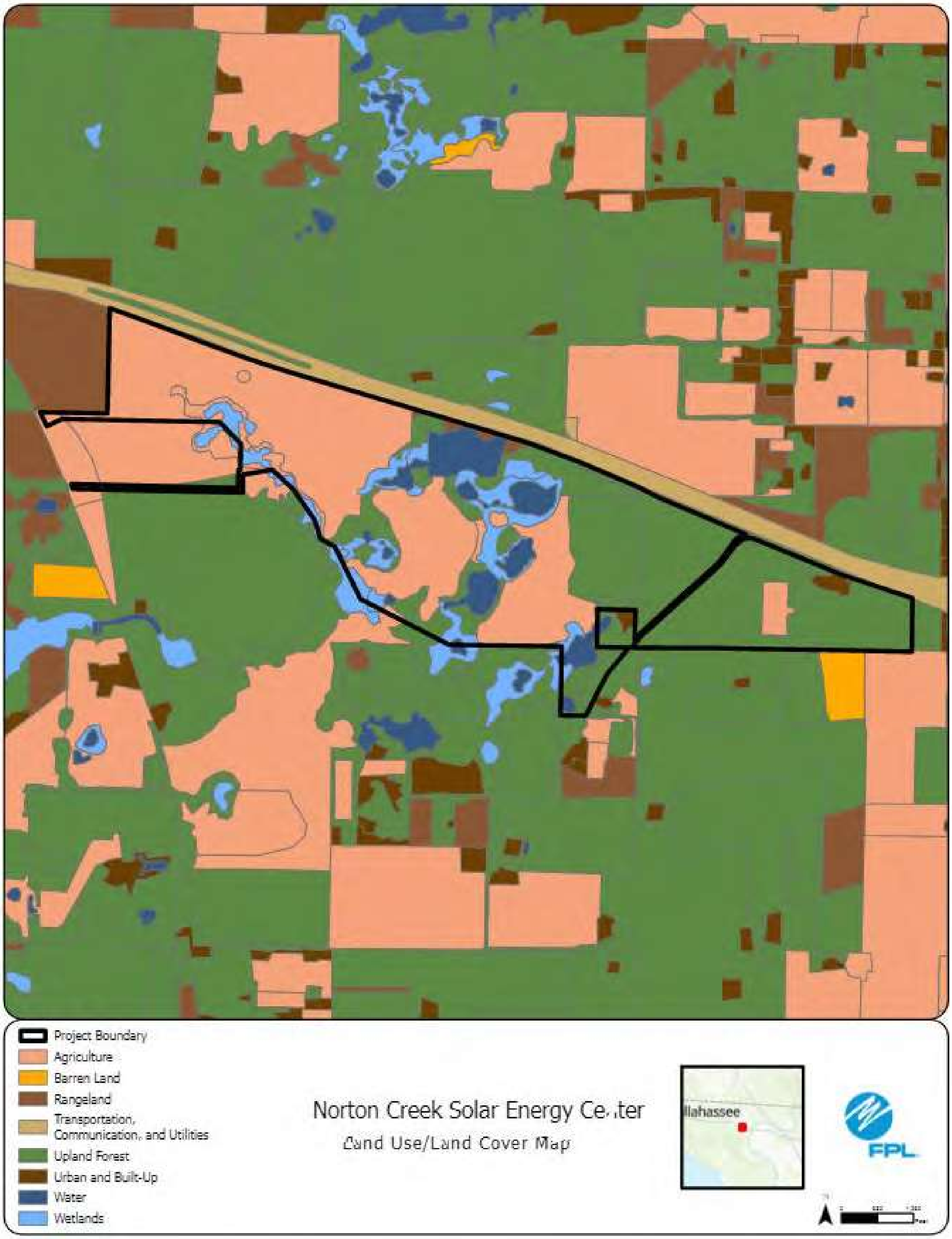
FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9549



F2-9549


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
llahassee
FPL

Norton Creek Solar Energy Center

Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-9551

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #6: Kayak Solar Energy Center, Okaloosa County

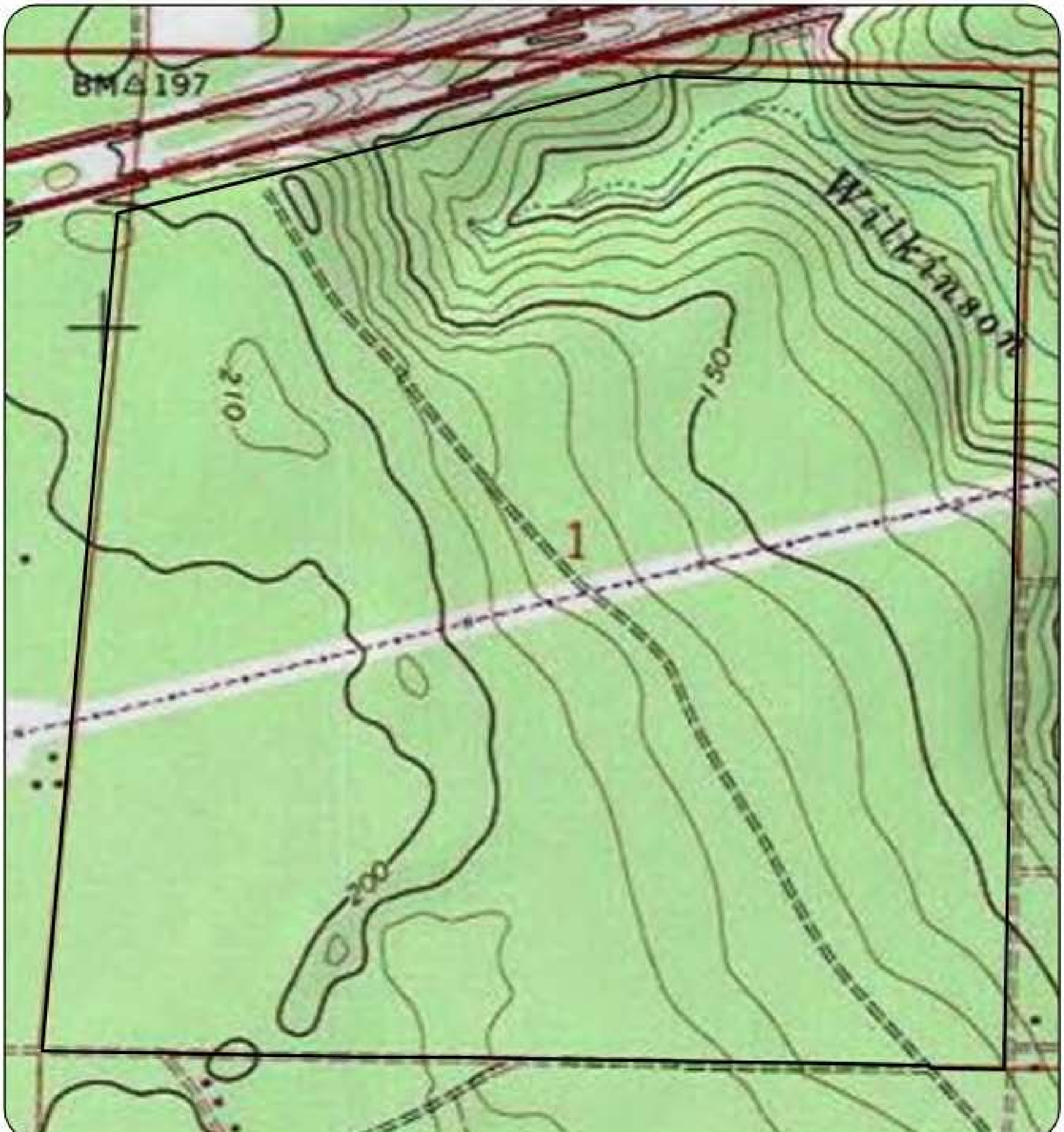
F2-9552

	Preferred Site	Kayak Solar Energy Center
	County	Okaloosa
	Facility Acreage	634 (470 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Coniferous plantation
	Adjacent Areas	Pine
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily coniferous plantation with some wetlands in the NE of property. Site is under construction.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Site located within Turkey Gobbler Creek-Yellow River / Metts Creek Choctawhatchee watershed. Yellow River Water Management area abuts SE 1/3 of property. Two state parks (Bone Creek and Northview) located to NW and SW of property, respectively.
4.	Other Significant Features	Electrical transmission line runs E-W through the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/27/23

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9554



Kayak Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

Kayak Solar Energy Center

FPL

F2-9554


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Kayak Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9556

Kayak Solar Energy Center

Kayak Solar Energy Center

Facility Layout Map

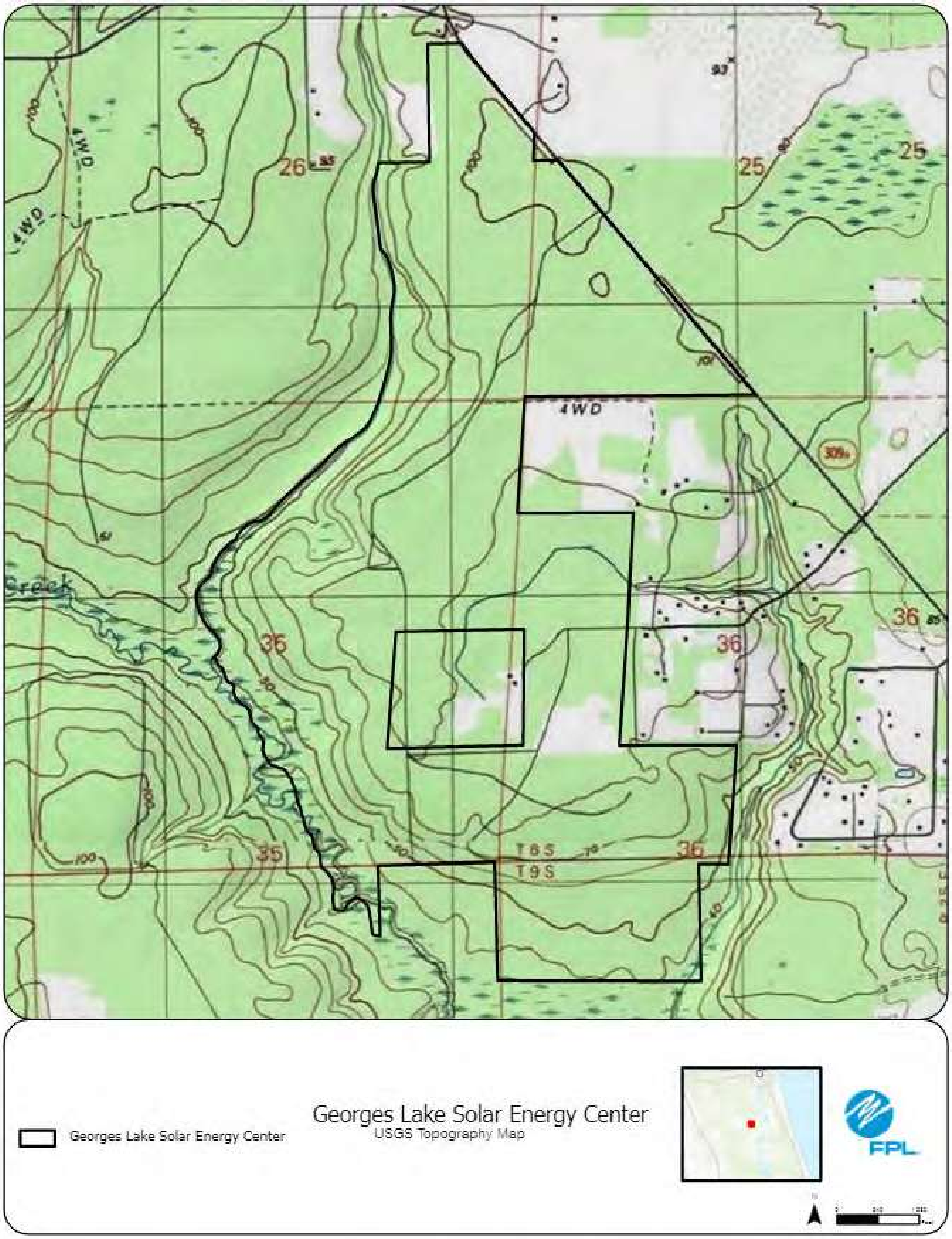
FPL

F2-9556

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #7: Georges Lake Solar Energy Center, Putnam County

	Preferred Site	Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
	County	Putnam
	Facility Acreage	743 (404 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Primarily pine plantation and wetlands.
	Adjacent Areas	Pine plantation
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily pine plantation and wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, southeastern American kestrel
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Etoniah Creek State Forest located to the W of property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/19/23


26
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4WD
4WD
4WD
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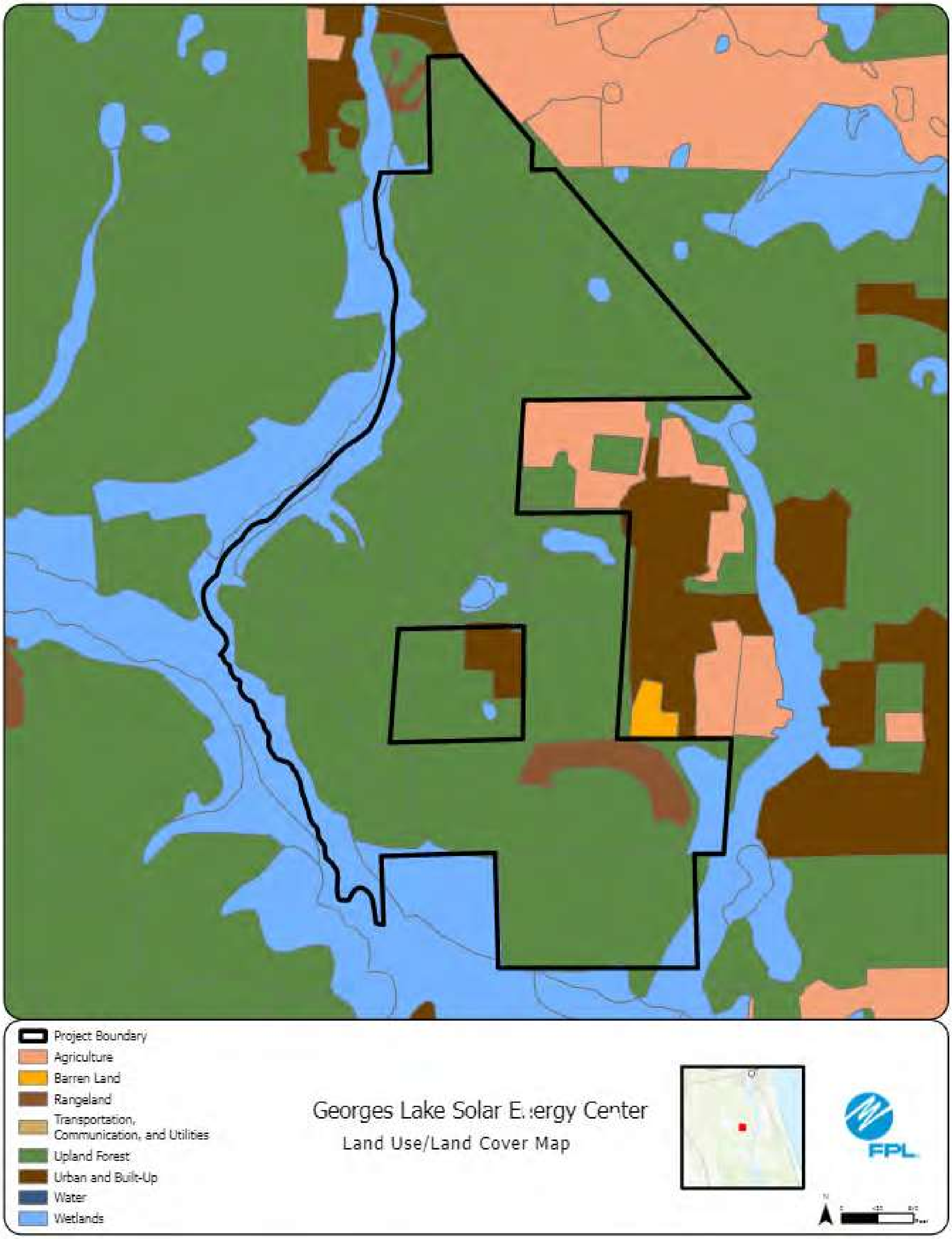
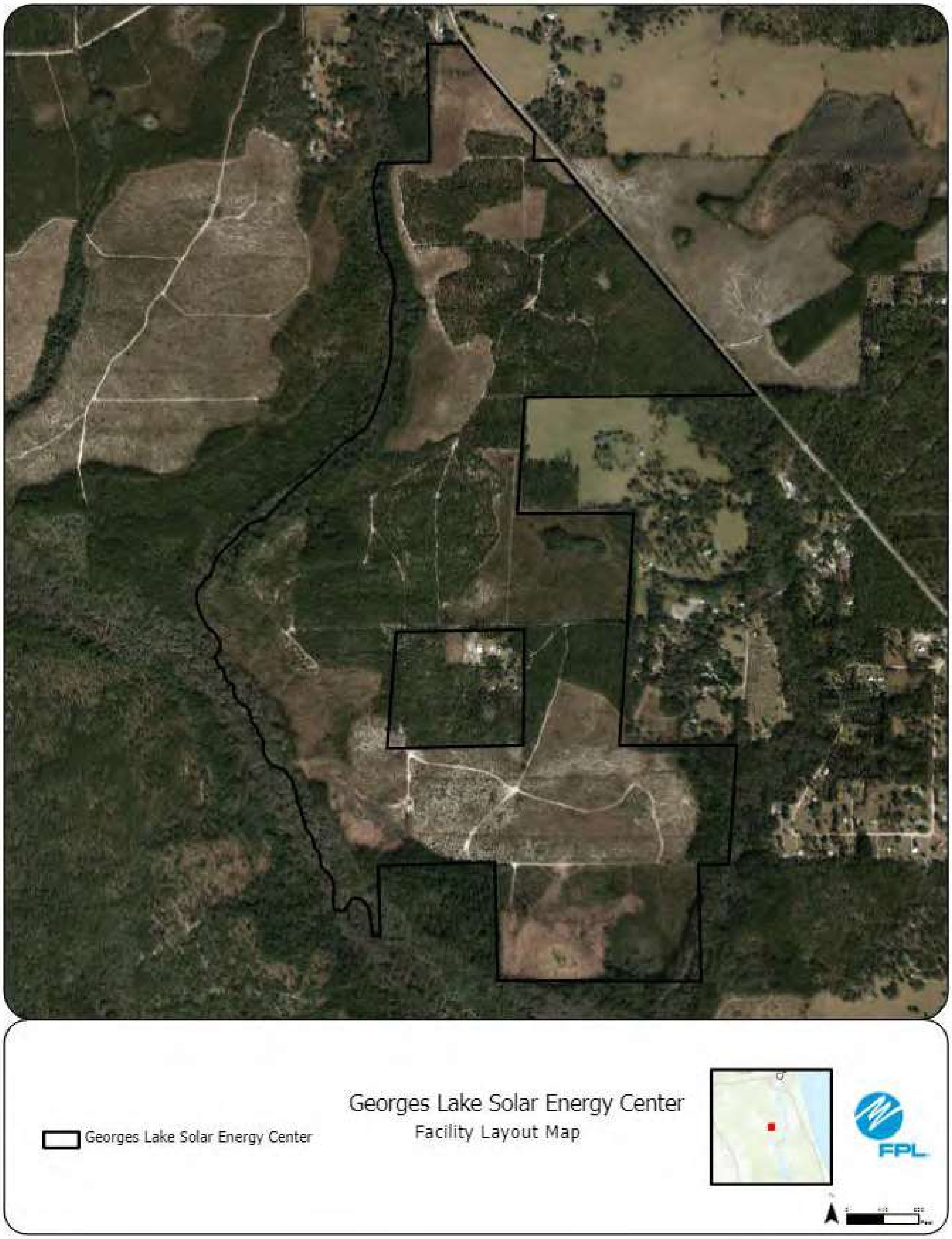
T8S
T9S
Creek
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Georges Lake Solar E:ergy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9561



F2-9561

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #8: Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center, Baker County

F2-9562

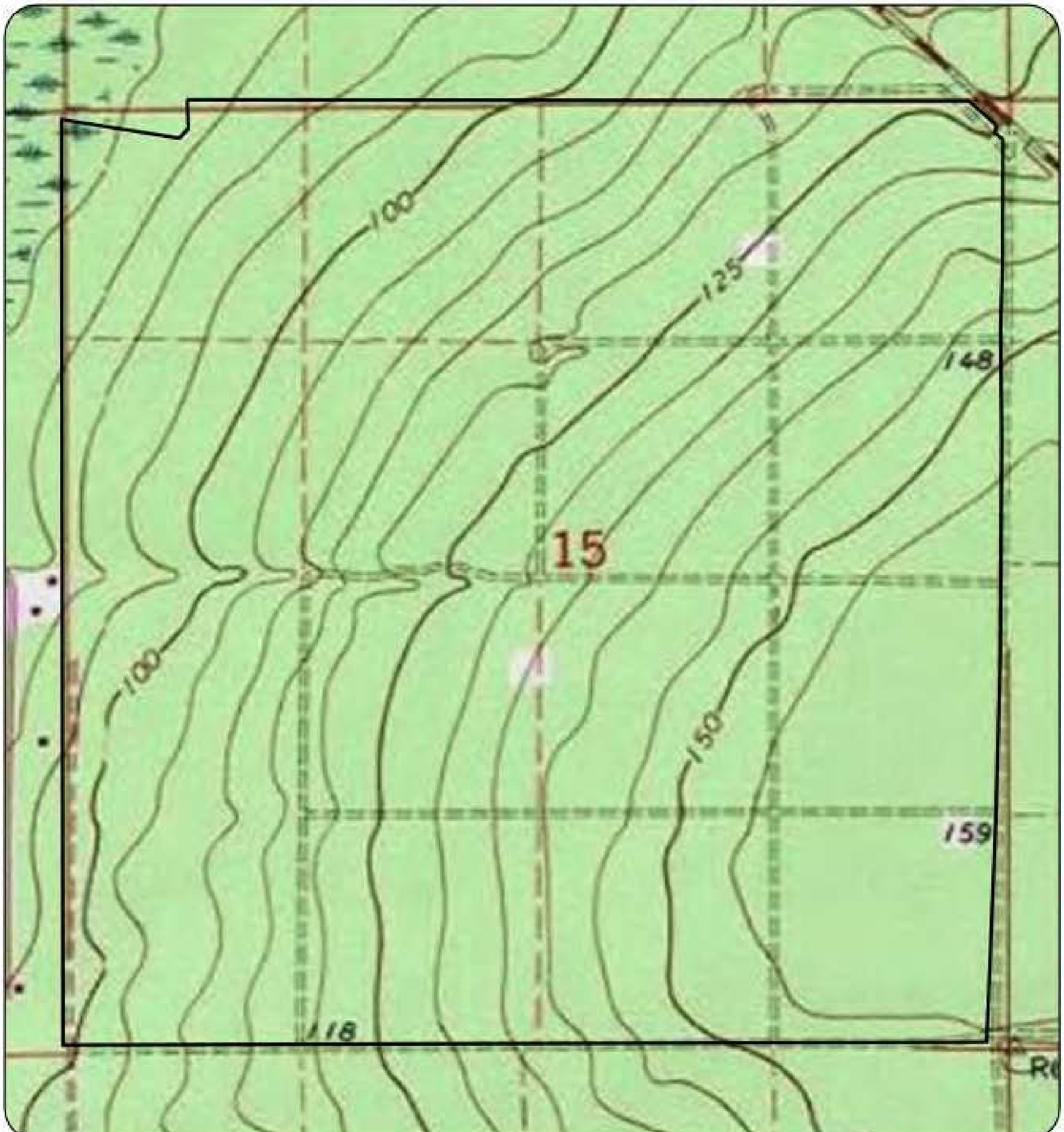
	Preferred Site	Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Baker
	Facility Acreage	2430 (639 project acres)
	COD	11/30/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silvicultural and agricultural operation utilized for deer hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Silviculture and residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily silviculture and agriculture land. Currently under construction.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/8/23 FDEP 404: No permit required (NPR)

F2-9563

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

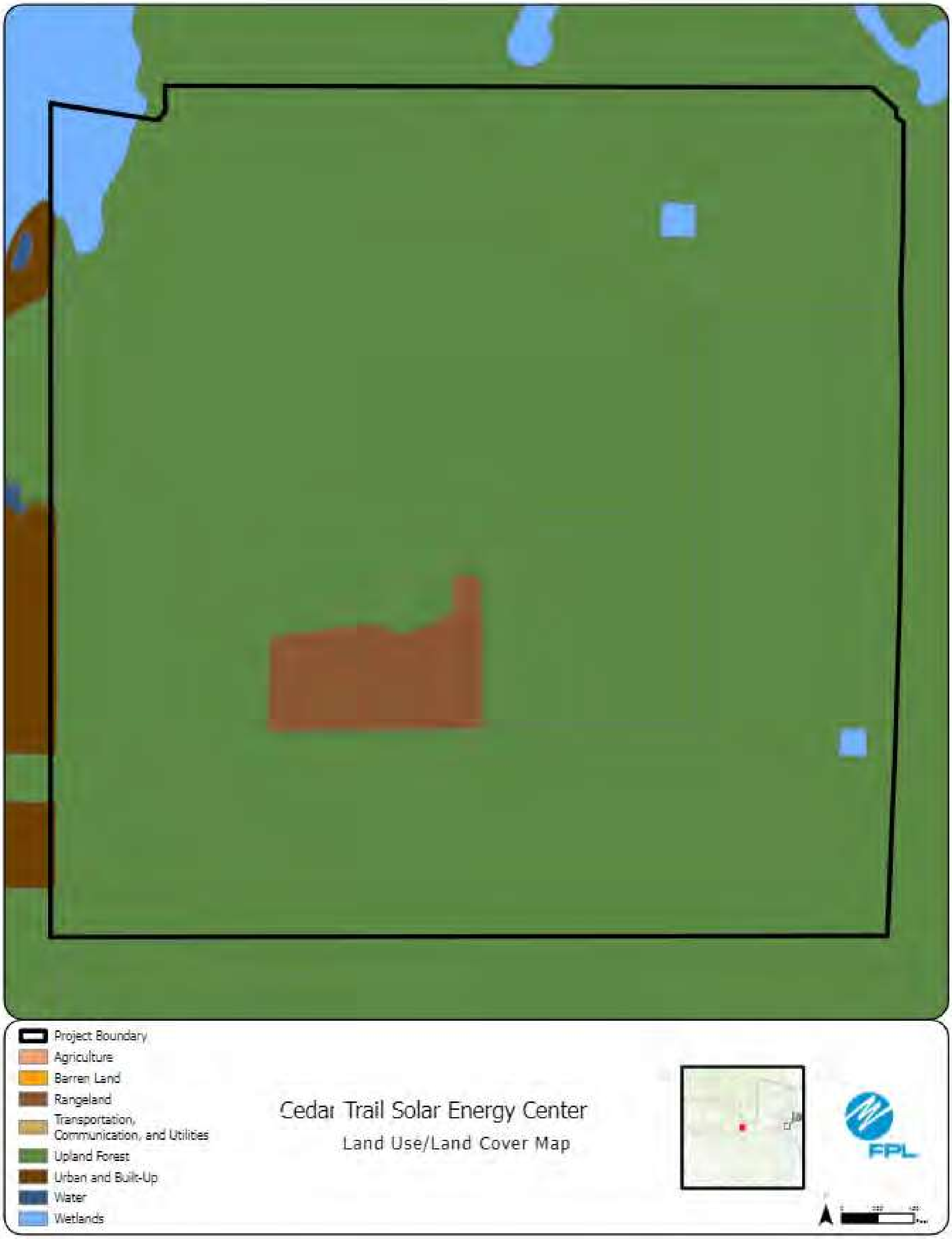
F2-9564



Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center

Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

F2-9564


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9565

Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center

Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #9: Holopaw Solar Energy Center, Palm Beach County

F2-9567

	Preferred Site	Holopaw Solar Energy Center
	County	Palm Beach
	Facility Acreage	802 (761 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Pastureland and sugar cane
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural and Residential, the subject property is also located adjacent to J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area and the J. W. Corbett to Loxahatchee NWR Connector.
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site contains pasture land for cattle with several unimproved roads and sugar cane.
2.	Listed Species	No impacts anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/28/23

F2-9568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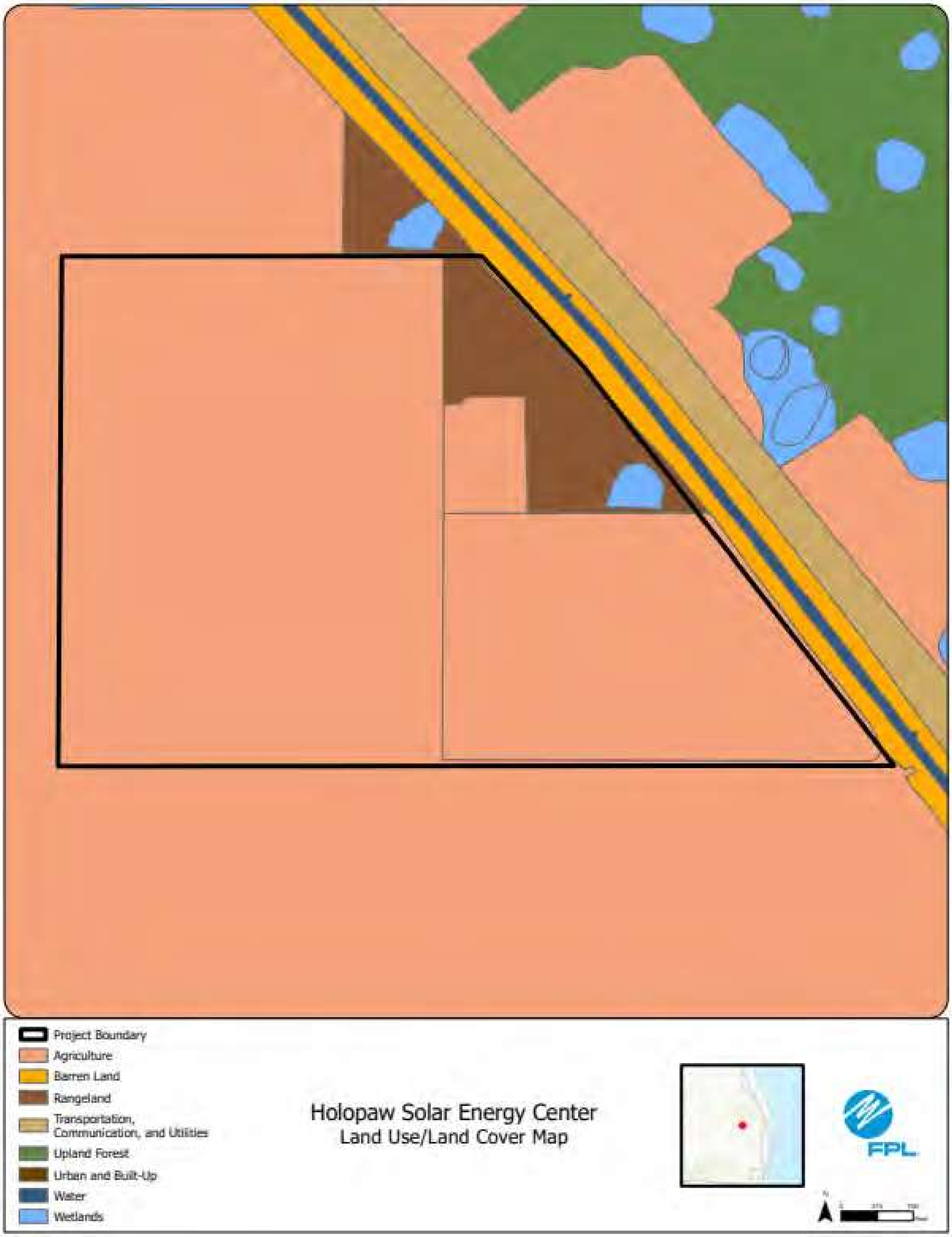
PUMP
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9570



F2-9570

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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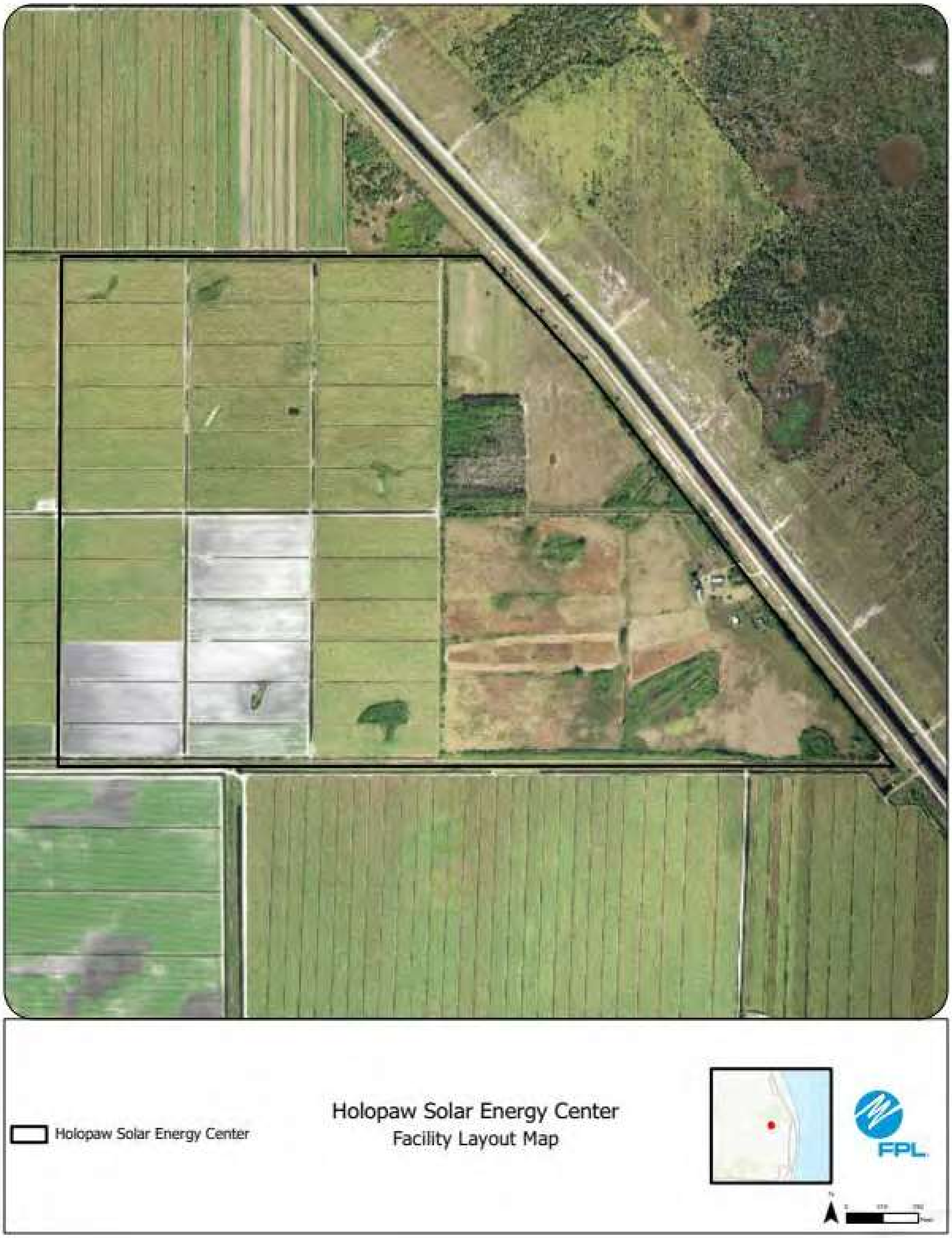

F2-9571

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #10: Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

F2-9572

	Preferred Site	Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	1526 (664 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Site is mostly pasture, primarily improved pastures, with some wetlands.
	Adjacent Areas	Residential to N/NW, pasture and other ag to N/NE, wetlands to S
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily improved pastures.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Audubon's crested caracara, Florida burrowing owl
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Taylor Creek nearby property.
4.	Other Significant Features	Approximately 1 acre of cemetery present on site. Evergreen Cemetery located just outside NW corner of property.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
90	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 3/17/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9574

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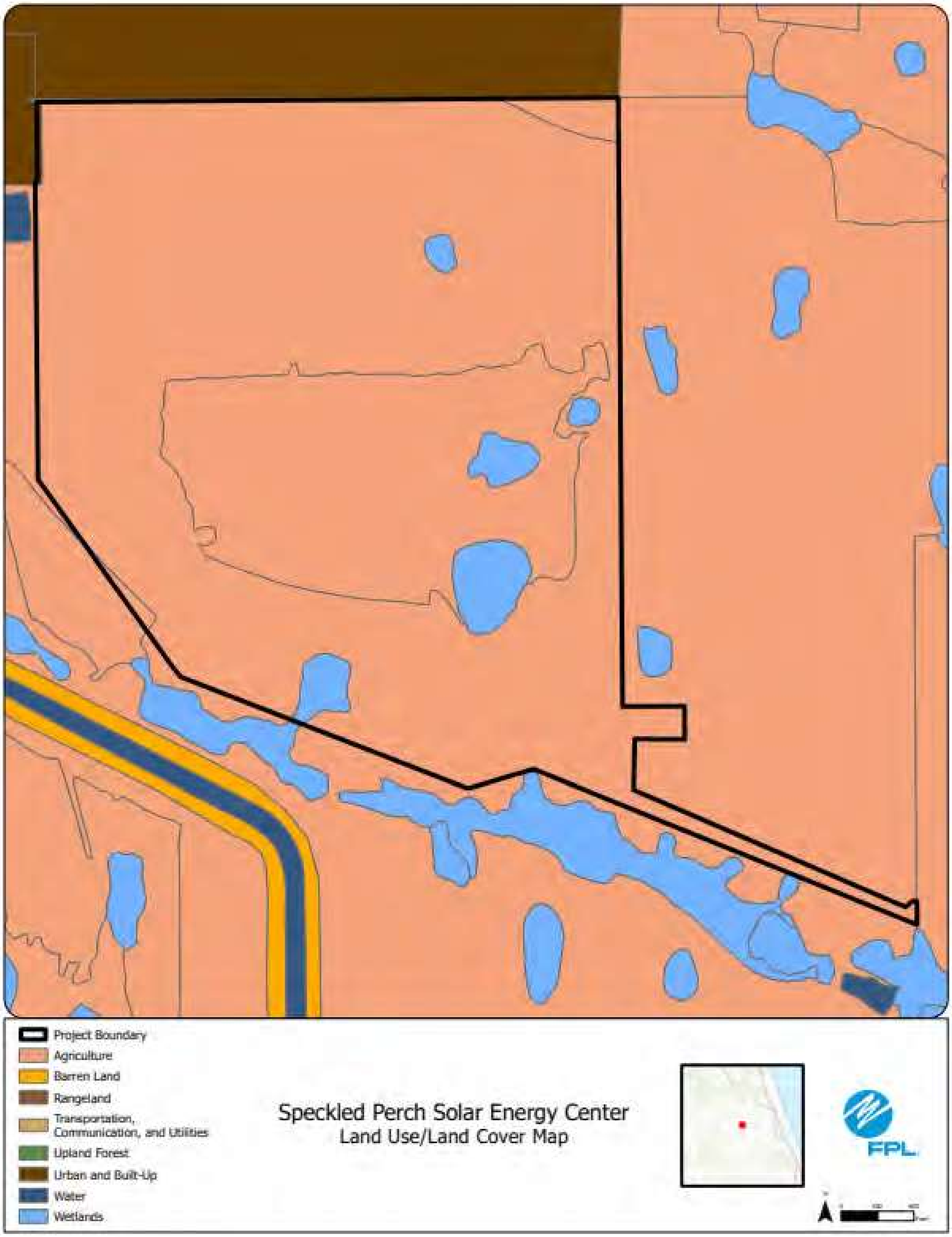
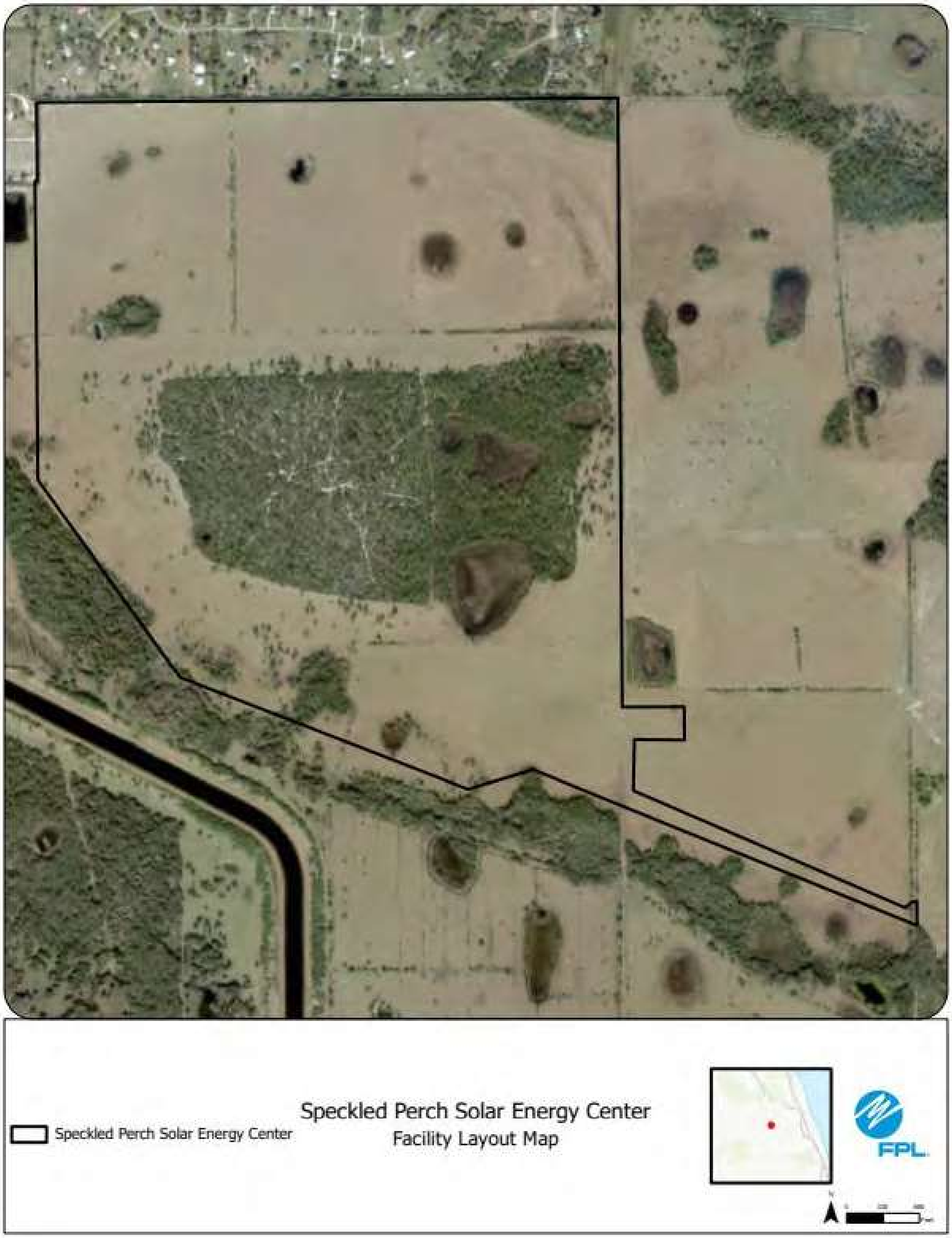

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #11: Big Water Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

	Preferred Site	Big Water Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	701
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously improved pastures, remainder wetlands and surface waters. Currently under construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Pasture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is majority improved pastures with some wetlands and surface waters.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
90	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 9/15/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 9/15/2023

F2-9578

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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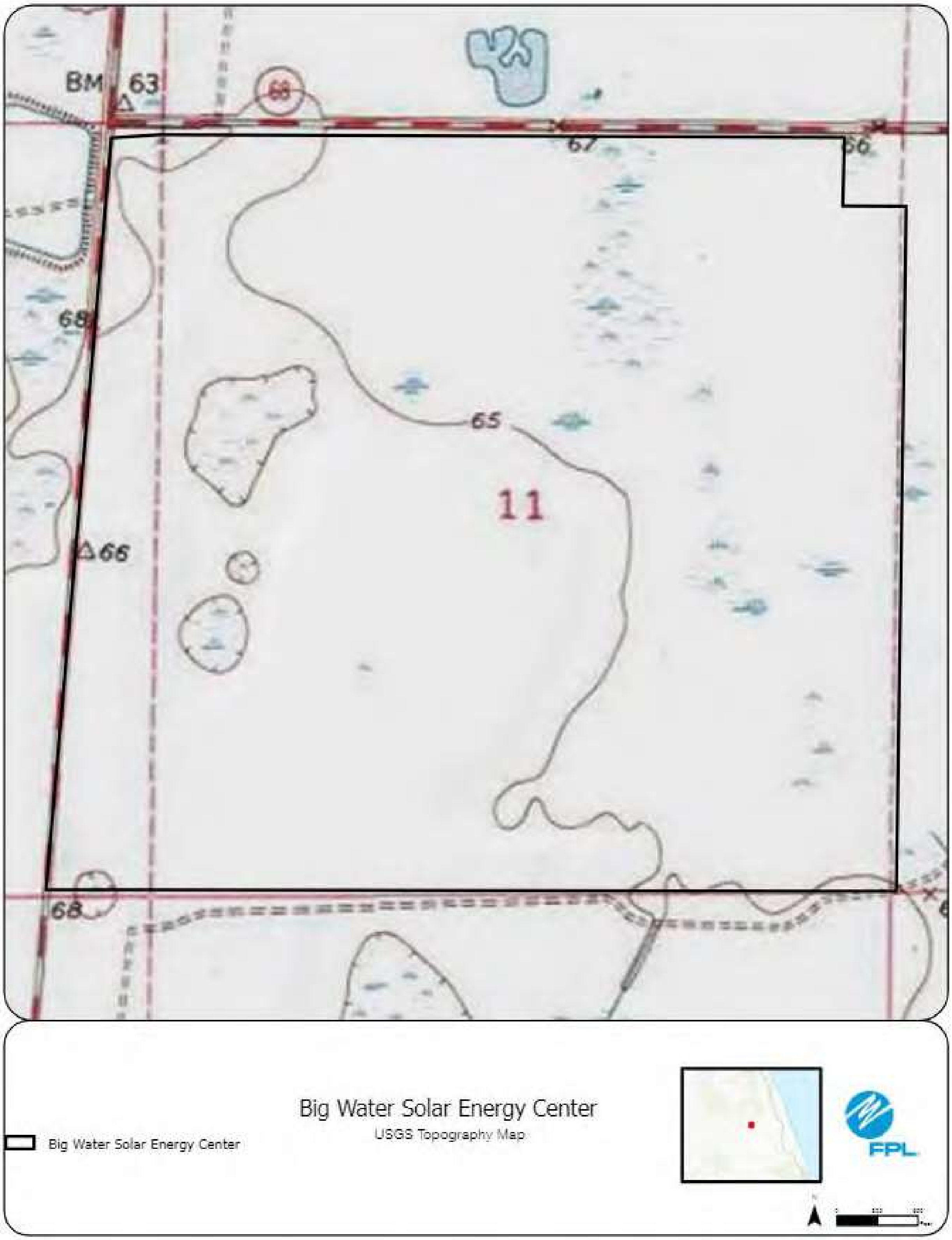
F2-9579



F2-9579

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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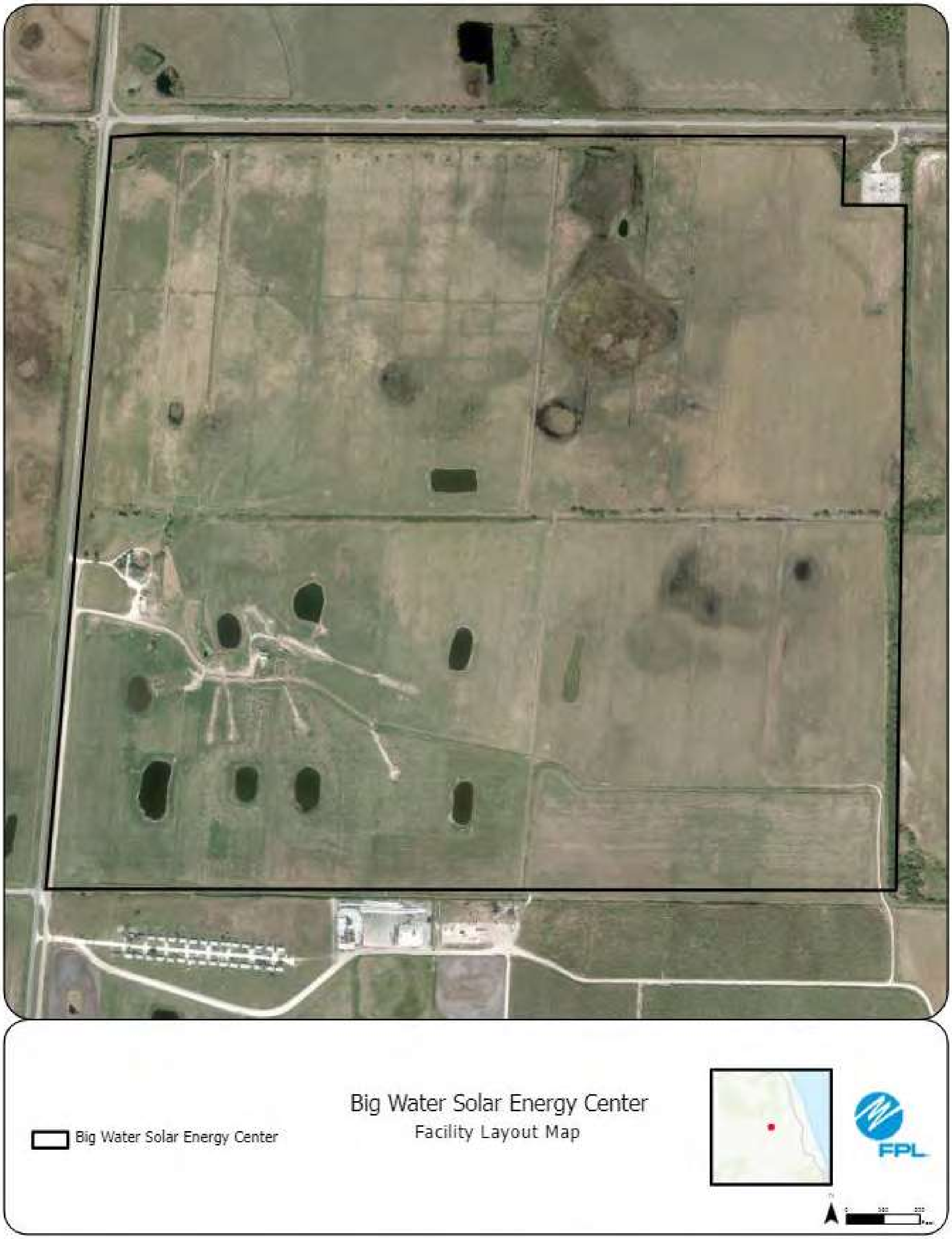
F2-9580

F2-9580


Big Water Solar Energy Center
Big Water Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9581

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #12: Fawn Solar Energy Center, Martin County

F2-9582

	Preferred Site	Fawn Solar Energy Center
	County	Martin
	Facility Acreage	1261 (664 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously row crop. Currently under construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Row crop, dispersed water management, low residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Row crop operations with ditches and furrows
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, southeastern American kestrel, wood stork, eastern indigo snake
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	St. Lucie River canal is adjacent to property
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 11/16/2023 Individual FDEP 404 Issued: 2/13/2024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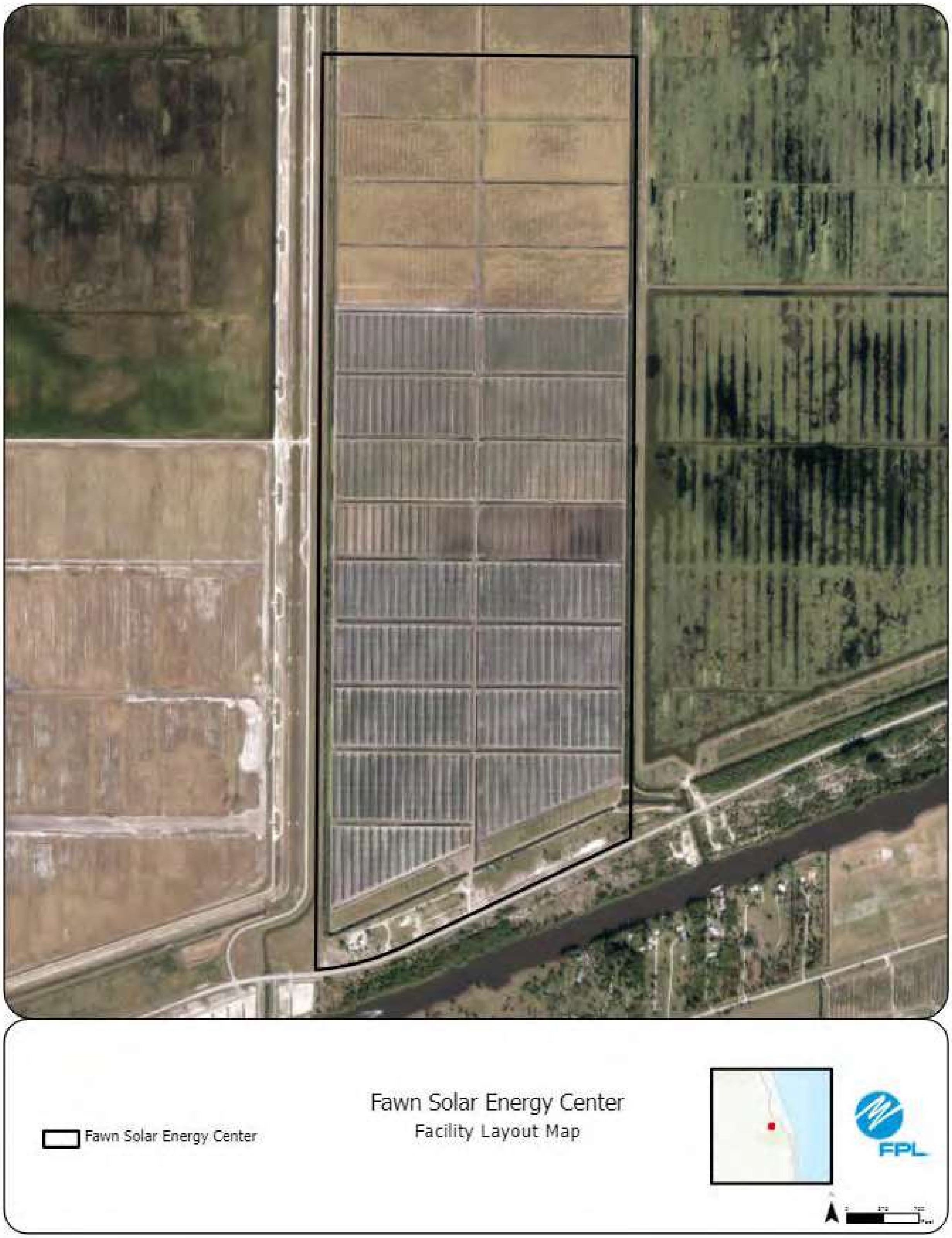
Fawn Solar Energy Center
Fawn Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Fawn Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



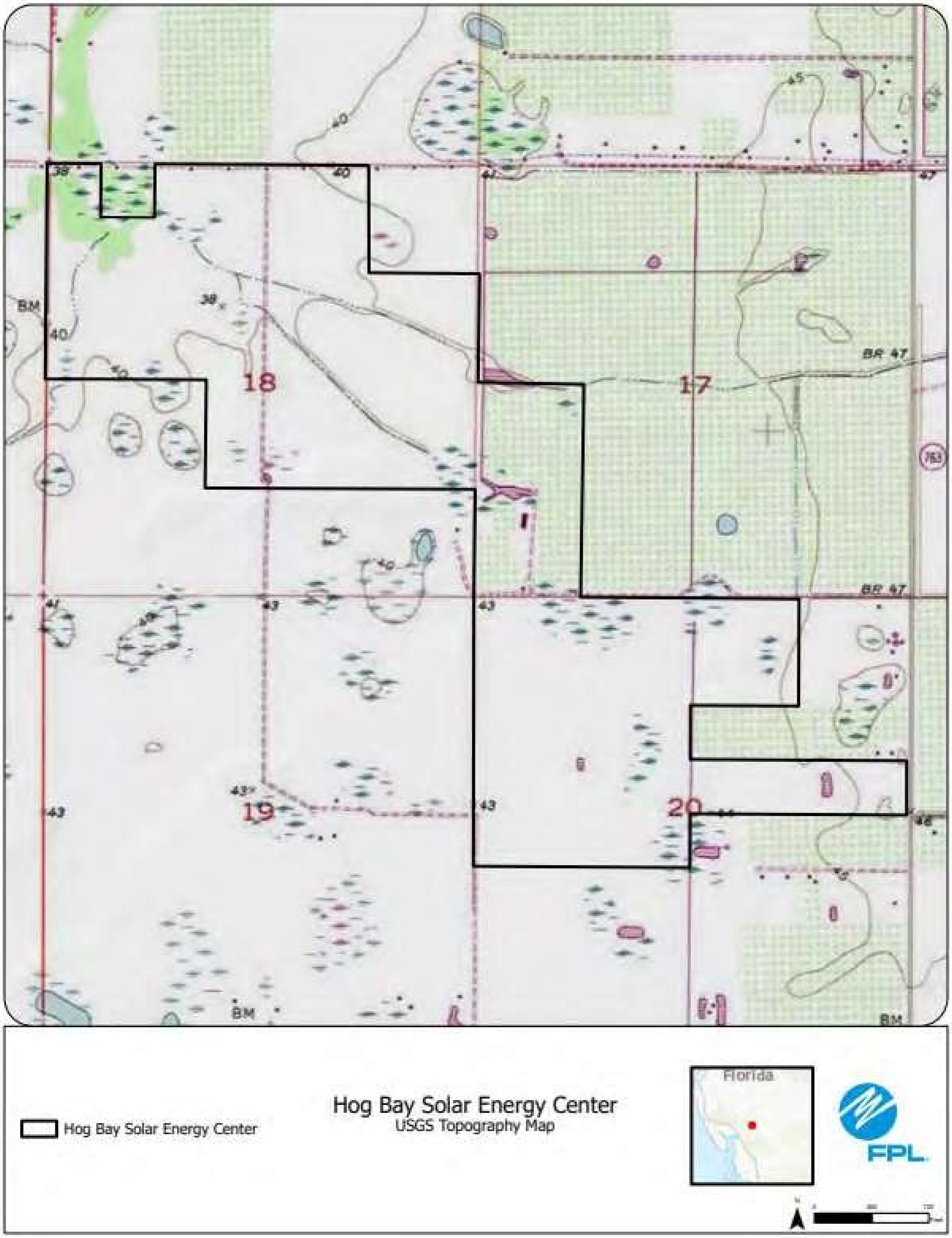
F2-9586

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #13: Hog Bay Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-9587

	Preferred Site	Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	1387 (710 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Fallow citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands/low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is mostly fallow citrus fields with some aboveground impoundments and other surface water features.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara observed during species surveys and have been documented nesting west of this site on adjacent lands; Florida burrowing owl
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Hawthorne Creek towards the west, Hog Bay towards the north and Prairie Creek towards the south.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 11/28/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 11/28/2023 Florida Burrowing Owl ITP: Pending - application submitted on 2/14/2024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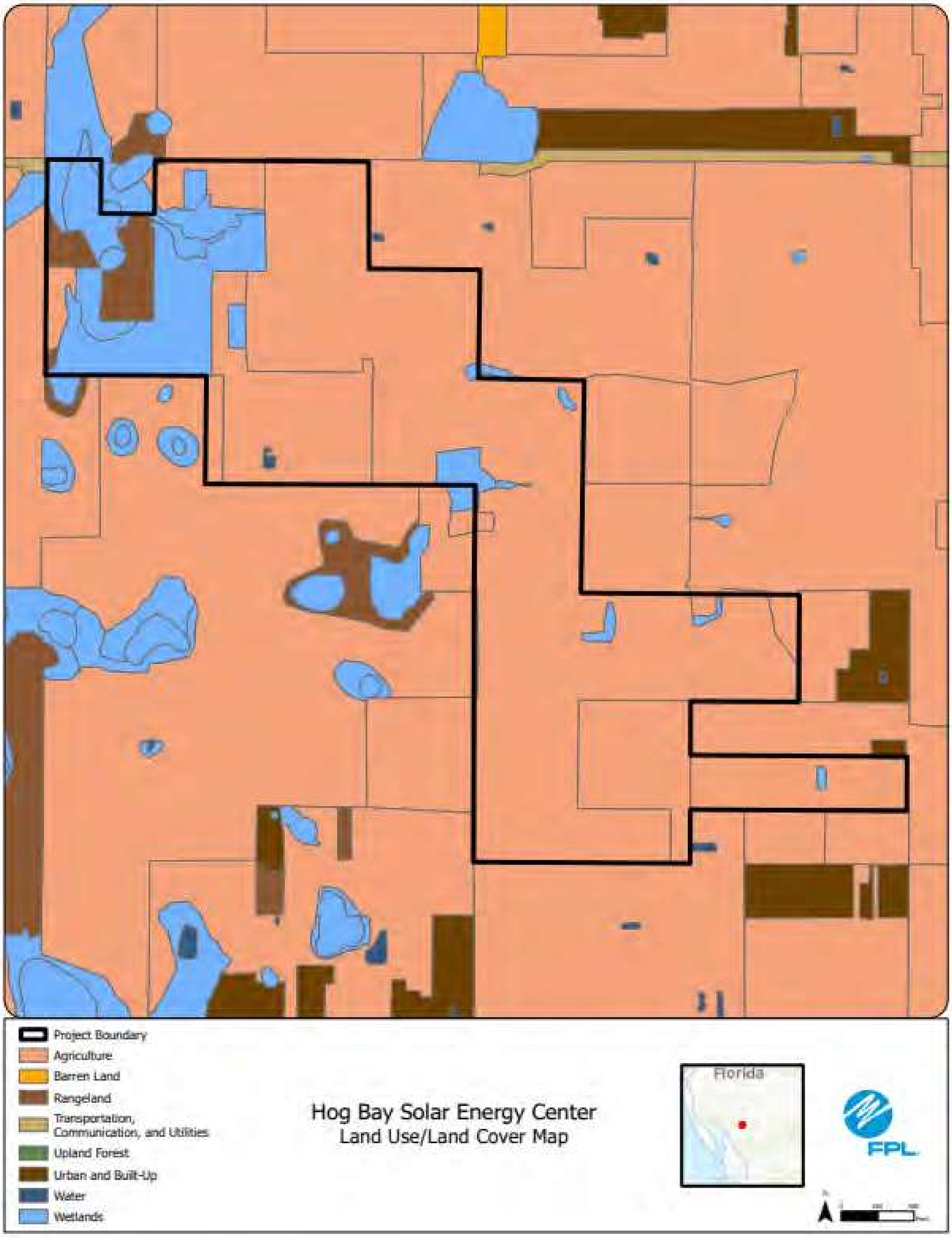
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL.


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

F2-9590


Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

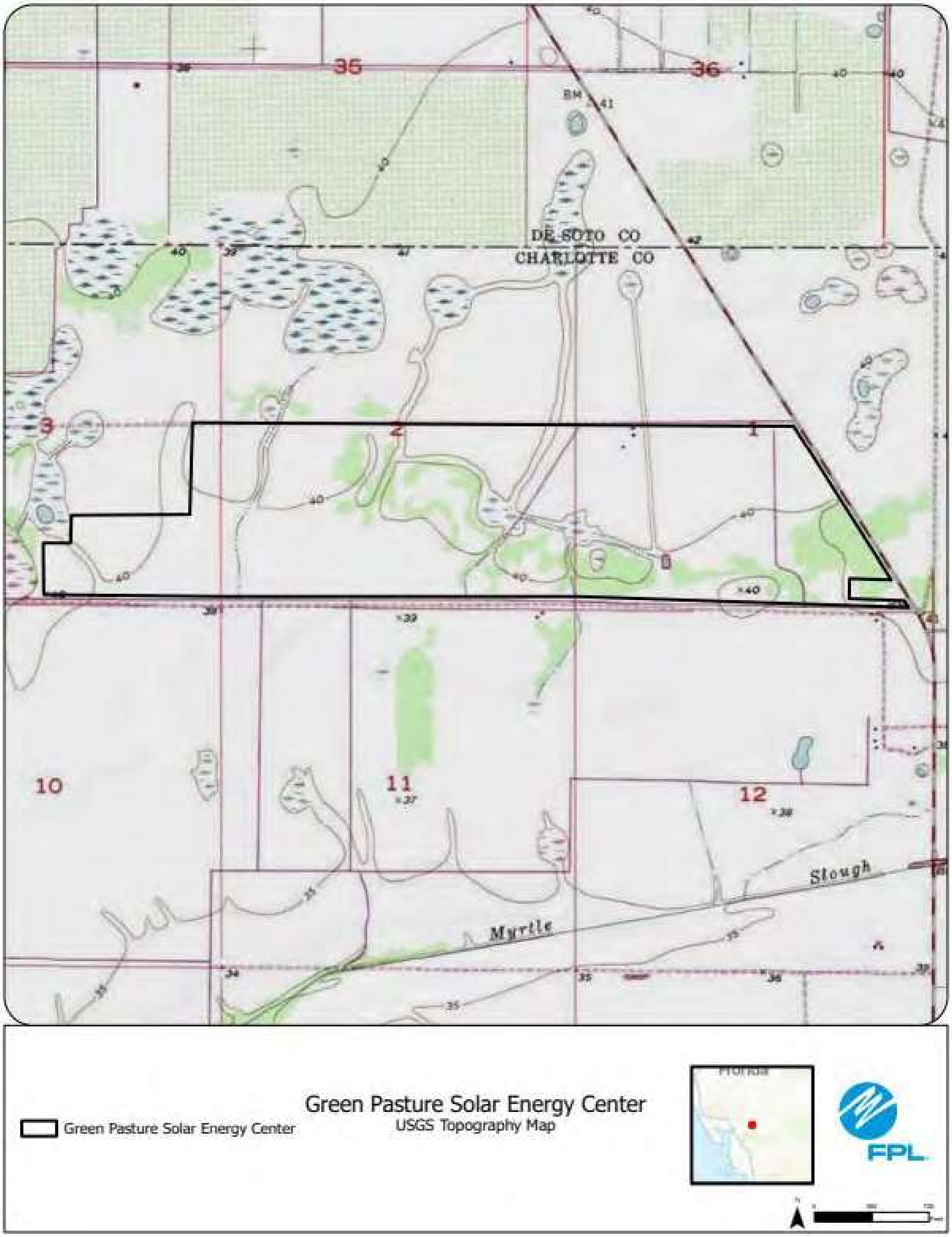
F2-9591

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #14: Green Pasture Solar Energy Center, Charlotte County

F2-9592

	Preferred Site	Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
	County	Charlotte
	Facility Acreage	2757 (642 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus, pastureland, sod and pine flatwoods. Site is actively in construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Adjacent areas are primarily citrus and other agricultural land
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Citrus, pastureland, sod and pine flatwoods with a few wet prairies and freshwater marshes
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, southeastern American kestrel, Florida bonnetted bat, Audubon's crested caracara. No impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/30/2023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BM 41
DE SOTO CO
CHARLOTTE CO
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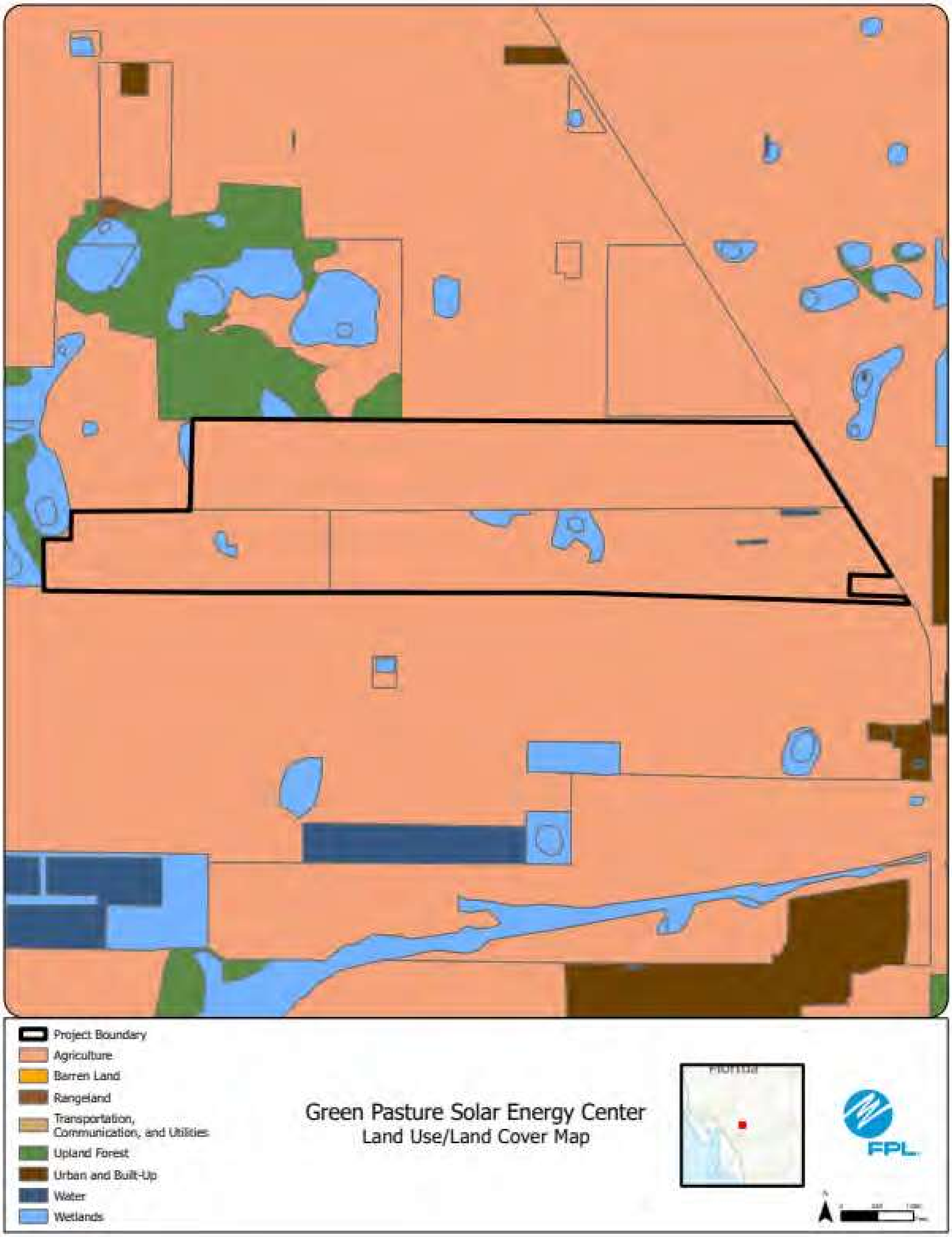
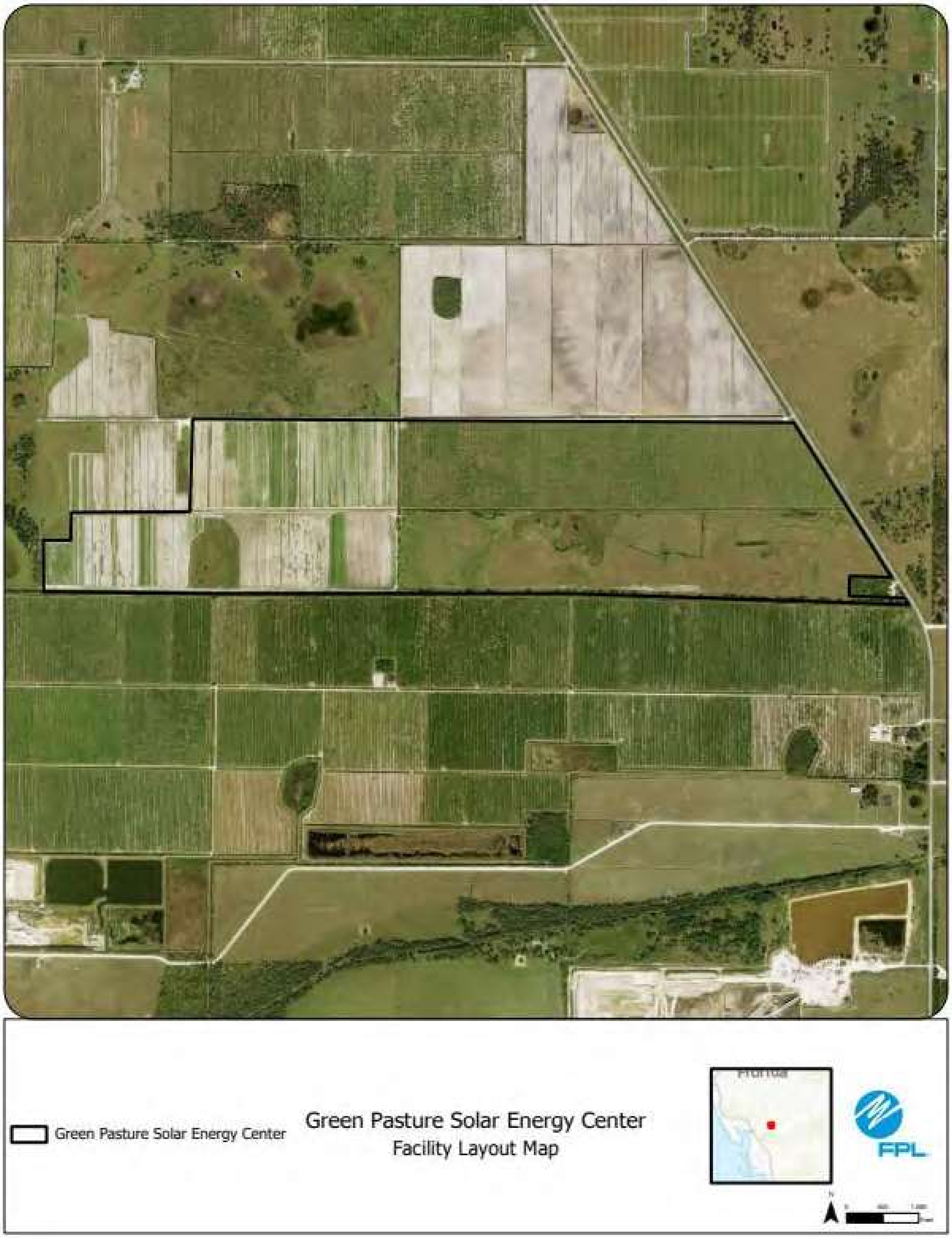
Myrtle
Slough
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9595



Green Pasture Solar Energy Center

Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

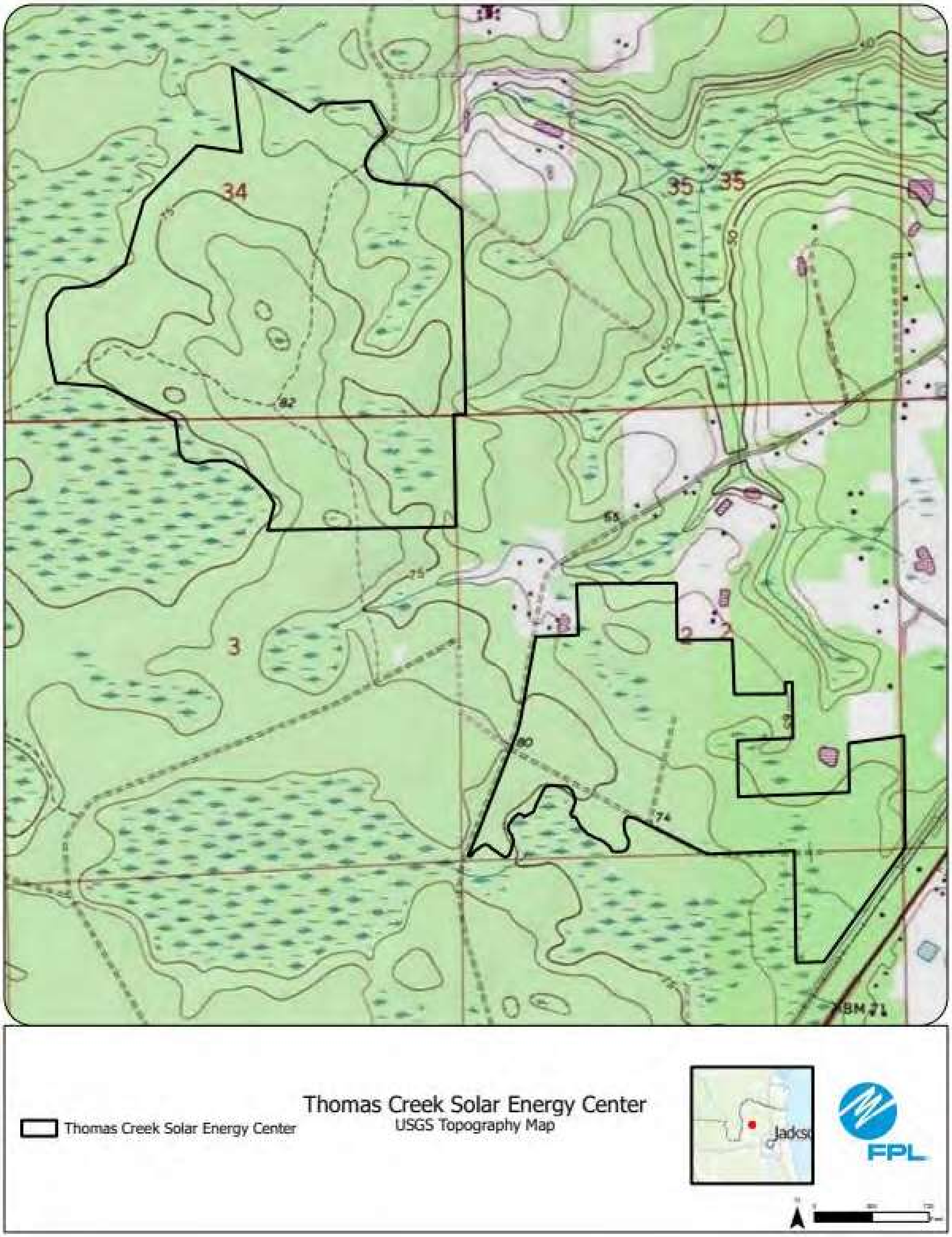
F2-9596

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #15: Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center, Nassau County

F2-9597

	Preferred Site	Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Nassau
	Facility Acreage	639 (400 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is silviculture with some forested wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoises
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Local government future land use for this site is Agriculture.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/7/2023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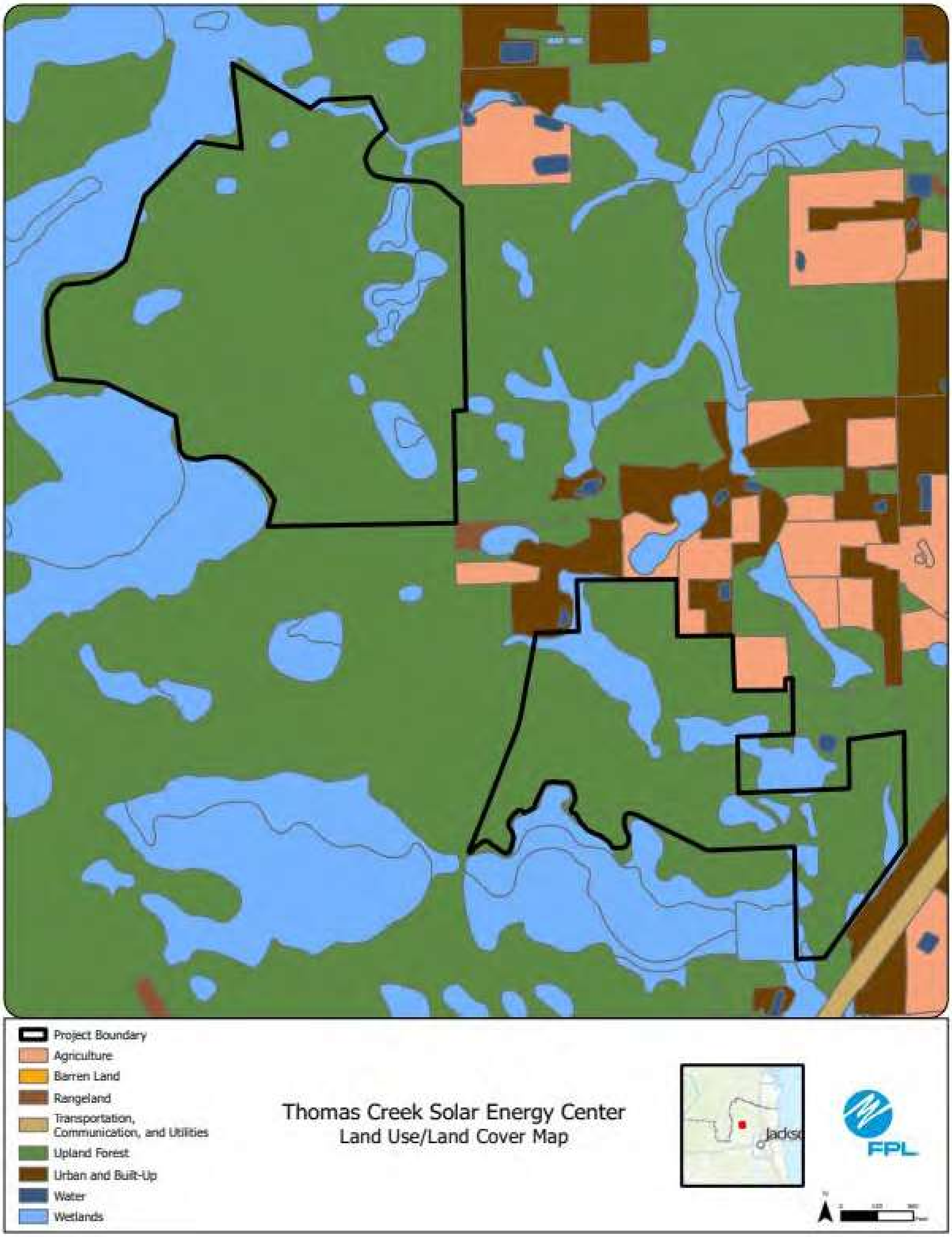
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9600

Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center

Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-9601

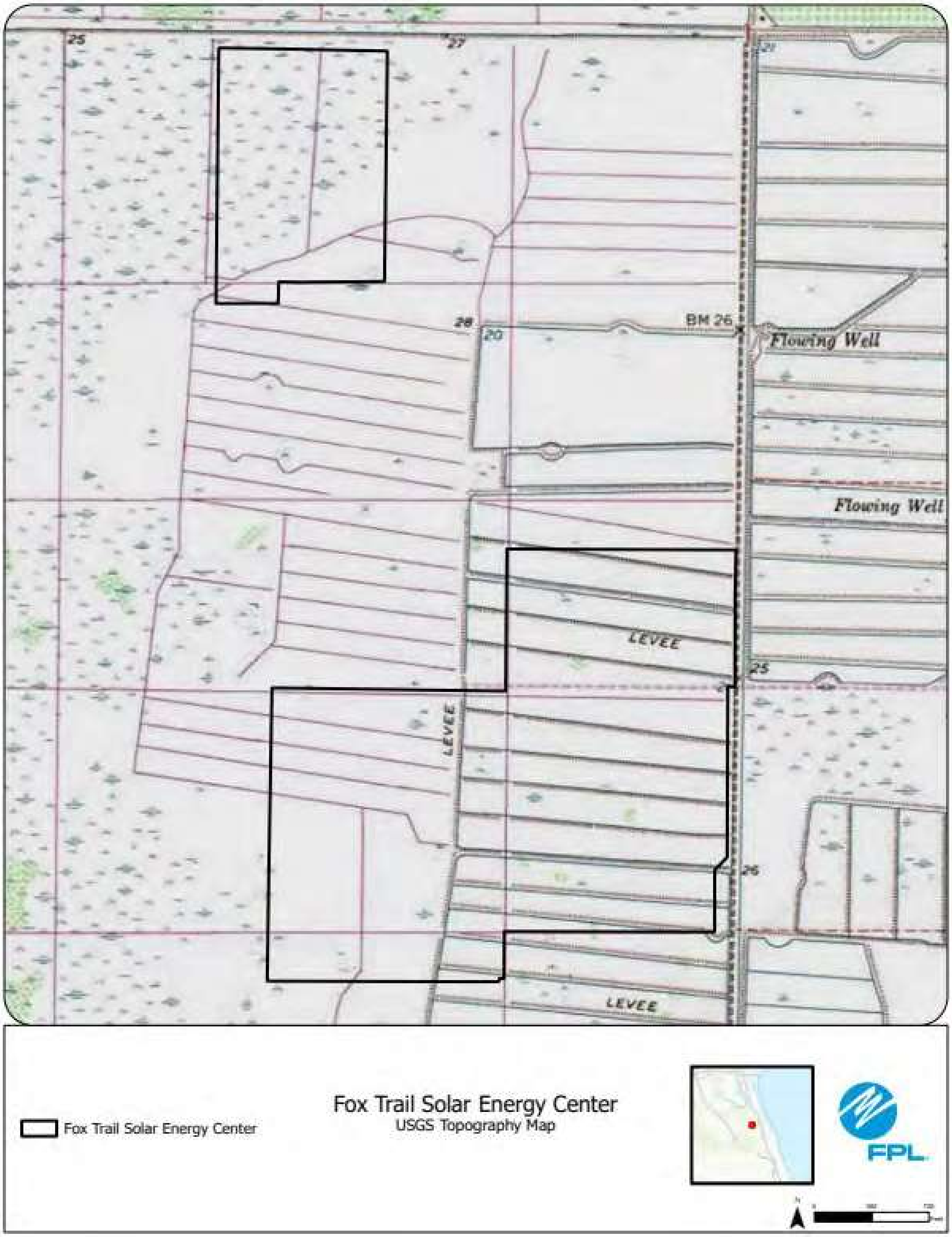
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #16: Fox Trail Solar Energy Center, Brevard County

F2-9602

	Preferred Site	Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Brevard
	Facility Acreage	2610 (576 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Field crops, sod, and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Wetlands and various agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is active agriculture of field crops and sod with some wet areas.
2.	Listed Species	Florida sandhill crane, little blue heron
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Bald eagle nest located approximately 4000 feet east of project.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/31/23

F2-9603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BM 26
Flowing Well
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Flowing Well
LEVEE
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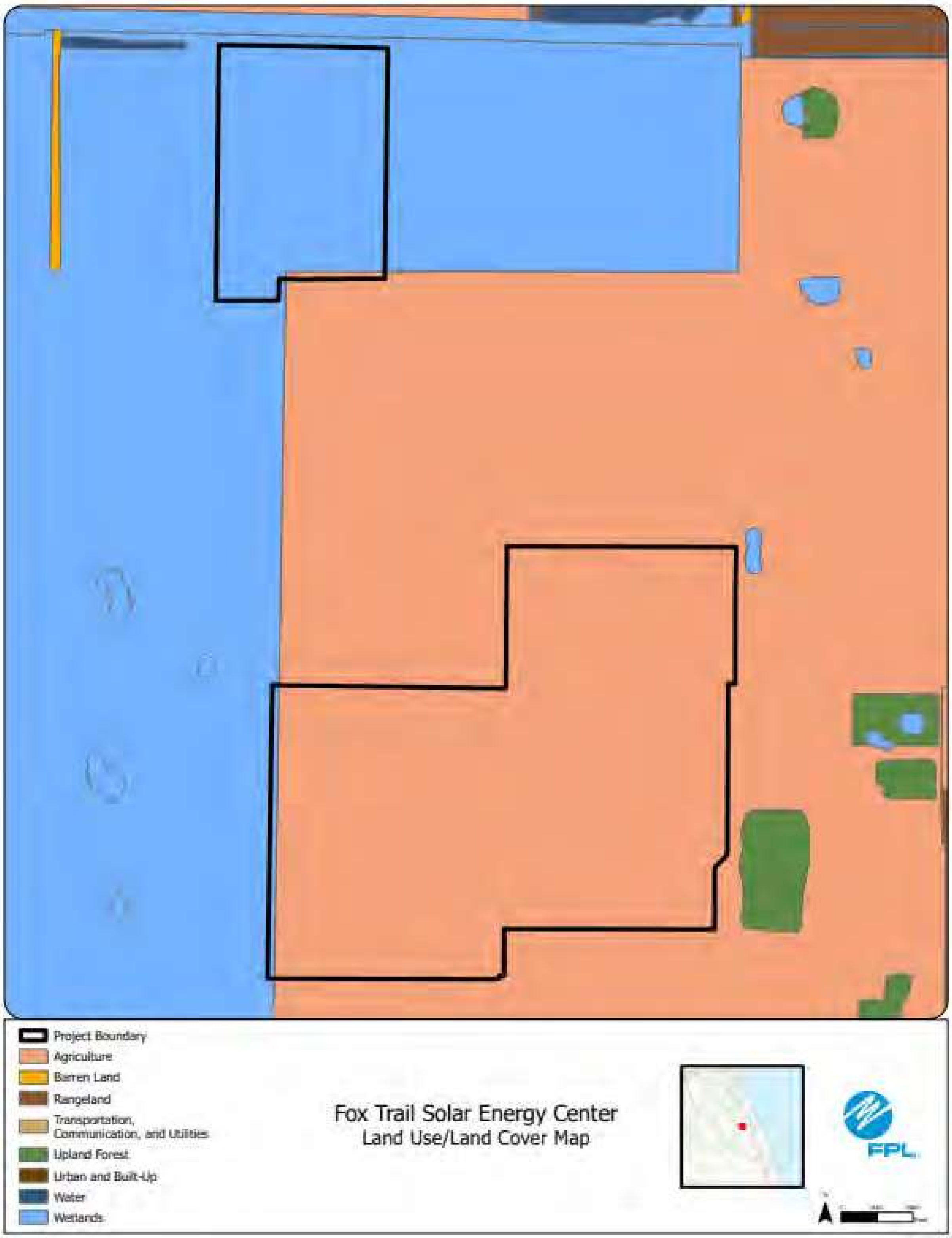
LEVEE
26
LEVEE
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9604

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9605



F2-9605


Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

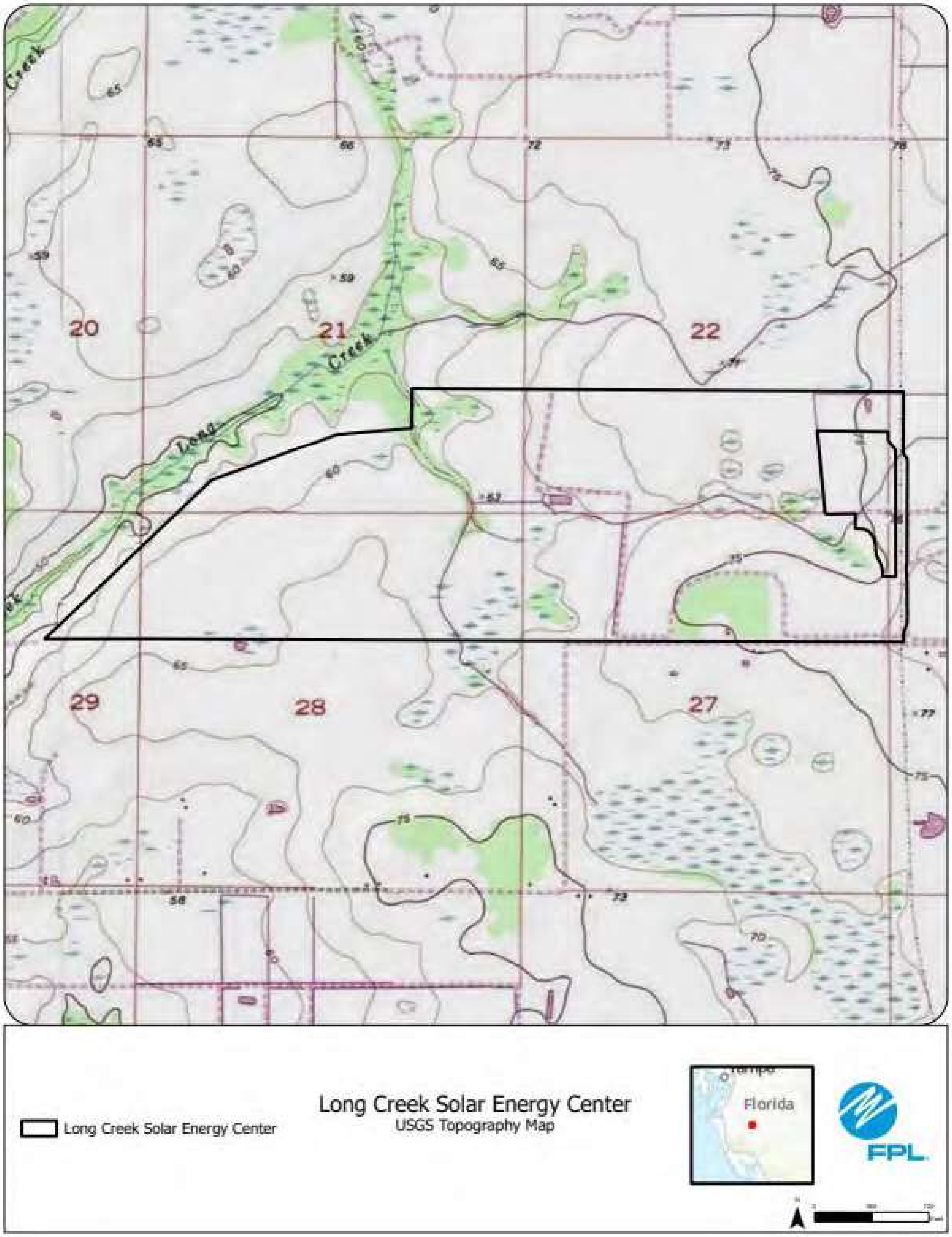
F2-9606

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #17: Long Creek Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

F2-9607

	Preferred Site	Long Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	1236 (818 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Fallow row crops
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is fallow row crop fields with forested wetland and upland areas on-site.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise burrows on-site and other specific species surveys on-going.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Long Creek runs along the western boundary of this site and Owen Branch is located towards the south of the site, which flow into the Myakka River.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features on or off of this site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/30/23 FDEP 404 NPR Issued: 8/25/23


Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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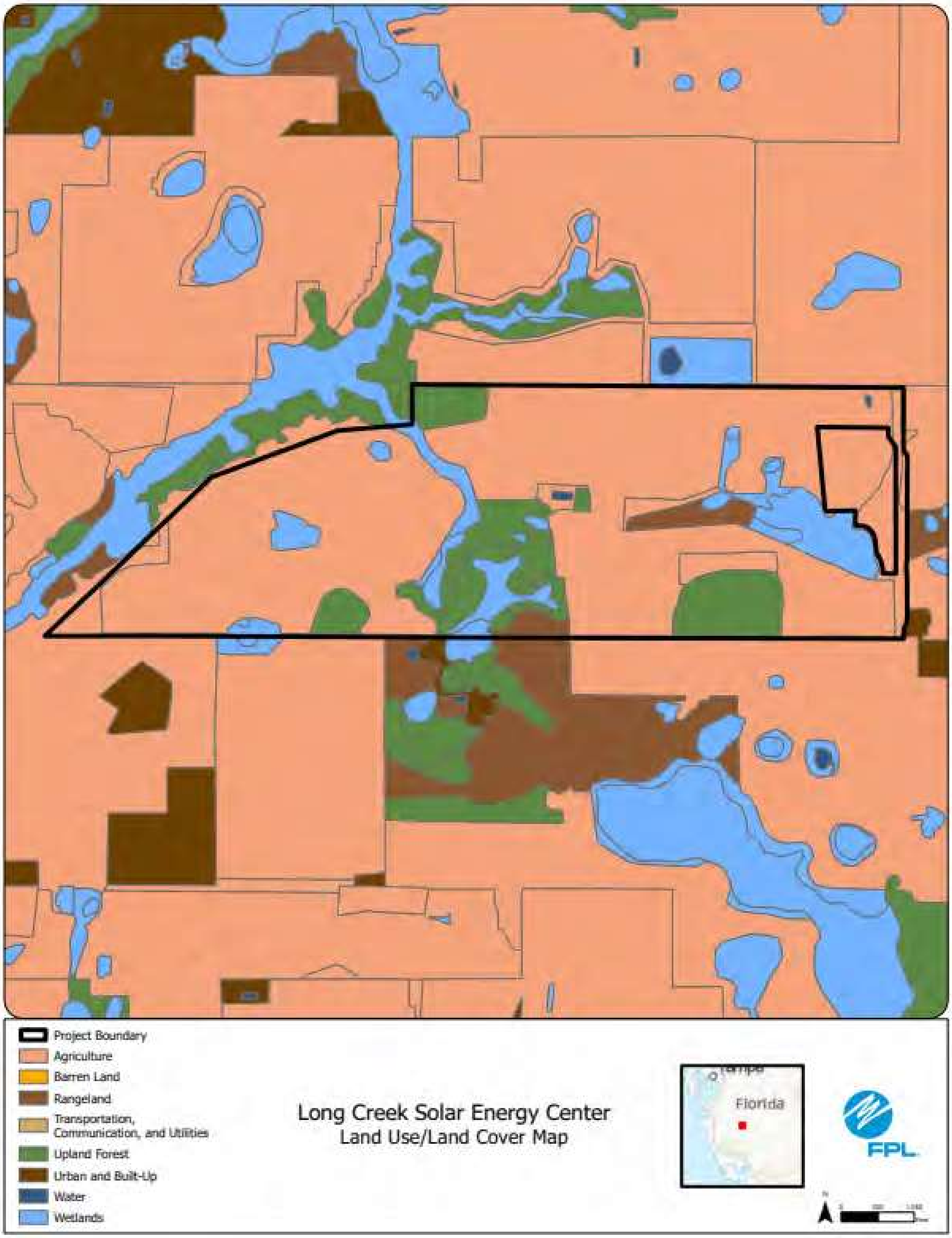
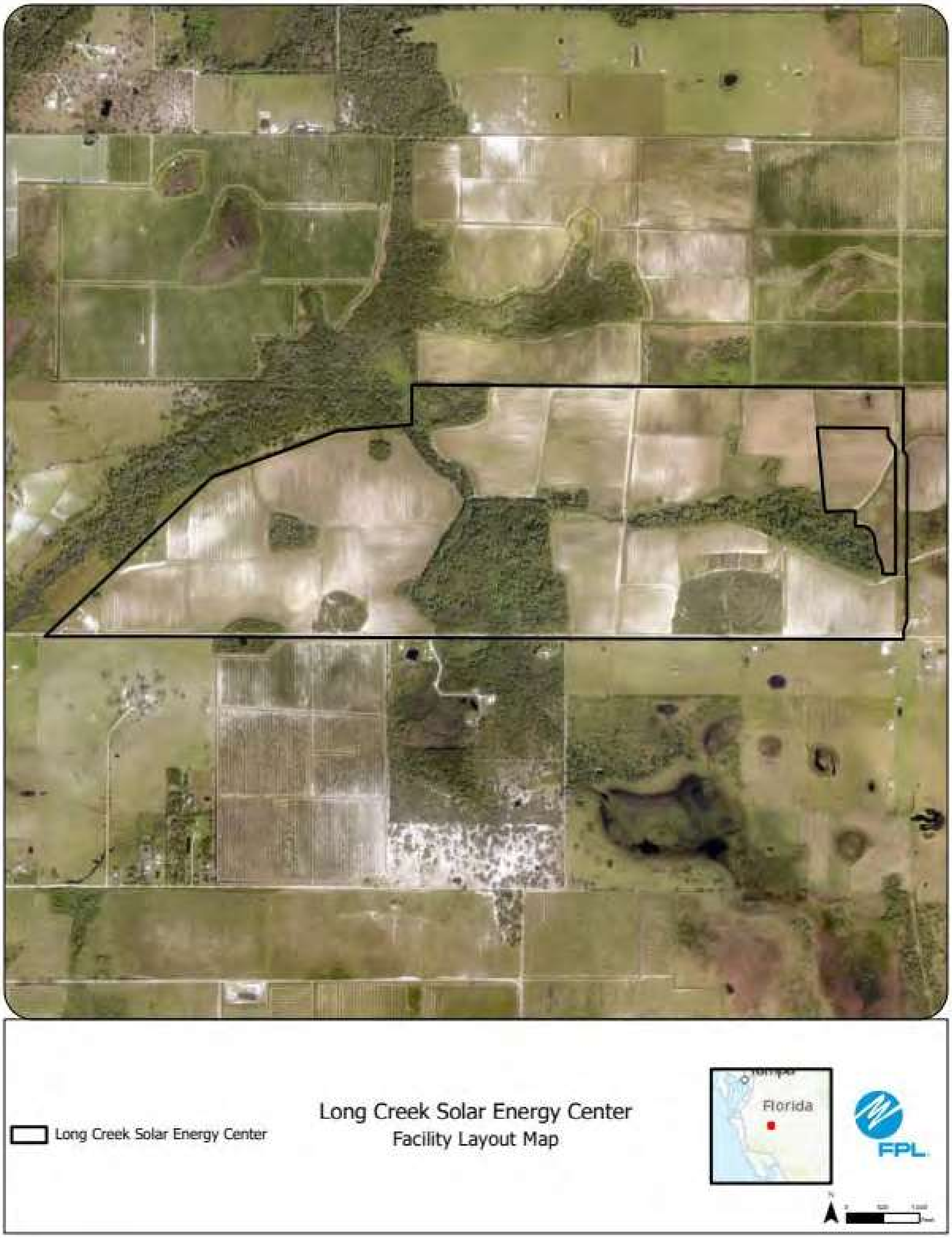


F2-9610

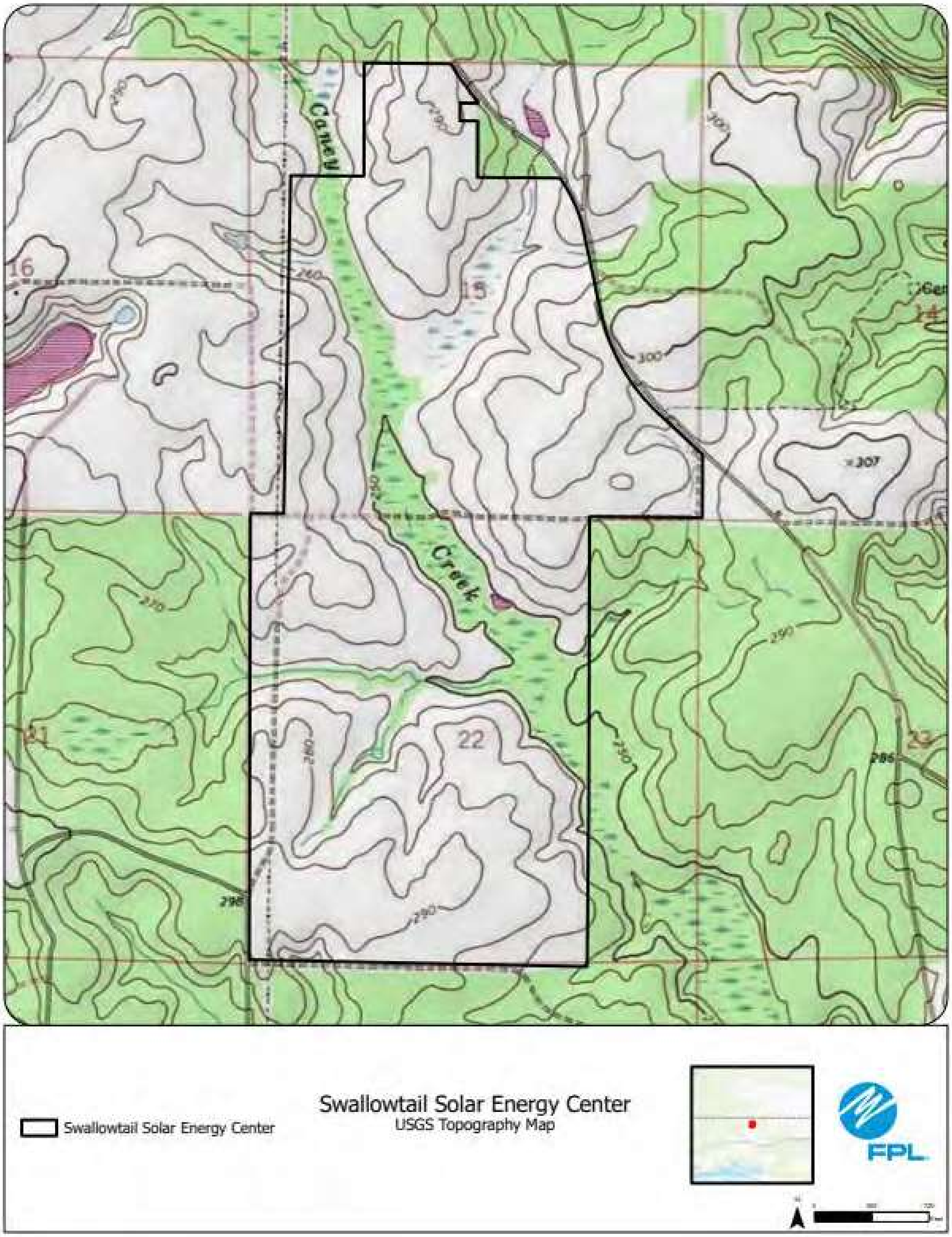

Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #18: Swallowtail Solar Energy Center, Walton County

F2-9612

	Preferred Site	Swallowtail Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	862
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Active cattle farm with some wetlands.
	Adjacent Areas	Silviculture and agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is actively being used for cattle farming and has been for approximately 30 years.
2.	Listed Species	None
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Caney Creek is in the vicinity of the property.
4.	Other Significant Features	Local private jet airport to SE of property.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an Existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 12/14/2023 FDEP 404 Issued: 12/18/2023


Caney
Creek
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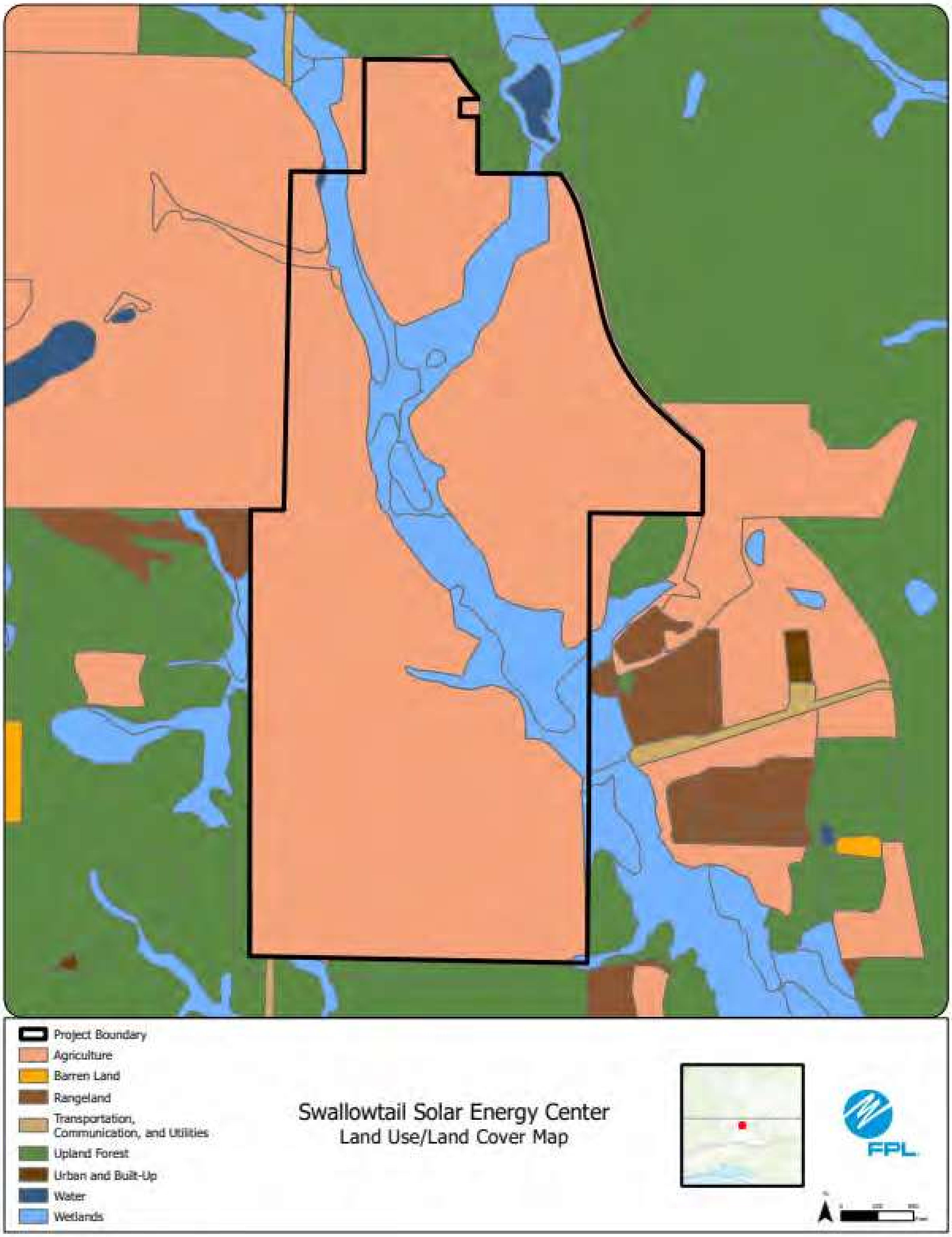
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9615

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9616

F2-9616

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #19: Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

F2-9617

	Preferred Site	Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	718
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously row crops. Currently in construction.
	Adjacent Areas	Site is bounded by mostly timberland on N, W, and S. Residential and pastureland to the E.
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is majority row crop operation.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/20/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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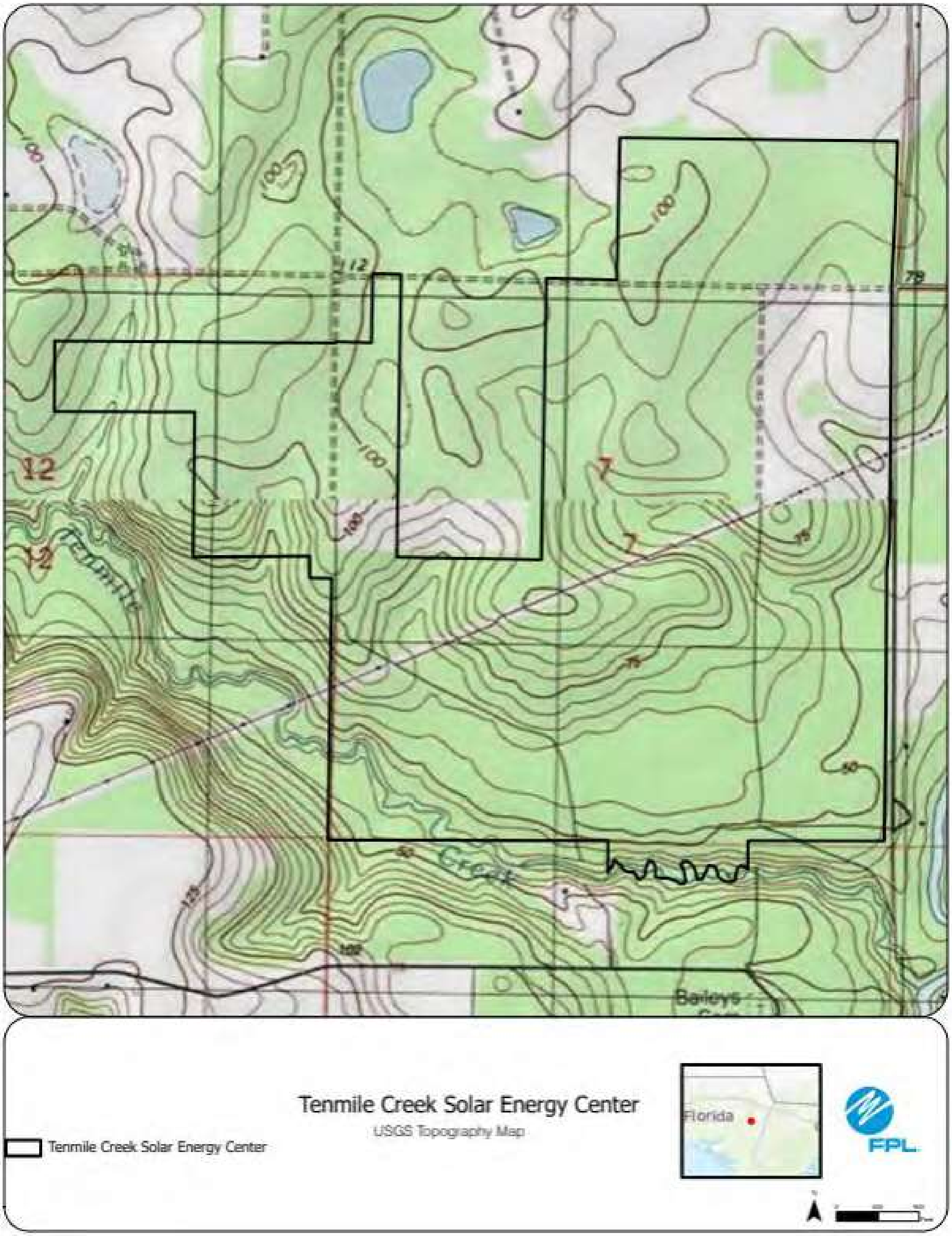

F2-9619

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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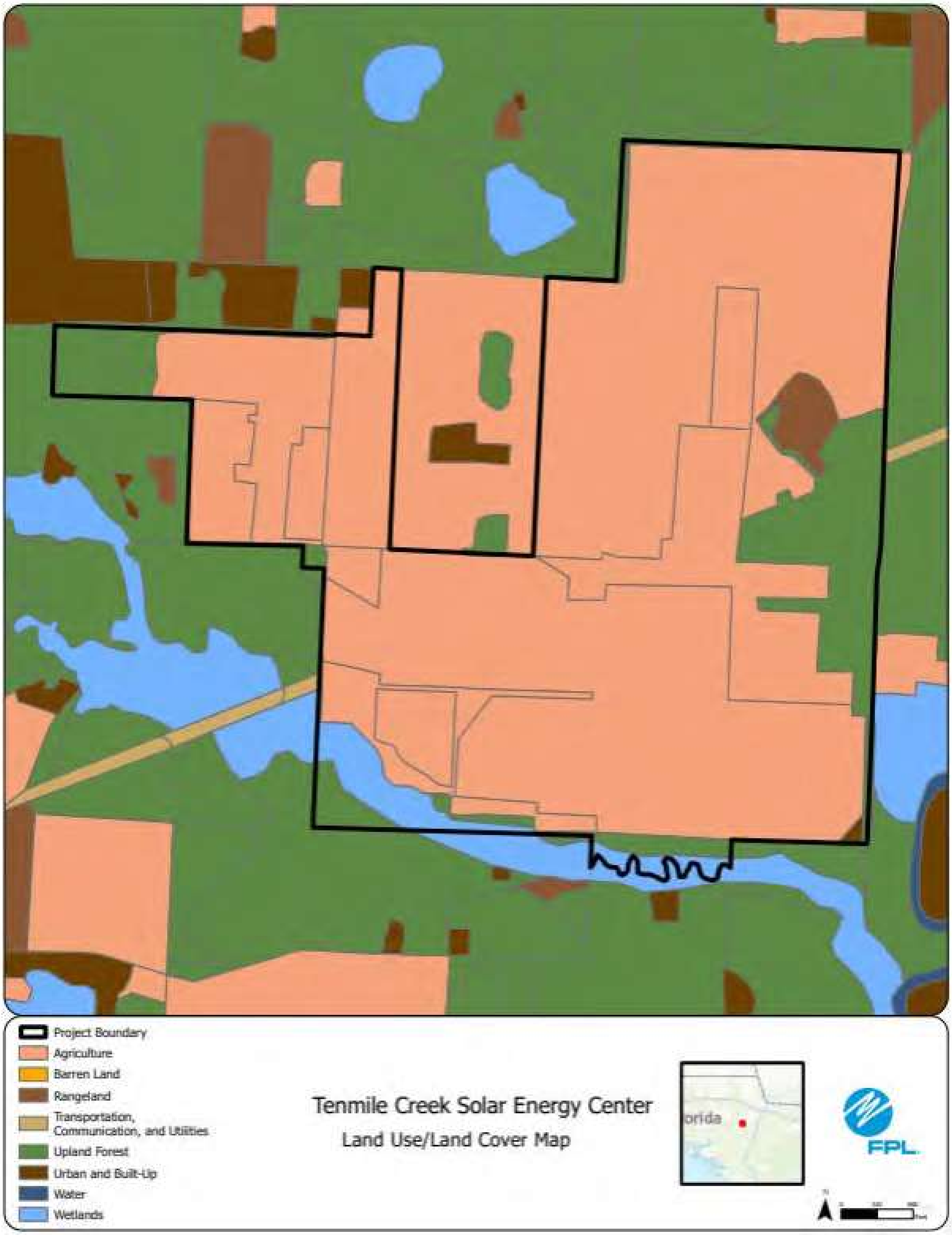
F2-9620



F2-9620

Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center

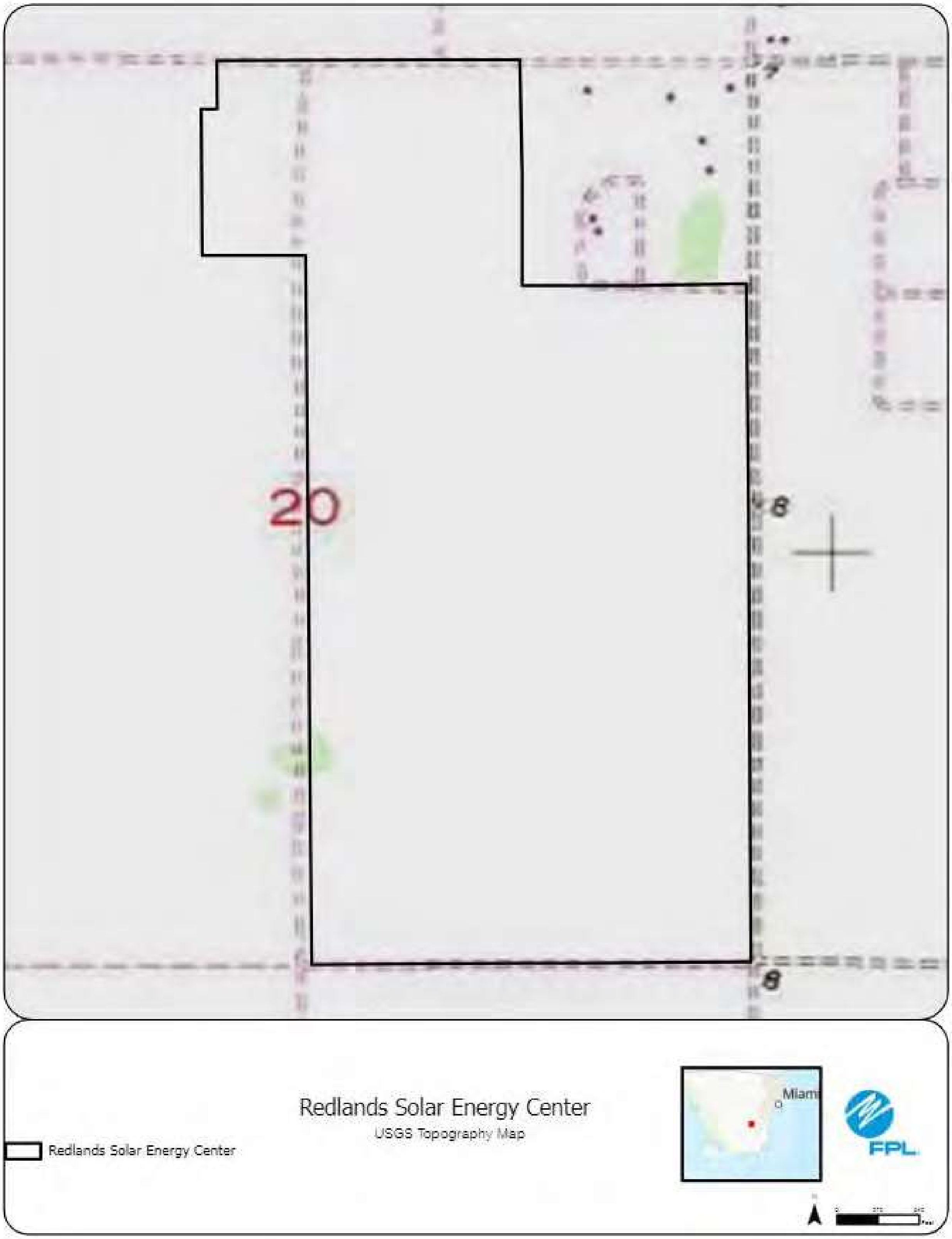
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #20: Redlands Solar Energy Center, Miami-Dade County

F2-9622

	Preferred Site	Redlands Solar Energy Center
	County	Miami-Dade
	Facility Acreage	614 (285 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Fixed
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Row crops
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is currently fallow row crops with some access roads.
2.	Listed Species	No listed species concerns on this site.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Florida Everglades are located west of this site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features on or near this site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 solar fixed panel PV facility and site stormwater system. Mitigation is not required due to no wetland impacts.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/17/2023 FDEP 404 NPR Issued: 2/7/2022 County DERM Class IV Permit Mod Issued: 8/14/2023

F2-9623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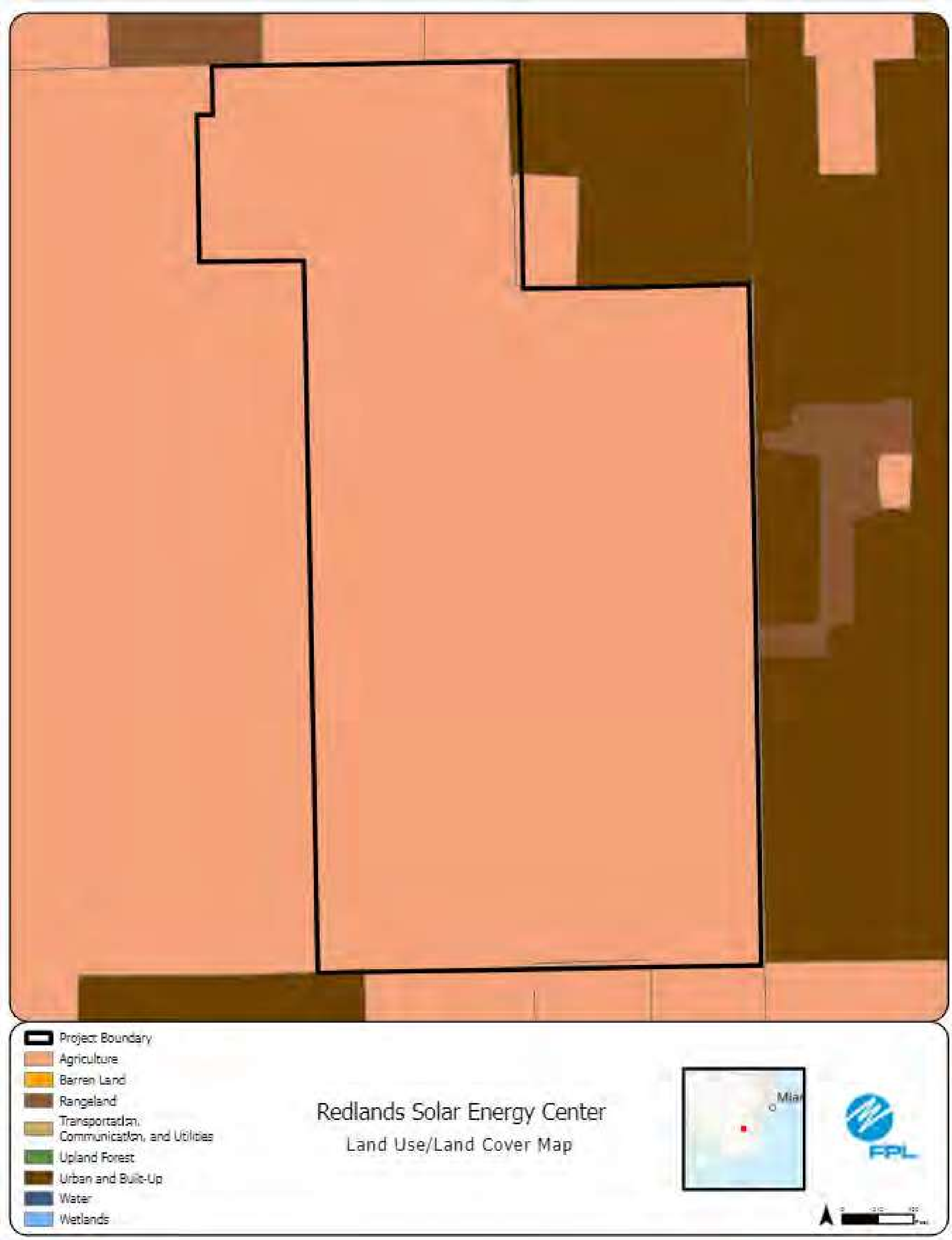
Redlands Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Redlands Solar Energy Center
Miami
FPL

F2-9624

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9625

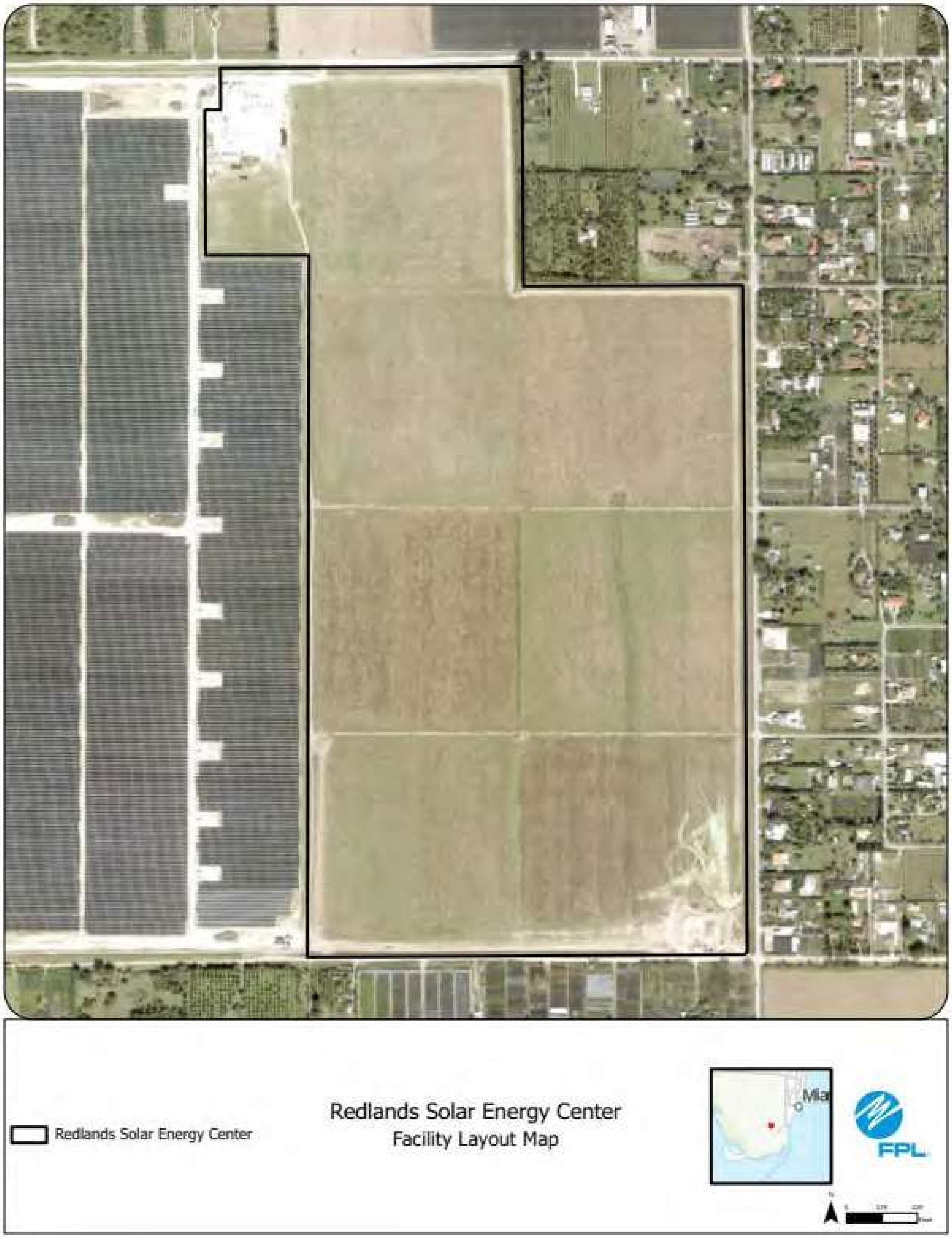


F2-9625

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9626



F2-9626

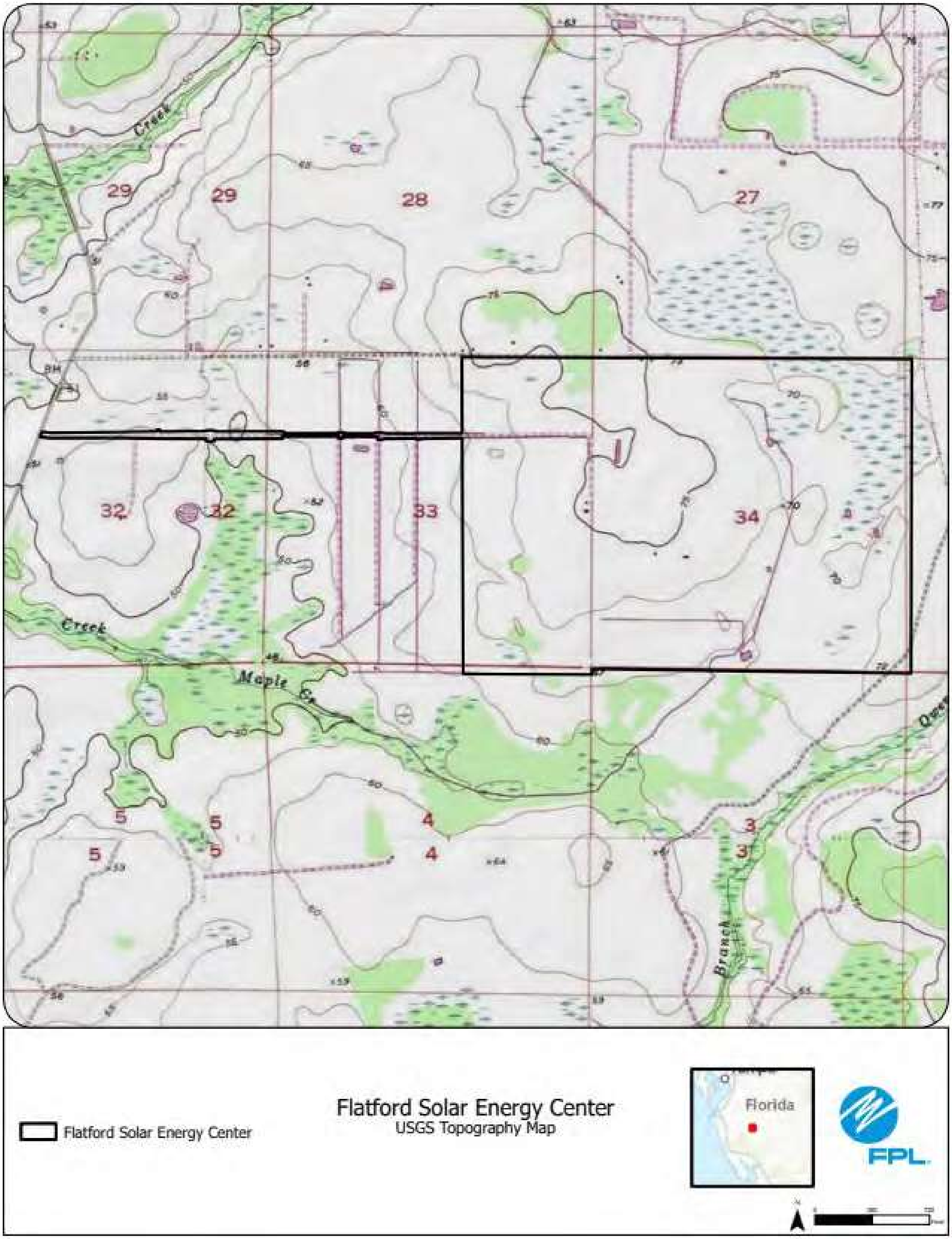
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #21: Flatford Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

F2-9627

	Preferred Site	Flatford Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	1806
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus groves and other crop land
	Adjacent Areas	Pasture and other crop lands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is agricultural in nature.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 12/27/2023 FDEP 404: Pending

F2-9628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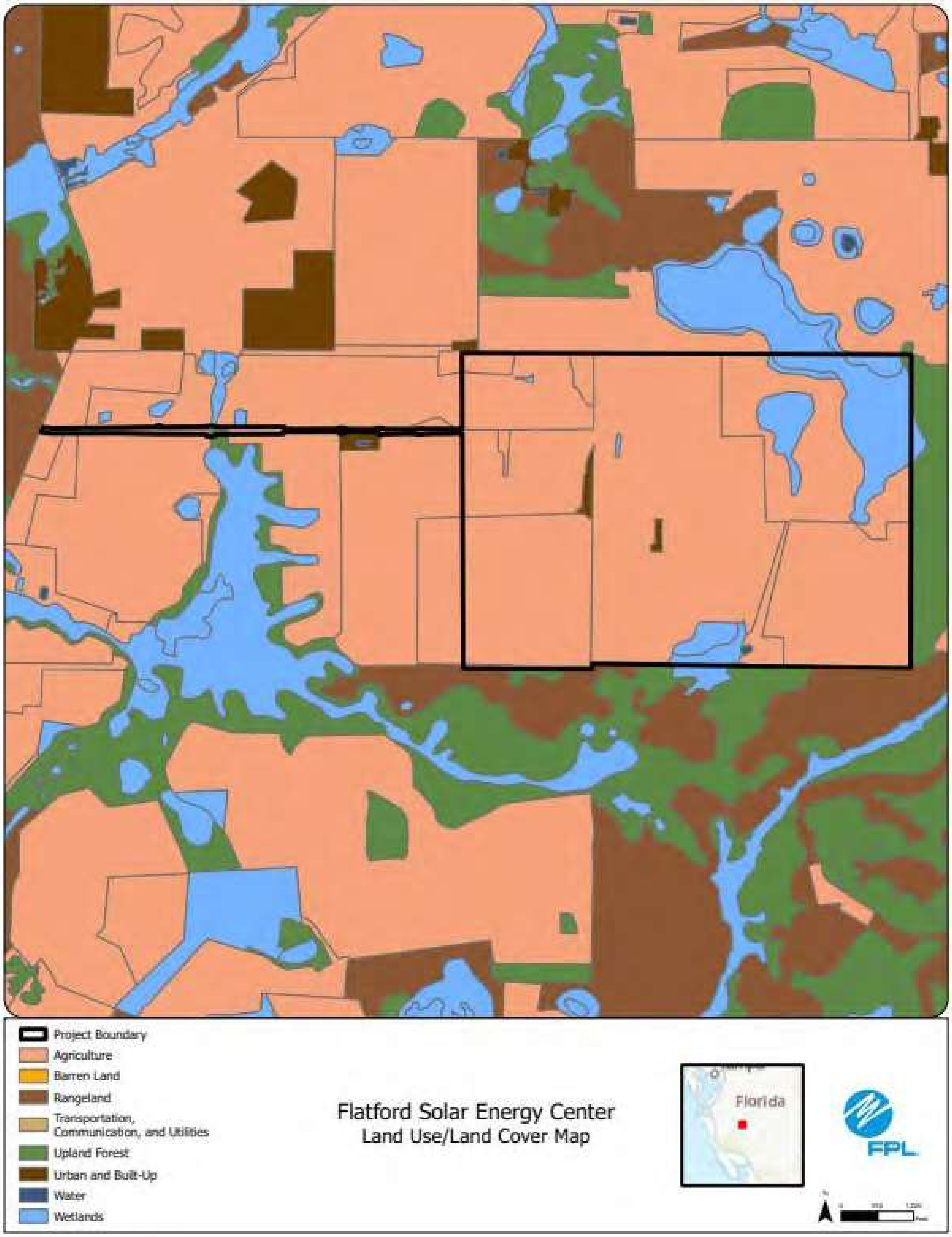
Flatford Solar Energy Center
Flatford Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

F2-9629

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9630

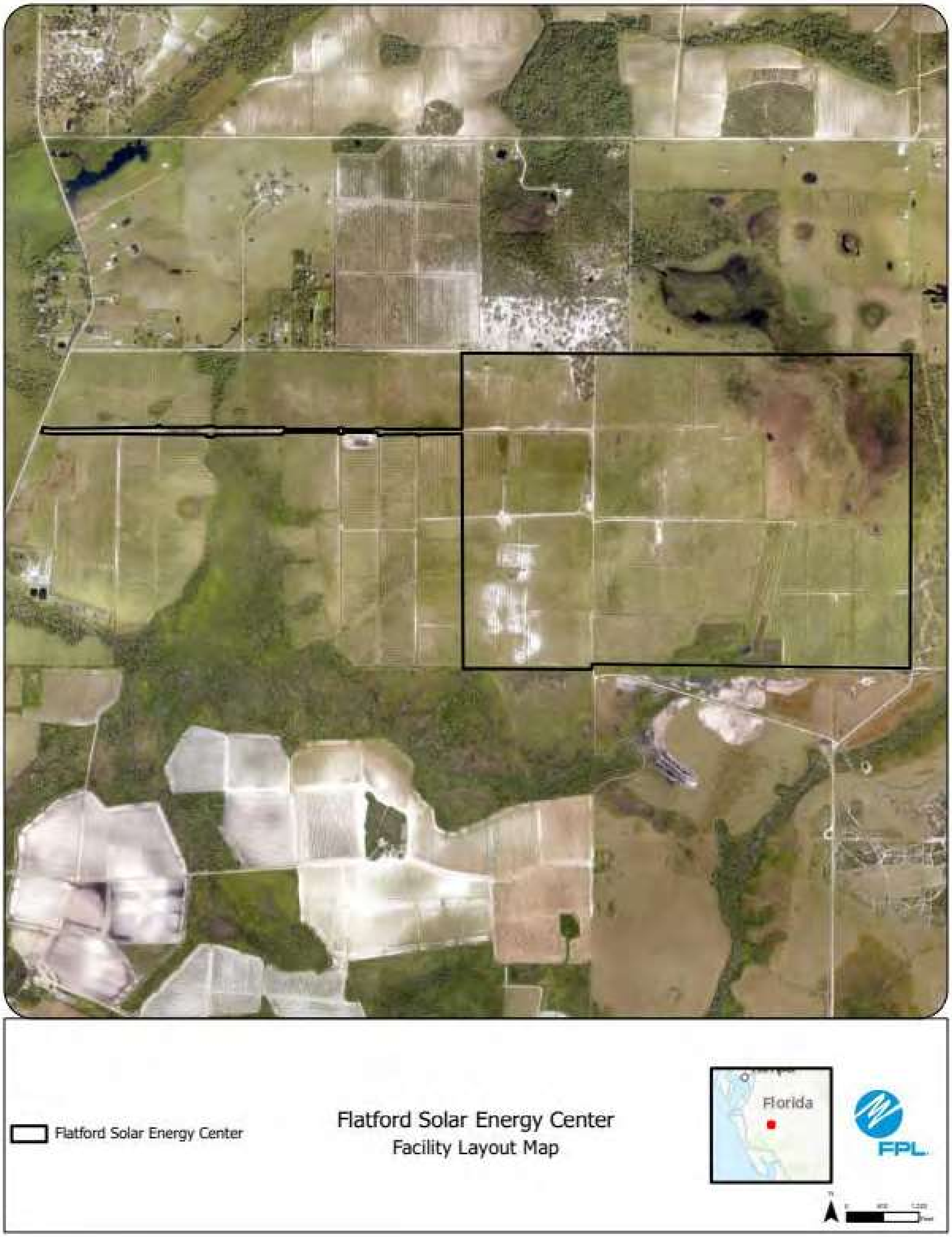


F2-9630

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9631



F2-9631

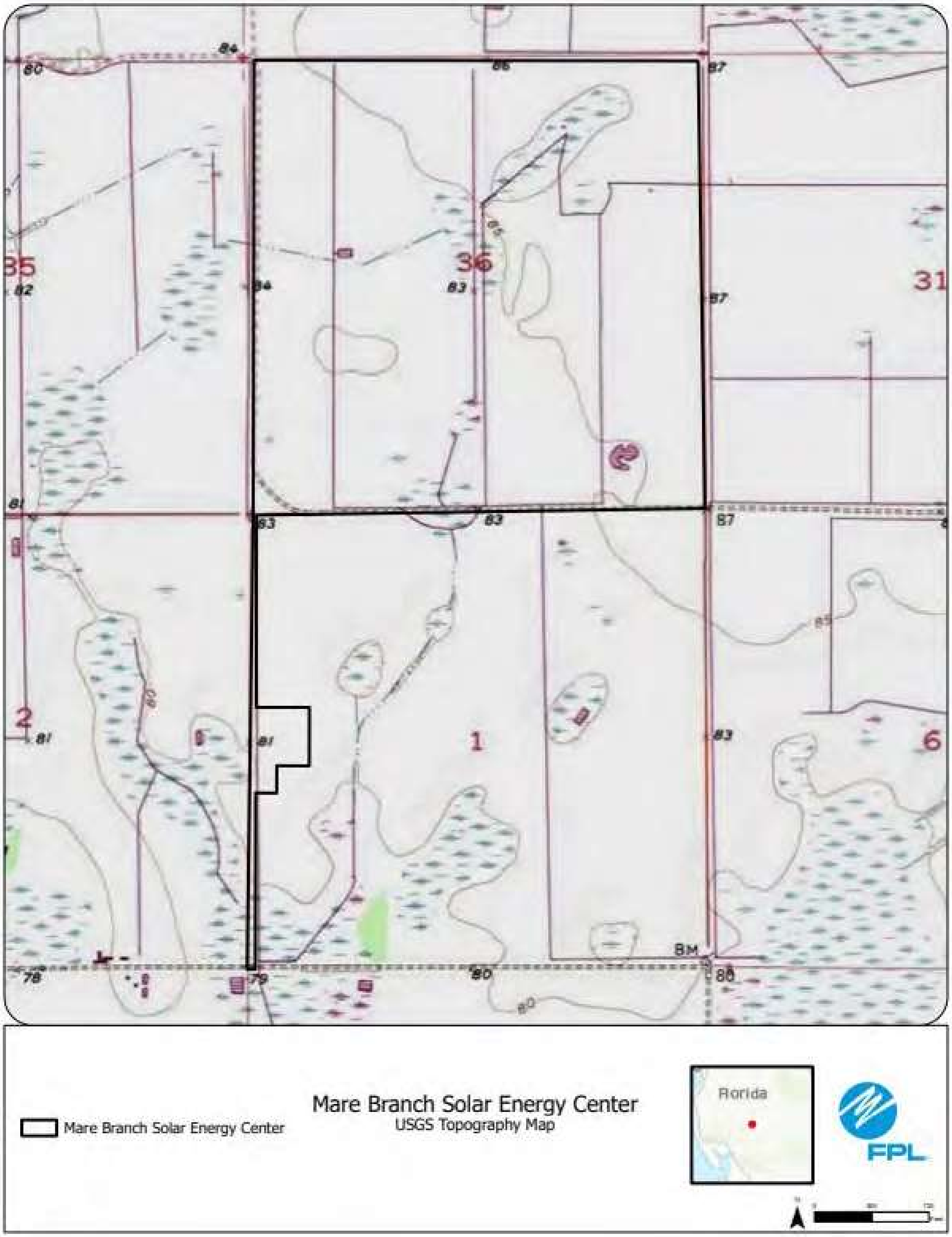
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #22: Mare Branch Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-9632

	Preferred Site	Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	1936
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Row and field crops
	Adjacent Areas	Solar sites, other row/field crops
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily row and field crops
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Audubon's crested caracara, Florida sandhill crane
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/4/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 8/4/2023

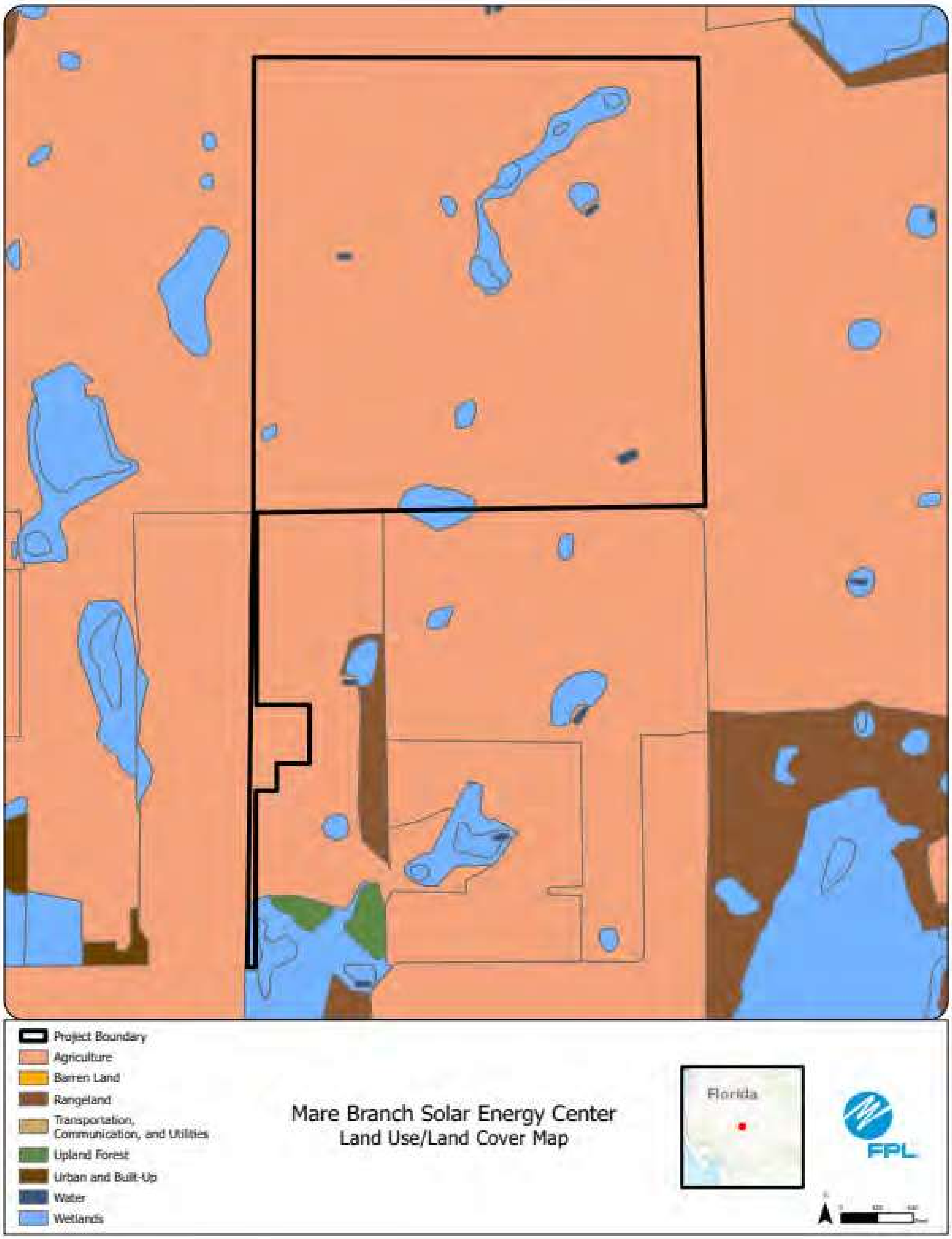
F2-9633


Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9635



F2-9635

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9636

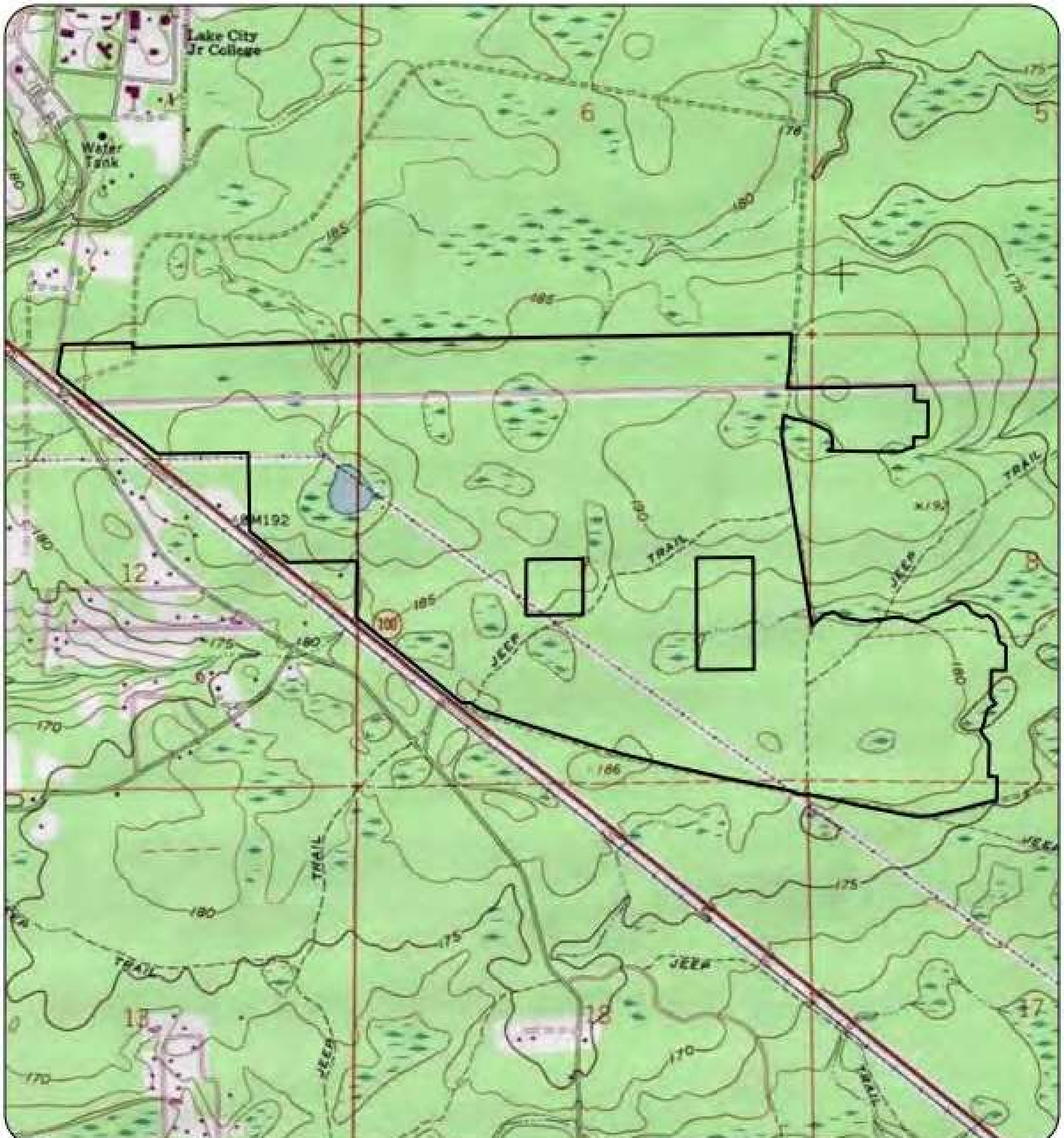
F2-9636

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #23: Price Creek Solar Energy Center, Columbia County

F2-9637

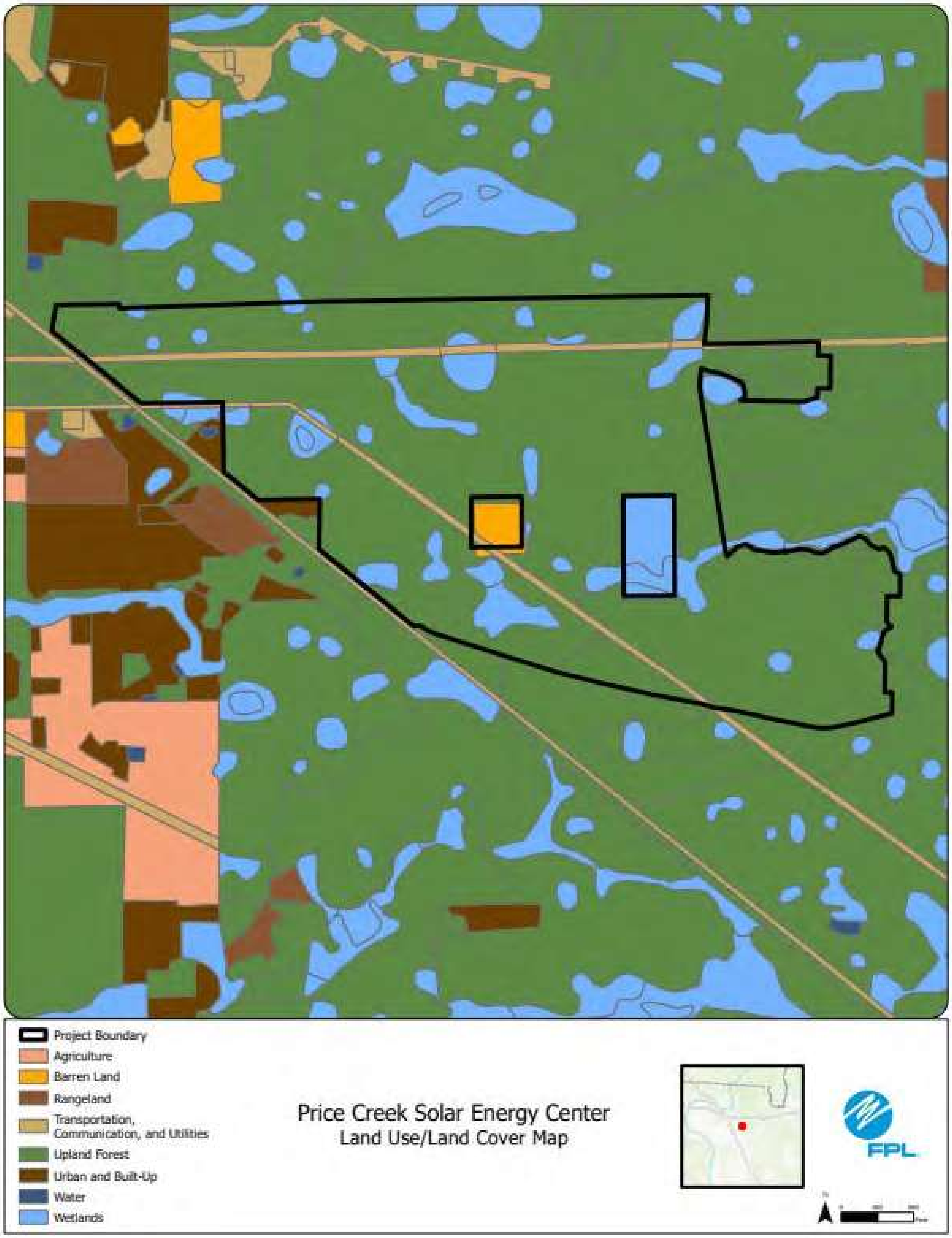
	Preferred Site	Price Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Columbia
	Facility Acreage	3668
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Primarily conifer plantation and forest regeneration areas
	Adjacent Areas	Pine trees and wetlands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily tree plantation and forest regeneration areas
2.	Listed Species	None observed
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL Duval-Raven 230kV Transmission line along N boundary, Lake Butler-Price 115kV transmission line from NW to SE across property. Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad defines SW boundary. Community of Lulu 1.75 S of property.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 10/30/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 10/30/2023



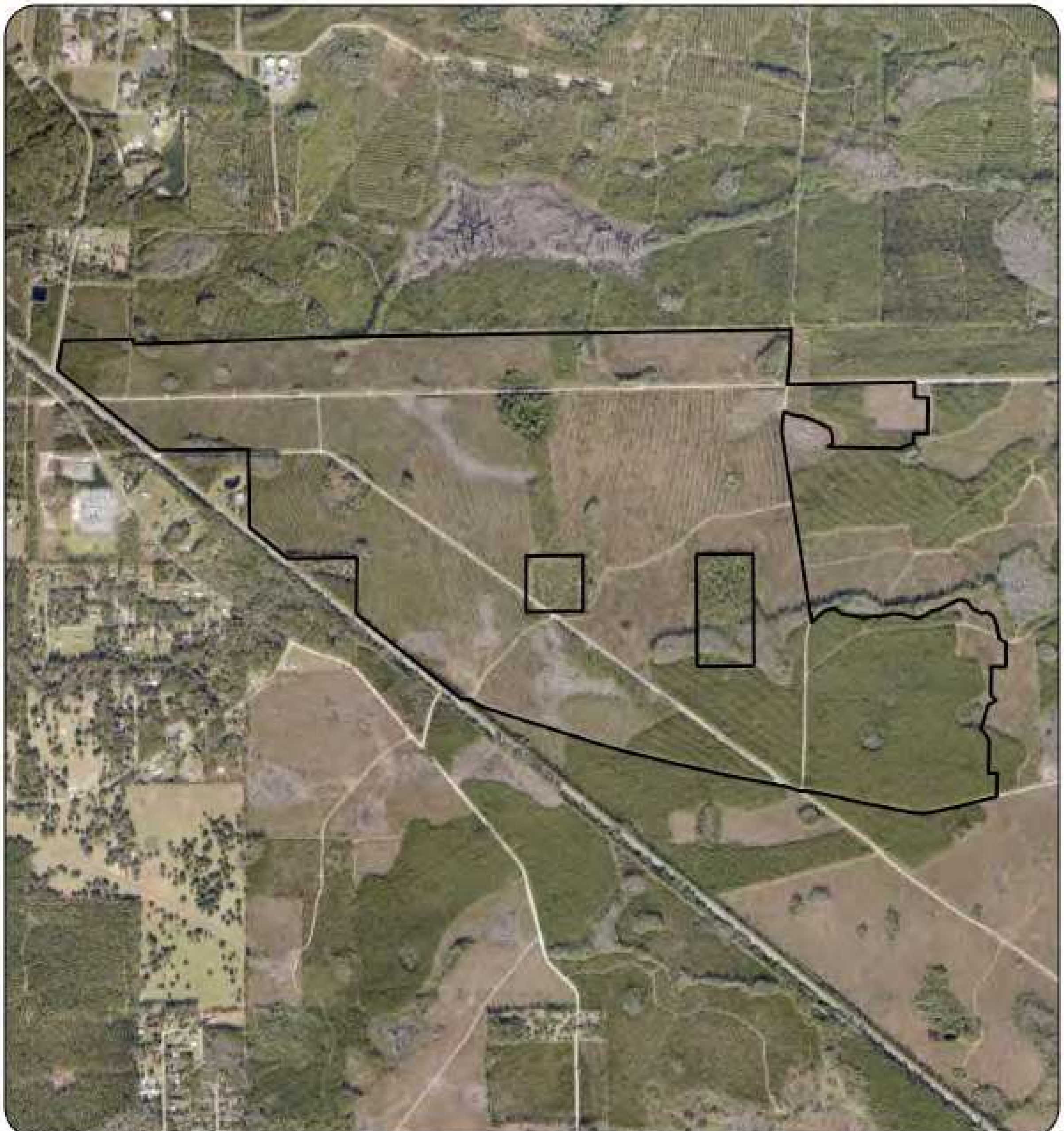
Price Creek Solar Energy Center

Price Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Price Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9640



Price Creek Solar Energy Center

Price Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-9641

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #24: Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-9642

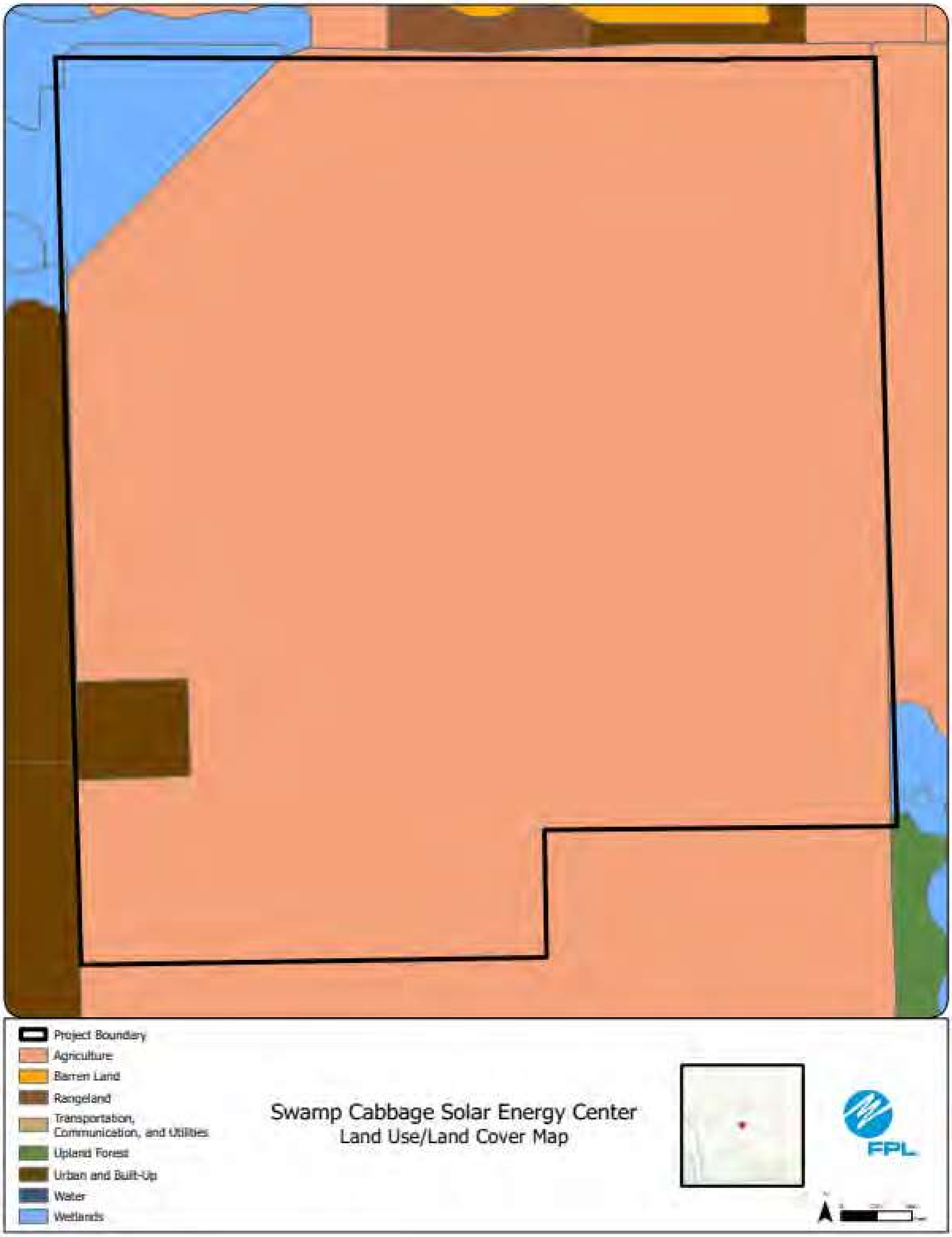
	Preferred Site	Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1367
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Active citrus and pasture from previous citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily active citrus with pasture land from previous citrus areas
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, southeastern American kestrel, little blue heron, gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/21/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 8/21/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

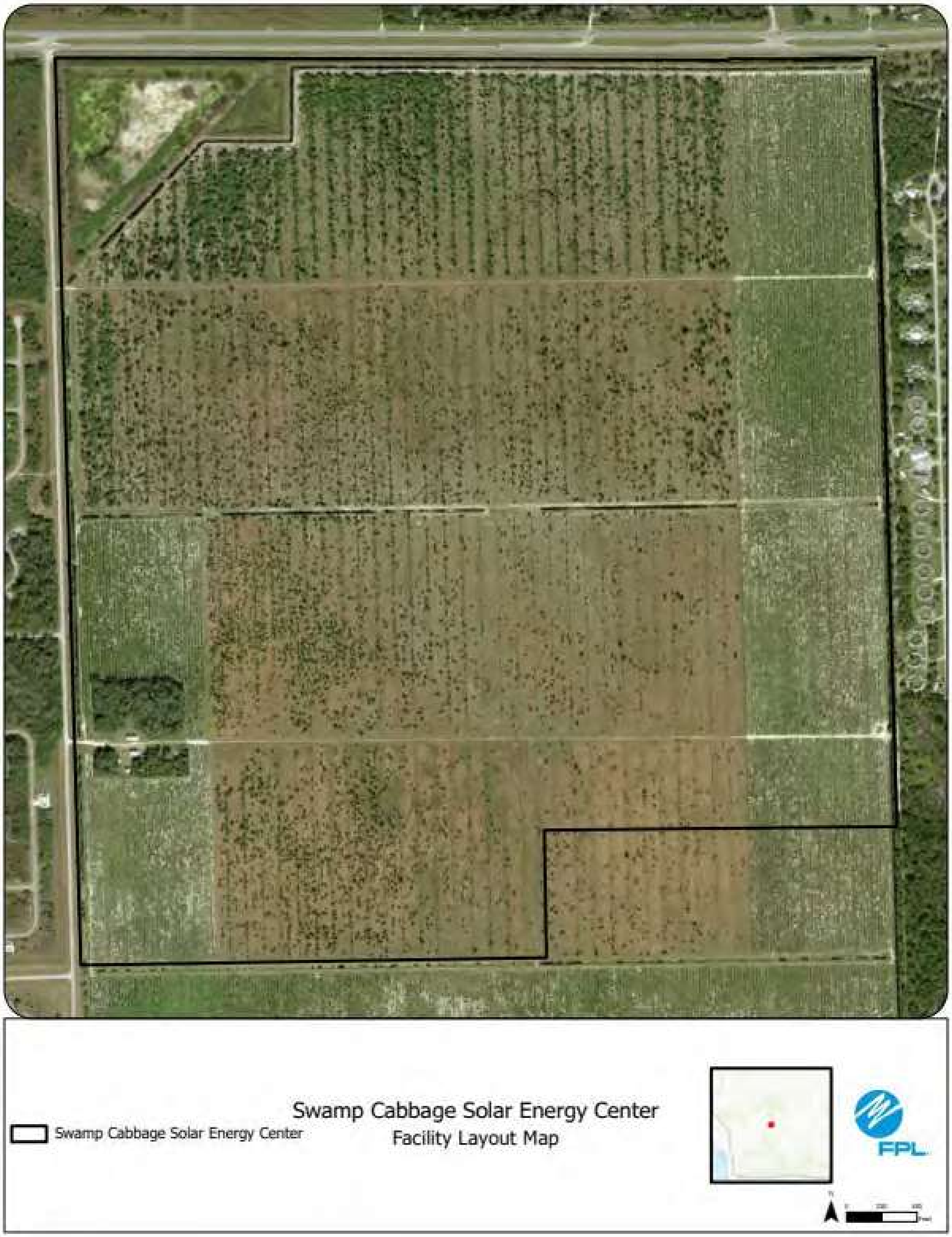
F2-9644

F2-9644


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9646

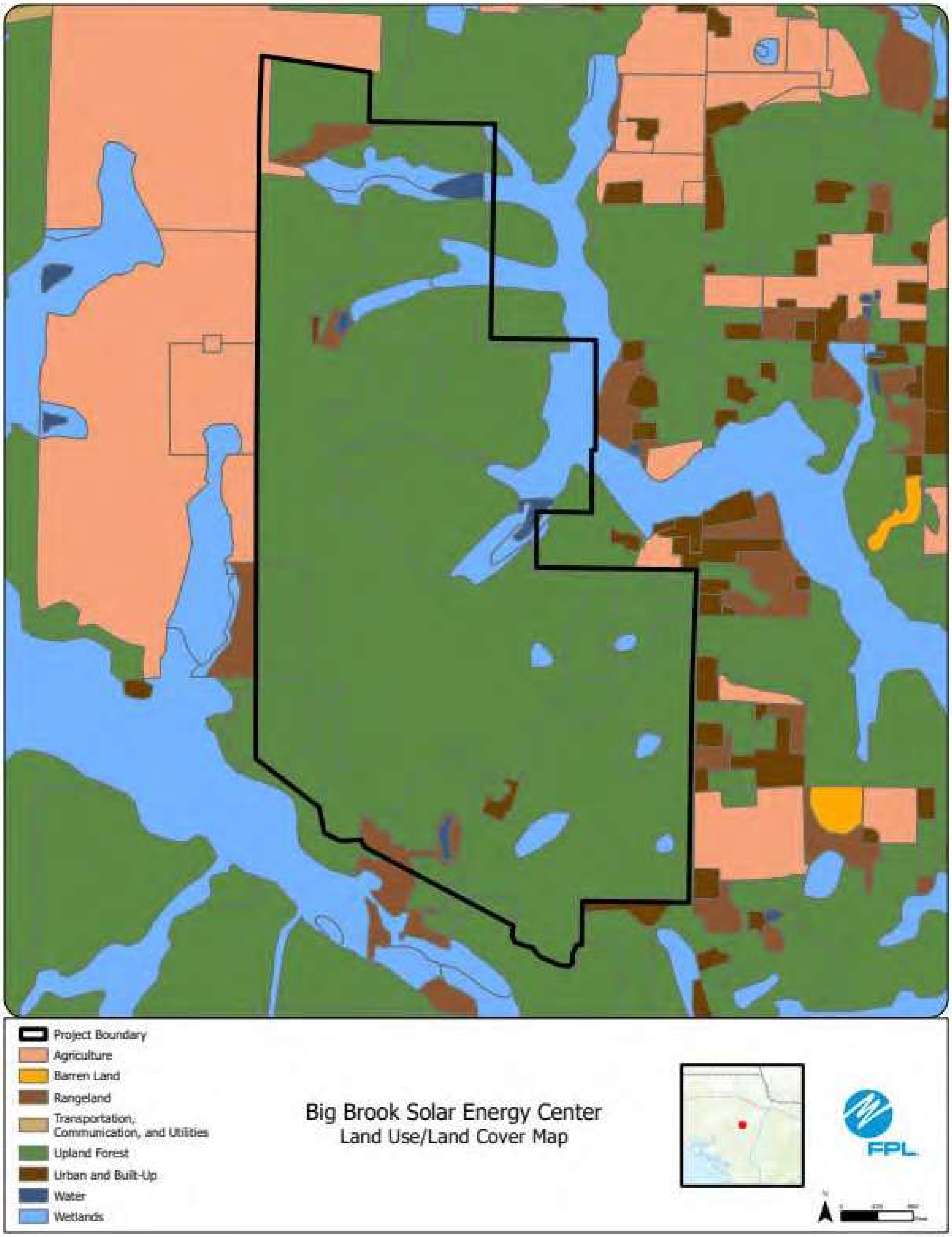
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #25: Big Brook Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

F2-9647

	Preferred Site	Big Brook Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	848
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silvicultural operation / deer hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Silvicultural and residential
f.		**General Environment Features on and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is silviculture
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	USACE or FDEP 404 application: TBD FDEP ERP: Pending


4WD
21
22
28
27
Fountain
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9651

Big Brook Solar Energy Center

Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-9651

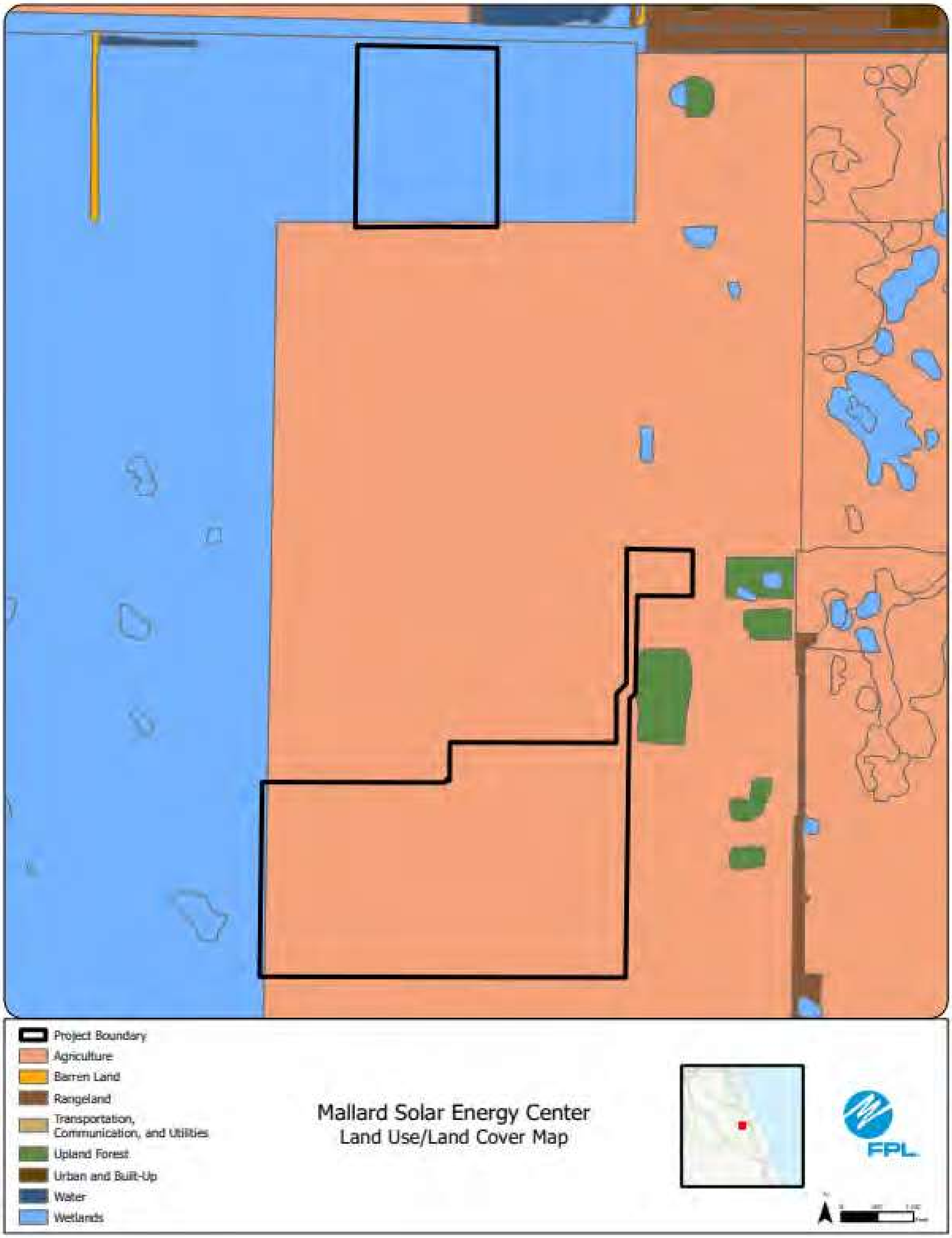
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #26: Mallard Solar Energy Center, Brevard County

F2-9652

	Preferred Site	Mallard Solar Energy Center
	County	Brevard
	Facility Acreage	2710 (456 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Agriculture (primarily sod, citrus), wetlands, reservoirs
	Adjacent Areas	Various agriculture, wetlands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is primarily used for various agriculture and contains wetlands, ditching, and reservoirs
2.	Listed Species	Florida sandhill crane, little blue heron
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Bald eagle nest located approximately 4000 feet east of project.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central Florida region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP 404: TBD FDEP ERP: Pending - application submitted 1/12/24


Flowing Well
19
BM 26
Flowing Well
Flowing Well
LEVEE
LEVEE
LEVEE
30
LEVEE
31
LEVEE
Mallard Solar Energy Center
Mallard Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Mallard Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Mallard Solar Energy Center
Mallard Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

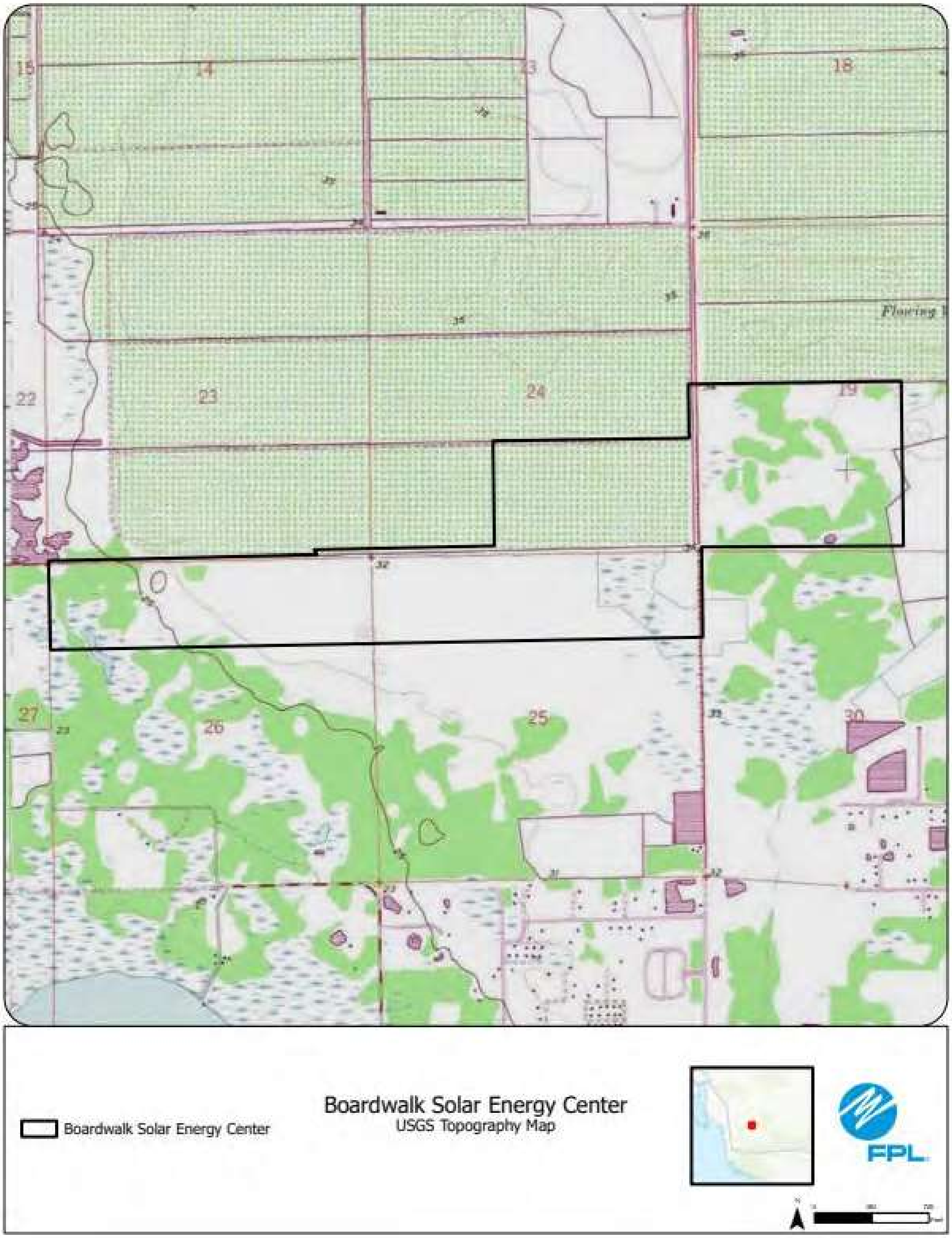
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #27: Boardwalk Solar Energy Center, Collier County

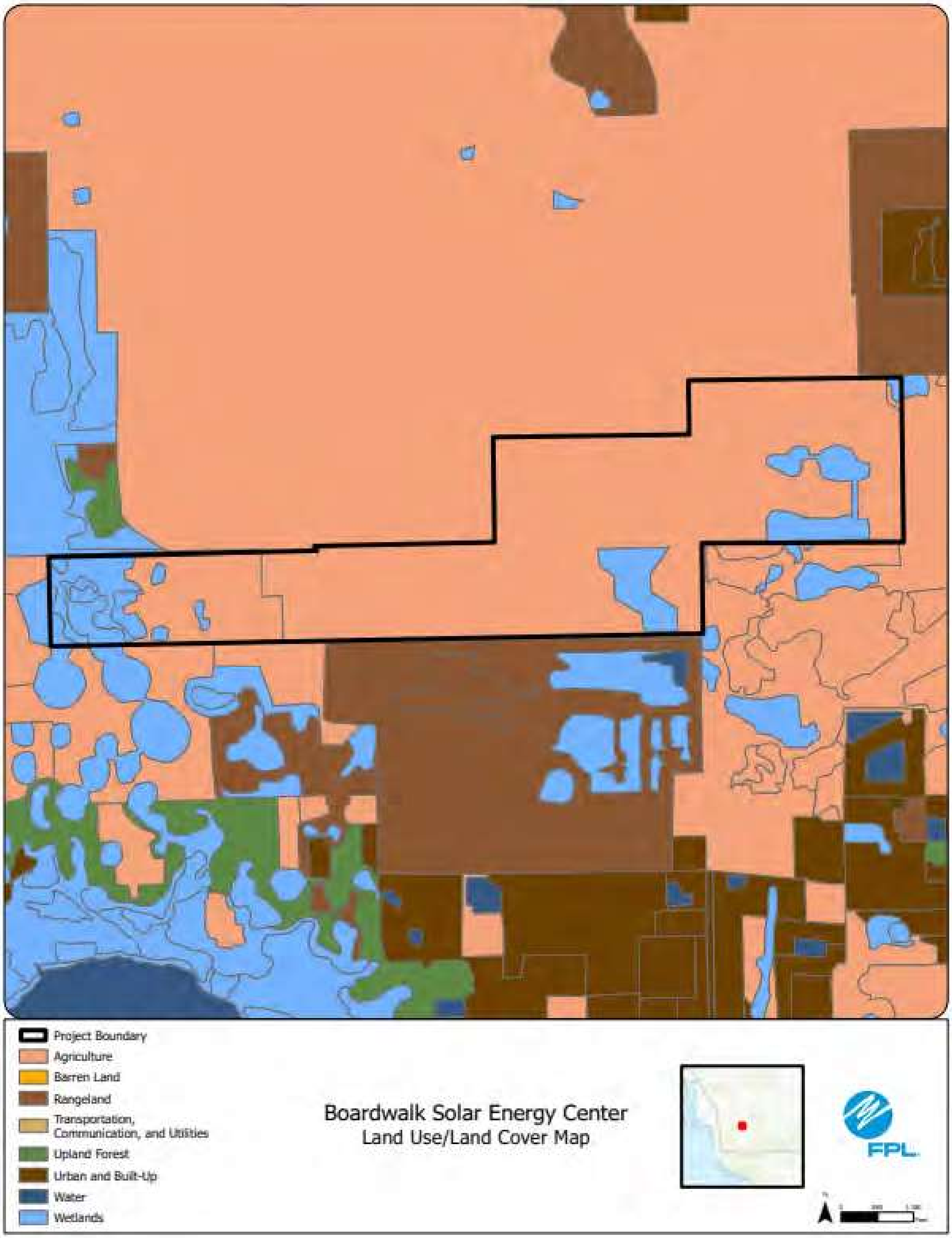
F2-9657

	Preferred Site	Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
	County	Collier
	Facility Acreage	4500 (553 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Primarily citrus grove
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily active citrus grove
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Florida bonneted bat, and Audubon's crested caracara. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Corkscrew Swamp
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 1/24/24 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 2/6/24

F2-9658

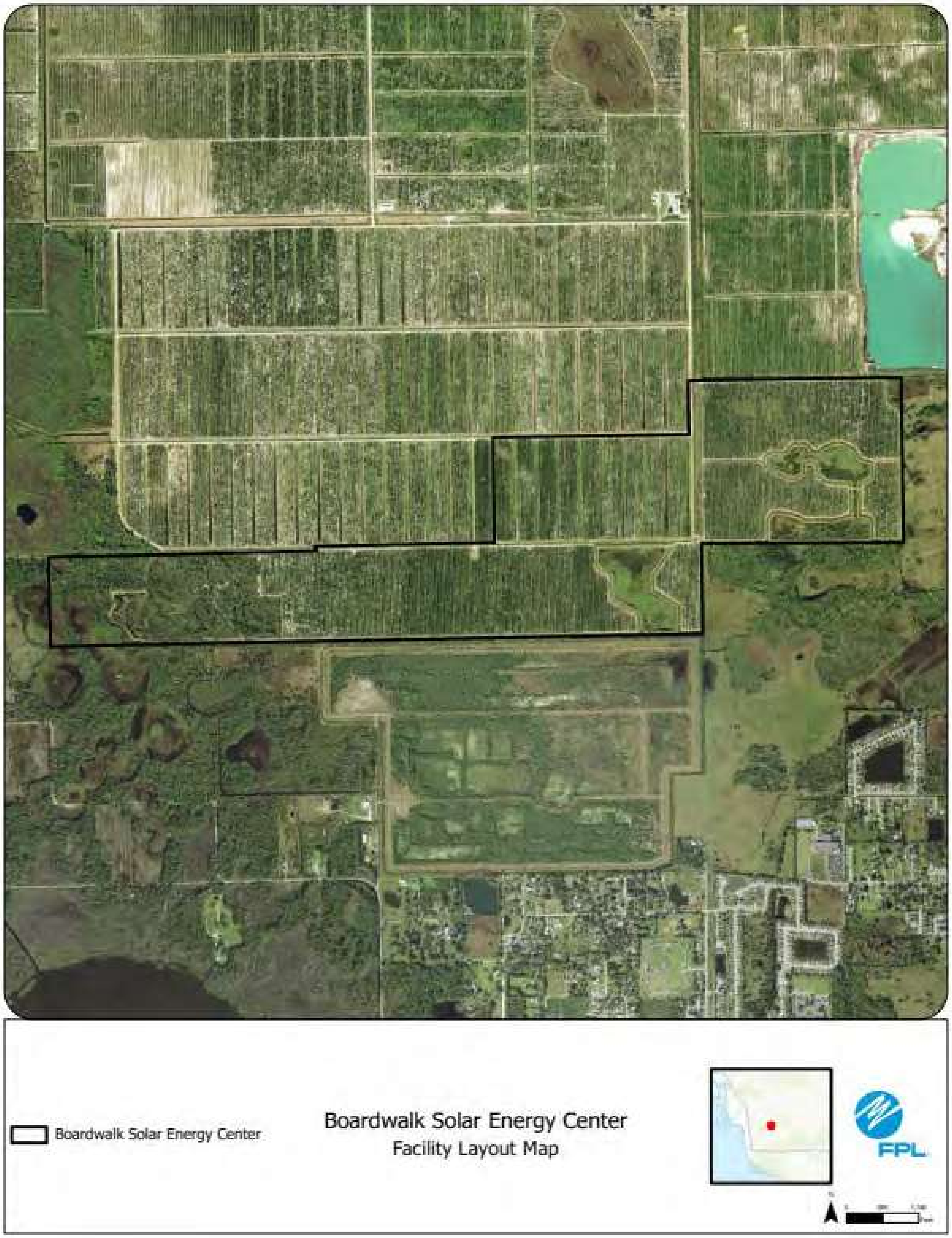

Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9659


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779
ADMITTED

F2-9661



F2-9661

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #28: Goldenrod Solar Energy Center, Collier County

F2-9662

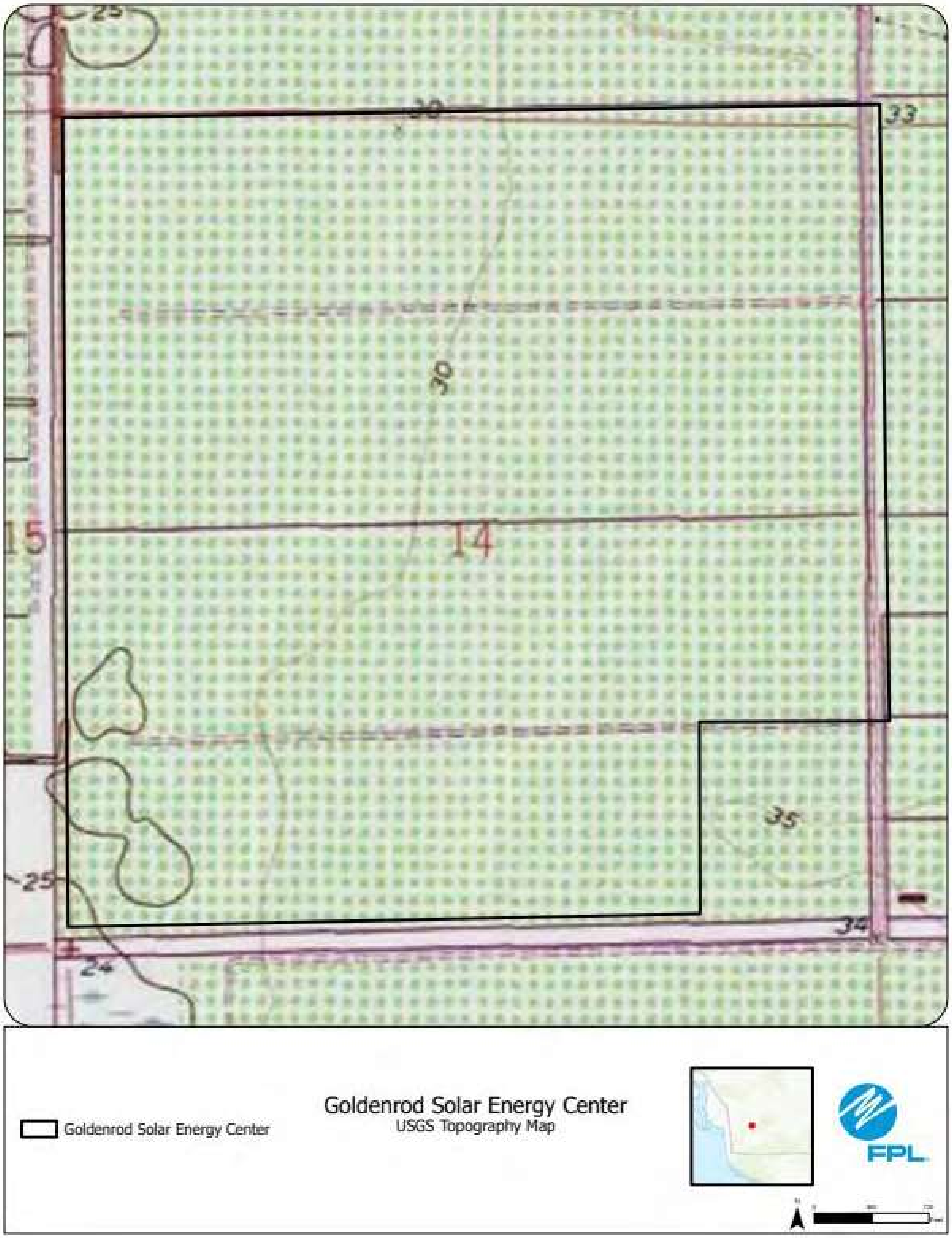
	Preferred Site	Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
	County	Collier
	Facility Acreage	4,500 (610 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Primarily citrus grove
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily active citrus grove
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Florida bonneted bat, and Audubon's crested caracara. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Corkscrew Swamp
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP 404 GP: Pending FDEP ERP: Pending

F2-9663

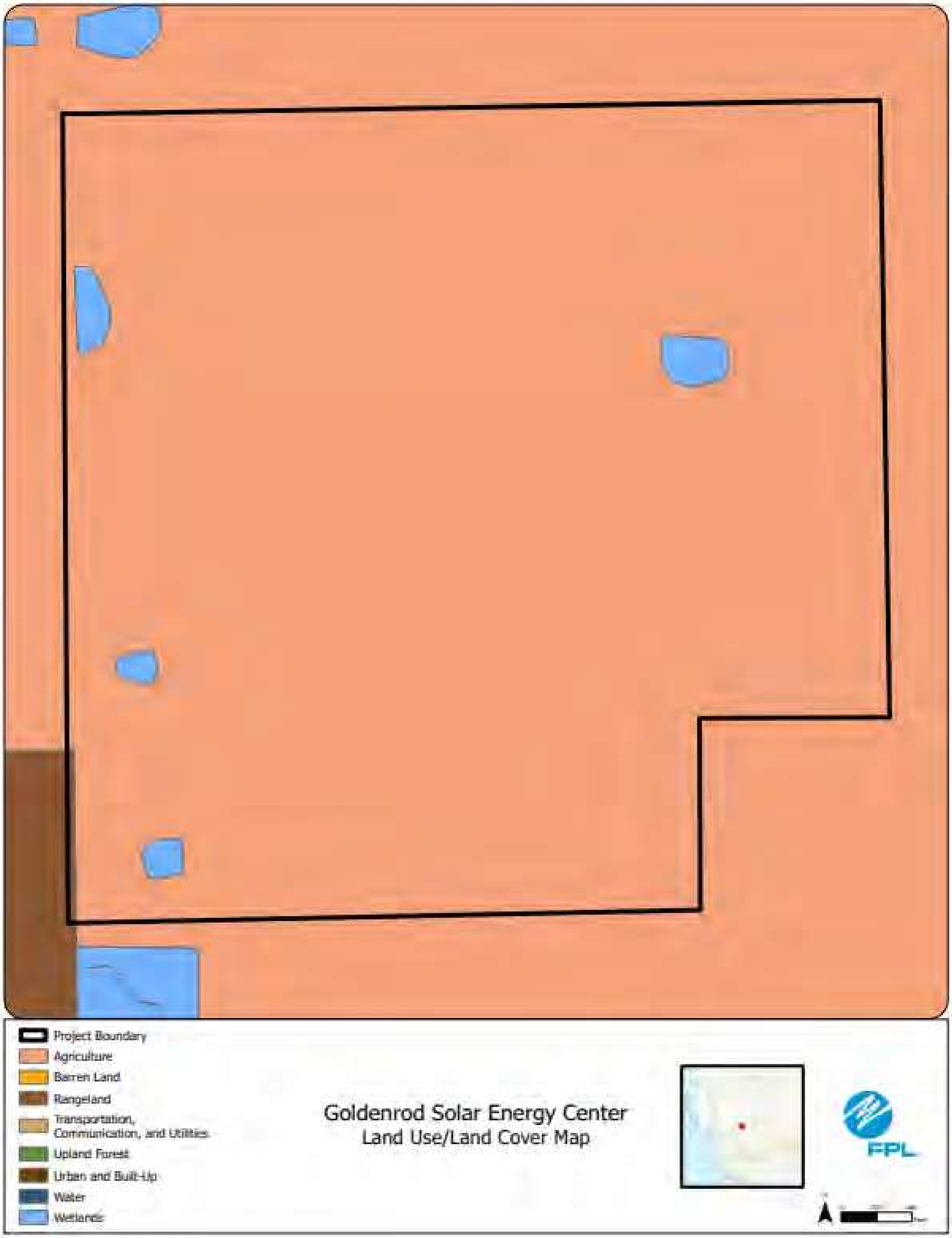
FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

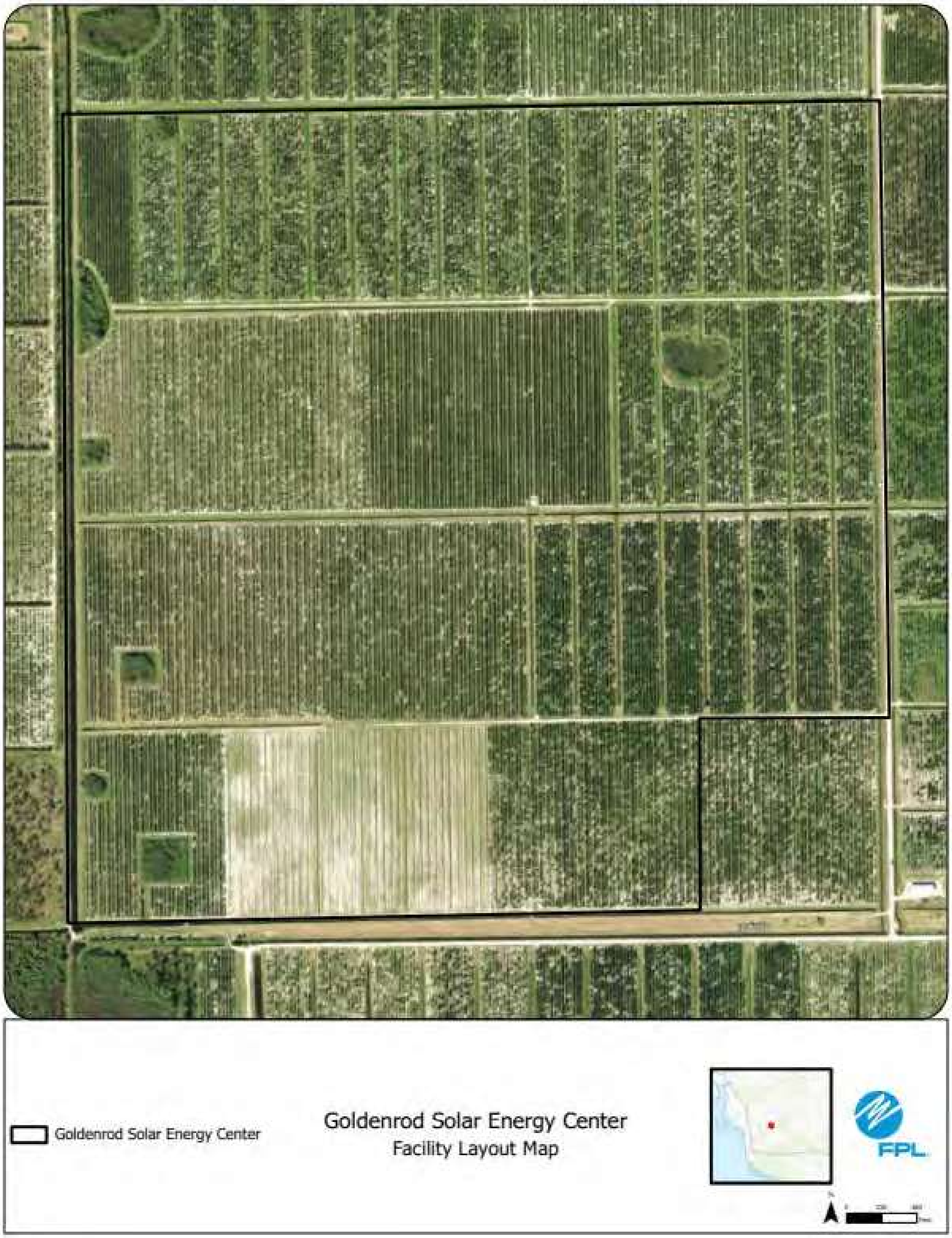
F2-9664



F2-9664


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9665


Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #29: Hendry Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-9667

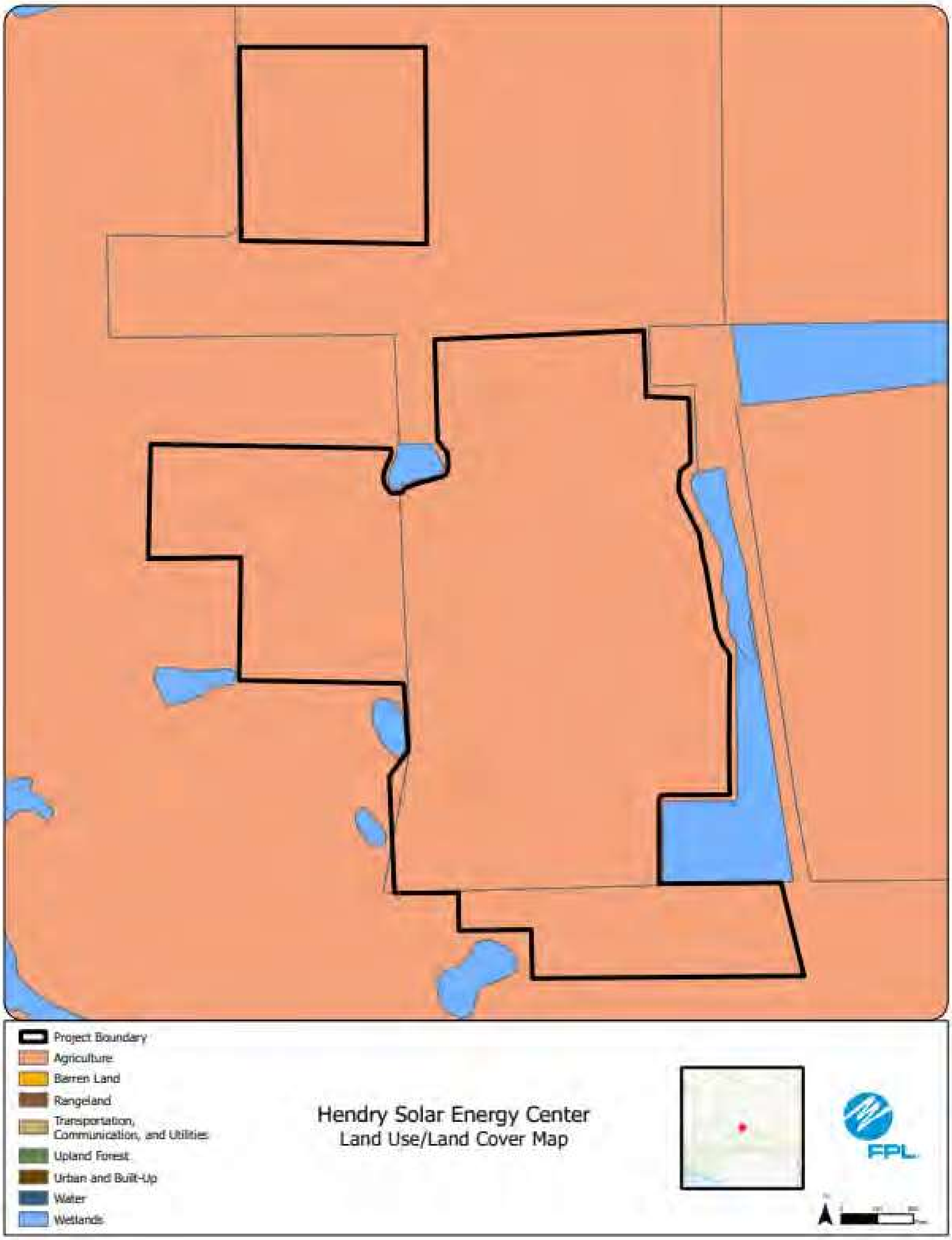
	Preferred Site	Hendry Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	641
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Various crop agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is actively used as improved pasture with a few wetlands and agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 1/10/24 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 1/10/24

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9669

F2-9669


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hendry Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9671

F2-9671

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #30: Tangelo Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

F2-9672

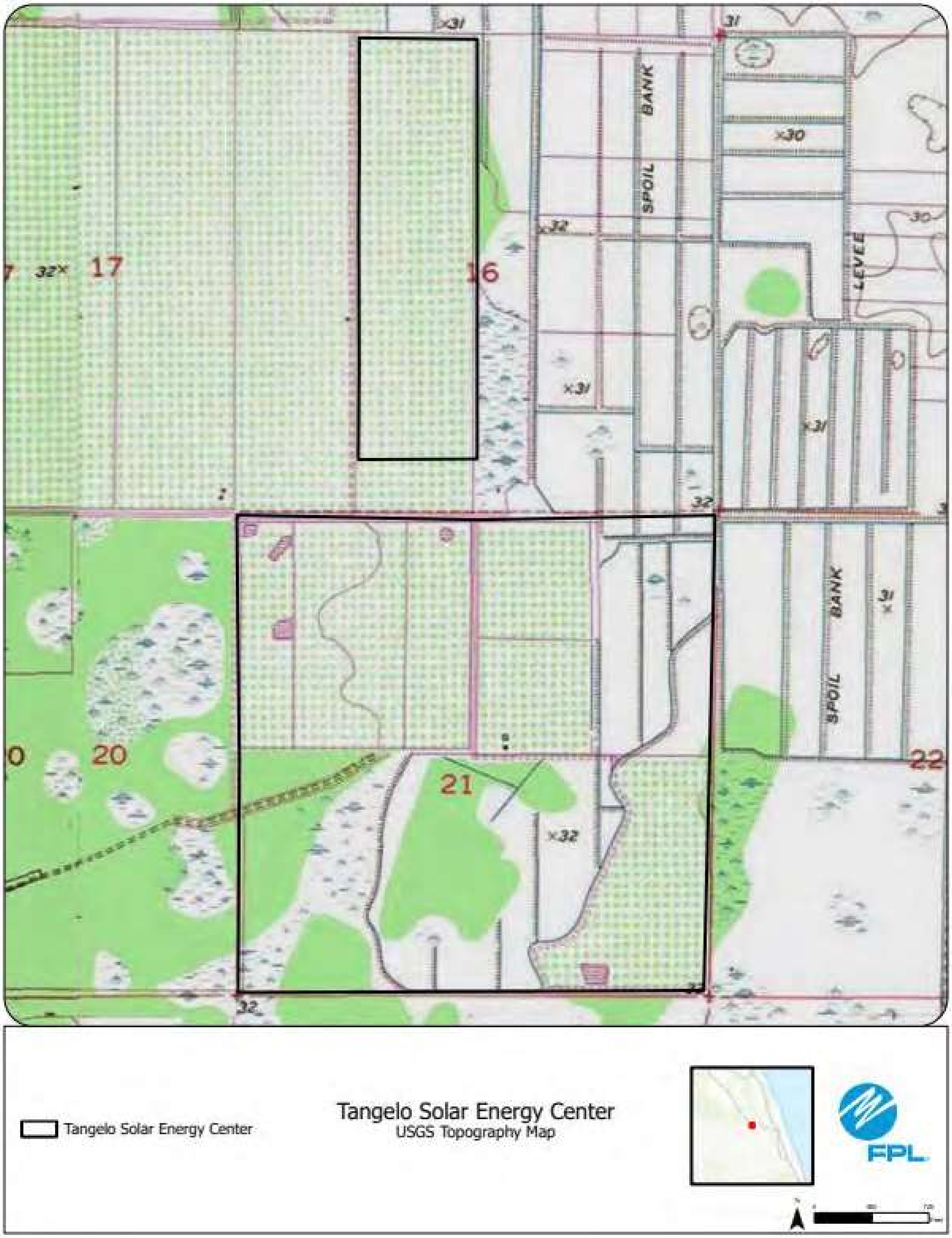
	Preferred Site	Tangelo Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	748
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus groves, improved pastures, row crops, forested wetlands, agricultural ditches
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus and Sand Hill Rock mining
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The upland use is predominantly improved pasture. There are 31 acres of forested wetlands and 17 acres of agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP 404 GP: Pending FDEP ERP: Pending

F2-9673

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

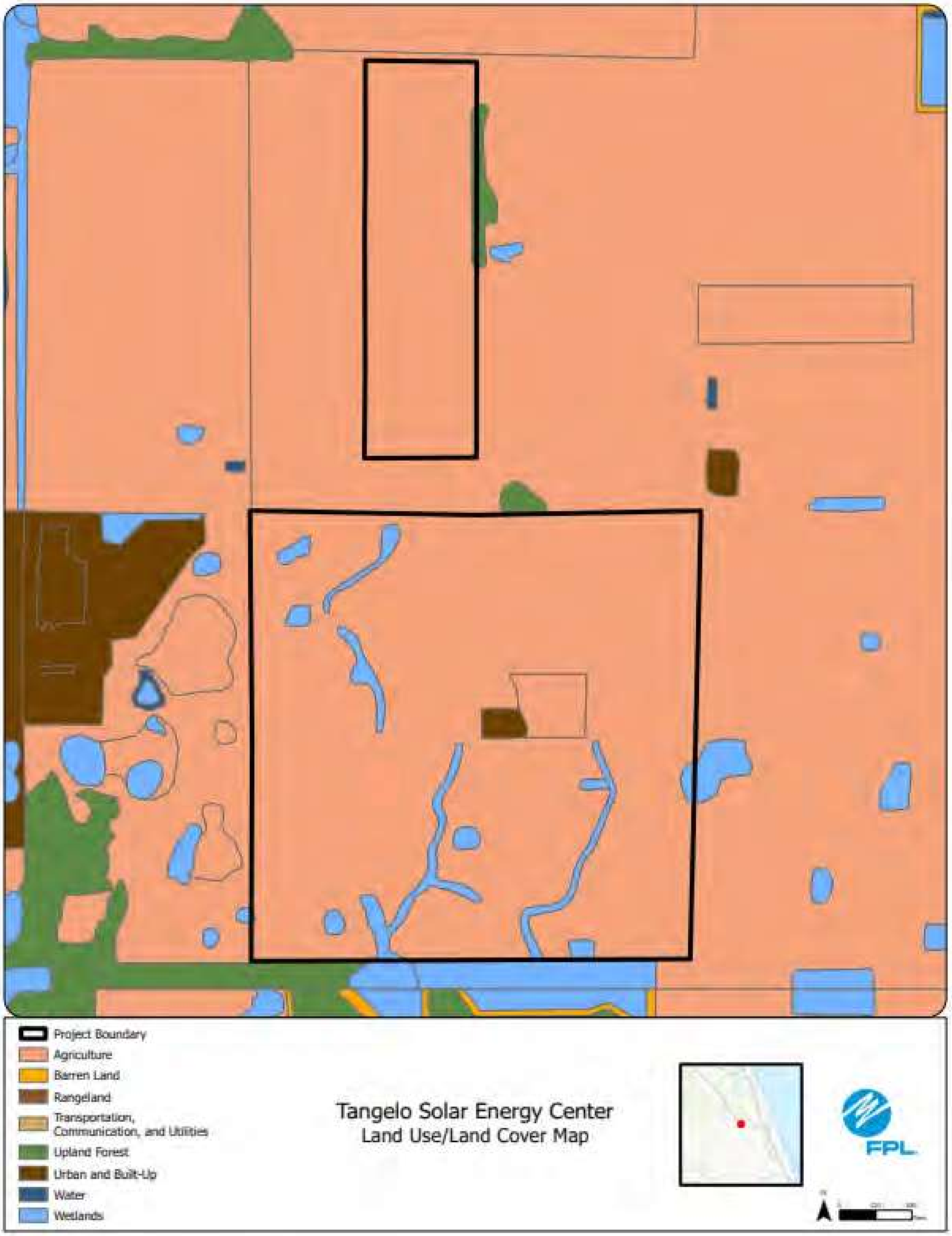
F2-9674



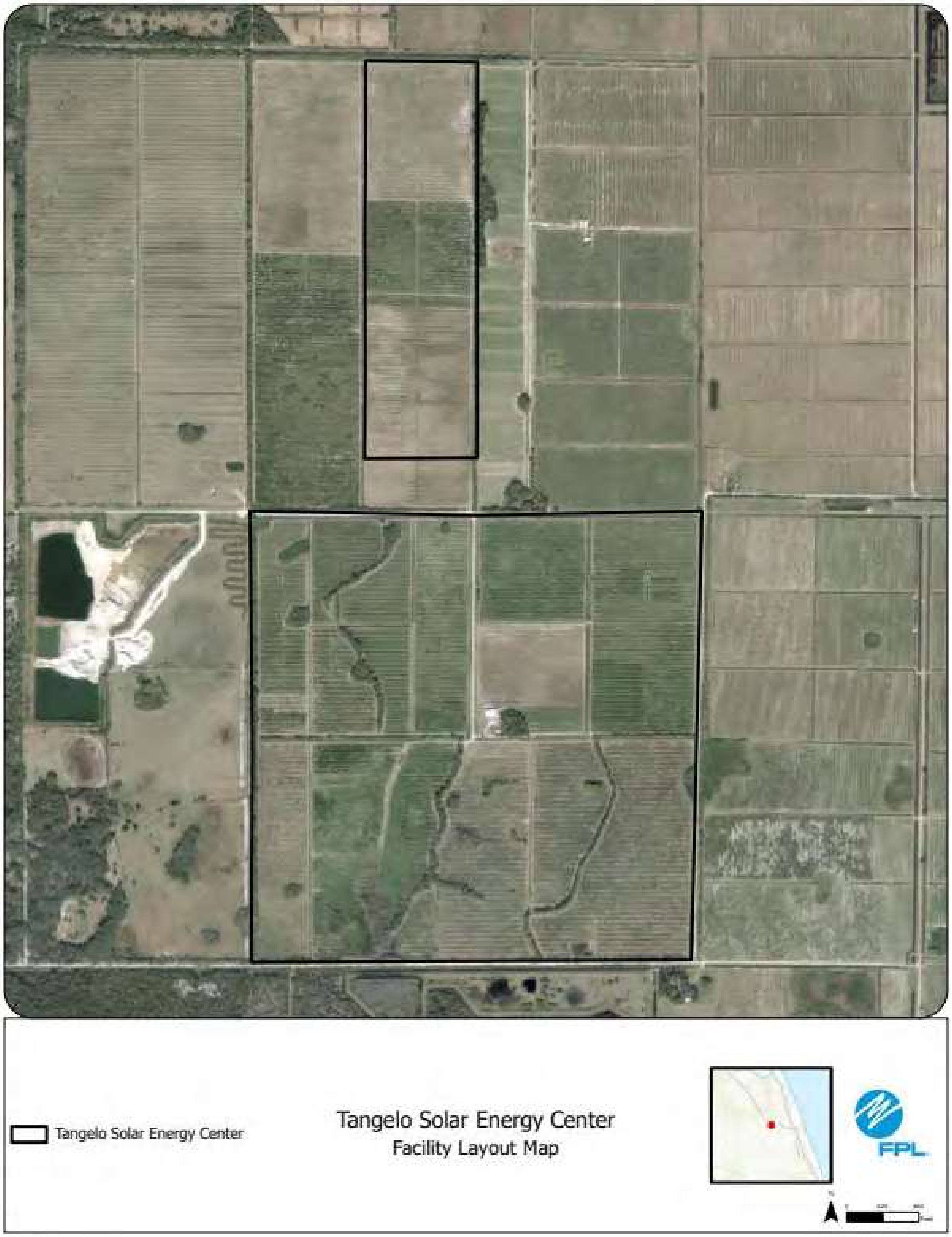
F2-9674

FPSC EXH NO. 779
ADMITTED

F2-9675



F2-9675


Tangelo Solar Energy Center
Tangelo Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9676

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #31: North Orange Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-9677

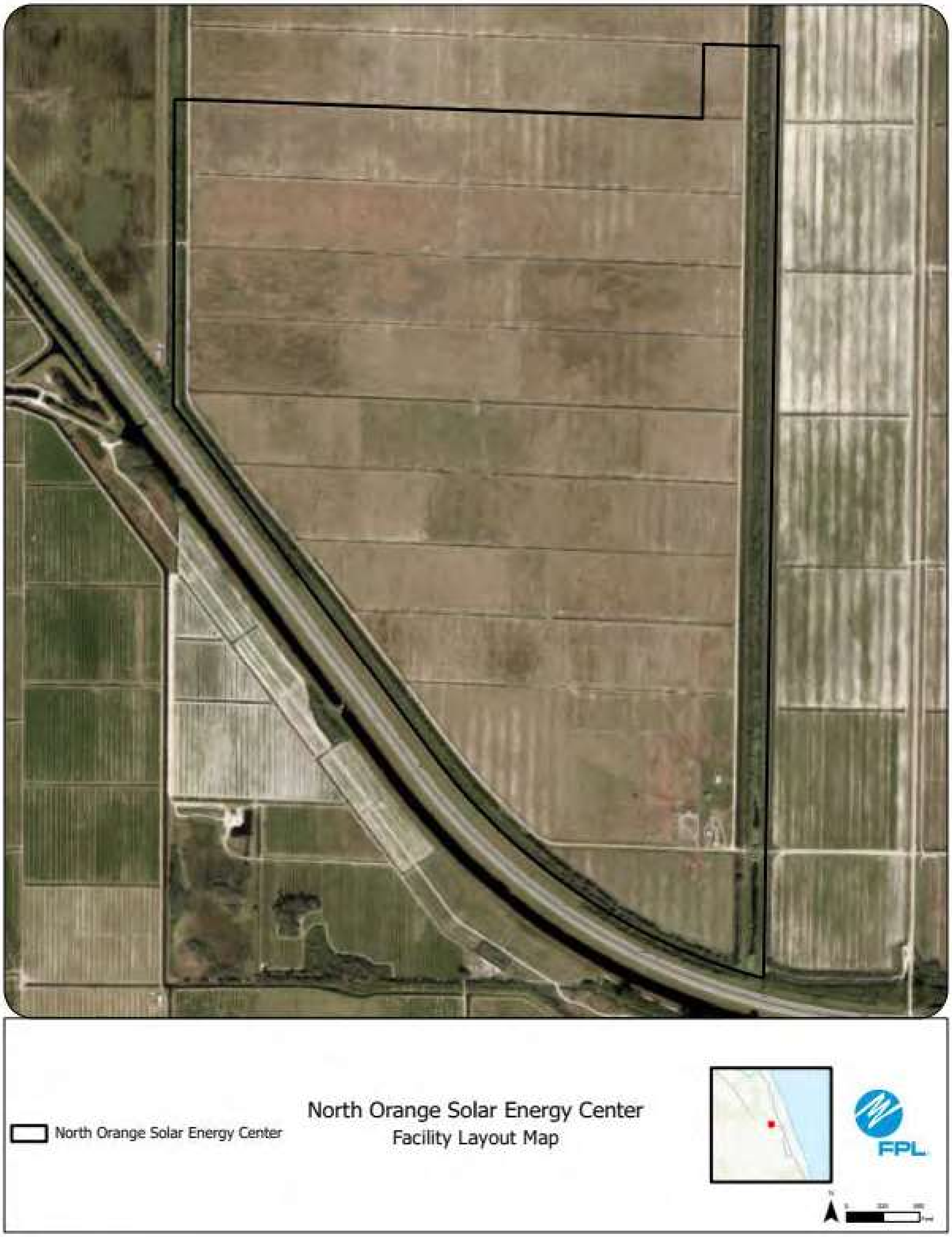
	Preferred Site	North Orange Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2037 (656 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Previously used for agricultural purposes.
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily fallow cropland.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Closest known bald eagle nest more than 1 mile W/NW of site boundary. Snail kite habitat approximately 2 miles E.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/5/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 5/5/23


19
30
25
30
FLORIDAS TURNPIKE
TOLL ROAD
North Orange Solar Energy Center
North Orange Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9680


North Orange Solar Energy Center
North Orange Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9681

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

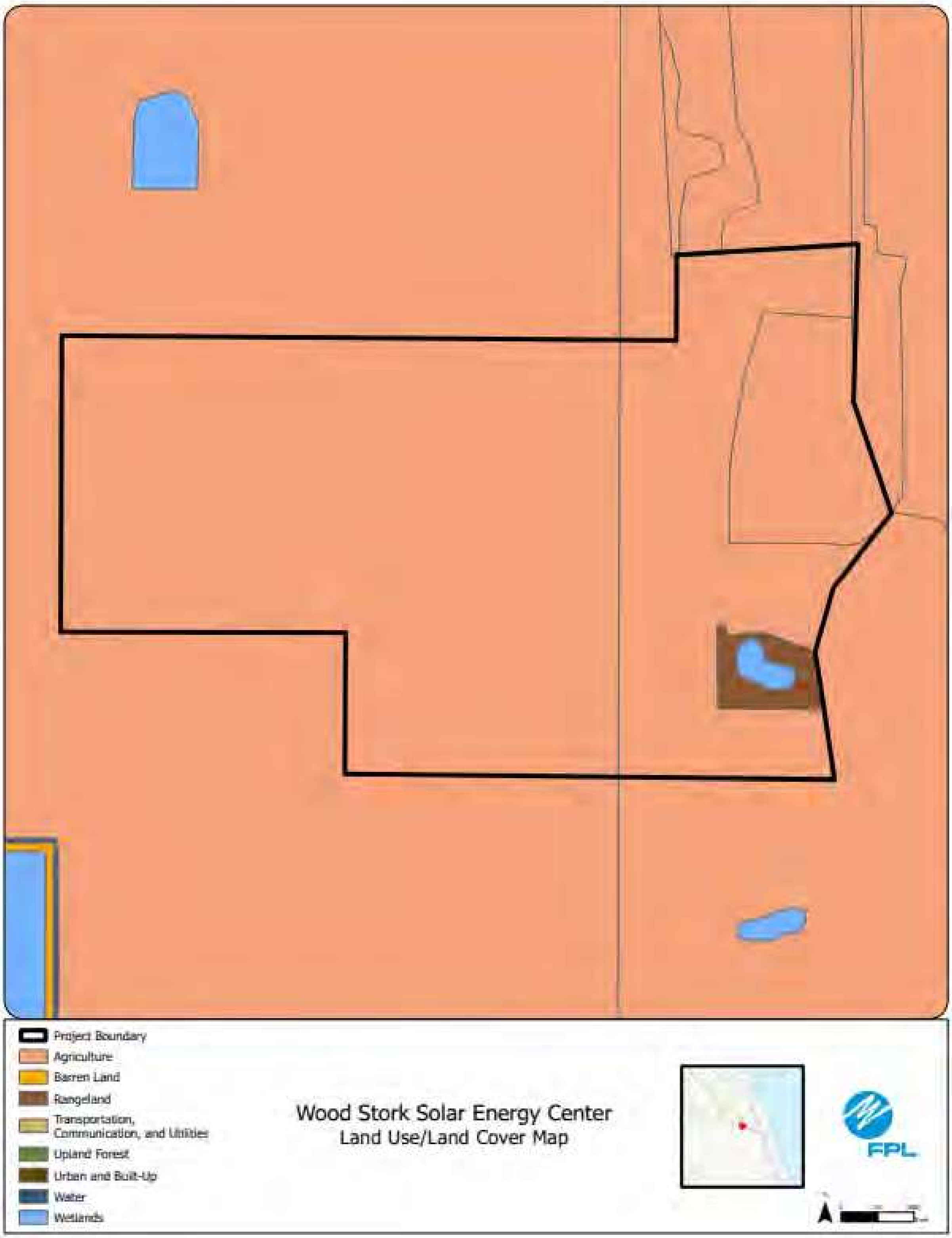
Preferred Site #32: Wood Stork Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-9682

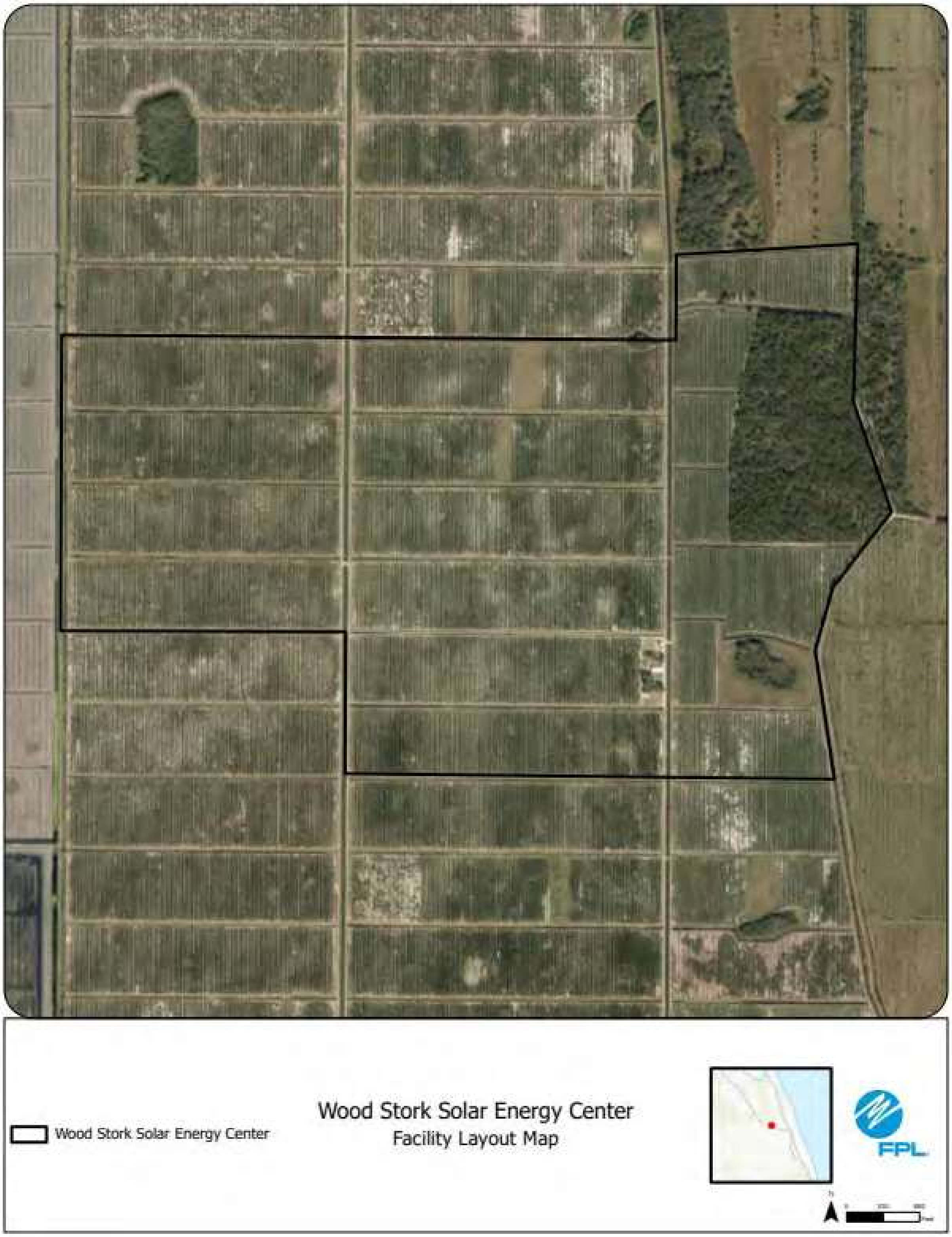
	Preferred Site	Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2840 (603 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Active citrus groves
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus, pasture, crop
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Most of the property consists of active citrus groves, with a large surface water in the northern portion of the property, a few sparsely located hardwood forest areas along the eastern side of the property, and irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle, Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 9/28/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 9/28/23

F2-9683


Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
LEVEE
SPOIL BANK
SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
LEVEE
BM
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9685


Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

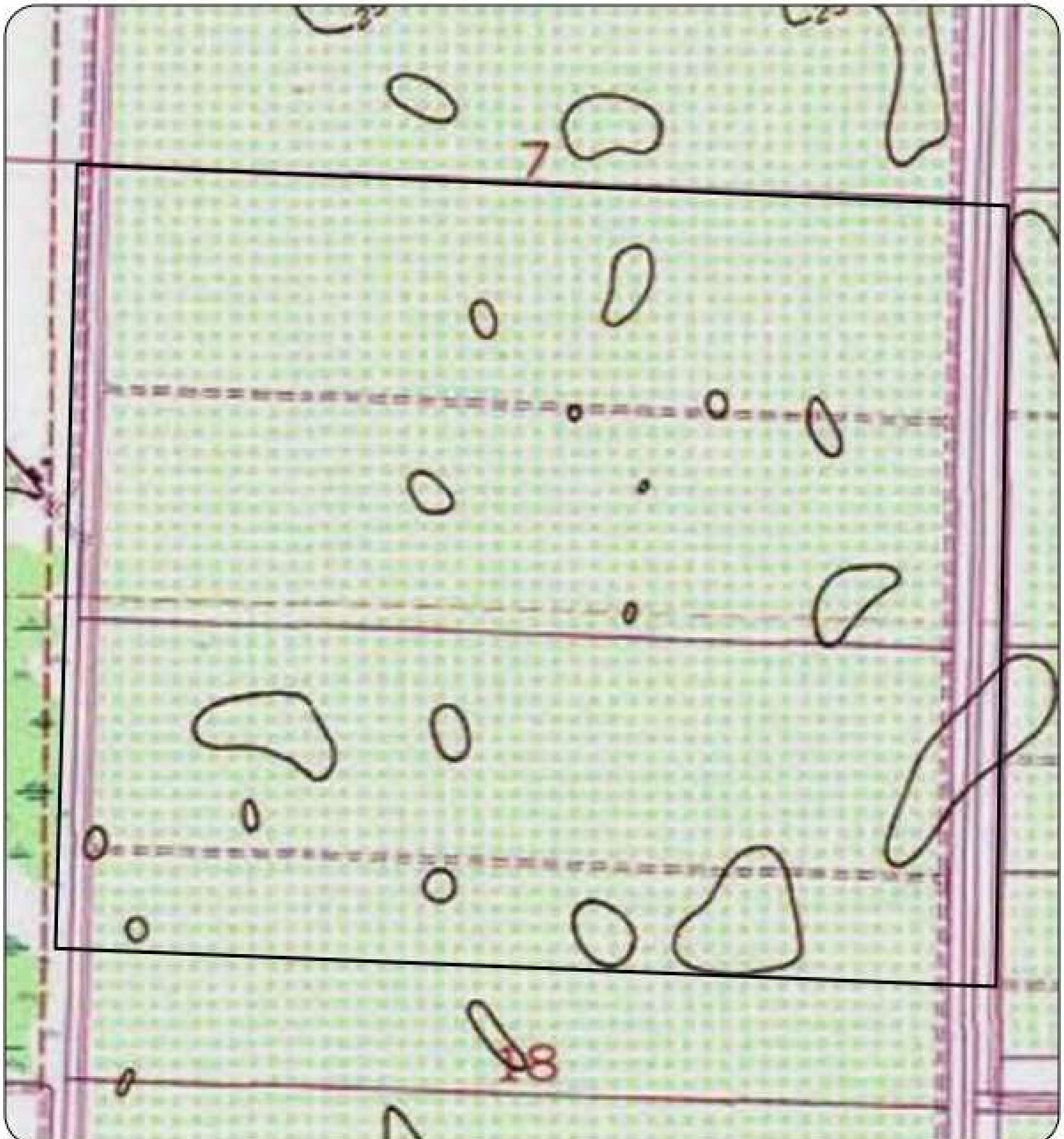
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #33: Sea Grape Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-9687

	Preferred Site	Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2037 (564 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Inactive citrus grove, cattle
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural, solar sites
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily remnant citrus that is grazed by cattle.
2.	Listed Species	Everglade snail kite, Florida sandhill crane, Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Formerly documented bald eagle nests to west of property
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/26/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 7/5/23

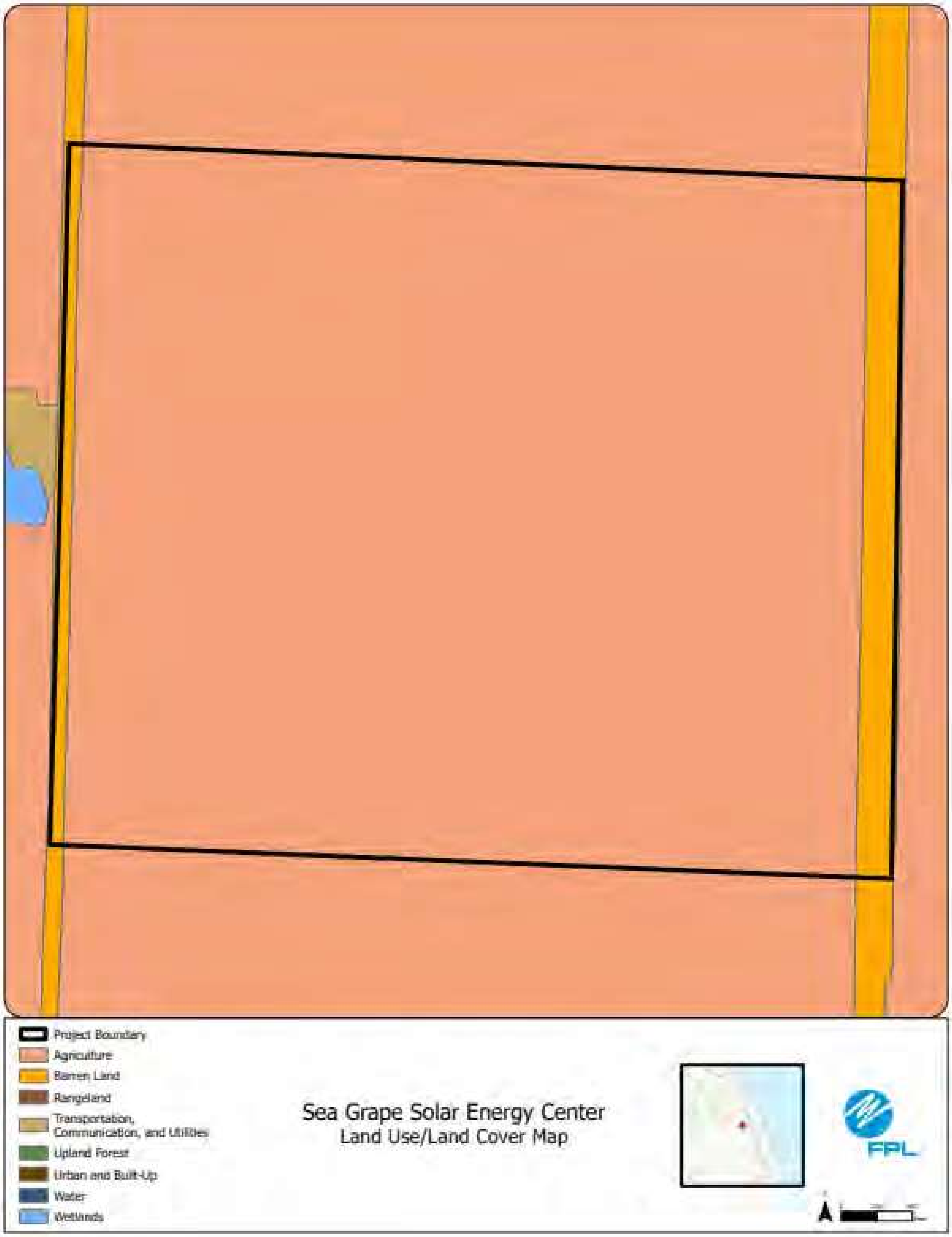
F2-9688



Sea Grape Solar Energy Center

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-9691

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #34: Clover Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

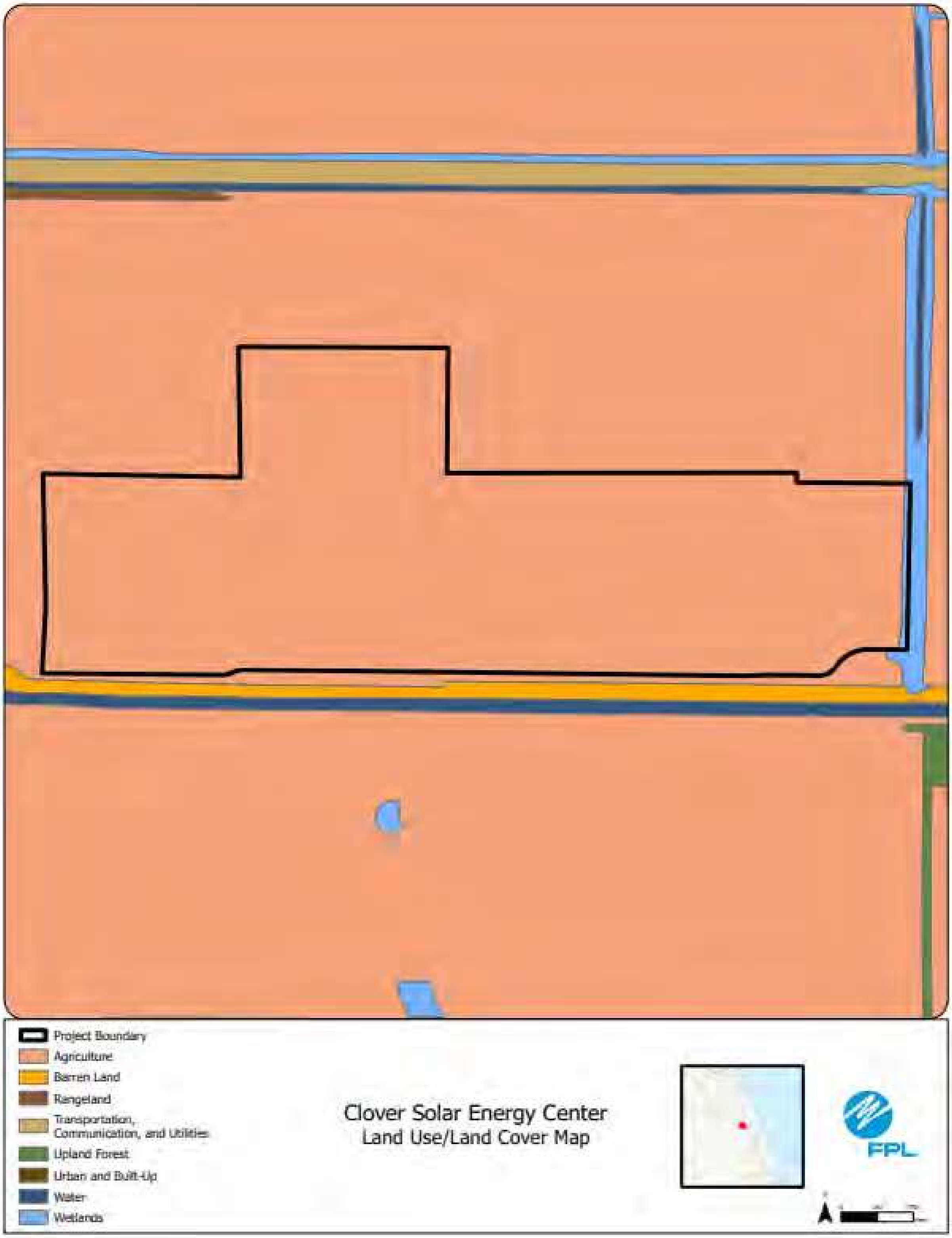
F2-9692

	Preferred Site	Clover Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	10,341 (433 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Fallow agriculture, improved pasture, C-25 canal
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	C-25 canal is located immediately south of the project.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	USACE or FDEP 404 Permit: TBD FDEP ERP: TBD


30
33
34
4
3
Clover Solar Energy Center
Clover Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9695


Clover Solar Energy Center
Clover Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9696

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #35: Indrio Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-9697

	Preferred Site	Indrio Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	10,341 (400 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Fallow agriculture, improved pasture, above ground impoundments.
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, Everglade snail kite, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Designated Everglade snail kite critical habitat is located immediately adjacent to the property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP: TBD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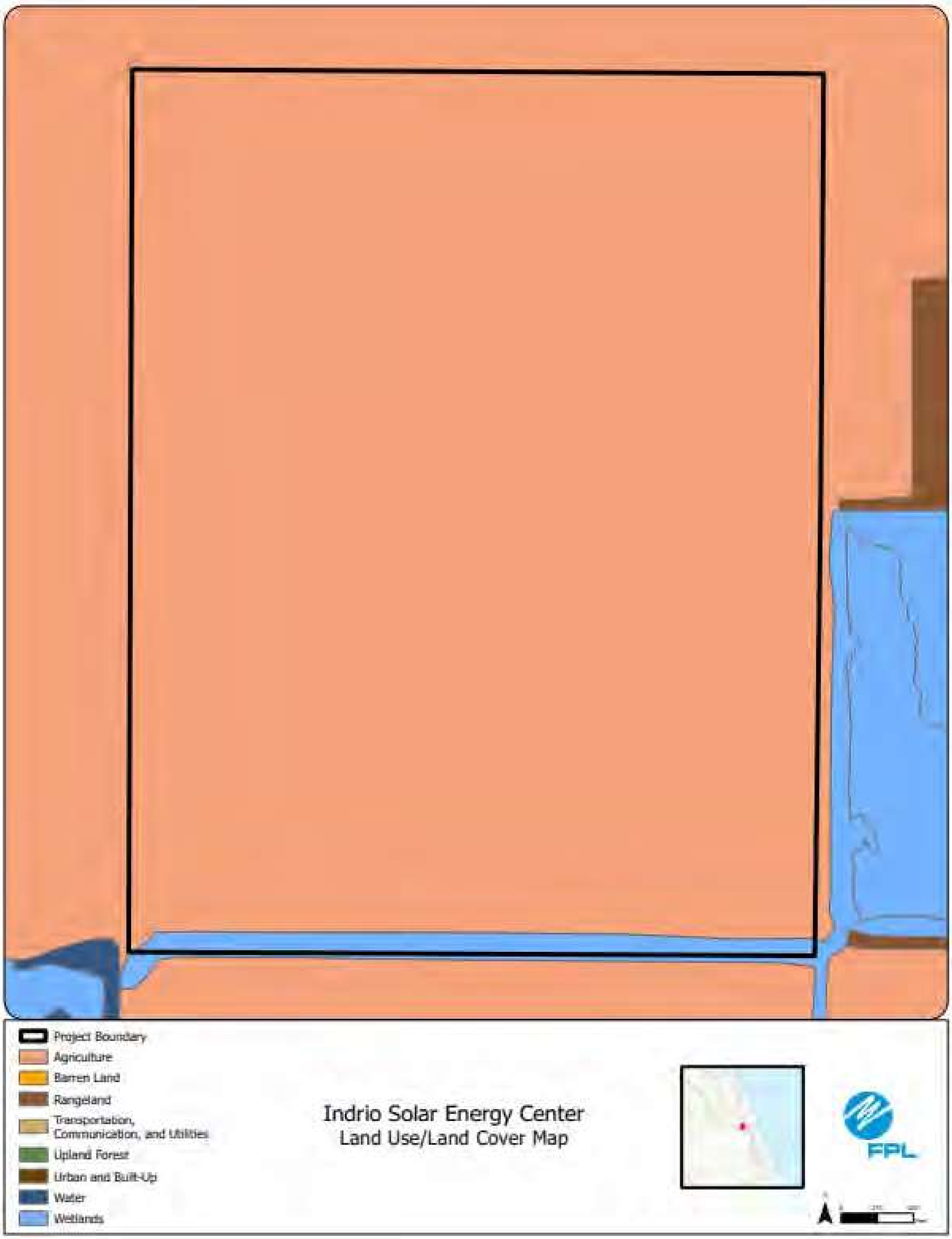
15
Indrio Solar Energy Center
Indrio Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9700

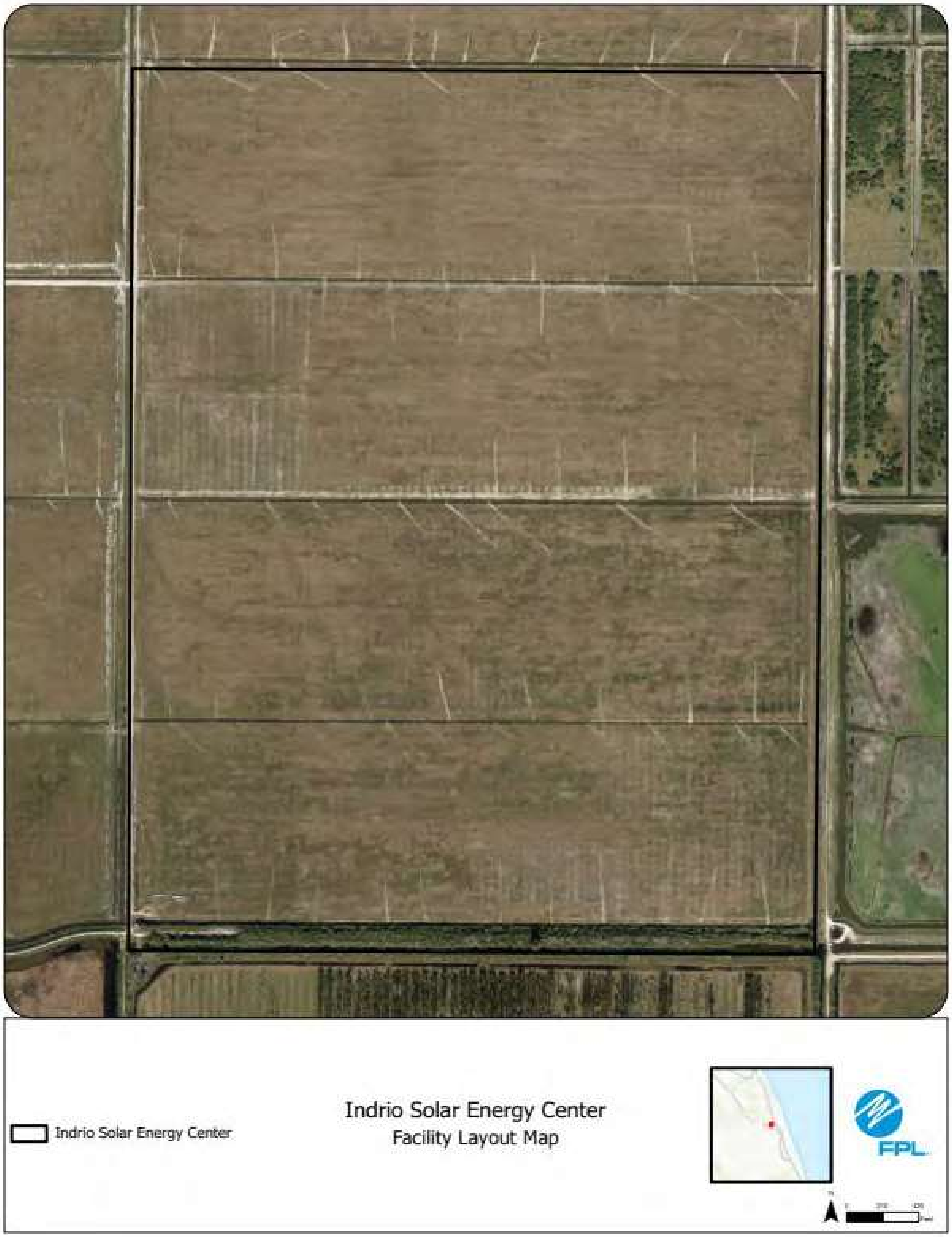


F2-9700

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9701



F2-9701

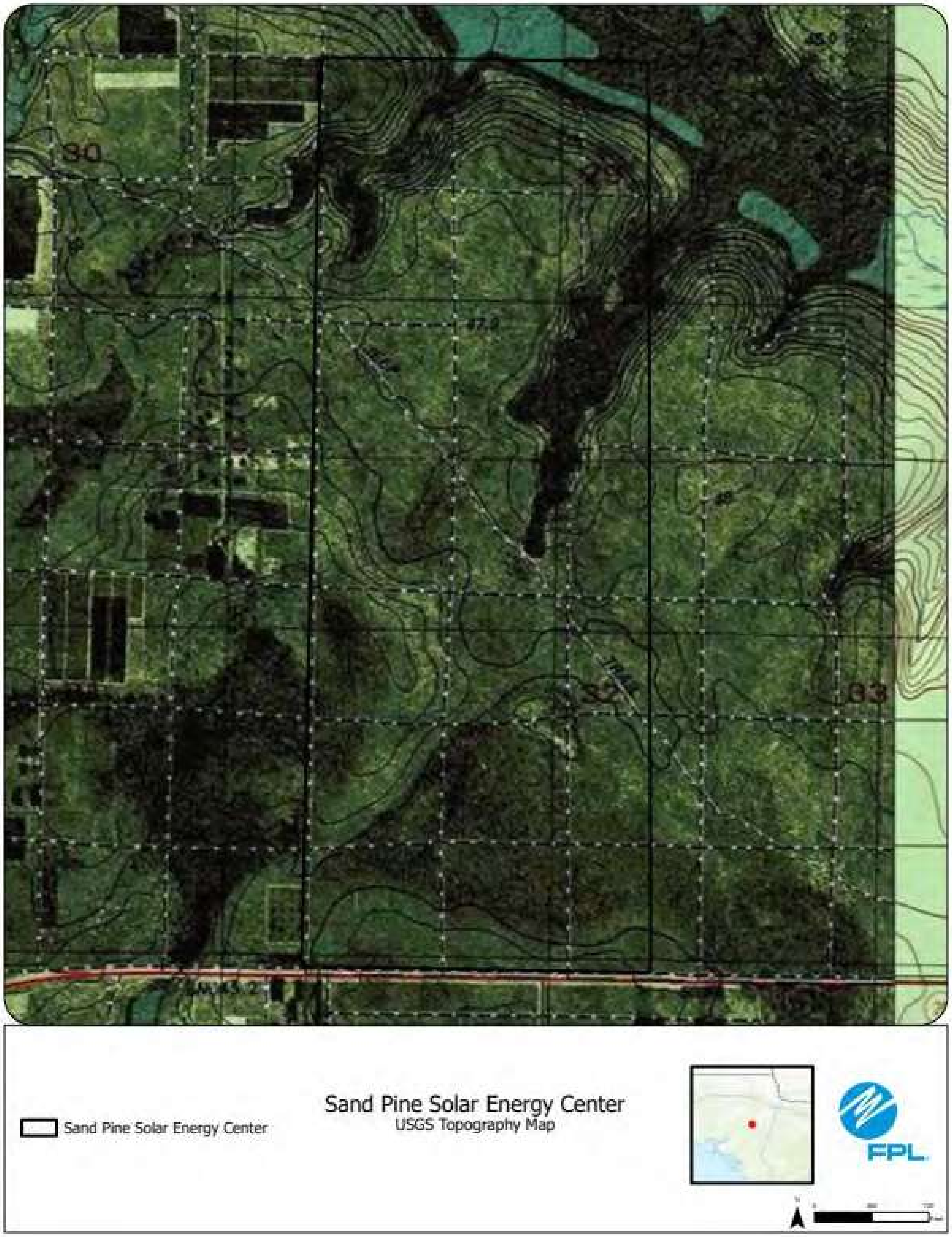
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #36: Sand Pine Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

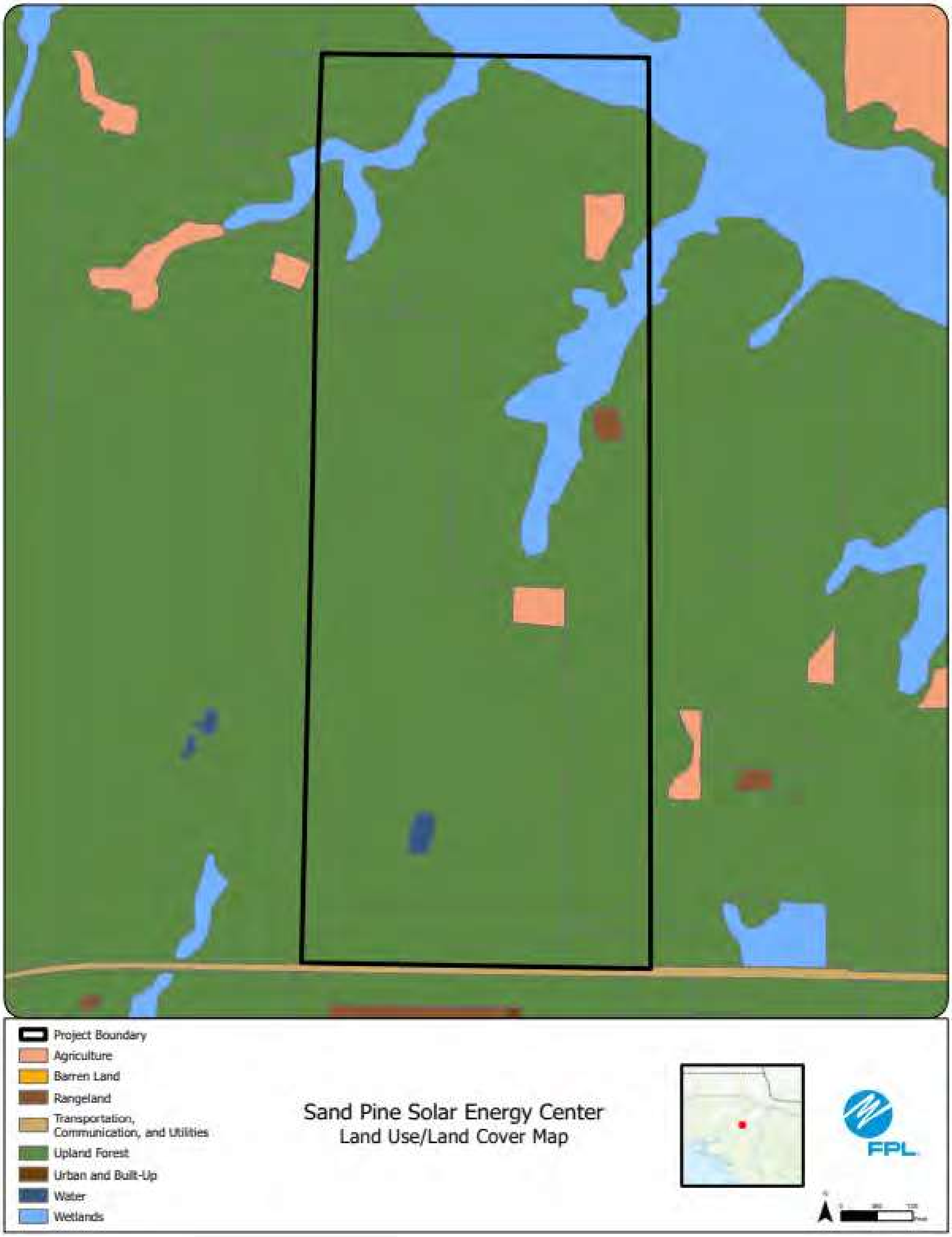
F2-9702

	Preferred Site	Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	719
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silviculture, hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Timber, croplands, horse farms
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily silviculture.
2.	Listed Species	None
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Chipola Experimental Forest and Juniper Creek Wildlife Management Area to South of property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/24/2023

F2-9703


Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9704


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9706

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

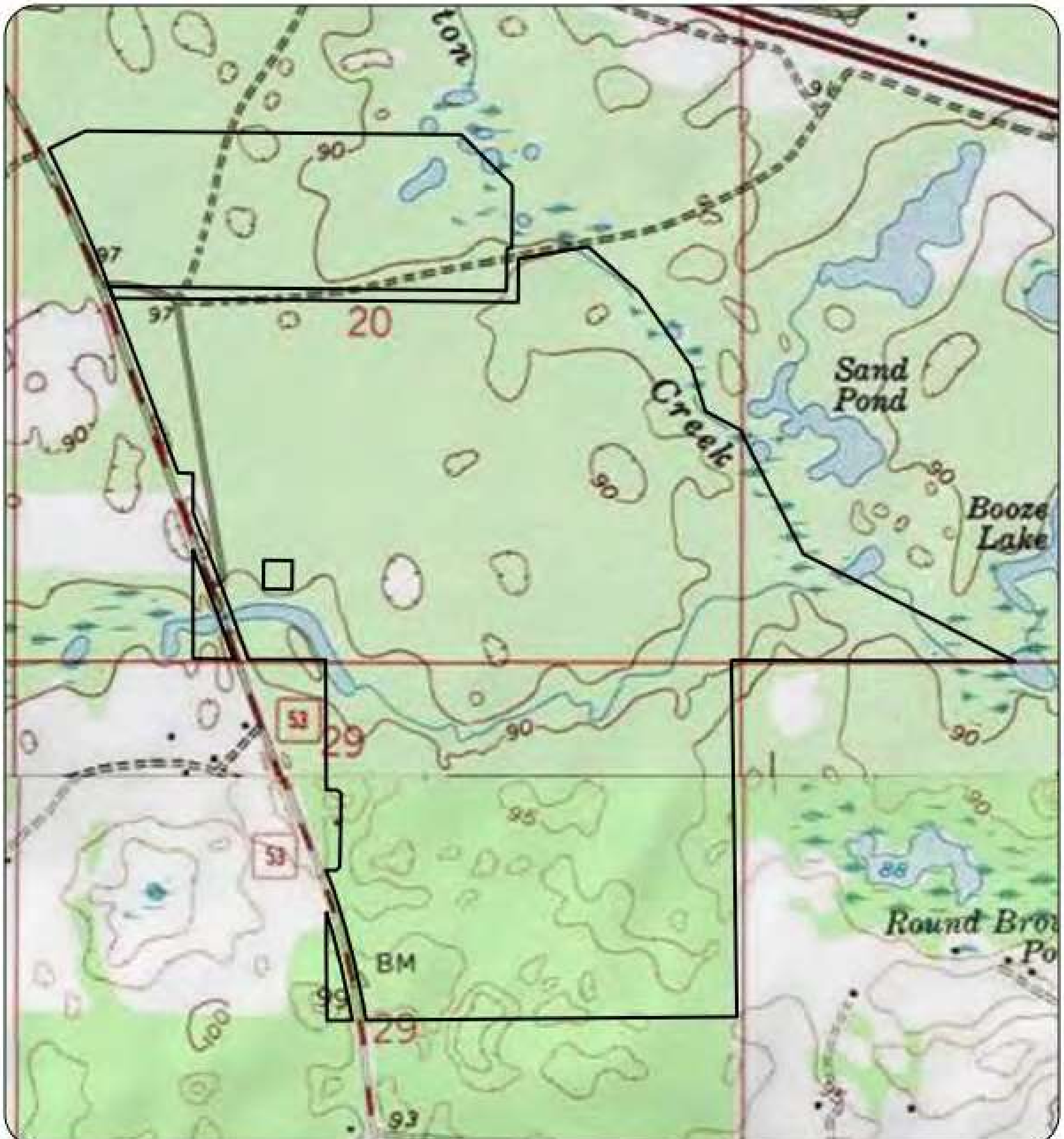
F2-9706

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #37: Middle Lake Solar Energy Center, Madison County

F2-9707

	Preferred Site	Middle Lake Energy Center
	County	Madison
	Facility Acreage	1245 (571 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Pasture and Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands, I-10 and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is open pastures that is used for cattle and silviculture. Forested wetlands with other surface waters associated with Norton Creek.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle nest and gopher tortoises on-site
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Norton Creek runs through this property which includes Booze Lake, Middle Lake and Peterson Sink.
4.	Other Significant Features	Karst features exist on this site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP: Pending

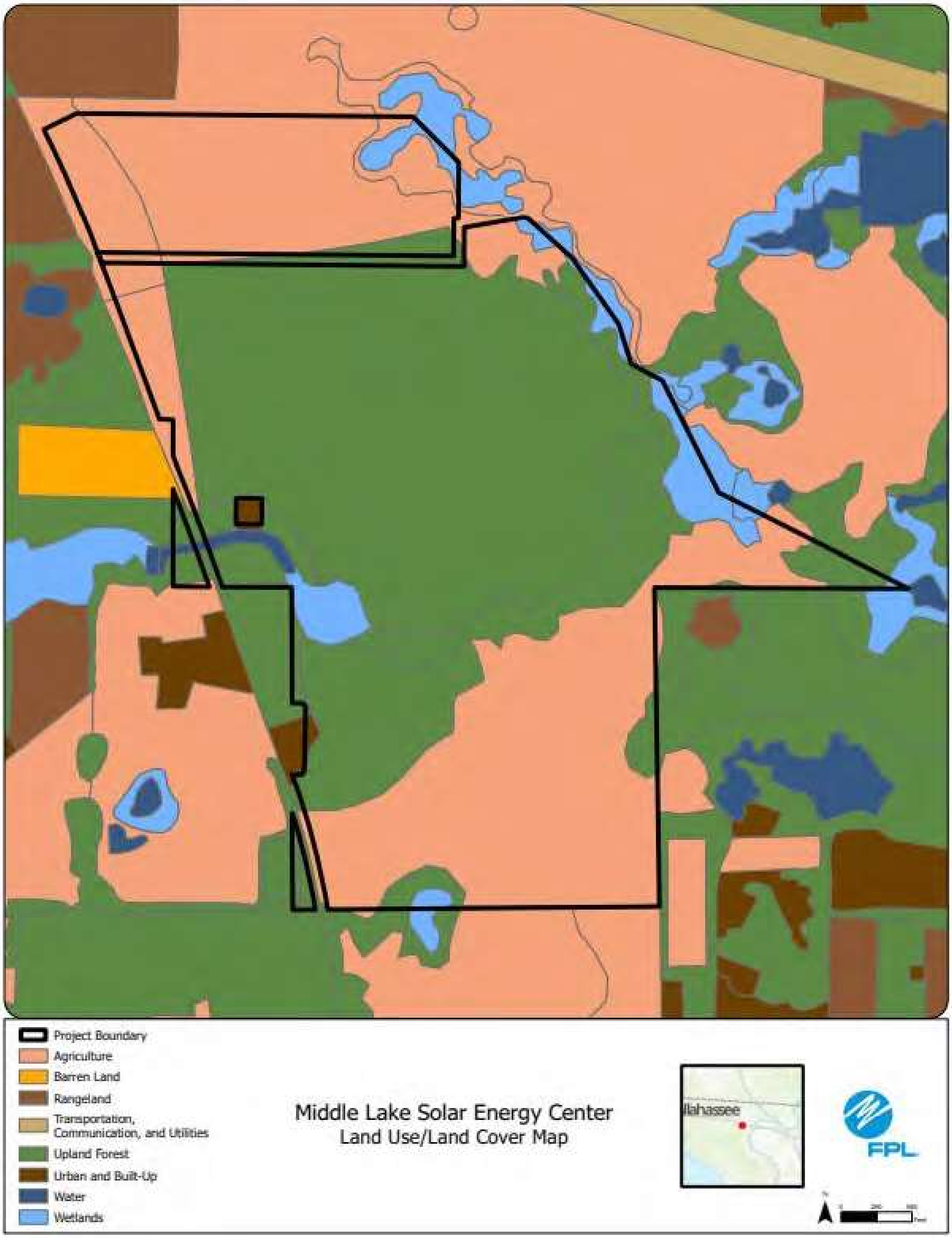


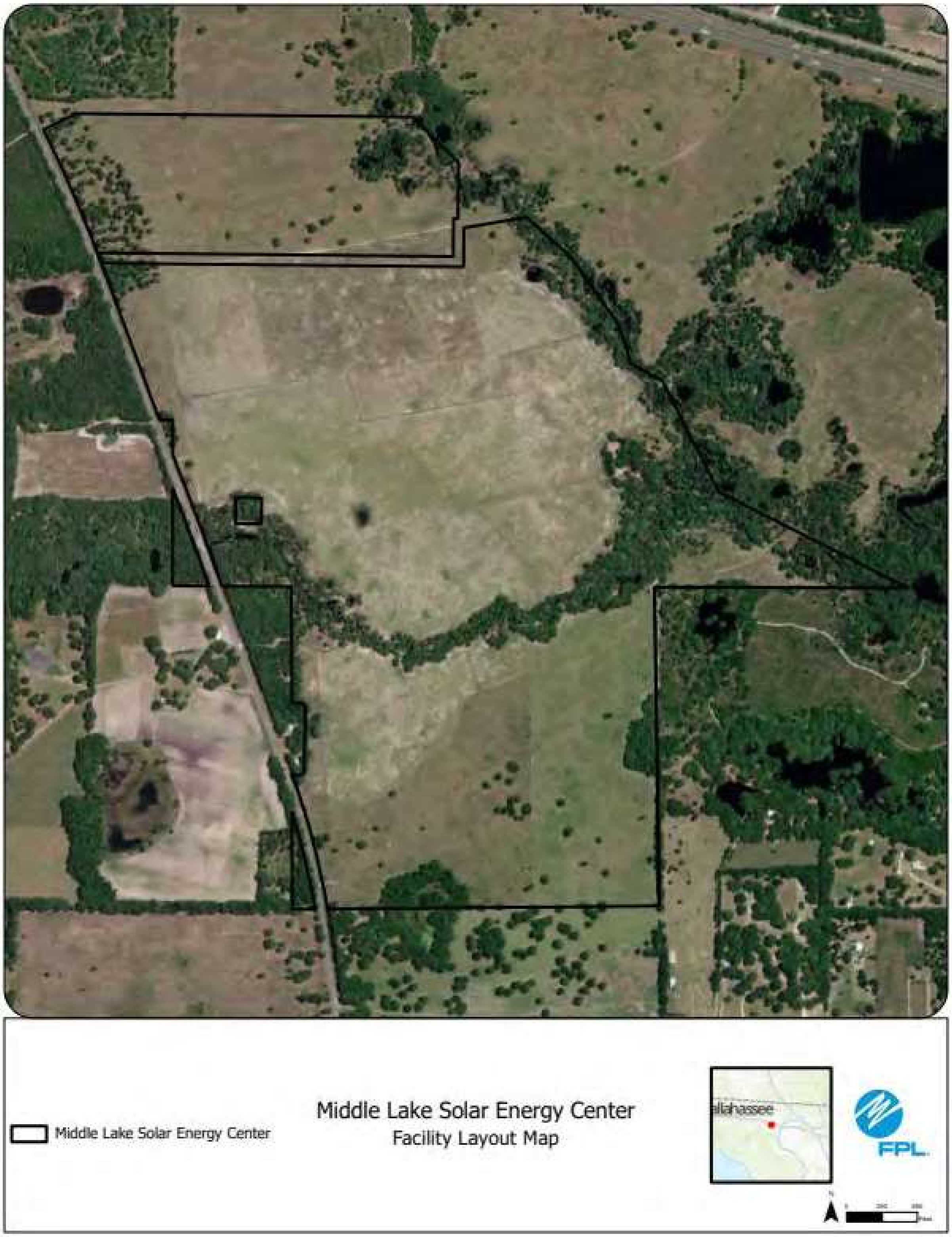
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

F2-9709


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
llahassee


Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
allahassee
FPL

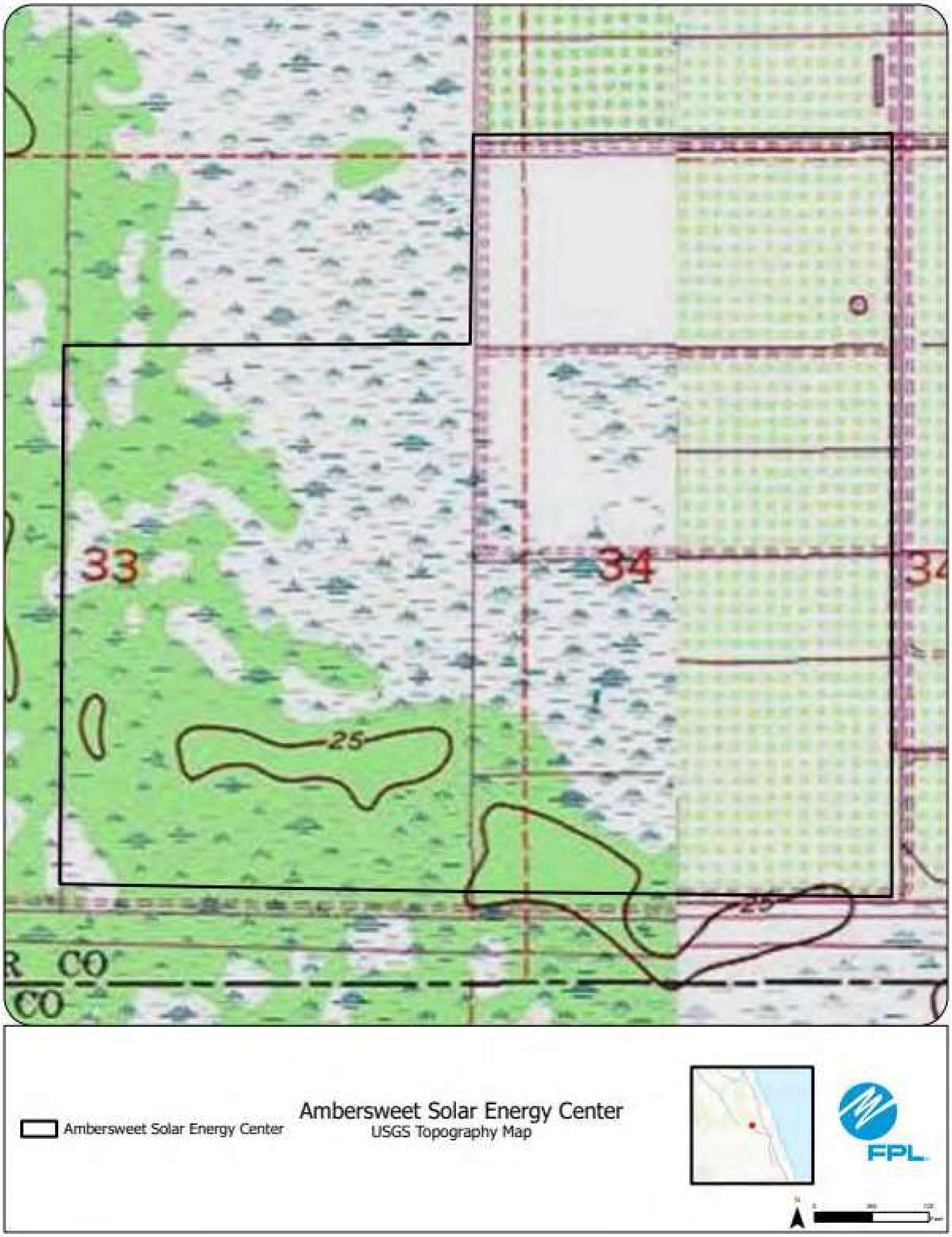
F2-9711

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #38: Ambersweet Solar Energy Center, Indian River County

F2-9712

	Preferred Site	Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
	County	Indian River
	Facility Acreage	598
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Solar, citrus
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is entirely improved pasture with several agricultural ditches
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP: TBD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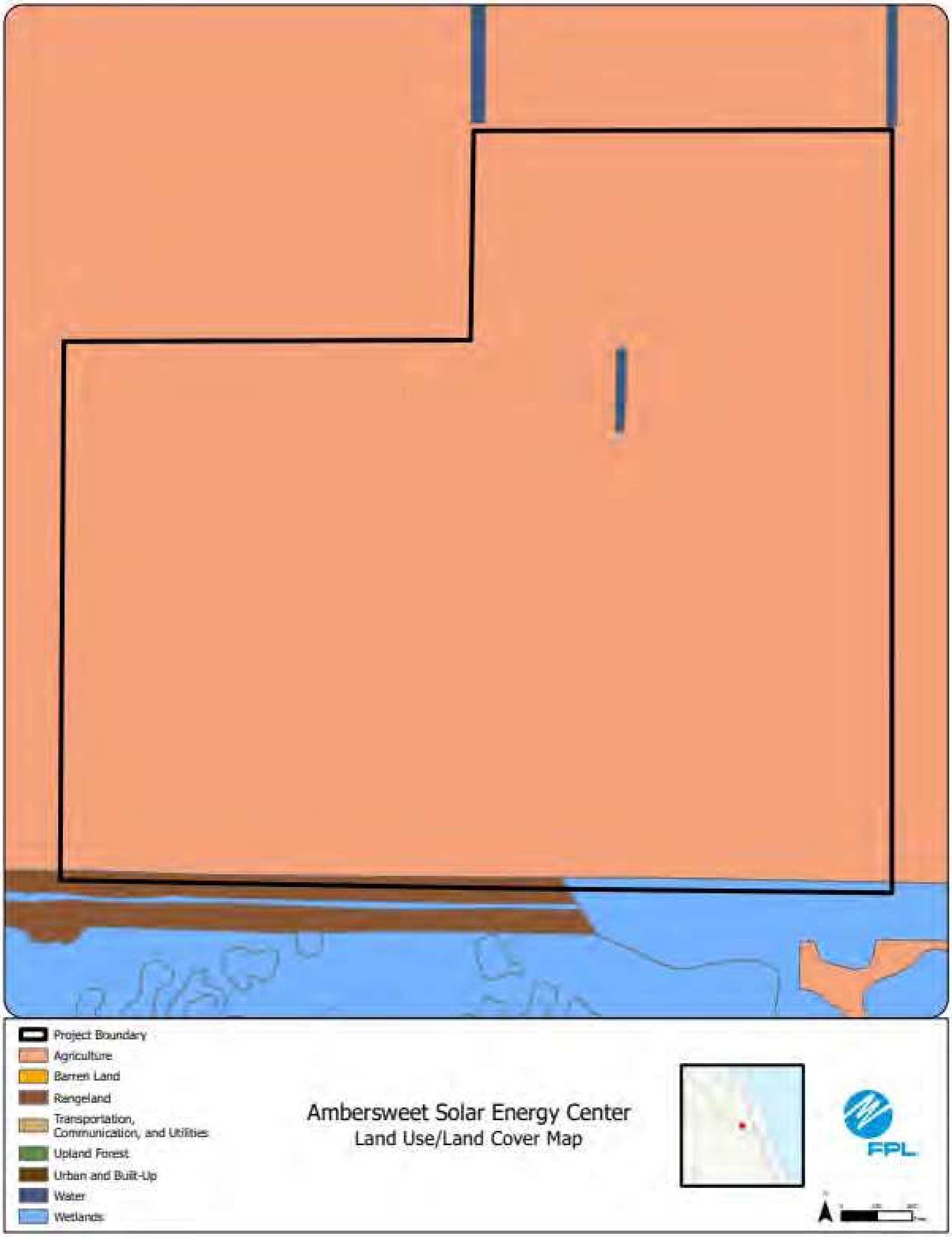
R CO
CO
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

Ambersweet Solar Energy Center

Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

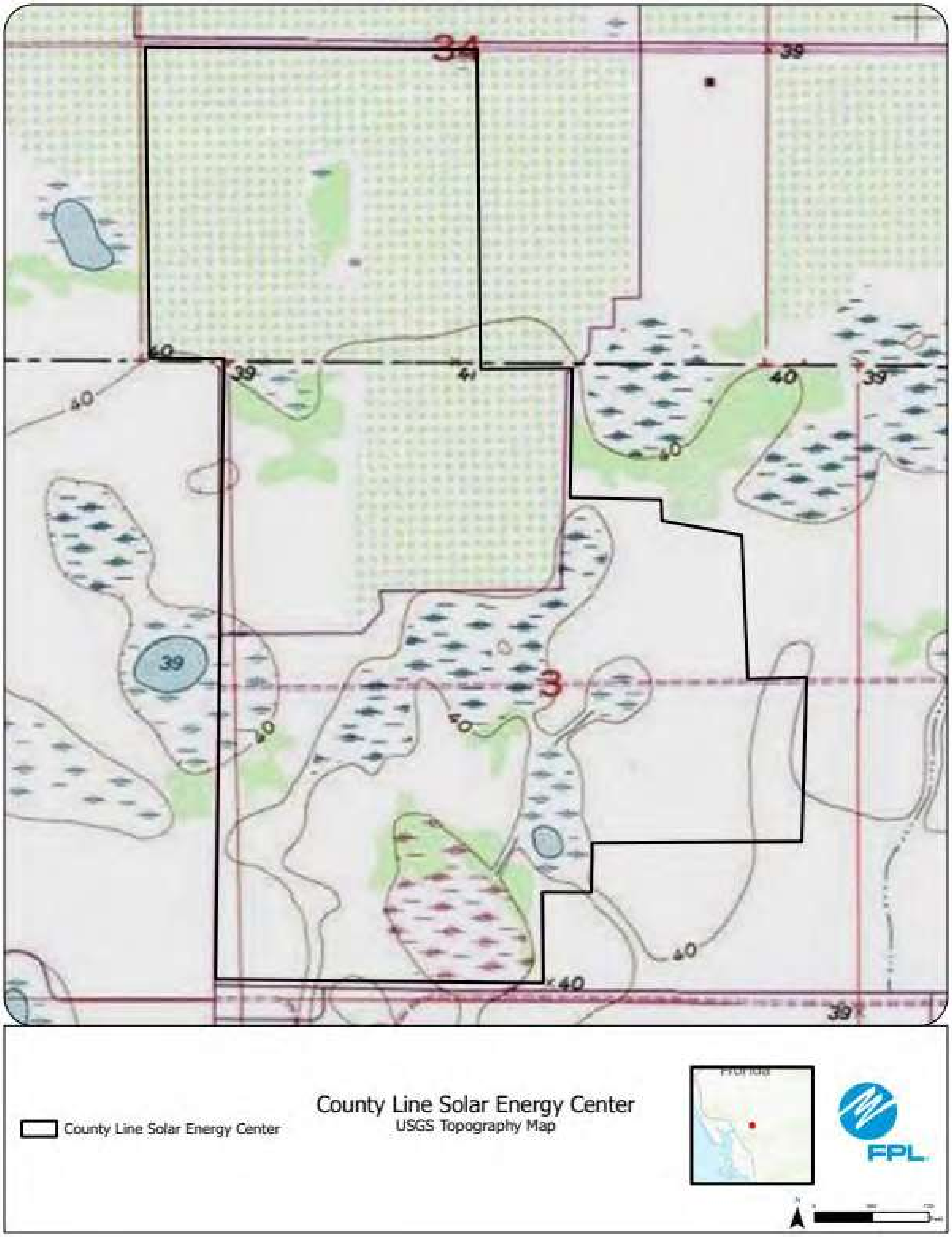
F2-9716

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #39: County Line Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-9717

	Preferred Site	County Line Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	2757 (630 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus and pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Adjacent areas are primarily citrus and other agricultural land
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily citrus
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, bald eagle, wading birds, Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP: Pending FDEP 404 GP: Pending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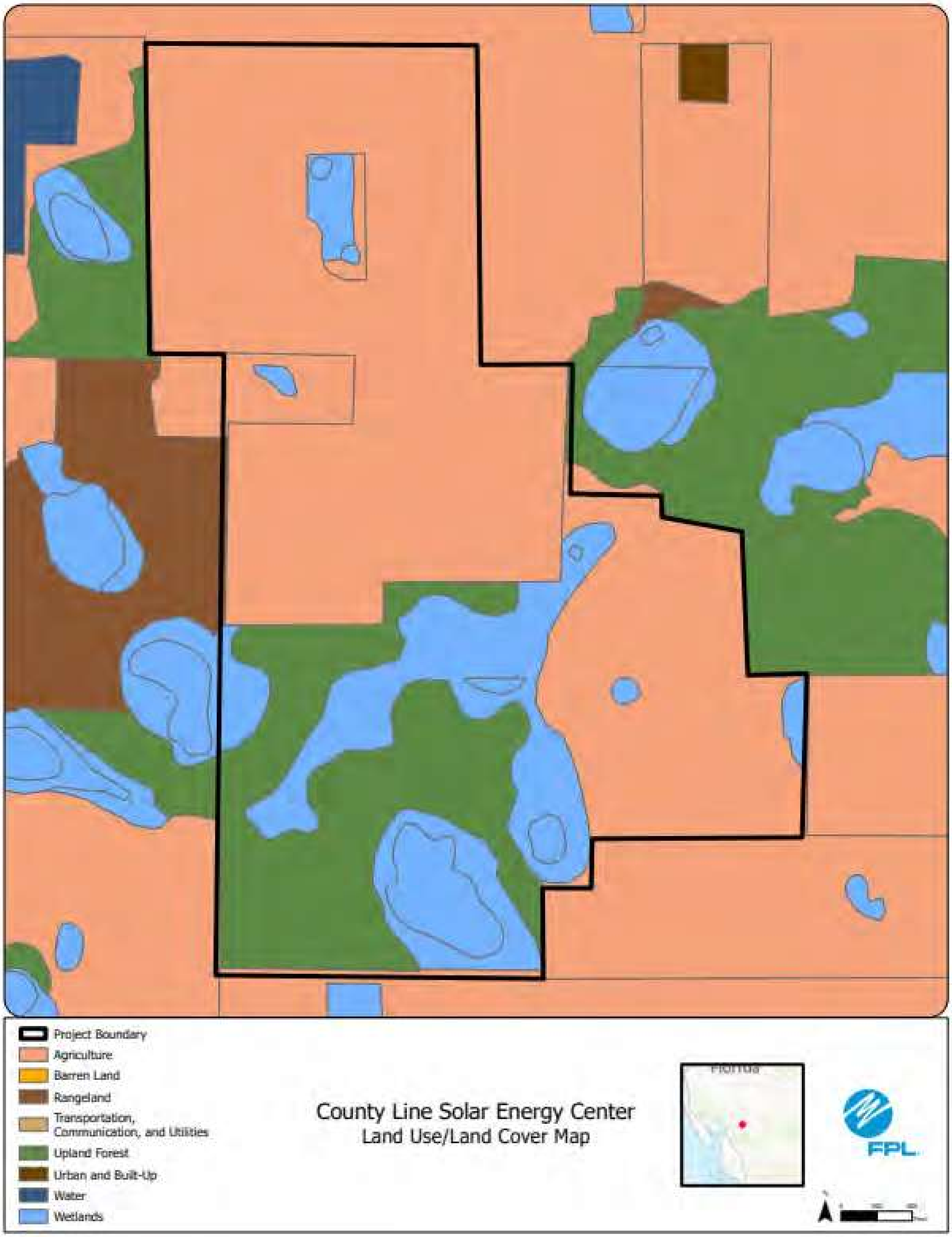
County Line Solar Energy Center
County Line Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9720



F2-9720


County Line Solar Energy Center
County Line Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #40: Saddle Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-9722

	Preferred Site	Saddle Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	647
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Former citrus and row crops
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site has been cleared of citrus and is open fields currently.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara and Florida burrowing owls
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Hawthorne Creek and Hog Bay are located just north of the project area.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes a approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP 404 GP: Pending FDEP ERP Issued: 2/29/2024

FPSC EXH NO. 779

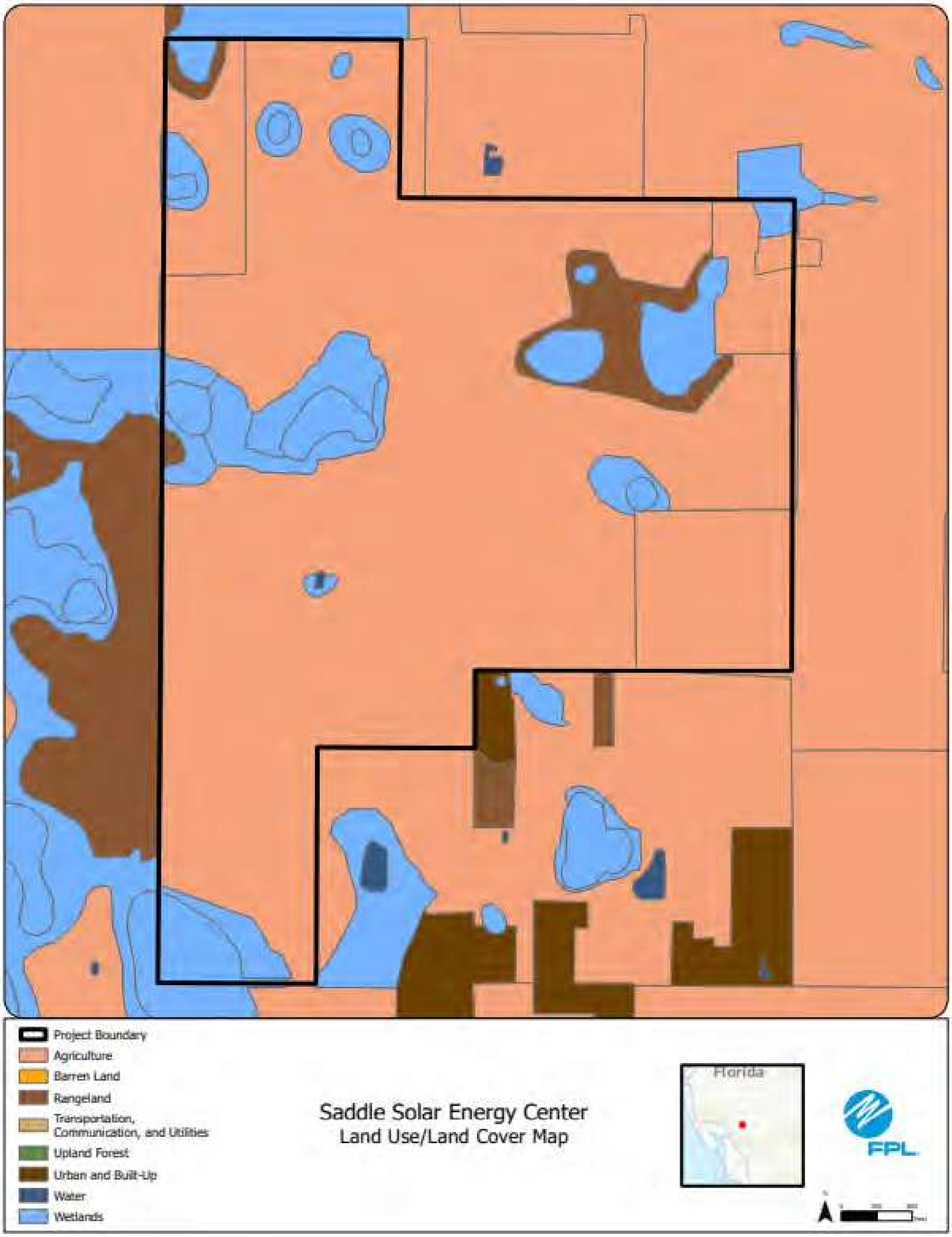
ADMITTED

F2-9724

F2-9724

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED




Saddle Solar Energy Center
Saddle Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

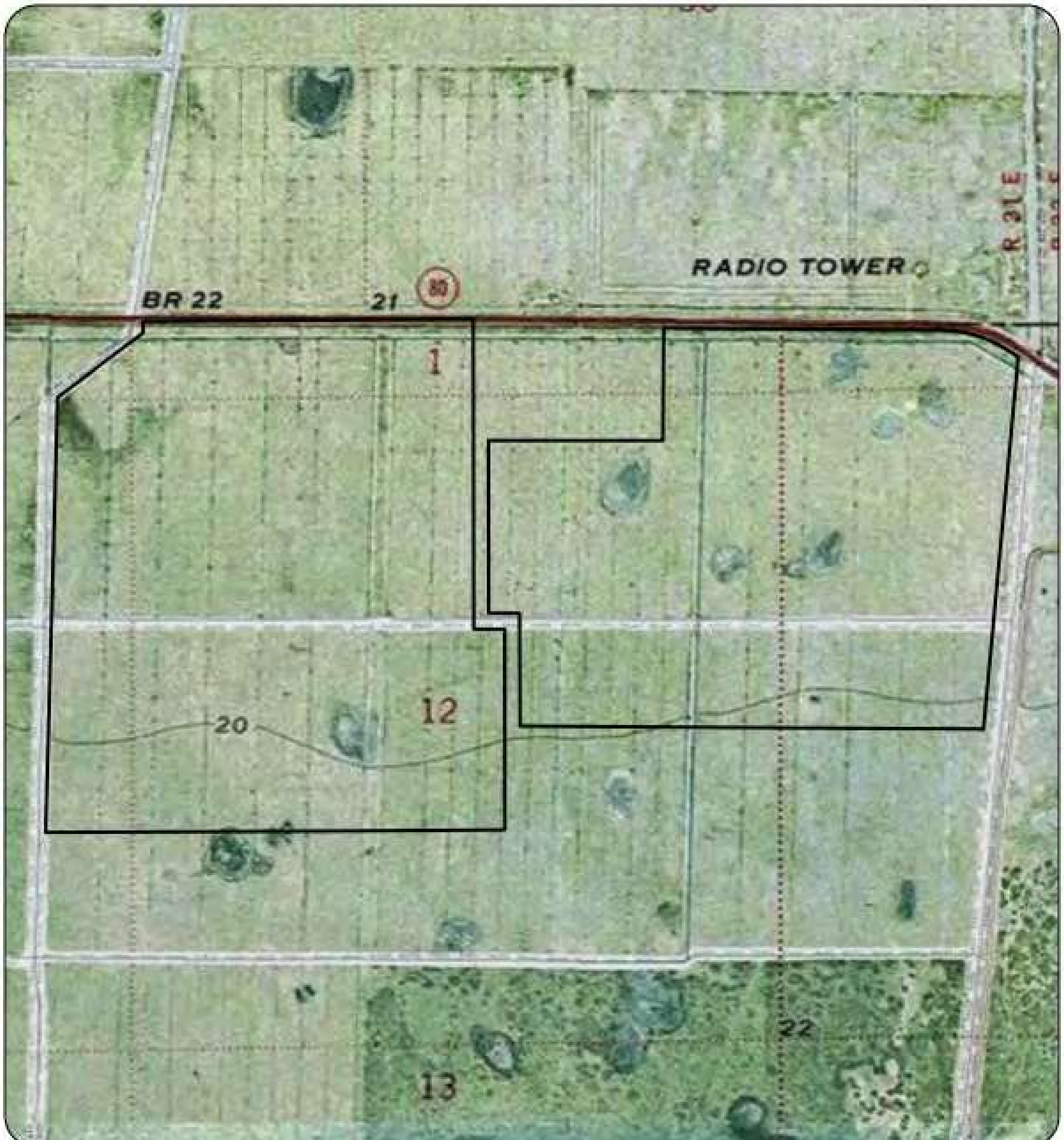
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #41: Cocoplum Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-9727

	Preferred Site	Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1665 (470 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Agricultural pasture, agricultural ditches, and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Various agriculture, above ground impoundment, and SR80
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches and some natural wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Large, aboveground impoundment located adjacent to site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP 404 NPR Issued: 9/14/2023 FDEP ERP Issued: 9/14/2023

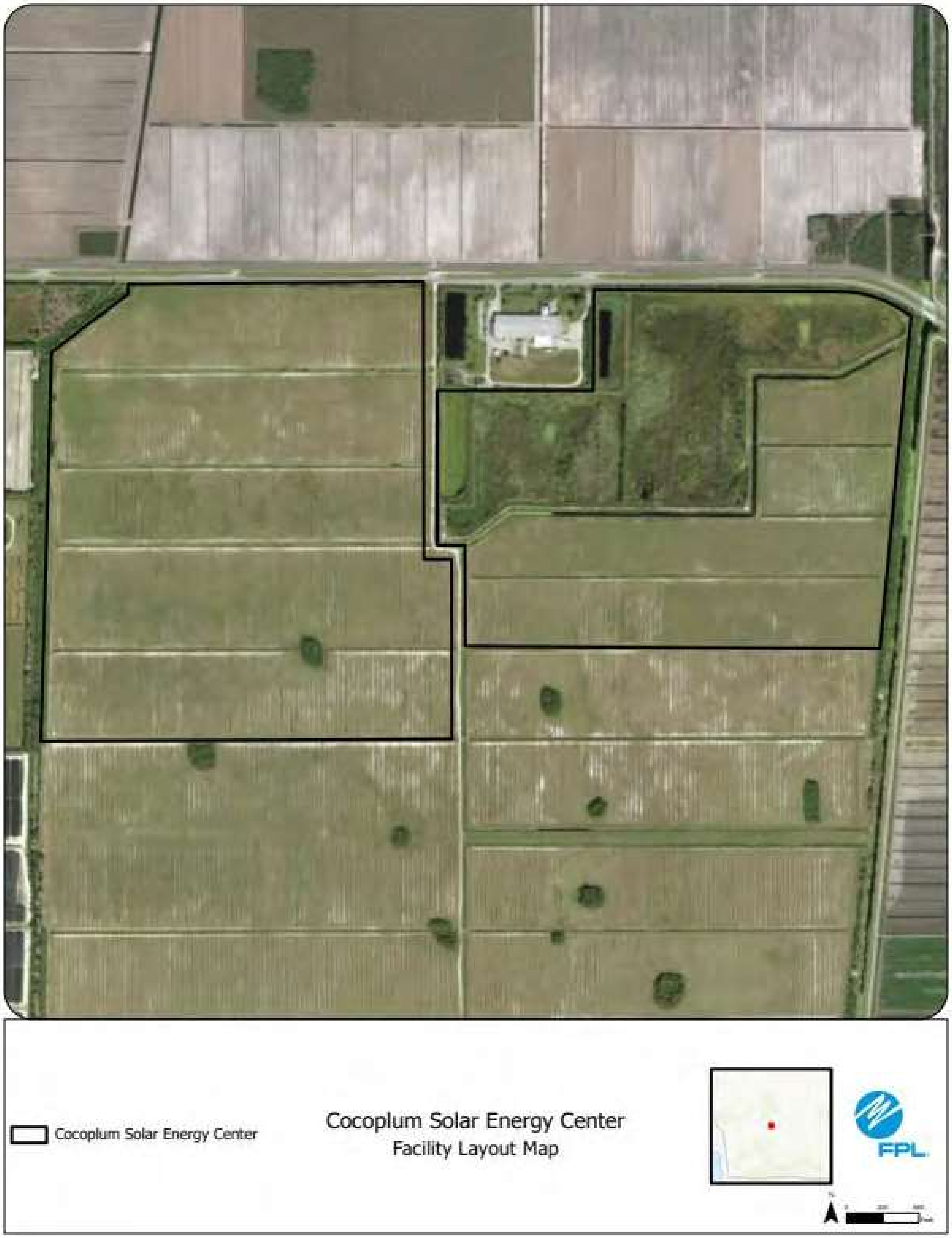
F2-9728



Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

Cocoplum Solar Energy Center


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

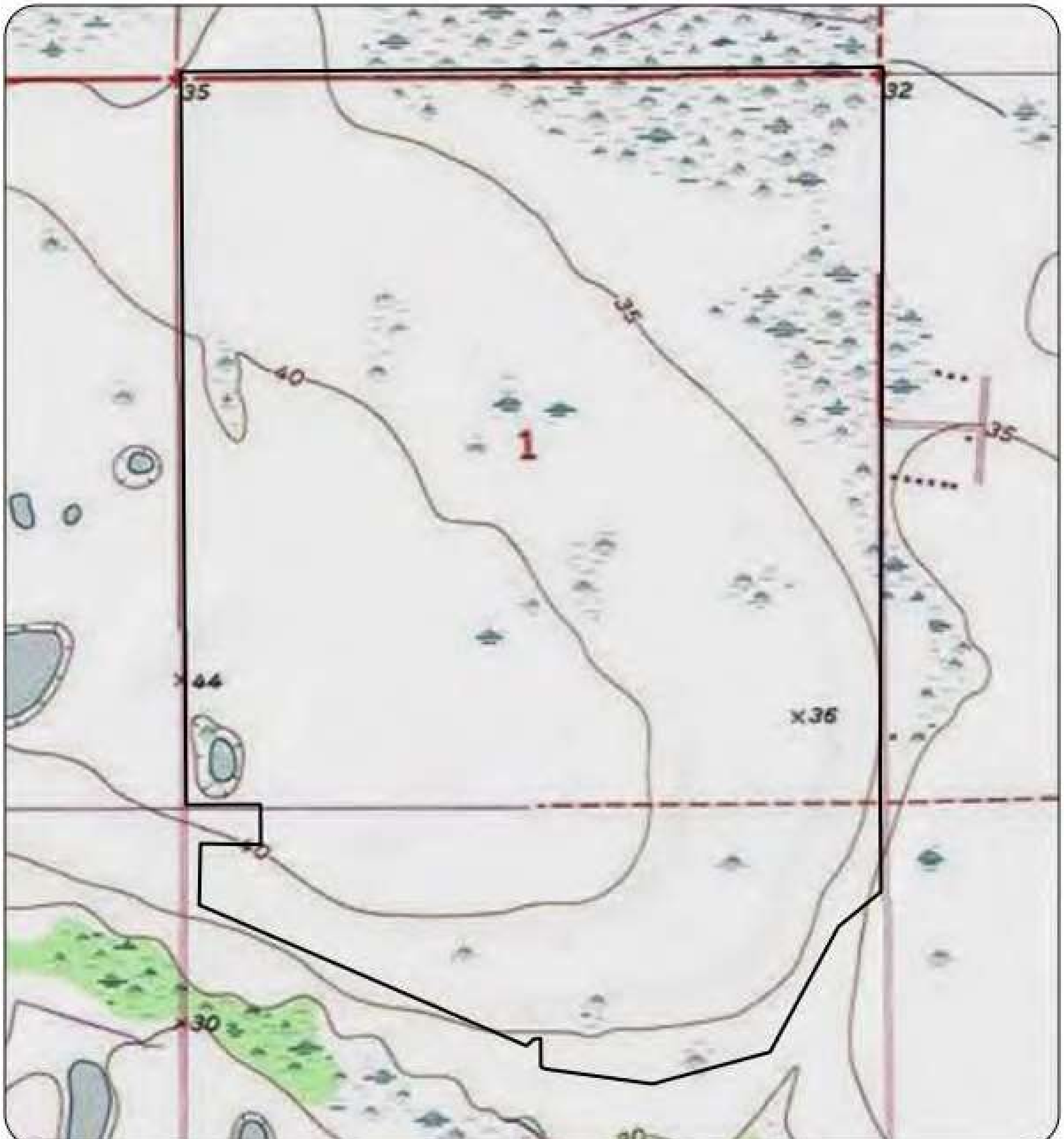
F2-9731

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #42: Catfish Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

F2-9732

	Preferred Site	Catfish Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	1526 (862 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Predominant improved pasture and woodland pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Future solar, residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is improved pasture with some interspersed forested and herbaceous wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Audubon's crested caracara, Florida burrowing owl
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Historic Evergreen Cemetery located just NW of project area.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP Issued: 11/27/2023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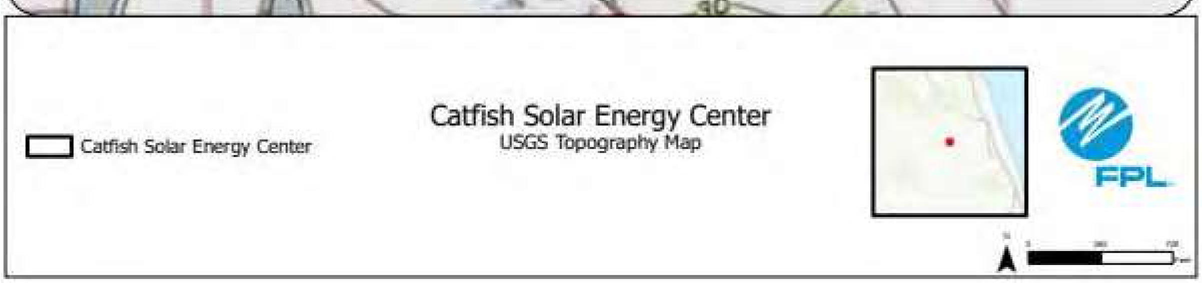
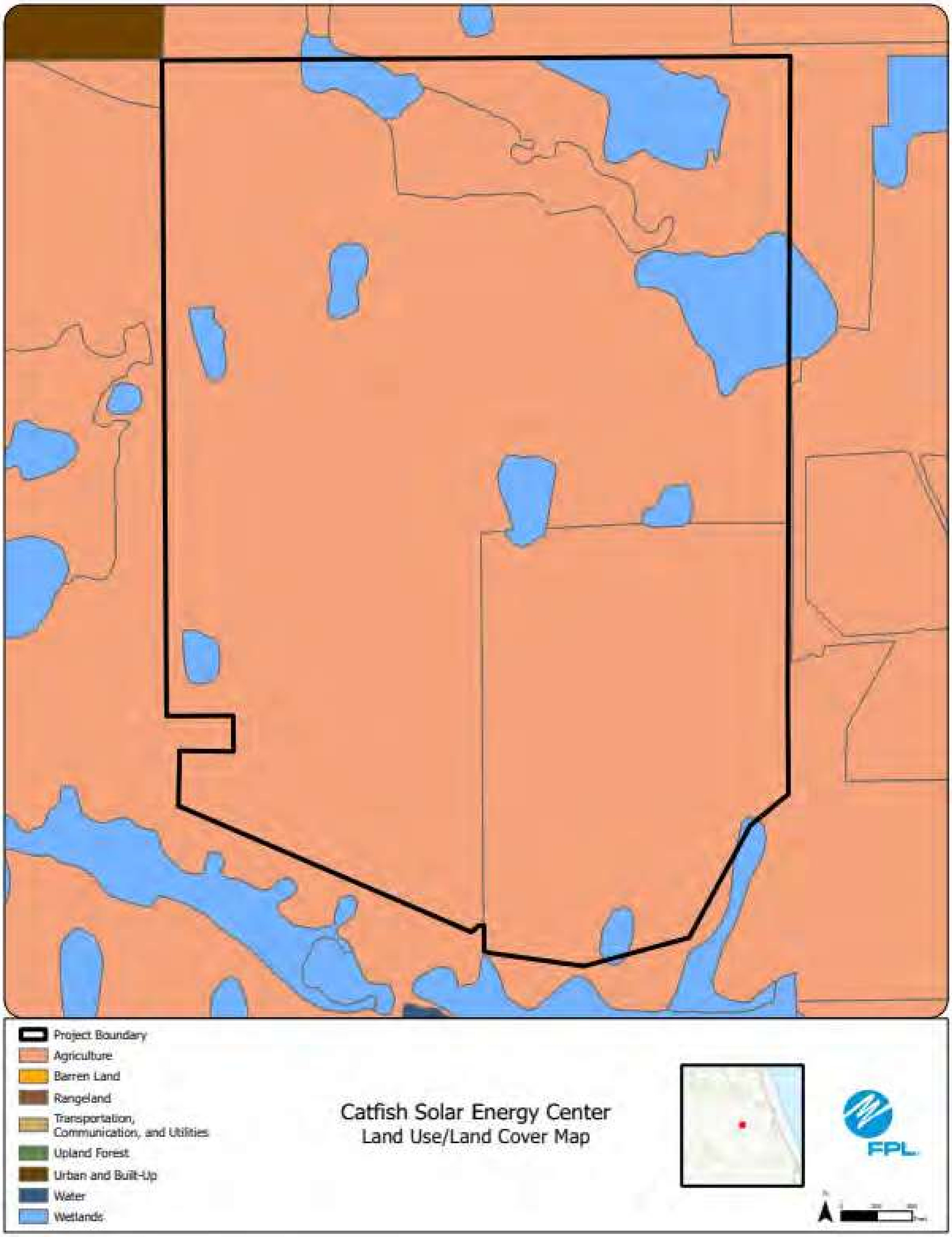

Catfish Solar Energy Center
Catfish Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9735



F2-9735

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9736

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #43: Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center, Walton County

F2-9737

	Preferred Site	Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	870
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Pine and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Primarily pine
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily pine and wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following pages. Site located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	FDEP ERP: Pending - application submitted 2/28/24

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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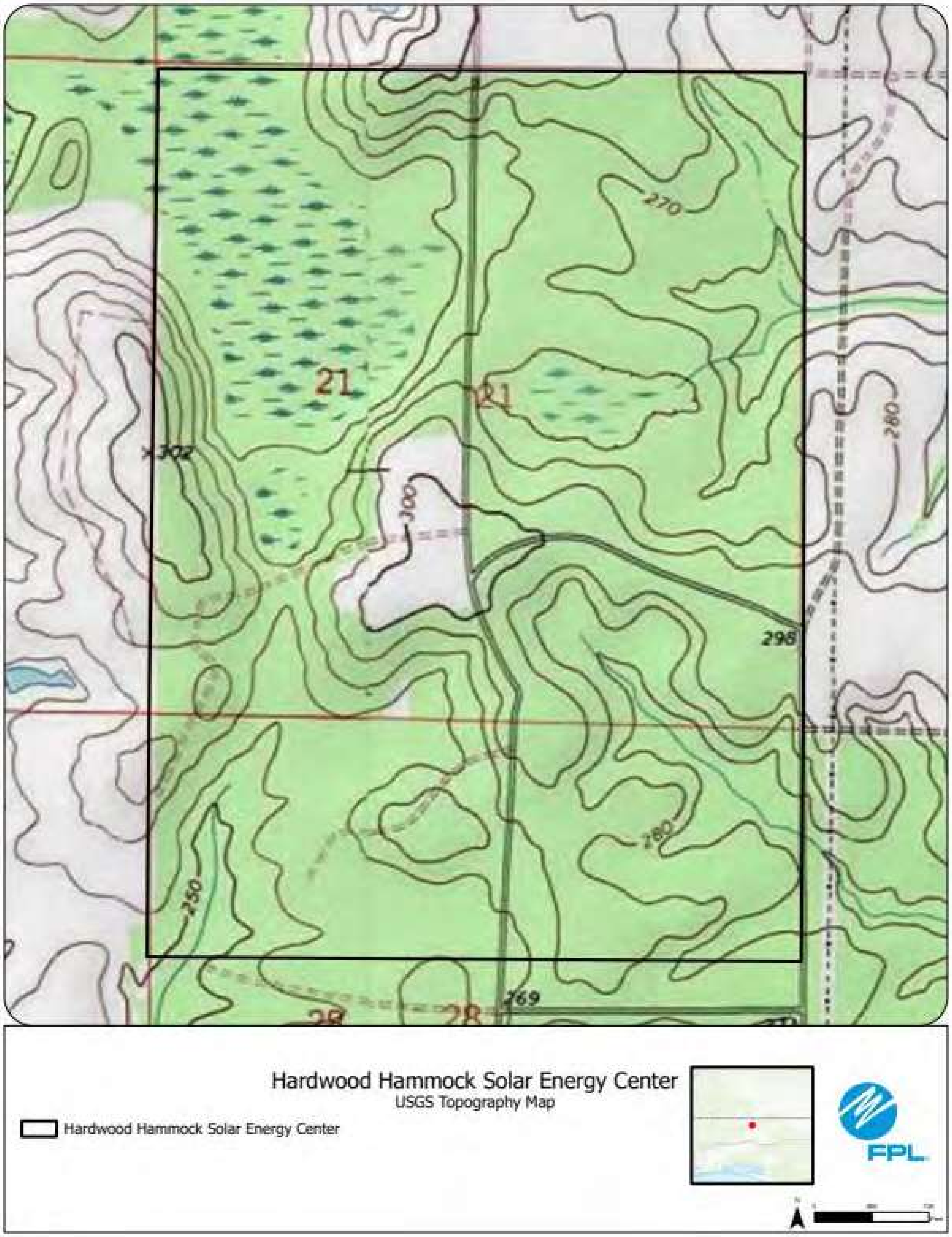
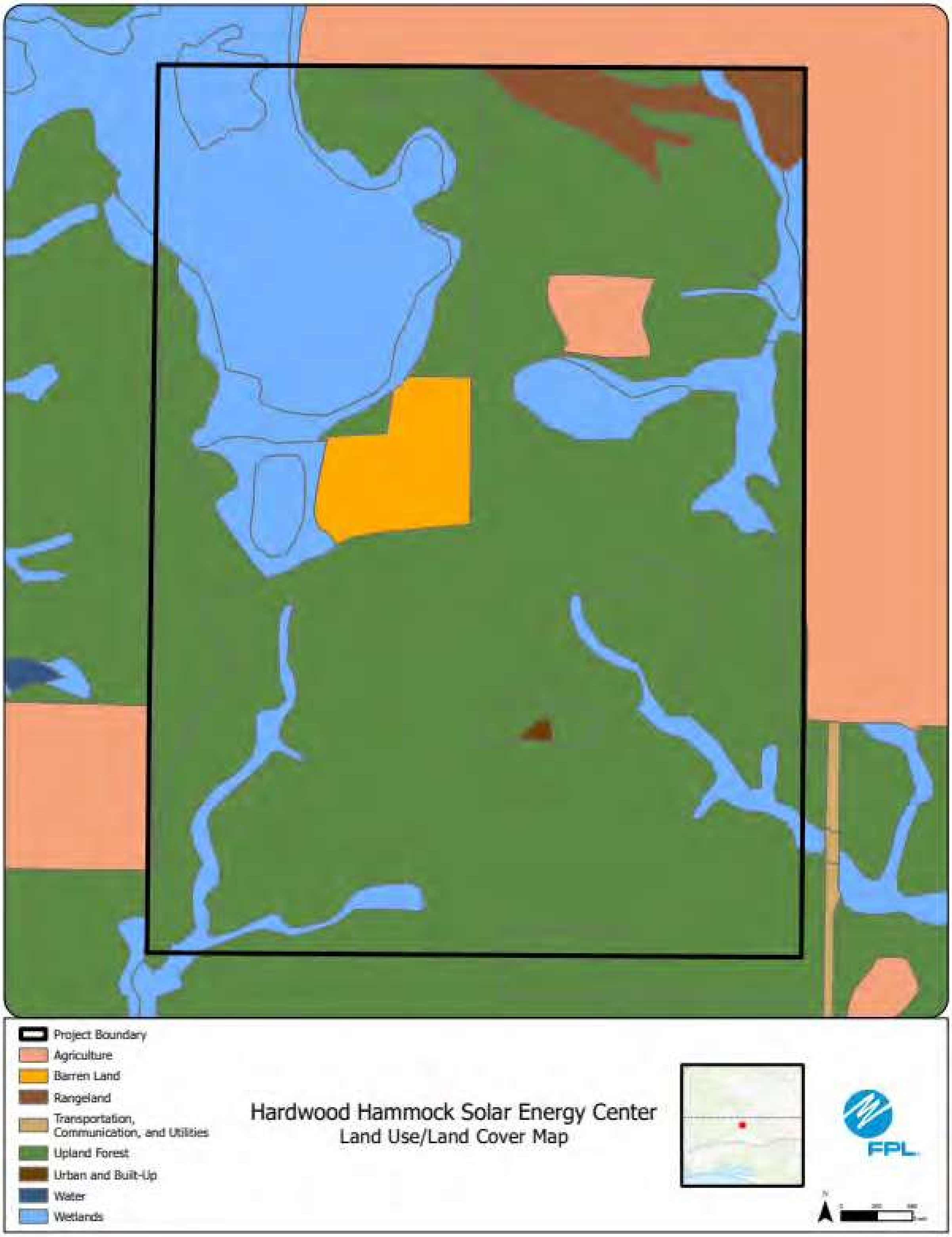


F2-9739

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9740



F2-9740


Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
FPL

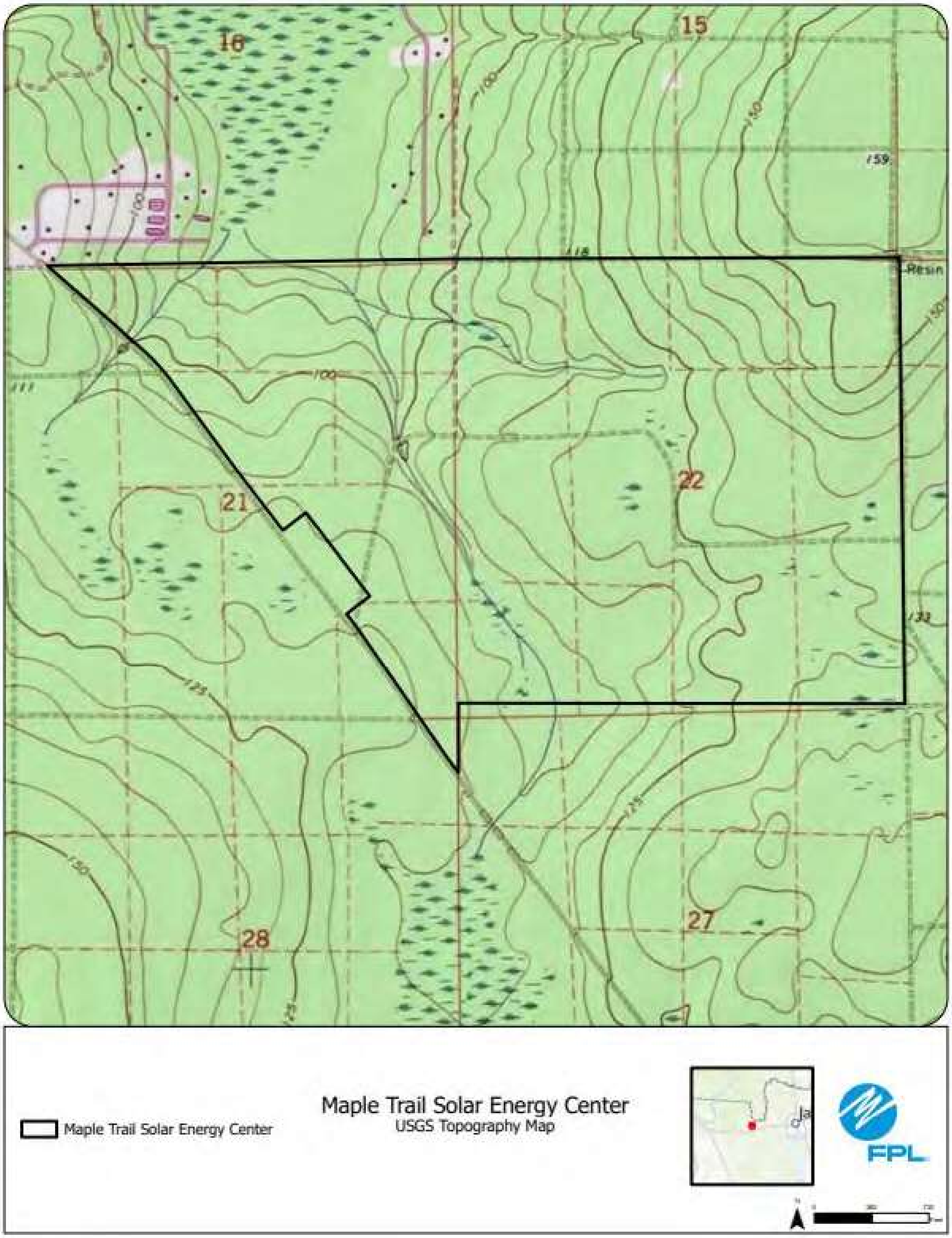
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #44: Maple Trail Solar Energy Center, Baker County

F2-9742

	Preferred Site	Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Baker
	Facility Acreage	2430 (930 project acres)
	COD	10/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silviculture, other surface waters, natural wetlands, and a creek system
	Adjacent Areas	Residential, silviculture, wetlands, solar energy center
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is dominated by silviculture with a natural creek system, wetlands, and other surface waters also present on site.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Natural creek running through the site
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figures in the following page. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	USACE Permit: TBD FDEP ERP: TBD

F2-9743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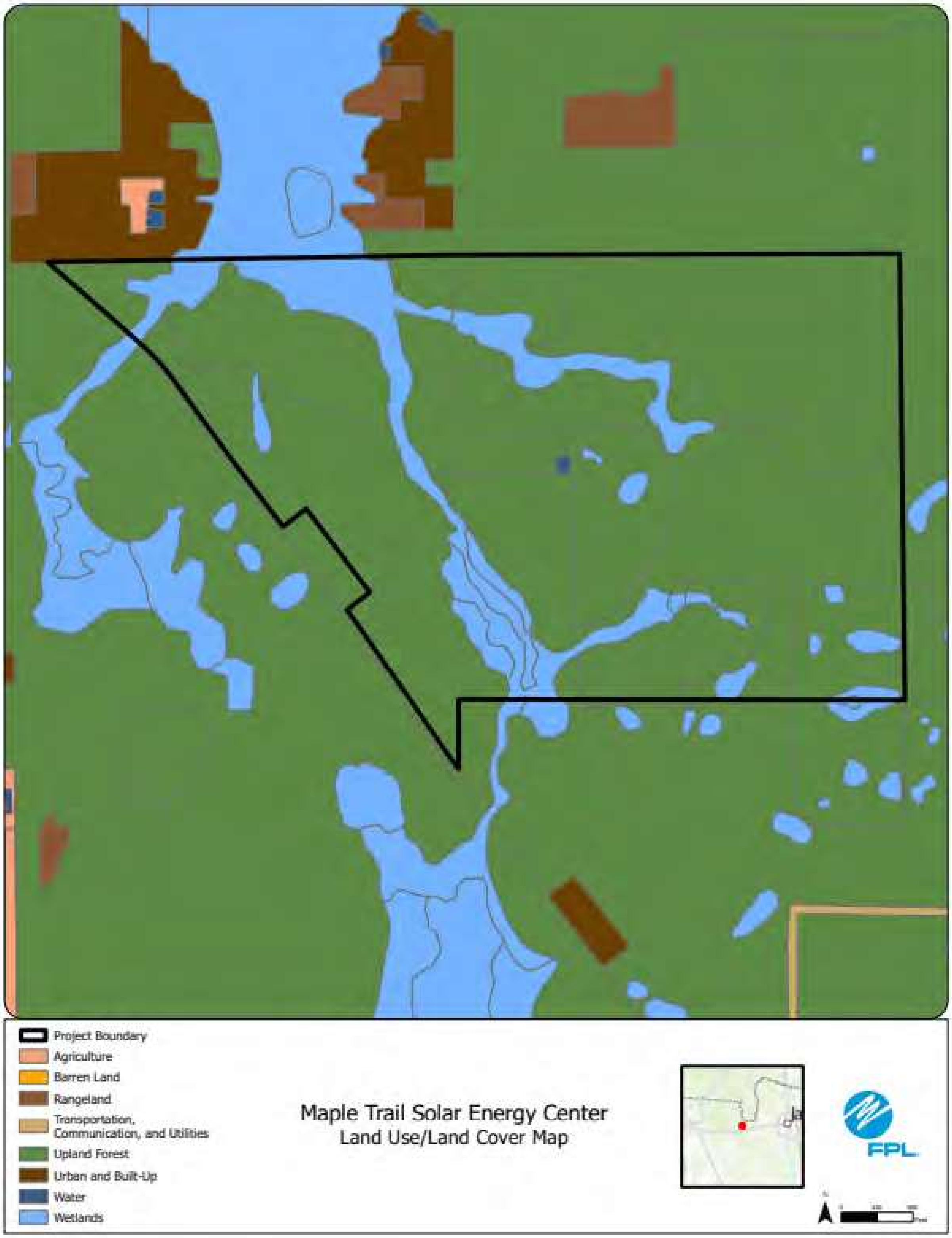
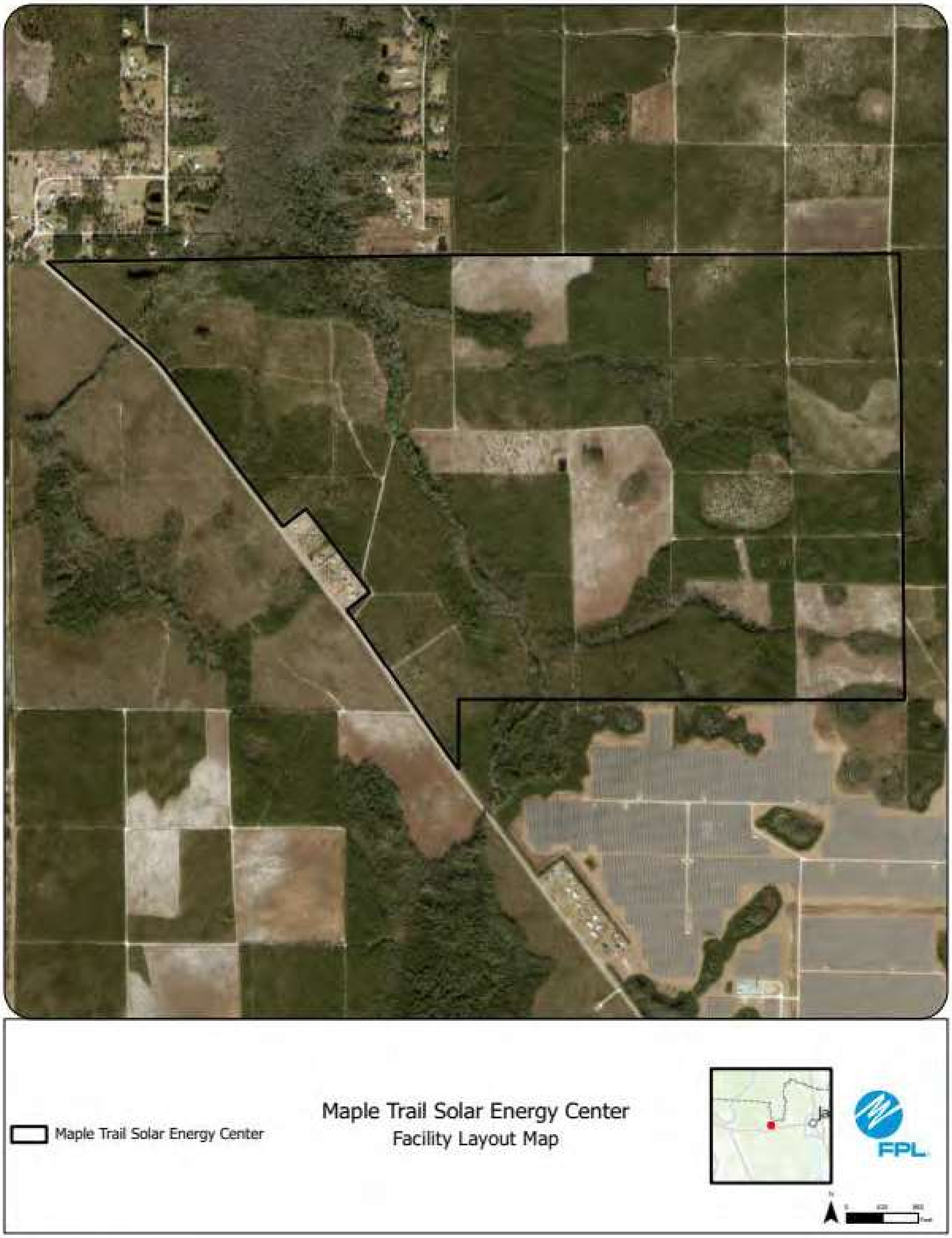
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9744


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9745


Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #45: Pinecone Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

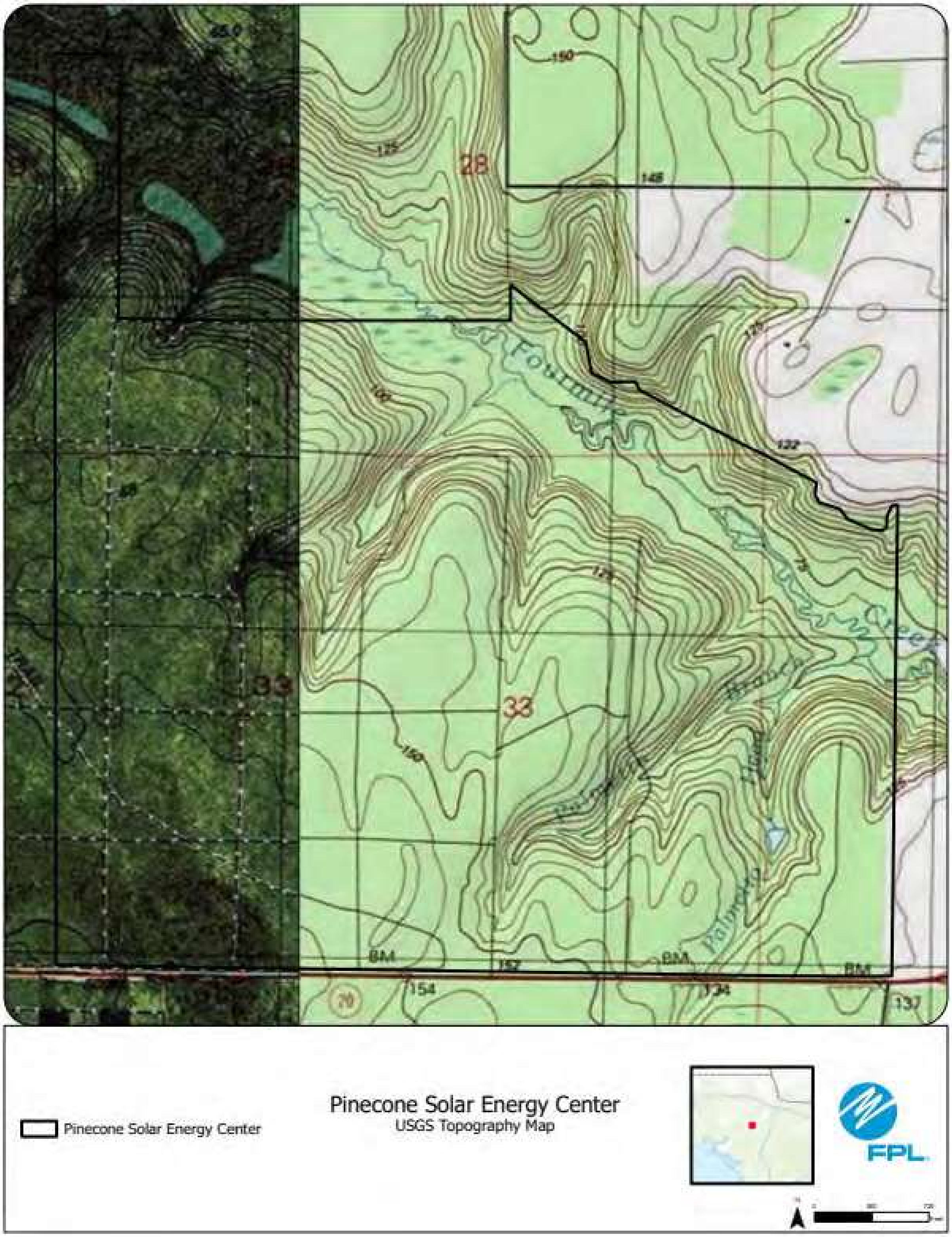
F2-9747

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

	Preferred Site	Pinecone Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	1220
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Silviculture, hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Timber, croplands, horse farms
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily silviculture with some forested wetlands
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Chipola Experimental Forest and Juniper Creek Wildlife Management Area to South of property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	**Site Selection Criteria Factors**	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	**Water Resources**	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	**Project Water Quantities for Various Uses**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	**Water Supply Sources by Type**	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	**Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration**	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	**Water Discharges and Pollution Control**	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	**Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control**	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	**Air Emissions and Control Systems**	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	**Noise Emissions and Control Systems**	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	**Status of Applications**	USACE Permit: TBD FDEP 404 NPR: TBD FDEP ERP: TBD

F2-9748

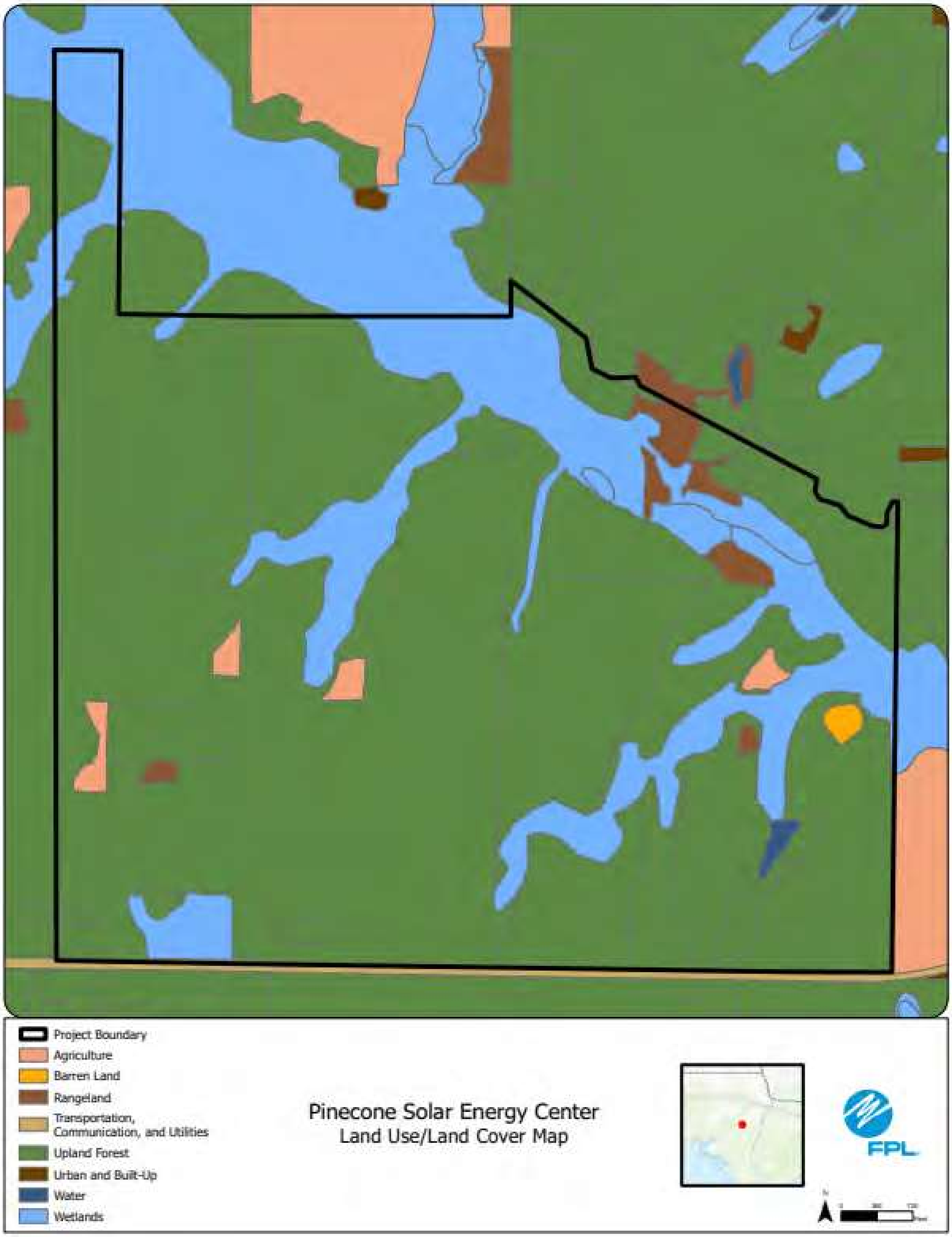

28
33
33
Fountain
Creek
Branch
BM
154
134
137
Pinecone Solar Energy Center
Pinecone Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9749

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9750



F2-9750

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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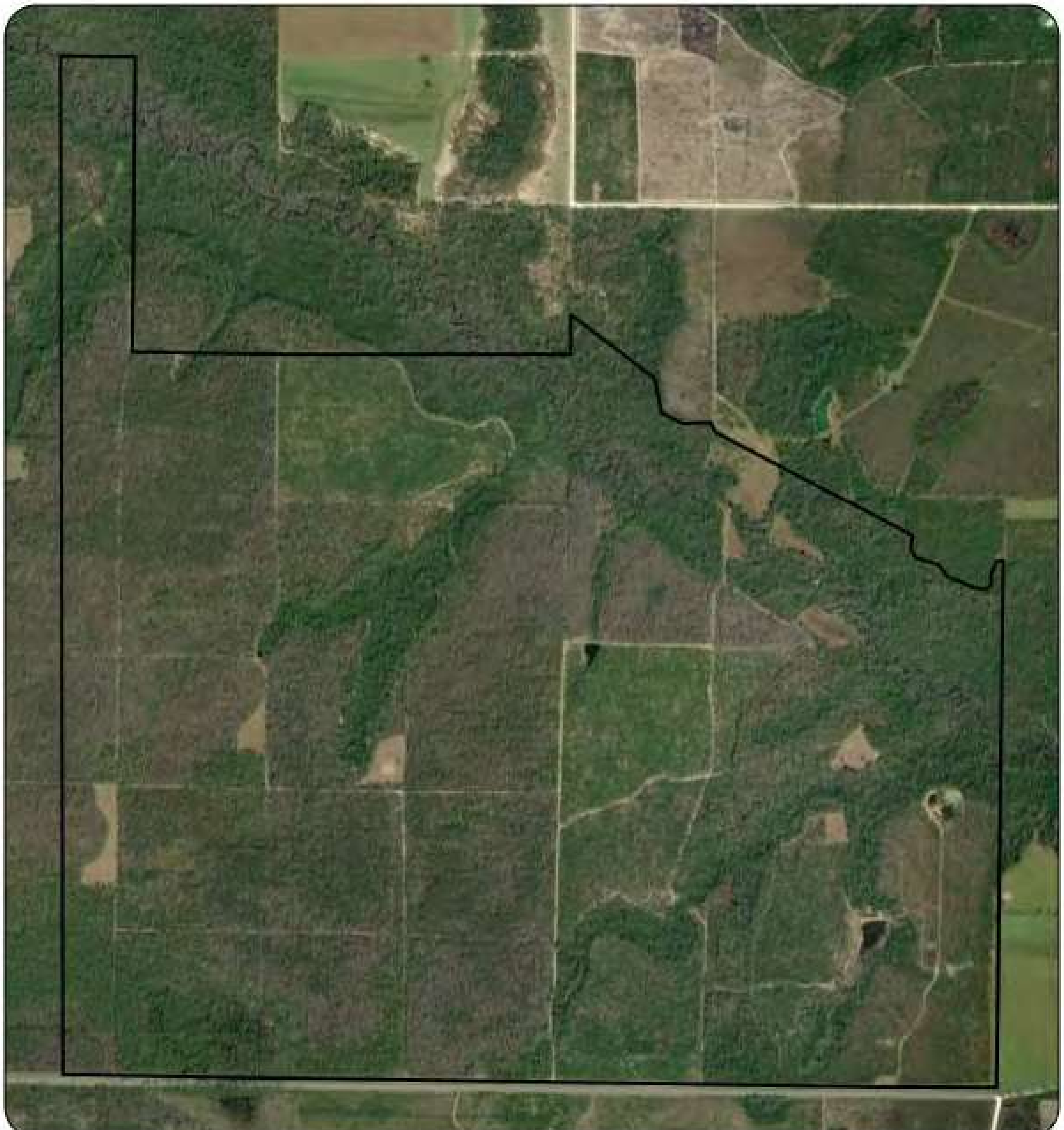

Pinecone Solar Energy Center

Pinecone Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-9751

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #46: LaBelle Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-9752

	Preferred Site	Labelle Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	687
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus, actively managed
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands/low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Entire project site is managed citrus with some ponds dug for irrigation.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	A few miles north of the project site is the Caloosahatchee River.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes a approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are not permitted in the Agricultural Zone at this time. Permitting requires amendment to county comprehensive plan and Conditional Use Permit issuance.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only in absence of sufficient rainfall.
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to Site by Truck or via existing permitted supply.
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	USACE or FDEP 404 NPR: TBD FDEP ERP: TBD

F2-9753


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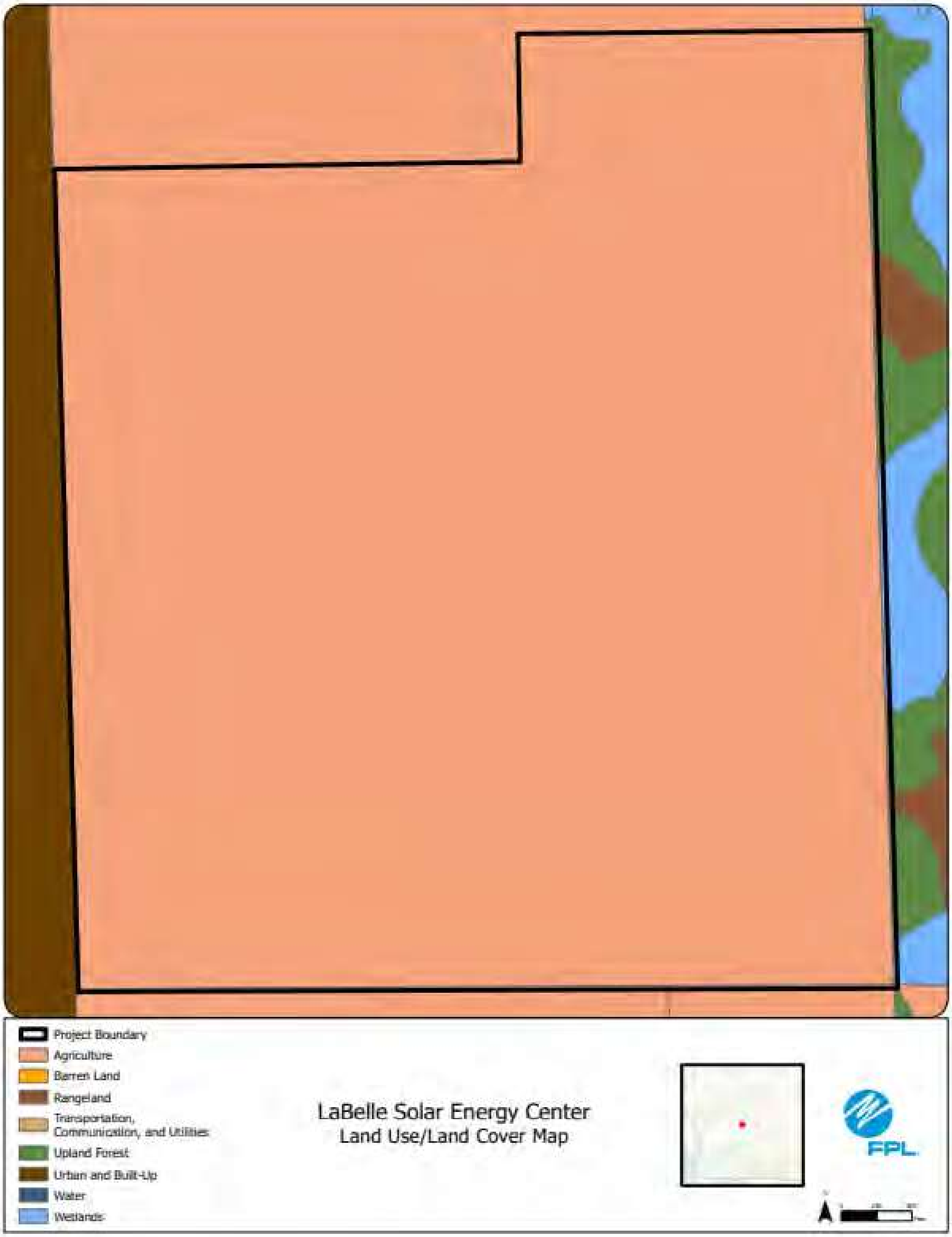
LaBelle Solar Energy Center
LaBelle Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
LaBelle Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

LaBelle Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

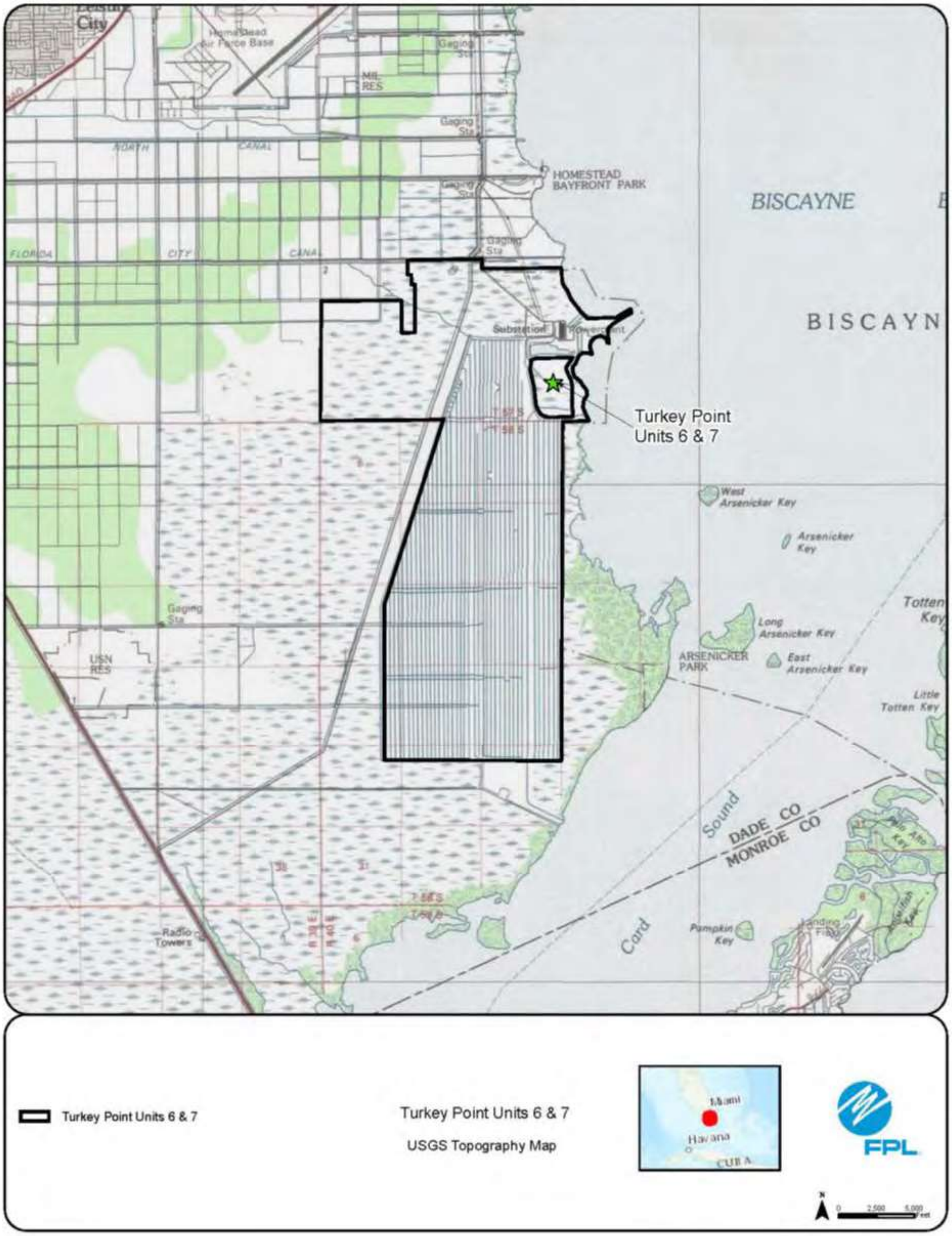
F2-9756

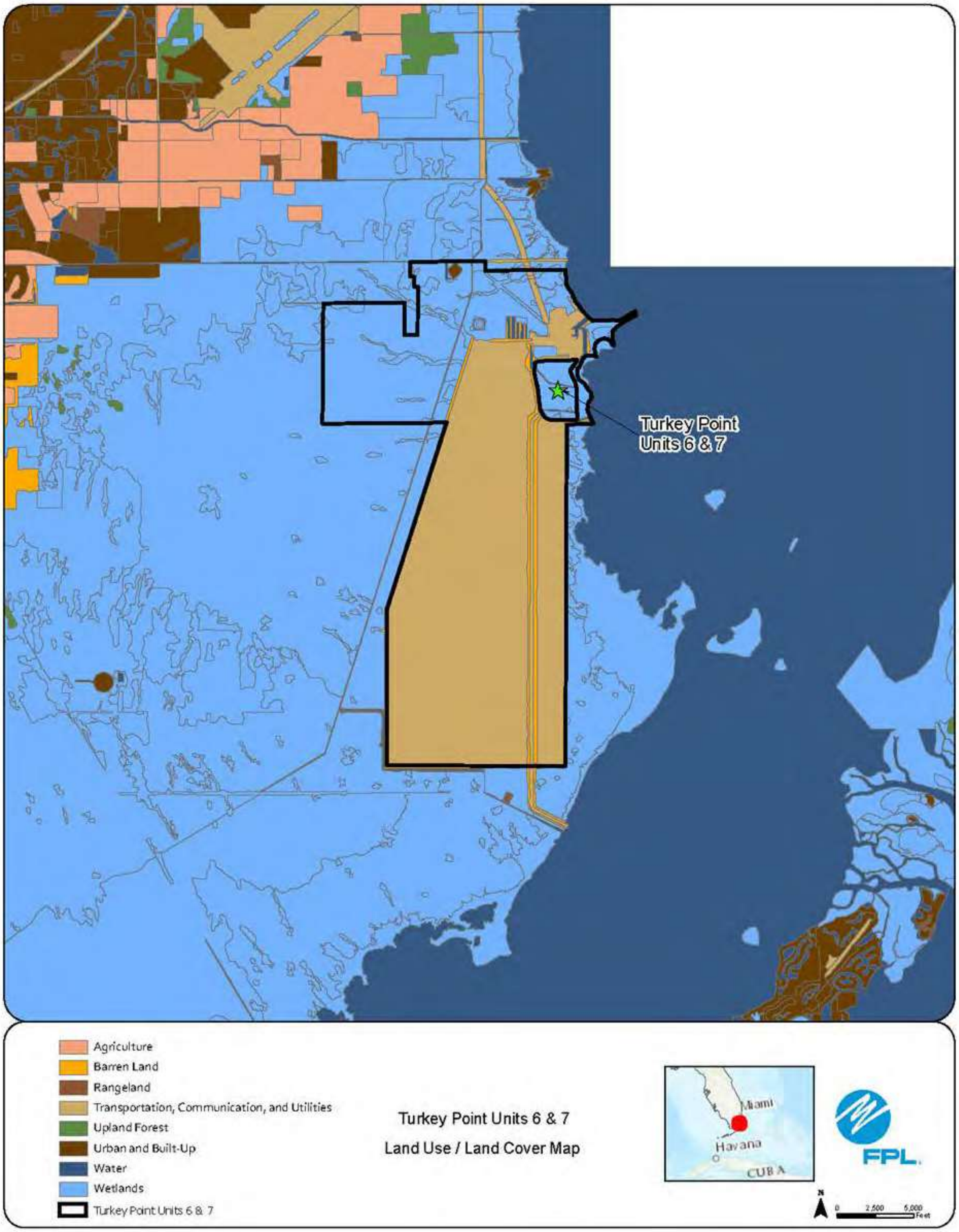
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

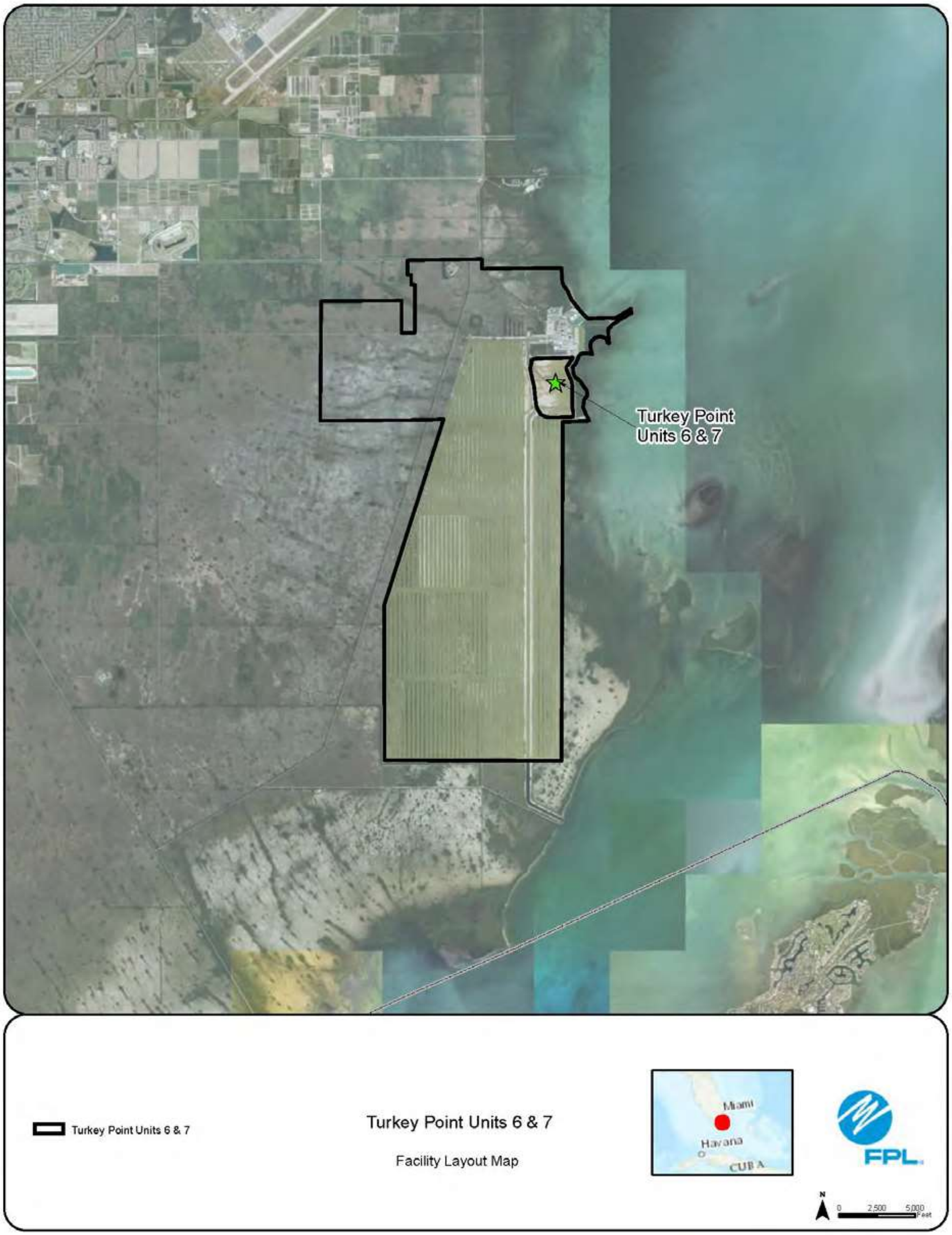
Preferred Site #47: Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, Miami-Dade County

F2-9757

	Preferred Site	Turkey Point Units 6&7
	County	Miami-Dade
	Facility Acreage	N/A
	COD	TBD
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	N/A
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures at the end of this chapter
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Electrical generating facilities
	Adjacent Areas	Undeveloped, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, South Florida Water Management District Canal L-31E, Biscayne Bay, and state-owned land on Card Sound
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	The site includes hypersaline mud flats, man-made cooling canals and remnant canals, previously filled areas/roadways, mangrove heads associated with historical tidal channels, dwarf mangroves, open water/discharge canal associated with the cooling canals on the western portion of the site, spoil berms associated with remnant canals, and upland spoil areas.
2.	Listed Species	Listed species known to occur include the peregrine falcon, wood stork, American crocodile, roseate spoonbill, little blue heron, snowy egret, American oystercatcher, least tern, white ibis, Florida manatee, eastern indigo snake, snail kite, and white-crowned pigeon. Some listed flora species likely to occur include pine pink, Florida brickell-bush, Florida lantana, mullein nightshade, and Lamarck's trema. The construction and operation of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 are not expected to adversely affect listed species.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Significant features in the vicinity of the site include Biscayne Bay, Biscayne National Park, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, Miami-Dade County Homestead Bayfront Park, and Everglades National Park.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The technology proposed is the Westinghouse AP1000 pressurized water reactor. This design is certified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 52. The Westinghouse AP1000 consists of the reactor, steam generators, pressurizer, and steam turbine/electric generator. The projected generating capacity from each unit is 1,100 MW. Condenser cooling will use six circulating water cooling towers. The structures to be constructed include the containment building, shield building, auxiliary building, turbine building, annex building, diesel generator building, and radwaste building. The plant area will also contain the Clear Sky substation (switchyard) that will connect to FPL's transmission system.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Current future land use designations include Industrial, Utilities, Communications, and Unlimited Manufacturing with a dual designation of Mangrove Protection Area. There are also areas of the site designated Interim District.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	Site selection included the following criteria: existing transmission and transportation infrastructure to support new generation, the size and seclusion of the site while being relatively close to the load center, economics, and the long-standing record of safe and secure operation of nuclear generation at the site since the early 1970s.
j.	Water Resources	Water requirements will be met by reclaimed water from Miami-Dade County and a back-up supply of saline groundwater from below the marine environment of Biscayne Bay.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure at the end of this Chapter. The site is located in the South Florida region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: 55.3 million gallons per day (mgd) Process: 1.3 mgd Potable: .05 mgd Panel Cleaning: Not Applicable
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Miami-Dade reclaimed water and saline groundwater from Biscayne Bay via radial collector wells Process: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department Potable: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 will use reclaimed water 24 hours per day, 365 days per year when operating and when the reclaimed water is available in sufficient quantity and quality.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Blowdown water or discharge from the cooling towers, along with other waste streams, will be injected into the boulder zone of the Floridan Aquifer. Non-point source discharges are not an issue since there will be none at this facility. Stormwater runoff will be released to the closed-loop cooling canal system.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	The Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 reactors will contain enriched uranium fuel assemblies. Fuel assemblies will be transported to Turkey Point for use in Units 6 & 7 by truck from a fuel fabrication facility in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and NRC regulations. Spent fuel being discharged will remain in the permitted spent fuel pool while short half-life isotopes decay. After a sufficient decay period, the fuel would be transferred to an on-site independent spent fuel storage installation facility or a permitted off-site disposal facility. Packaging of the fuel for off-site shipment will comply with the applicable DOT and NRC regulations for transportation of radioactive material. The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for spent fuel transportation from reactor sites to a repository under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended. FPL has executed a standard spent nuclear fuel disposal contract with DOE for fuel used in Units 6 & 7.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - The units will minimize FPL system air pollutant emissions by using nuclear fuel to generate electric power. Combustion Control / Combustor Design - Not Applicable Note: The diesel engines necessary to support Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 and fire pump engines will be purchased from manufacturers whose engines meet the EPA's New Source Performance Standards Subpart IIII emission limits.
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	Predicted noise levels associated with these projects are not expected to result in adverse noise impacts in the vicinity of the site.
s	Status of Applications	Need Determination Issued: April 2008 FL Site Certification Received: May 14, 2014 USACE Section 404 Permit: December 18, 2019 COL received: April 5, 2018 Miami-Dade County Unusual Use approvals: issued in 2007 and 2013 Land Use Consistency Determination: issued in 2013 Prevention of Significant Deterioration: issued in 2009


HOMESTEAD BAYFRONT PARK
BISCAYNE
BISCAYN
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
West Arsenicker Key
Arsenicker Key
Long Arsenicker Key
East Arsenicker Key
ARSENICKER PARK
Totten Key
Little Totten Key
DADE CO
MONROE CO
Card Sound
Pumpkin Key
NORTH CANAL
FLORIDA CITY CANAL
USN RES
Radio Towers
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
USGS Topography Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL


Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Land Use / Land Cover Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL.
N
0
2,500
5,000
Feet


Turkey Point
Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Facility Layout Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL
N
0
2,500
5,000
Feet

F2-9761

Appendix C Potential Sites

Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 12 Potential Sites listed in Table IV.G.2 in Chapter IV. Following the descriptions are maps showing the topographical features, land use, and facility layout of each site.

F2-9762

FPL Area Potential Site #1: Cardinal Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Brevard County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site and adjoining properties are agricultural lands, wetlands, and reservoirs.

c. Environmental Features

Site is agricultural with wetlands and reservoirs. A bald eagle nest is located approximately 4000 feet east of project. Listed species include Florida sandhill crane and the little blue heron. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

e. Supply Sources

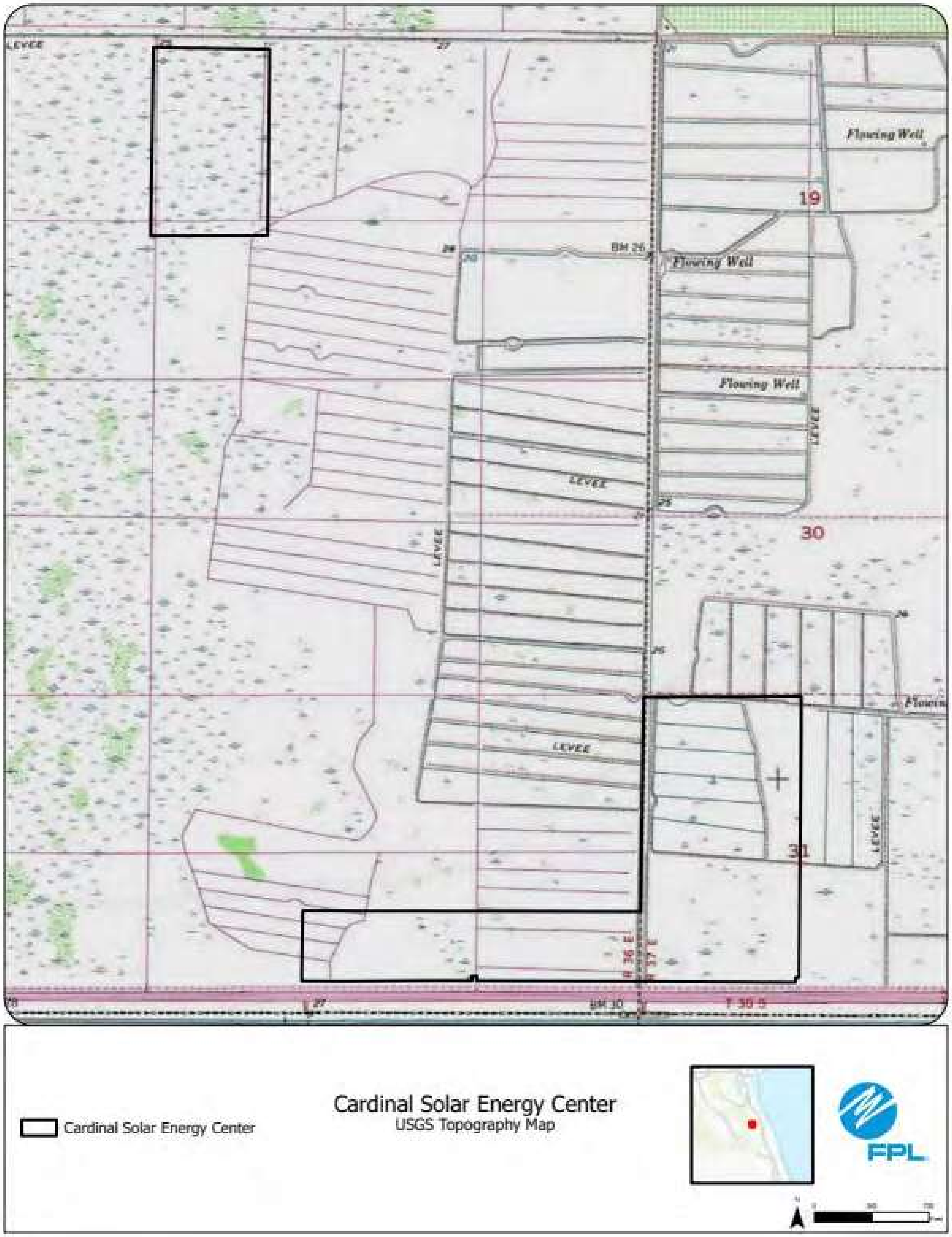
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Not Applicable for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Trucked in if and when needed for PV.

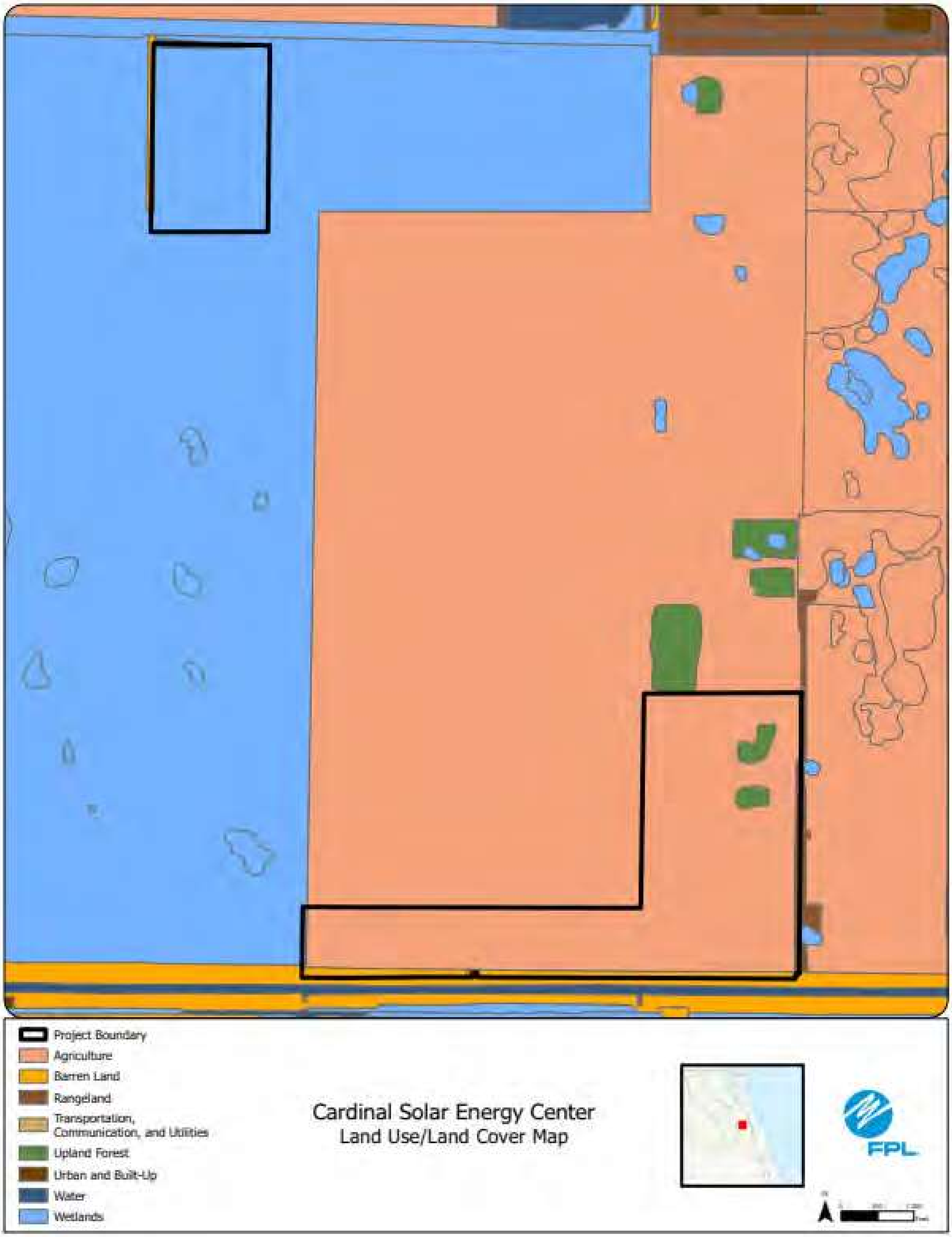
F2-9763


LEVEE
Flowing Well
19
BM 26
Flowing Well
Flowing Well
LEVEE
LEVEE
30
LEVEE
LEVEE
31
BM 30
T 30 S
Cardinal Solar Energy Center
Cardinal Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9765



F2-9765


Cardinal Solar Energy Center
Cardinal Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-9766

FPL Area Potential Site #2: Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center

This potential site in DeSoto County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site has row crops. Adjoining properties consist of other agricultural lands and low-density residential areas.

c. Environmental Features

Site is row crop fields with some wetlands around the property. Joshua Creek is in the vicinity. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

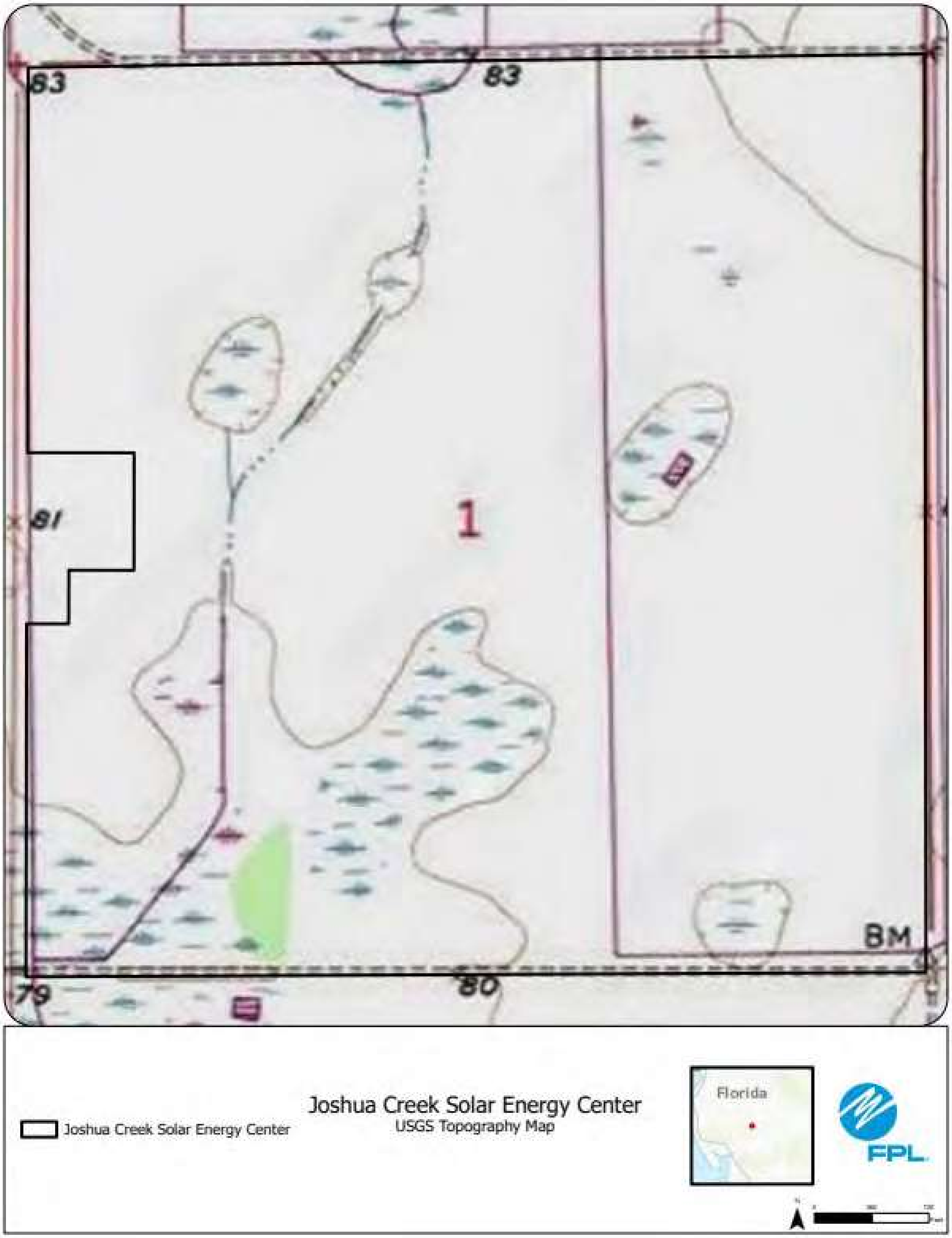
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Not Applicable for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Trucked in if and when needed for PV.

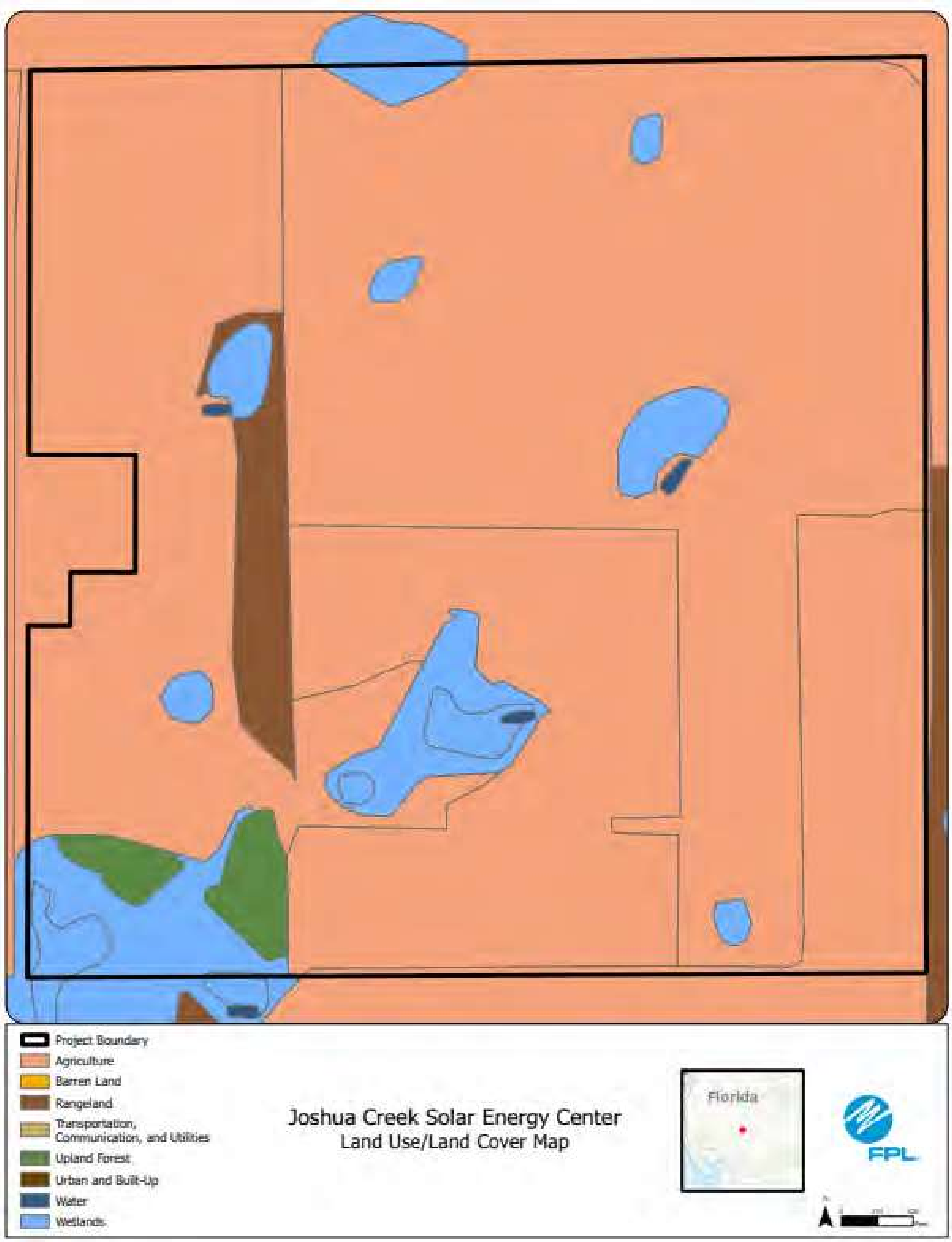
F2-9767


83
83
81
1
BM
79
80
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

F2-9768

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED




Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #3: Myakka Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Manatee County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site was formerly citrus and now, consists of open fields with adjacent wetlands. Surrounding area is currently agricultural land and low-density residential areas.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of open fields with adjacent wetlands. Owens Branch is in the vicinity of the project. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

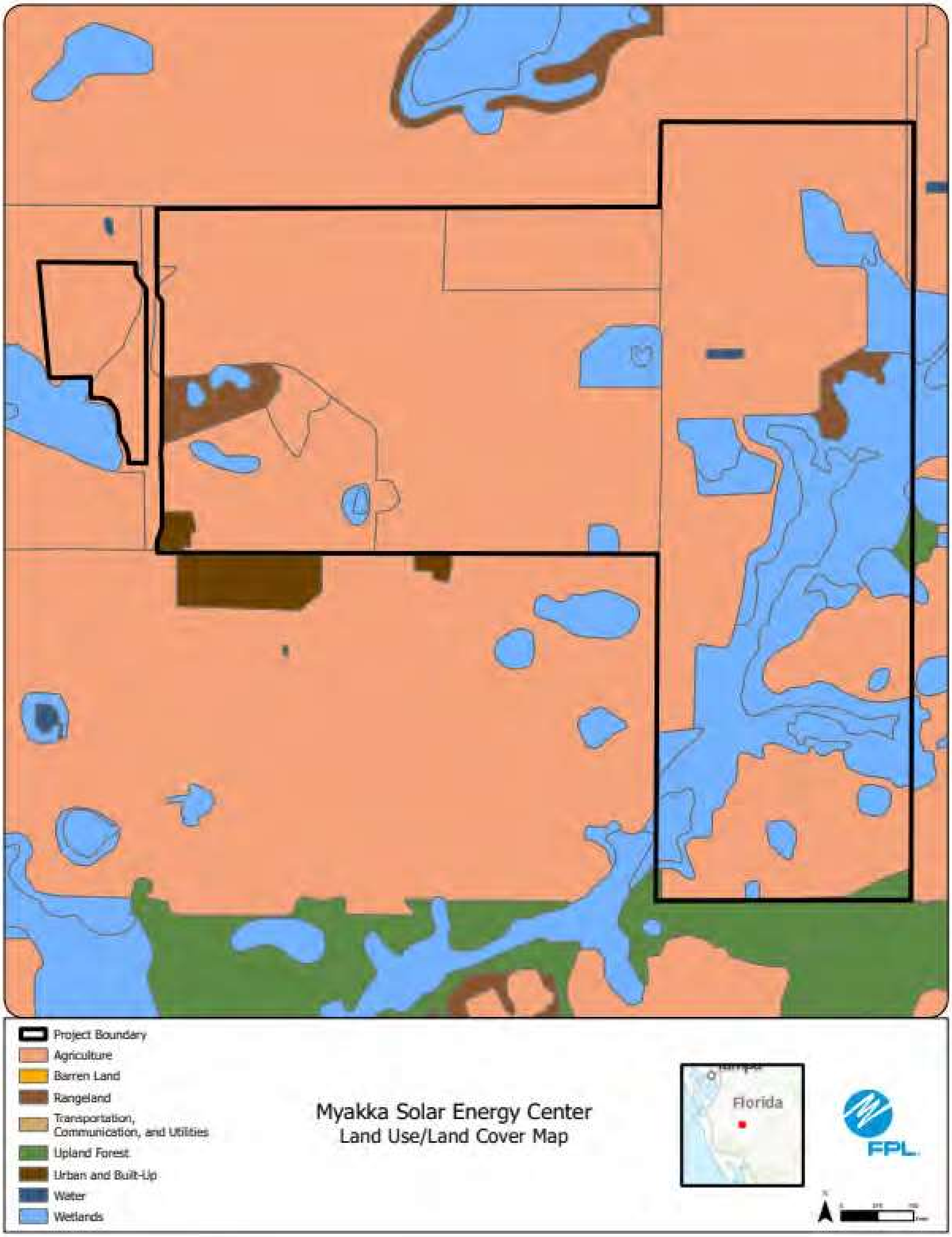
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

F2-9771

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Myakka Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

F2-9773

Myakka Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-9774

FPL Area Potential Site #4: Waveland Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is currently improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is improved pasture, fallow agriculture and various active agriculture.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

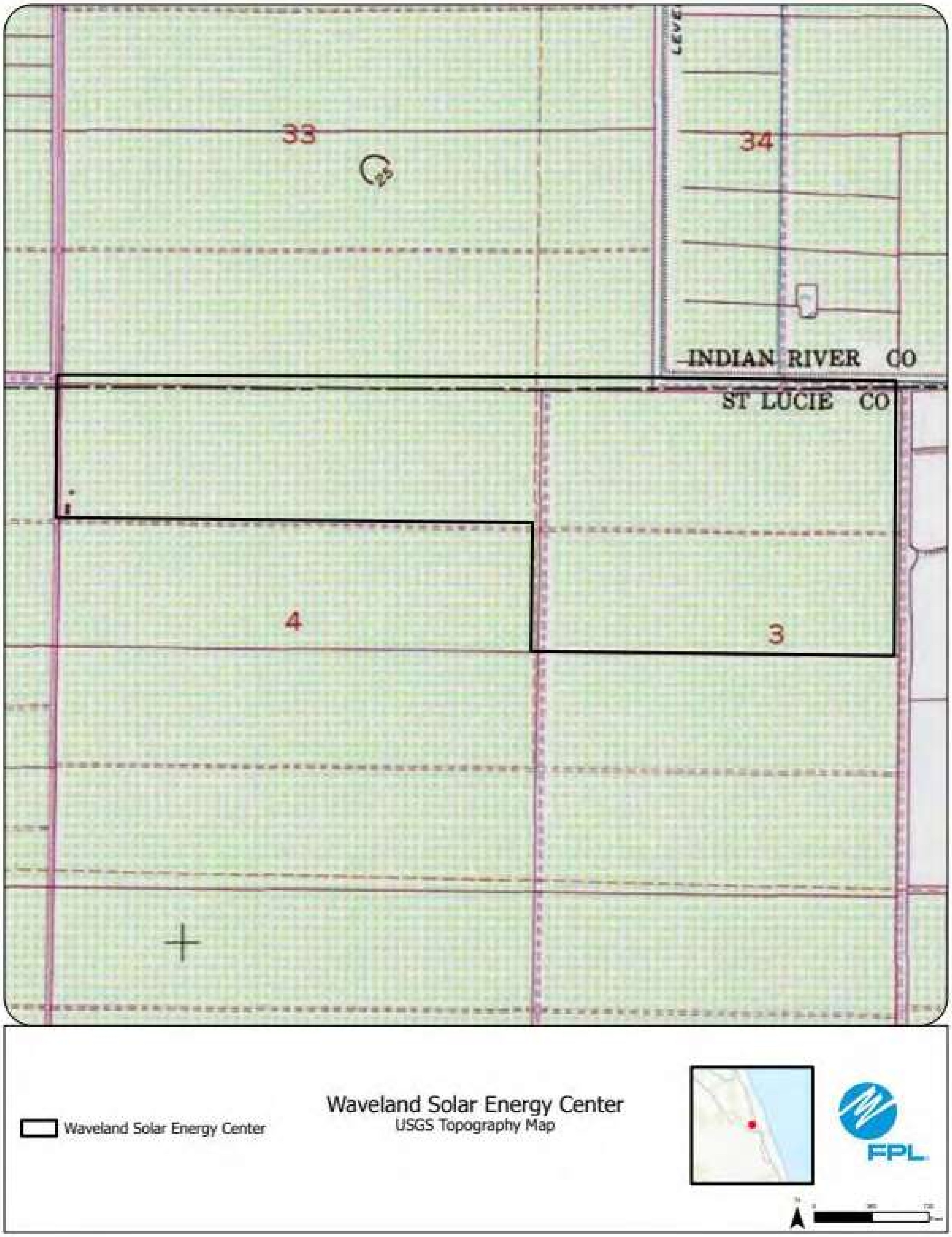
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

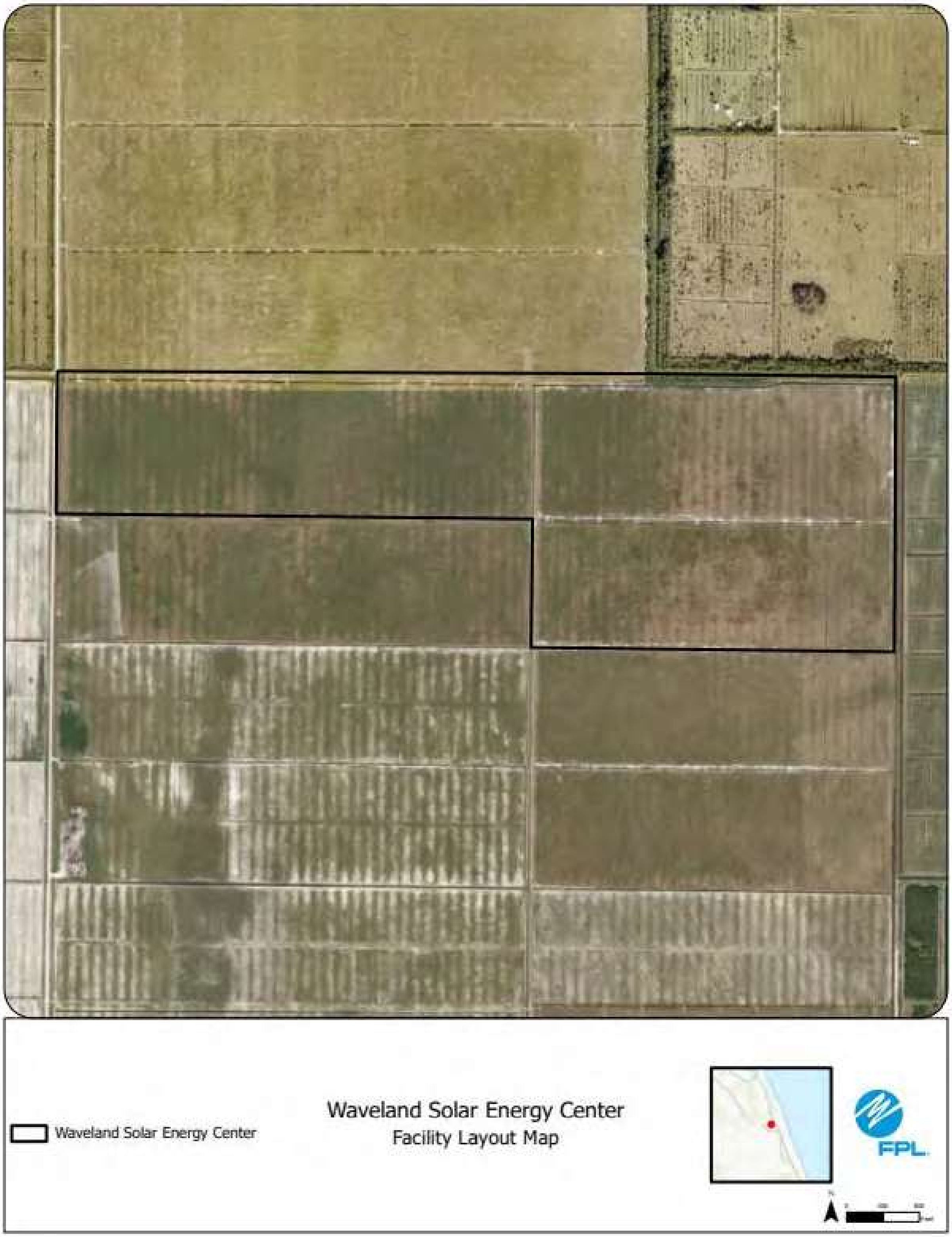
F2-9775


33
34
INDIAN RIVER CO
ST LUCIE CO
4
3
Waveland Solar Energy Center
Waveland Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-9776


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Waveland Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-9777


Waveland Solar Energy Center
Waveland Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #5: Inlet Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is categorized by fallow agriculture, improved pasture and an adjacent solar energy center. A cell tower (not owned by FPL) is located in the central/west portion of the project area.

c. Environmental Features

The entire site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

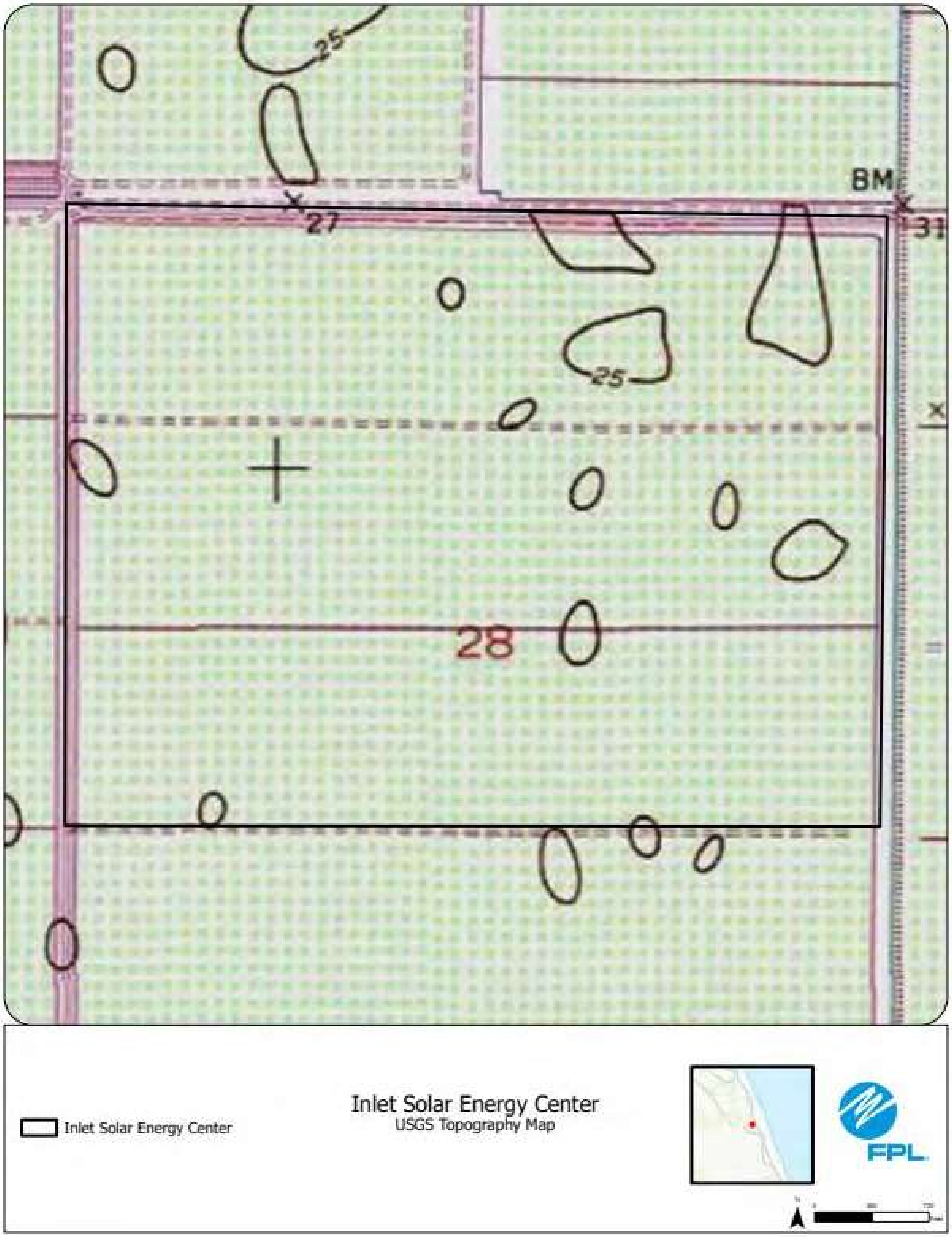
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

F2-9779

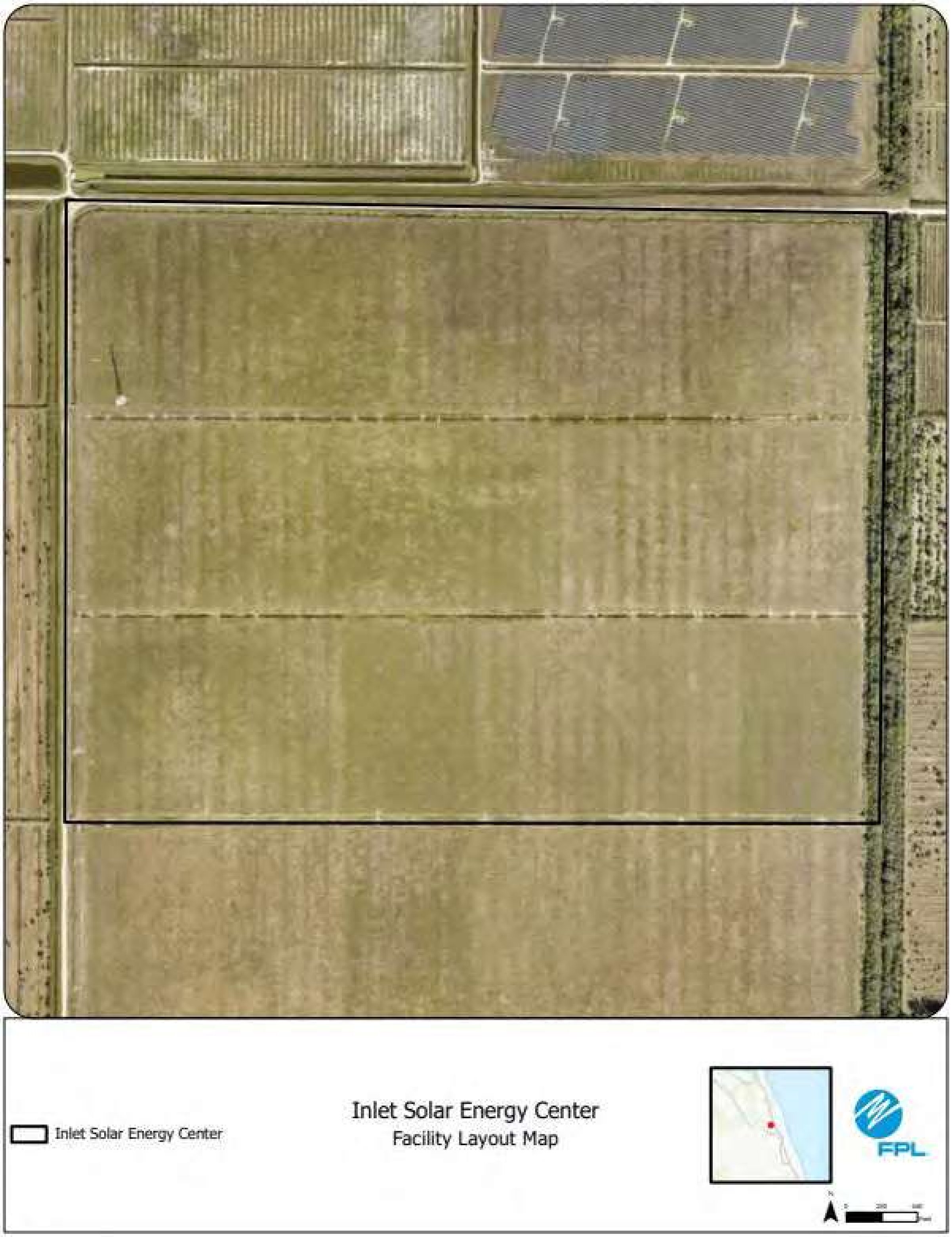
FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9780


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Inlet Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Inlet Solar Energy Center
Inlet Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #6: Wabasso Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture and citrus. Surrounding area includes citrus groves and an adjacent solar energy center.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily citrus and improved pasture with agricultural ditches throughout the property. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the project are Audubon's crested caracara. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

F2-9783

FPSC EXH NO. 779

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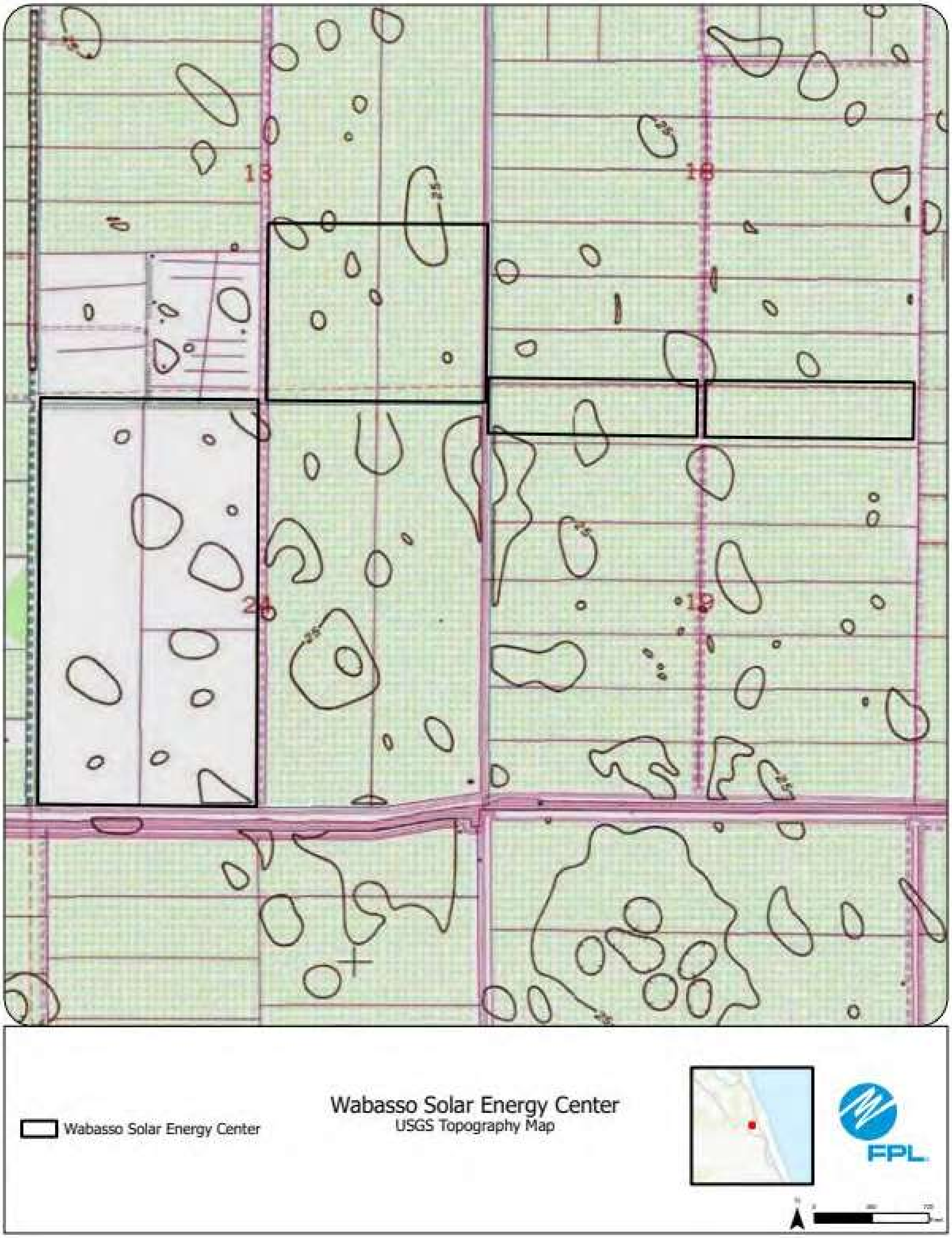
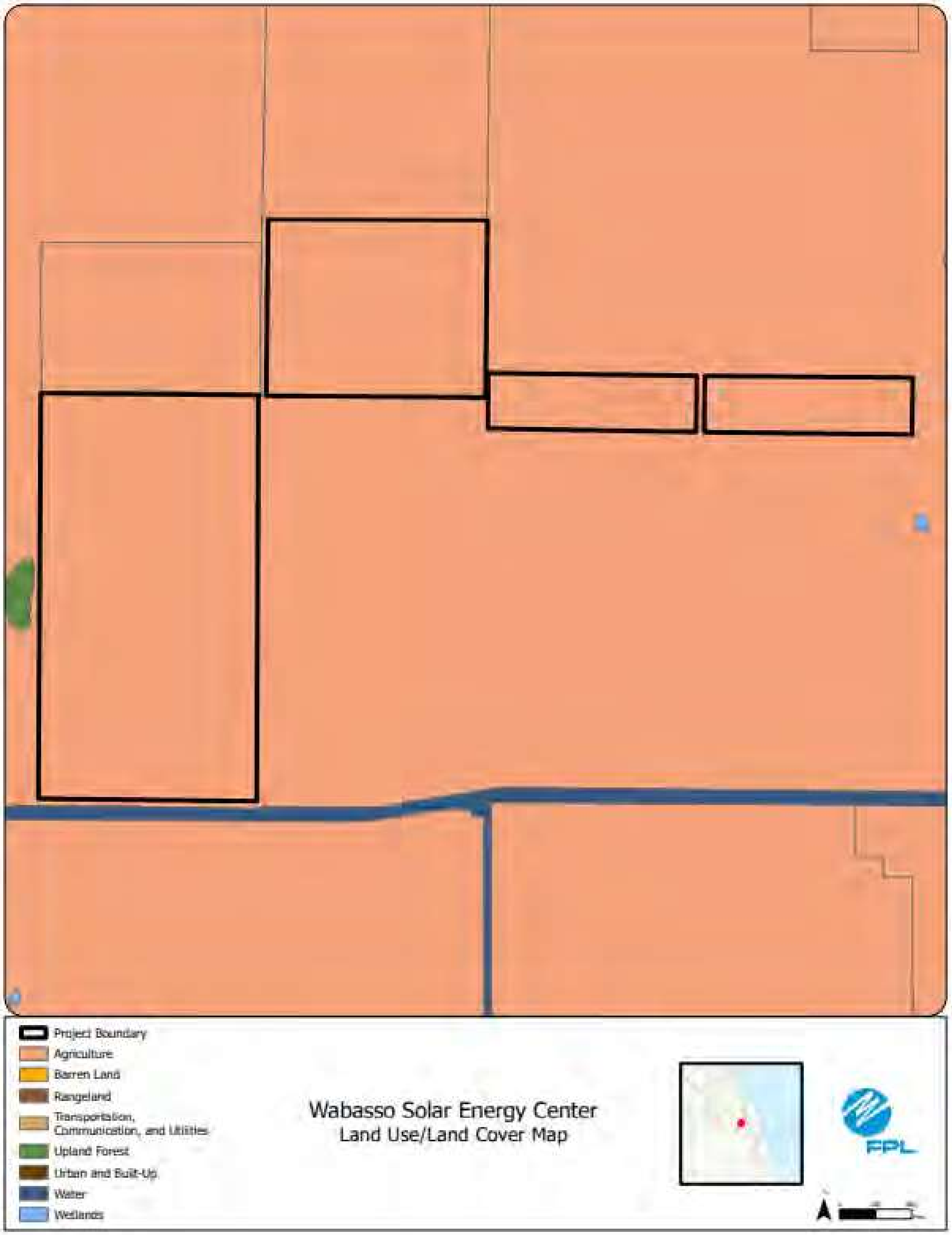


F2-9784


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Wabasso Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

Wabasso Solar Energy Center

Wabasso Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-9786

FPL Area Potential Site #7: Owen Branch Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Manatee County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site was former citrus with open fields with an adjacent wetland system. Surrounding area is primarily agricultural land and low-density residential area.

c. Environmental Features

Maple Creek is in the vicinity of the site. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the site include Audubon's crested caracara, gopher tortoise and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

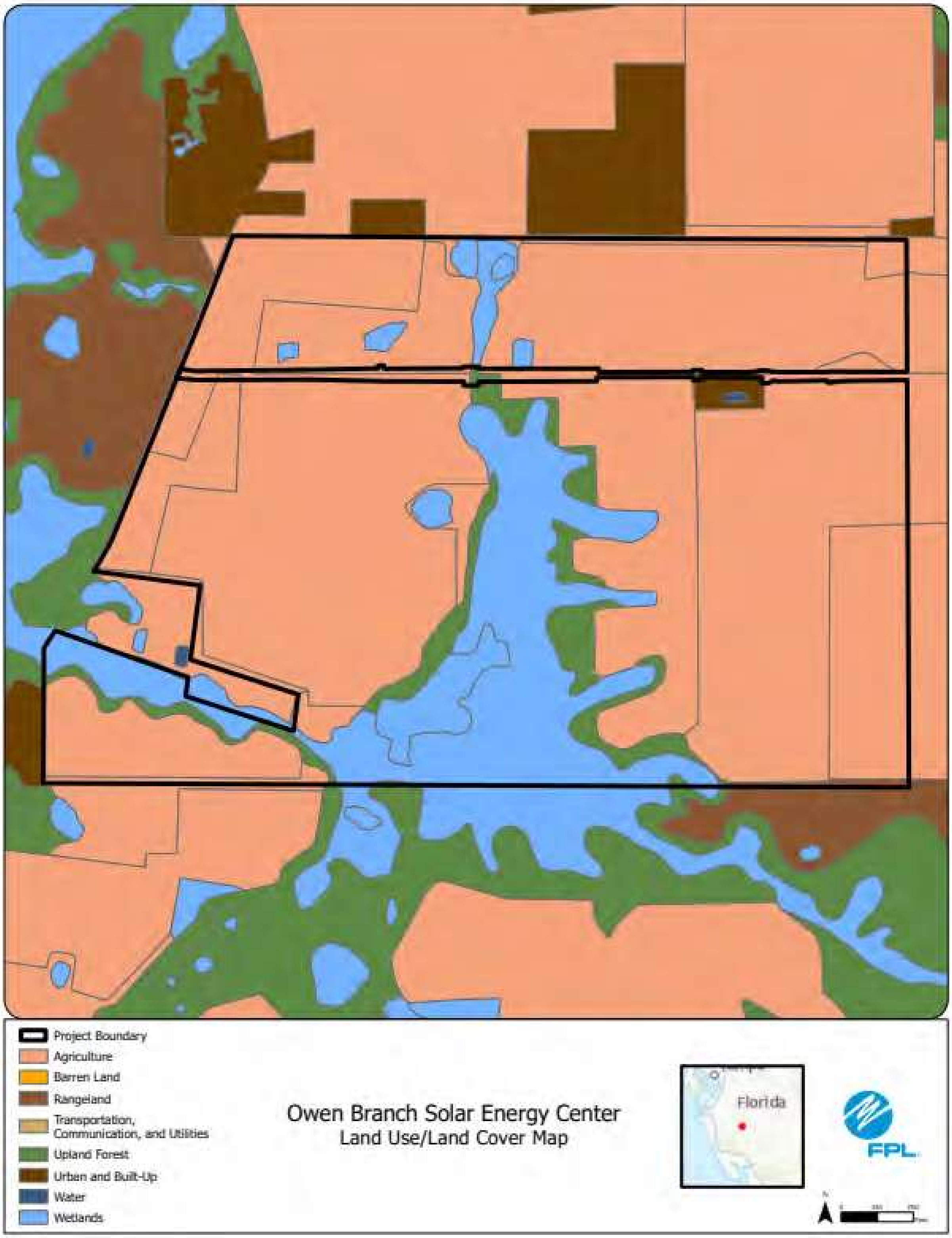
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9788


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida


Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

F2-9790

FPL Area Potential Site #8: Pine Lily Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is active citrus with agricultural ditches and natural wetlands. Adjacent properties include citrus, ditches, and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

The site is dominated by active citrus groves with agricultural ditches and some natural wetlands. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

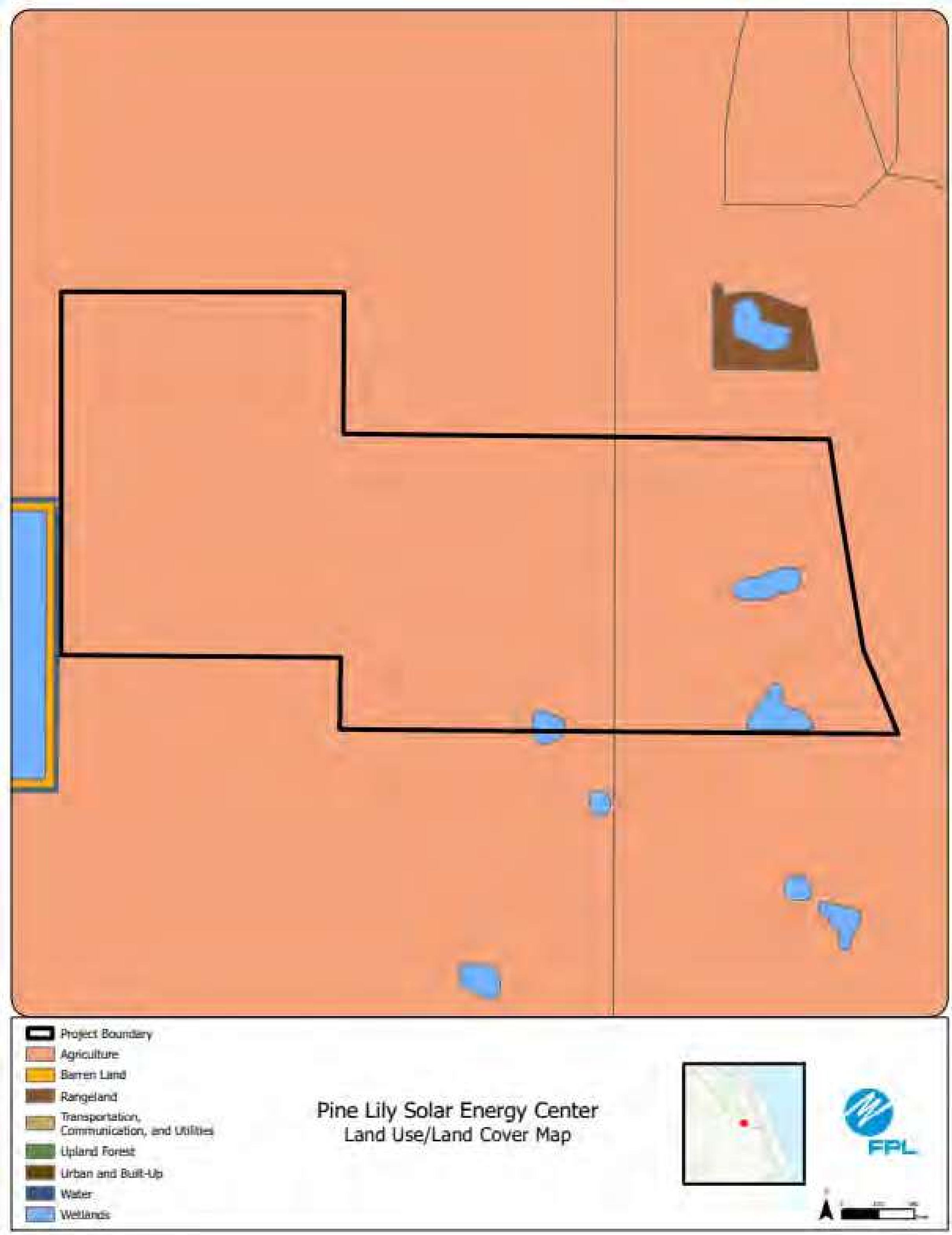
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

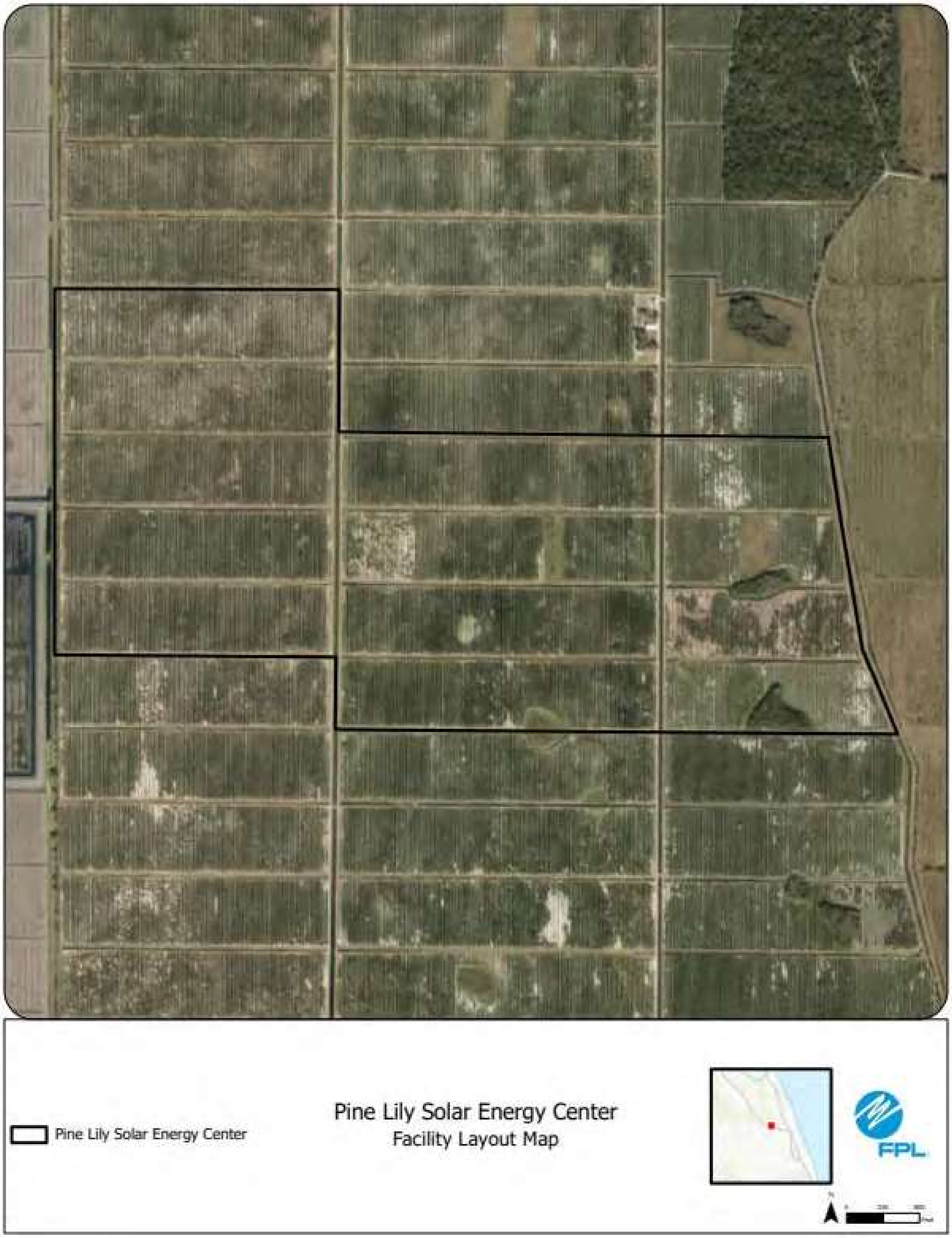
FPSC EXH NO. 779
ADMITTED


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9794



F2-9794

FPL Area Potential Site #9: Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is characterized as improved pasture with agricultural ditches and wetlands. Surrounding area is primarily used for agricultural purposes with ditches and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of improved pasture with agricultural ditches and two small wetlands. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and various wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

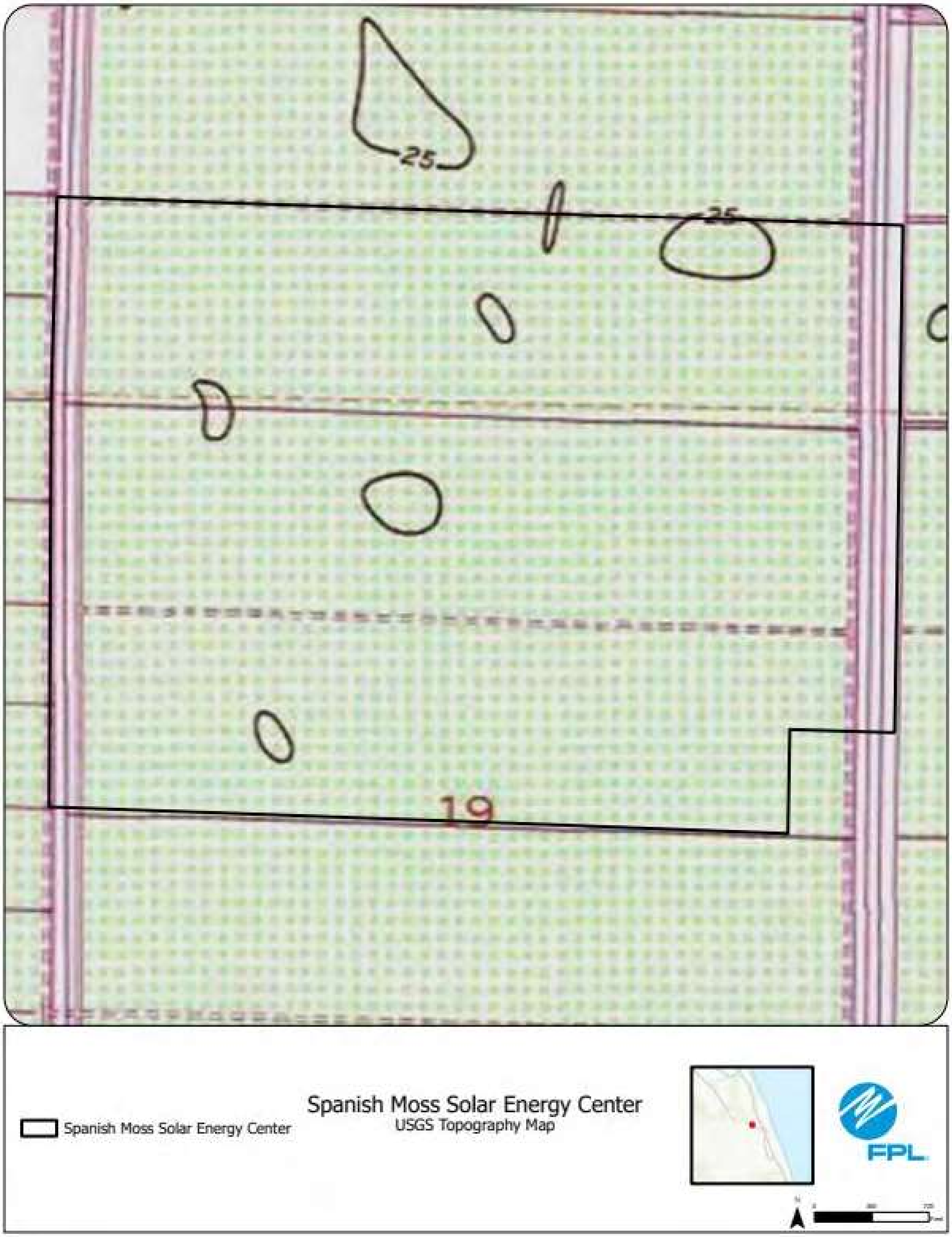
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

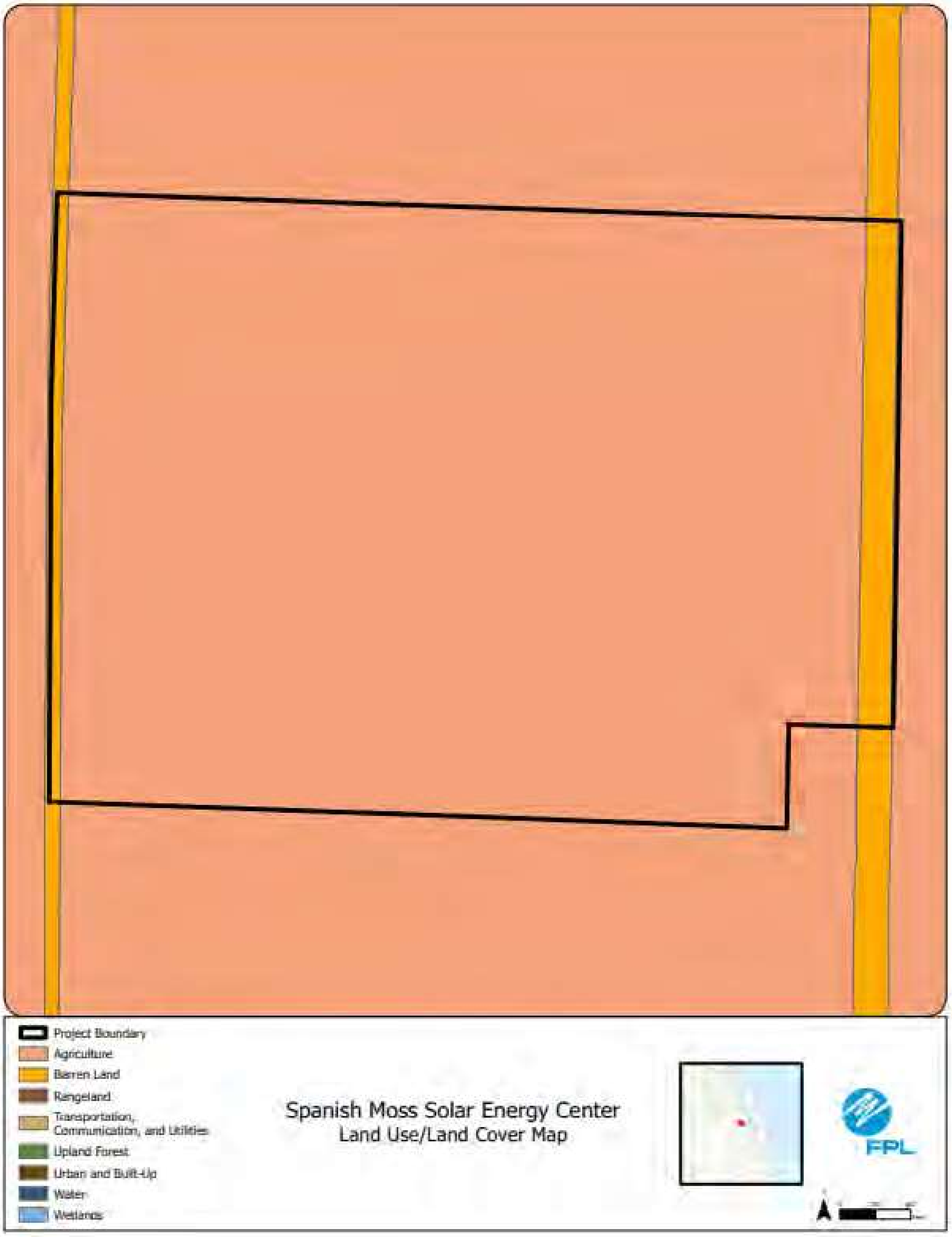
F2-9796



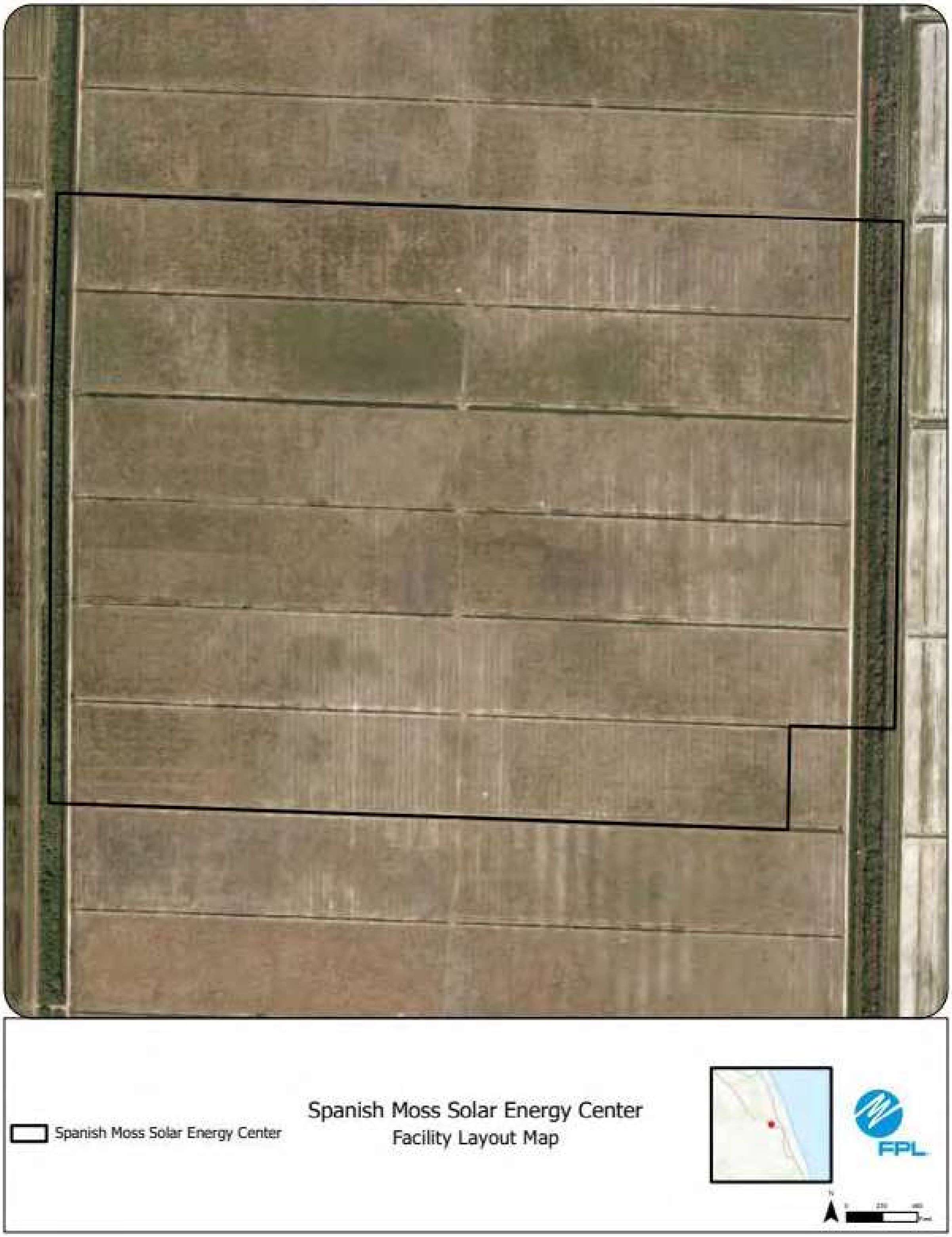
F2-9796

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



F2-9797


Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #10: Shell Creek Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Charlotte and DeSoto Counties is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consists of various agriculture, wetlands, and agricultural ditches.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas and wetlands. Listed species include Southeastern American kestrel, wading birds, Audubon's crested caracara, gopher tortoise and Florida burrowing owl. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

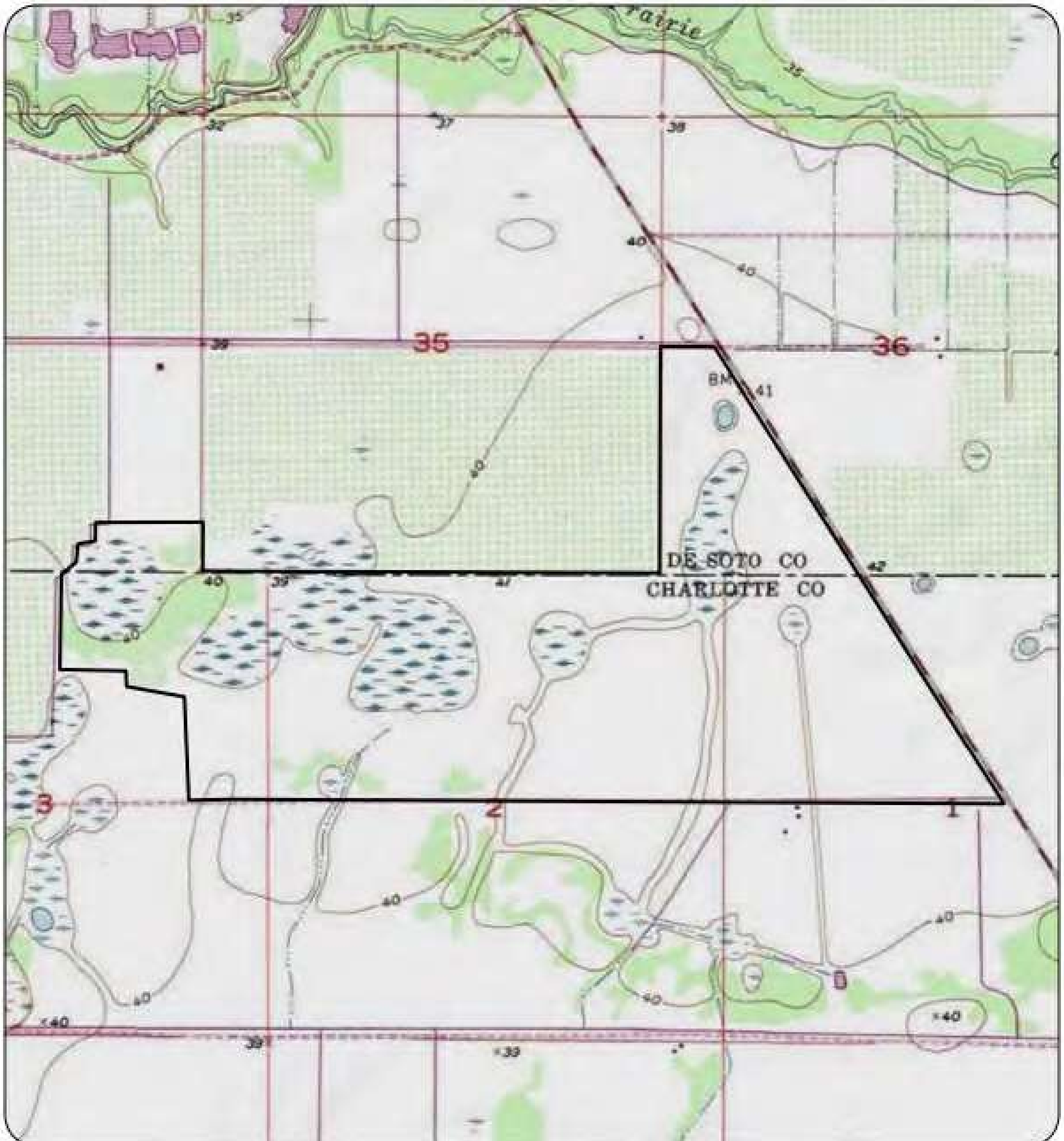
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

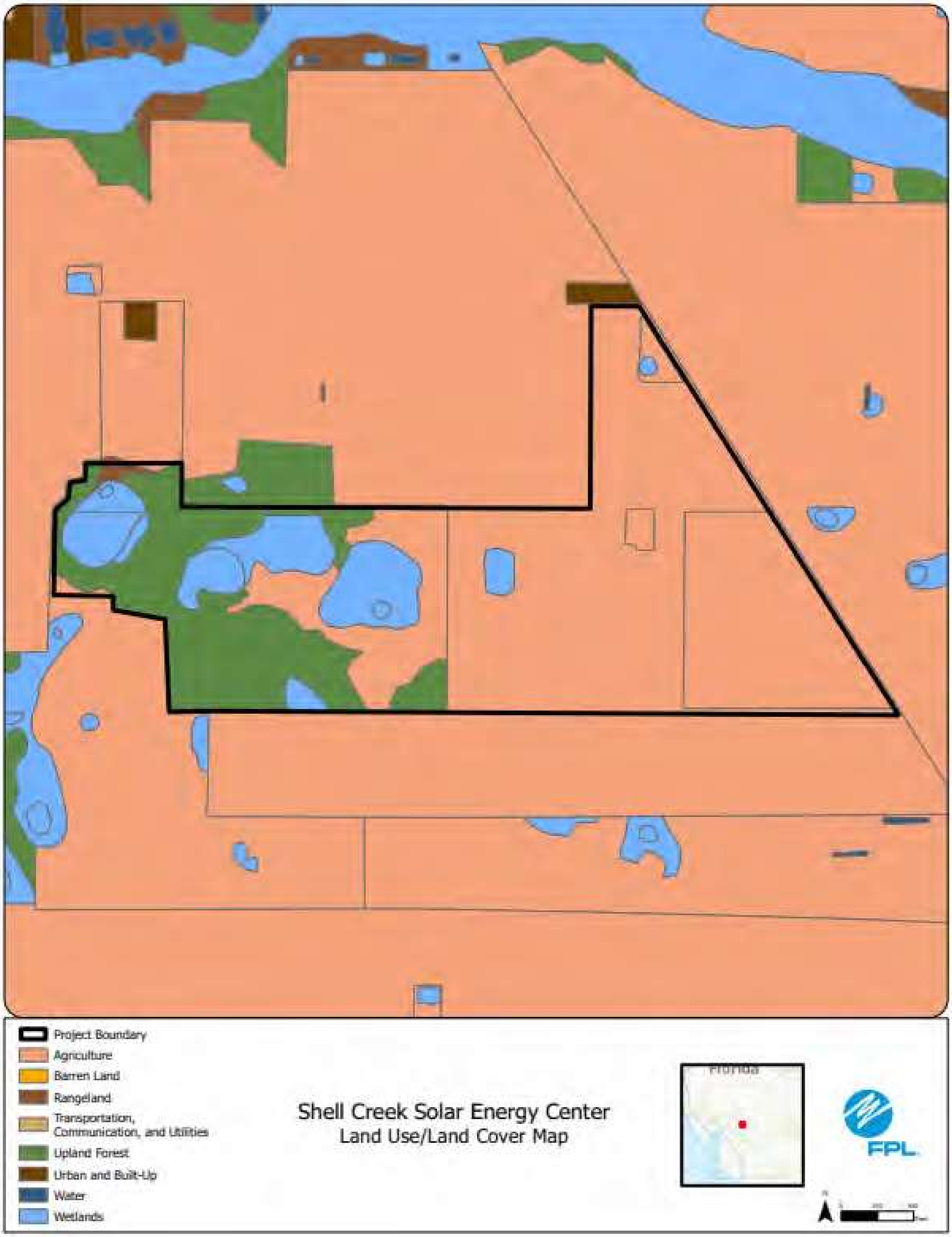


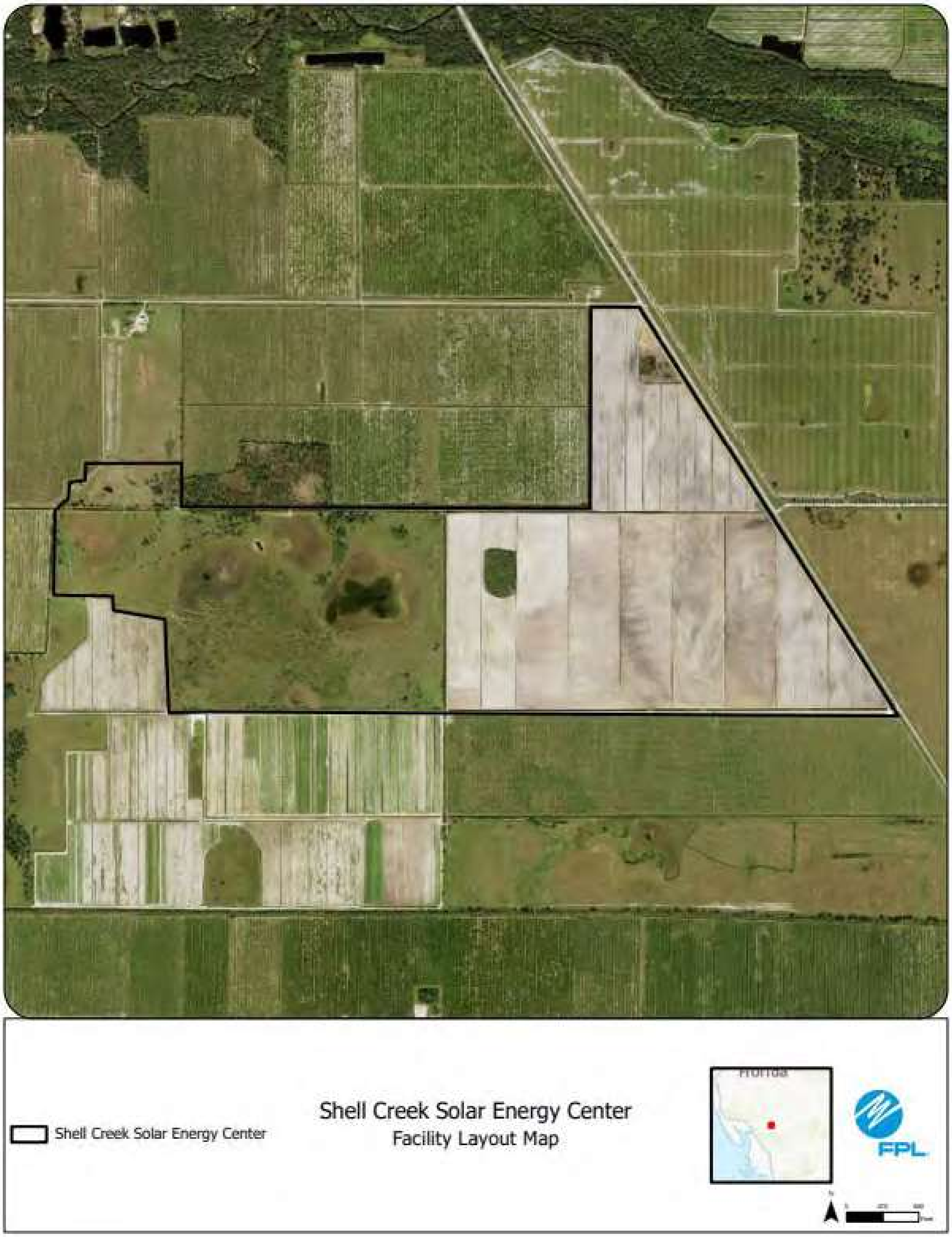
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center

Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

F2-9800


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #11: Carlton Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is used for various agricultural purposes.

c. Environmental Features

Site is improved pasture surrounded by agricultural ditches. There is also a canal west of the property. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply.Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

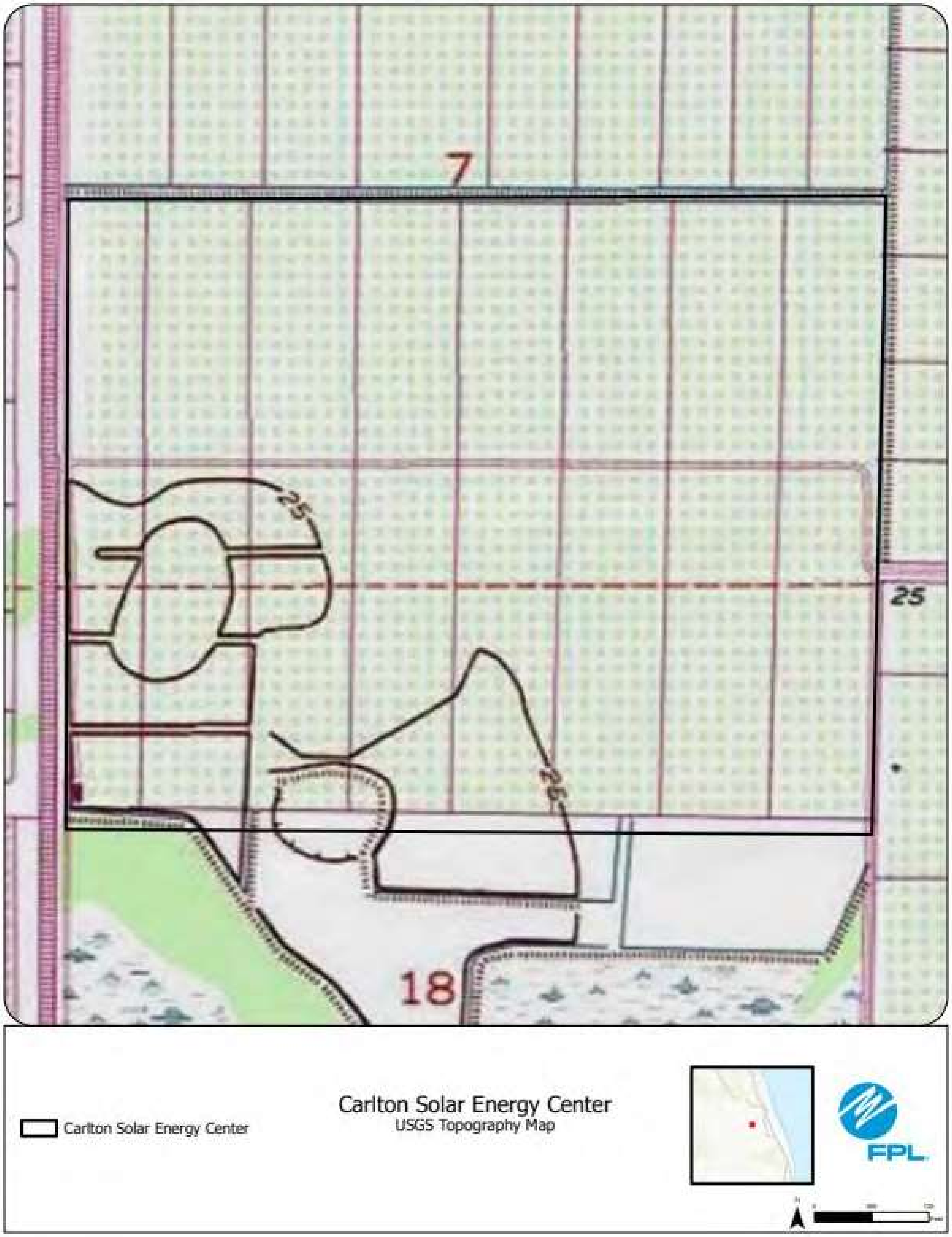
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

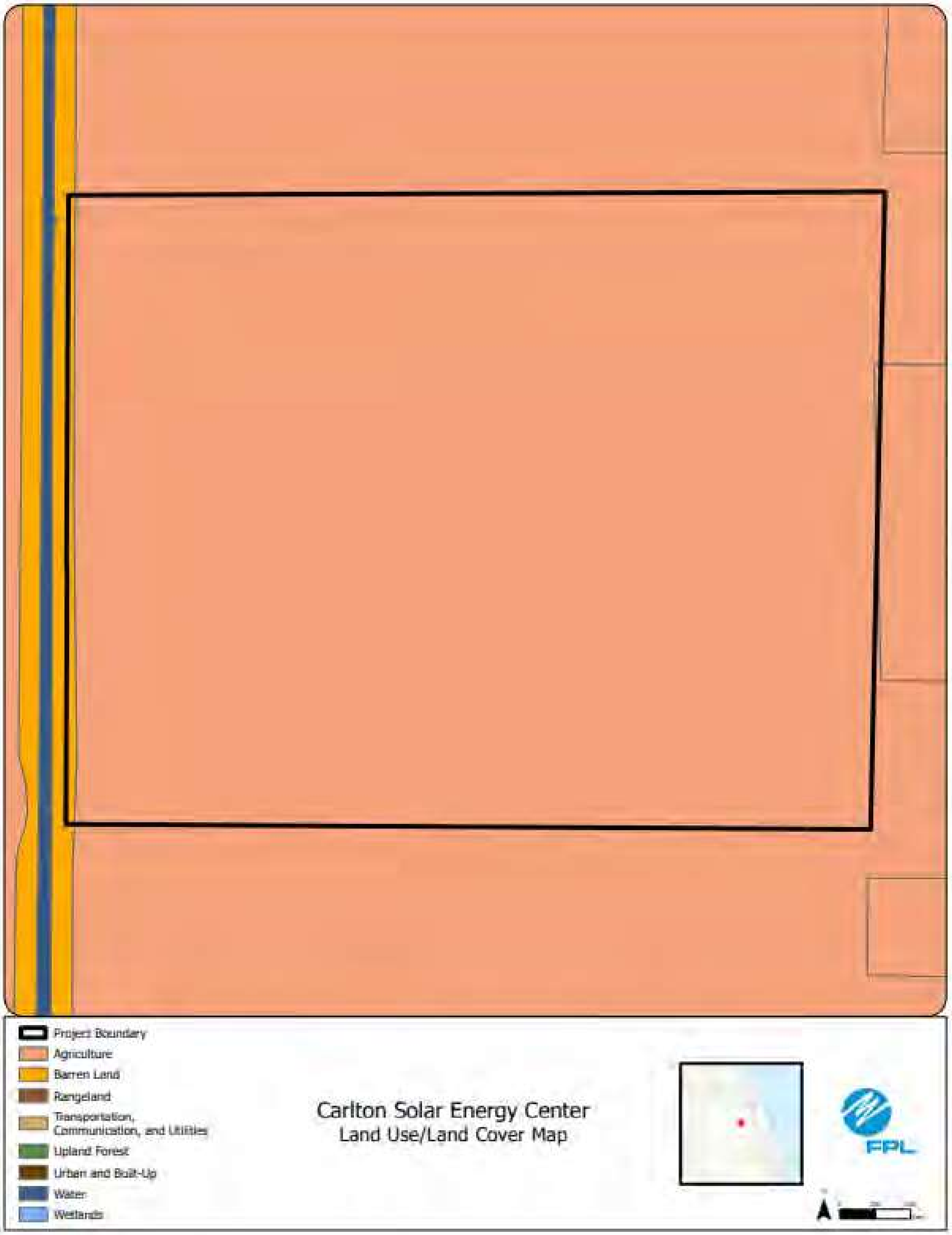
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED



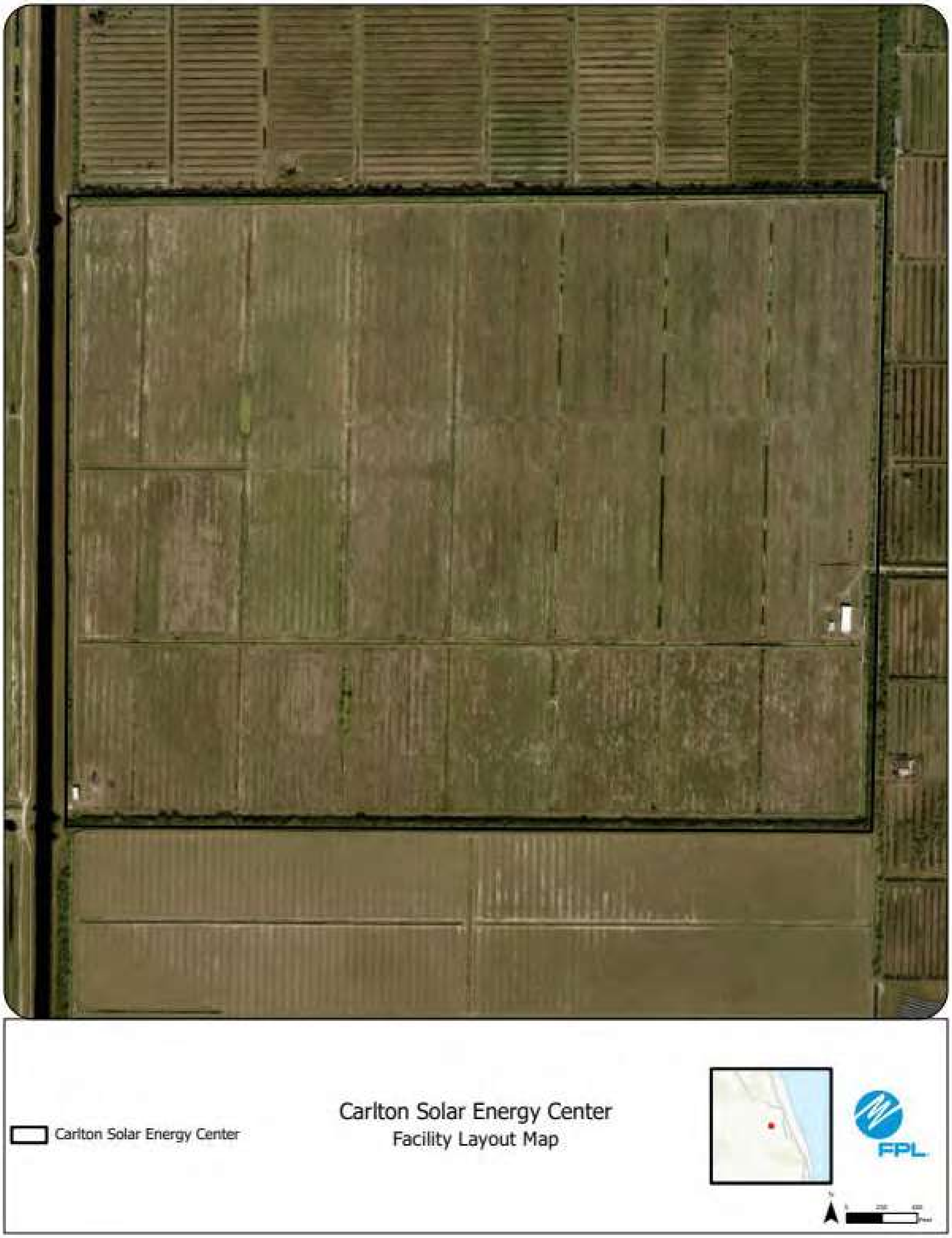
F2-9804


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Carlton Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

F2-9806



F2-9806

FPL Area Potential Site #12: Vernia Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site has citrus, improved pasture, forested wetlands and agricultural ditches. The adjacent land consists of a solar energy center and citrus groves.

c. Environmental Features

Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal, existing permitted supply. Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Delivered to site by truck or via existing permitted supply.

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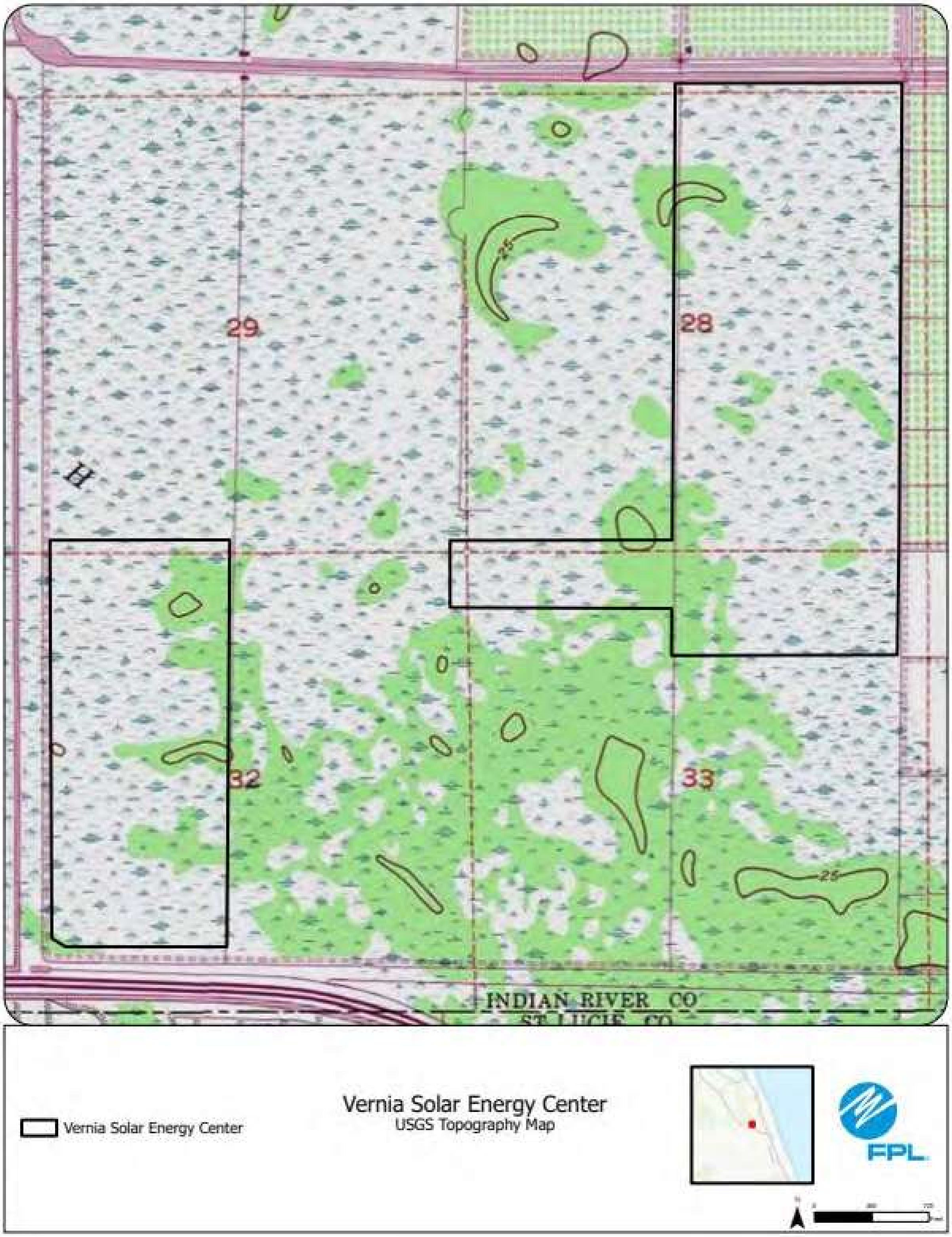
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INDIAN RIVER CO
ST LUCIE CO
Vernia Solar Energy Center
Vernia Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Vernia Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

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FPSC EXH NO. 779

ADMITTED

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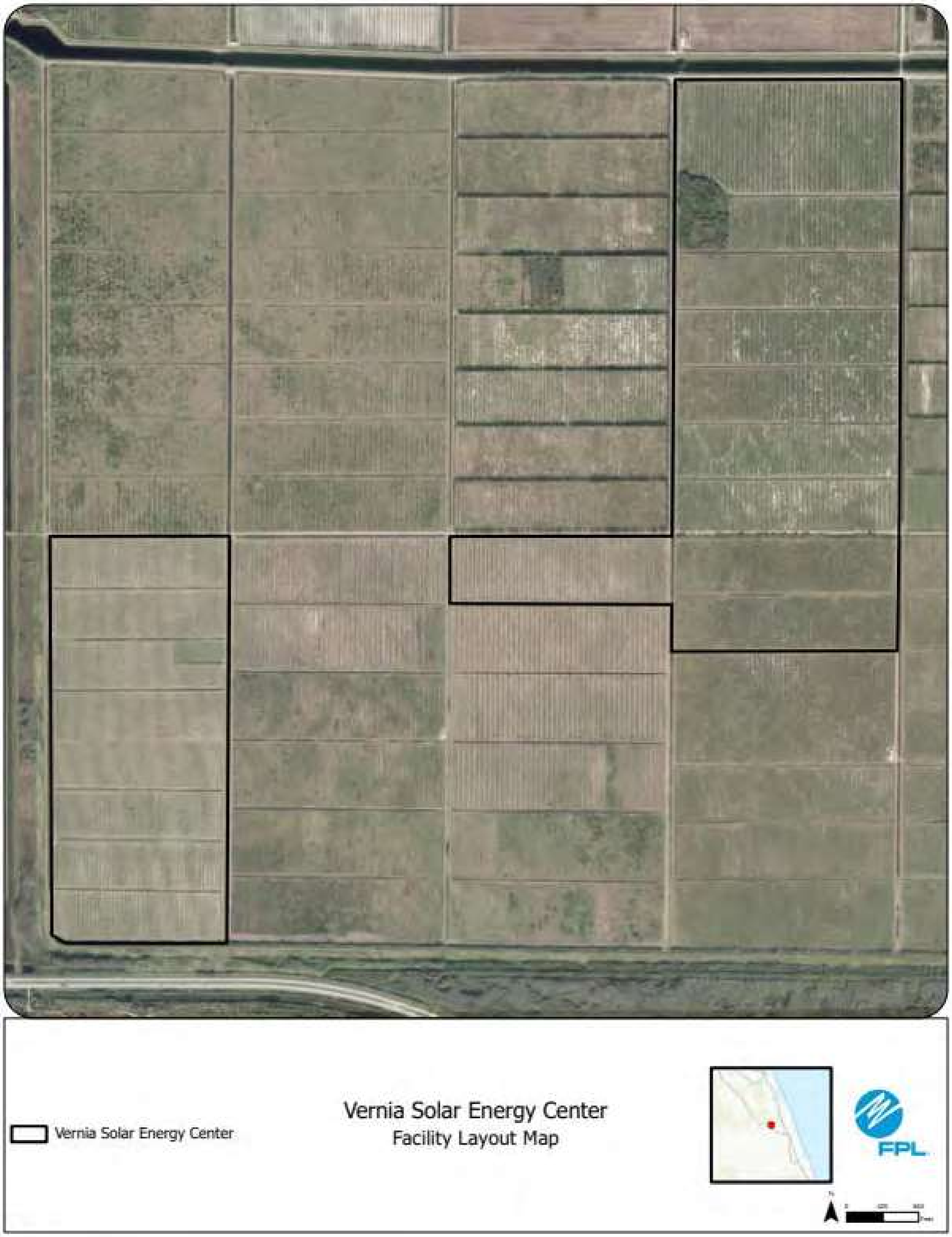

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FPSC EXH NO. 781

ADMITTED

F2-10415

TURKEY POINT CLEAN ENERGY CENTER

Remedial Action Annual Status Report

Year 6

December, 2024

F2-10415

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Appendices

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ºC	degrees Celsius
ºF	degrees Fahrenheit
2D/3D	2-dimensional/3-dimensional
AEM	aerial electromagnetic
AGF	Aqua Geo Frameworks, LLC
CA	Consent Agreement
CCS	cooling canal system
CO	Consent Order
CSEM	continuous surface electromagnetic mapping
RER	Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources
DIW	deep injection well
EDMS	Electronic Data Monitoring System
EM	electromagnetic
ET	evapotranspiration
ET_o	reference evapotranspiration
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
ft	foot/feet
GPS	global positioning system
HEM	helicopter electromagnetic
HFZ	high-flow zone
HSI	saline-hypersaline interface
ID	interceptor ditch
LCI	laterally constrained inversion
m	meter/meters
MDC	Miami-Dade County
mg/L	milligrams per liter
mgd	million gallons per day
mL	milliliter
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
ohm-m	ohm meter
PEST	parameter estimation
PFC	primary field compensation
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ppt	parts per thousand
PSU	practical salinity unit
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RAASR	Remedial Action Annual Status Report
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RWS	recovery well system
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

SCI	spatially-constrained inversion
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SkyTEM	SkyTEM Canada Inc.
SSMP	Supplemental Salinity Management Plan
TDS	total dissolved solids
TEM	transient electromagnetic
TEP	thermal efficiency plan
TN	total nitrogen
TP	total phosphorus
TPGW	Turkey Point Groundwater
Turkey Point	Turkey Point Power Plant
UFA	Upper Floridan aquifer
UIC	underground injection control
UICPW	underground injection control production test well
US 1	U. S. Highway 1
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
V1,V2	Version 1, Version 2, etc.
VDF	variable density flow

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Data and analyses conducted through 2024 demonstrates FPL's comprehensive remediation actions continue to meet the objectives to cease discharges from the CCS that impair the reasonable and beneficial use of G-II groundwaters, halt the westward migration of hypersaline groundwater, and reduce the salt mass and volumetric extent of hypersaline groundwater. Operations of the RWS have been shown to intercept, capture, contain, and retract hypersaline groundwater west and north of the CCS. Recommendations for modifications and enhancements to RWS operations, monitoring, and reporting are proposed for agency review and approval.

The Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) has prepared this Remedial Action Annual Status Report (RAASR) to document the results of the Year 6 Recovery Well System (RWS) operation, in compliance with the monitoring and reporting objectives of the Miami-Dade County (MDC) Consent Agreement (CA) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Consent Order (CO). This RAASR also includes an evaluation of RWS capacity to continue removing hypersaline groundwater from the Biscayne aquifer and retracting the existing hypersaline plume eastward towards the L-31E canal.

FPL uses three primary tools to assess remediation progress: groundwater monitoring, continuous surface electromagnetic (CSEM) surveying using aerial electromagnetic (AEM) methods, and density-dependent solute transport groundwater modeling. These tools, individually and collectively, demonstrate the RWS has reduced the rate of and halted migration of Cooling Canal System (CCS) sourced hypersaline groundwater west and north of the CCS, reduced the volumetric extent and salt mass of the hypersaline plume, and stopped discharges from the CCS that impair the reasonable and beneficial use of G-II groundwaters.

Specifically, the following findings support these conclusions:

- Between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, 6.31 billion gallons of hypersaline groundwater containing 2.23 billion pounds of salt were extracted from the Biscayne aquifer.
- Since 2018, more than 36 billion gallons of hypersaline groundwater and over 13.8 billion pounds of salt have been extracted from the Biscayne aquifer.
- Mann-Kendall trend analyses of hypersaline monitoring well data show statistically significant declining trends in saltwater concentrations (chloride and salinity) in most wells, with many recording the lowest values on record in Year 6 including additional lows in September 2024.
- Salinity trends in wells beneath the CCS show significant decreases since the implementation of freshening and RWS operations, indicating reductions in salt mass and driving head at the source of CCS hypersaline groundwater.

- Bias-adjusted chloride estimates from the 2024 AEM survey show statistically significant reductions in the hypersaline plume west and north of the CCS of 24.8% since 2018, reflecting effective remediation from the RWS operations.
- The average annual salinity in the CCS has remained below 34 practical salinity units (PSU) since September 24, 2022, eliminating the CCS as a source of hypersaline recharge to groundwater and resulting in significant reductions in shallow groundwater salinity beneath the CCS.
- The average annual thermal efficiency for the CCS from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, was 83.7%, well above the minimum 70% specified in the Turkey Point IWW/NPDES Permit FL0001562.
- During Year 6 of remediation, approximately 217,700 pounds of total nitrogen (TN) and 2,600 pounds of total phosphorous (TP) were removed from the Biscayne aquifer, for a total of nearly 1,187,100 pounds of TN and 15,500 pounds of TP extracted since groundwater remediation operations began.

The following are recommendations for additional evaluation of horizontal well remediation alternatives, and modifications to existing monitoring, analyses, and reporting:

- Continue ongoing discussions with FDEP and MDC regarding last year's recommendations for modifications to current RWS operations identified as Alternative 1 in FPL's 2023 Year 5 RAASR.
- Complete FPL's assessment of the effectiveness and feasibility of horizontal well technology in meeting the objectives of the CO and CA using the 2023 calibrated V8 solute transport groundwater model and compare modeled performance against the existing RWS and FPL's 2023 recommended Alternative 1.
- Prepare and submit a proposal for revisions to the existing groundwater, surface water and ecological monitoring plan (data network and reporting) for review and approval by FDEP and MDC.
- Conduct AEM surveys and groundwater model update/recalibrations in 2026, 2028, and 2030, with recommendations for subsequent surveys/modeling to be included in the 2030 RAASR.

1. RECOVERY WELL SYSTEM OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1.1 HYPERSALINE EXTRACTION/DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

During the reporting period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, a total of 6.31 billion gallons of saline/hypersaline groundwater was extracted from the Biscayne aquifer. Since remediation commenced in May 2018, over 36 billion gallons of hypersaline groundwater has been recovered and disposed.

FPL operates 10 recovery wells to extract up to 5,475 million gallons per year (annual average of 15 million gallons per day [mgd]) of hypersaline groundwater, from the Biscayne aquifer. The extraction wells are drilled to the lower high flow zone of the Biscayne aquifer, allowing preferential extraction of denser hypersaline groundwater along the base of the aquifer. While the extraction wells operate, hypersaline groundwater from beneath the CCS and from the plume west and north of the CCS flows toward the points of withdrawal. As hypersaline water is removed, the plume shrinks both vertically and laterally, and lower-salinity groundwater flows in to replace the hypersaline groundwater. The extraction of hypersaline groundwater along the base of the Biscayne aquifer along the western margin and north of the CCS achieves the following objectives:

- **Reduces the salt mass and volumetric extent of hypersaline groundwater west and north of the CCS**. The retraction of the hypersaline plume is primarily accomplished by direct extraction of hypersaline groundwater, which increases the natural seaward flow of lower salinity groundwater eastward into the RWS capture zone. Secondary effects include the natural dilution and dispersion of hypersaline water with lower-salinity water in the aquifer.

- **Creates a hydraulic barrier that arrests the westward and northward migration of hypersaline groundwater from the CCS**. RWS operations extend the hydraulic barrier effect of the interceptor ditch (ID) operation in the upper portion of the Biscayne aquifer to the base of the aquifer.

- **Decreases groundwater salinity and mass beneath the CCS**, which reduces the driving force for lateral movement away from the CCS, thereby halting the westward migration of hypersaline groundwater.


The deep injection well.

Groundwater from each RWS extraction well is routed into a collection system that consists of an approximately 9-mile-long pipeline connected to a deep injection well (DIW) located near the center of the CCS for disposal. The DIW is a 24-inch-diameter permitted underground injection control (UIC) non-hazardous Class I industrial wastewater disposal well (Permit No. 0293962-004-UO/1I) constructed to a depth of 3,230 ft below ground surface into the regionally confined Boulder Zone. In April 2019, the permitted operating capacity of the DIW was increased from 15.59 to 18.64 mgd (Permit Modification No. 0293962-005-UO/MM) to accommodate additional remediation flows.

Water Use Permit 13-06251-W, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) authorizes an RWS annual withdrawal allocation of 5,475 million gallons (15 mgd) and a maximum monthly allocation of 465 million gallons from RWS extraction wells 1 through 10. In early 2020, two of the original UIC test production wells (UICPW-1 and UICPW-2), co-located with the DIW and constructed to the base of the Biscayne aquifer similarly to the recovery wells, were activated, each with an extraction rate of approximately 3 mgd, to remove hypersaline groundwater from beneath the CCS. Extracted hypersaline water from the UICPWs is disposed in the DIW along with the RWS-extracted hypersaline water, utilizing the full DIW UIC permit's injection capacity limit.

The groundwater extraction wells are controlled by a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that regulates the operation of all wells, monitors and adjusts individual well withdrawal rates, and maintains total system extraction capacity even during individual well fluctuations/outages. This system helps operators comply with groundwater withdrawal and disposal permit limits. Discharge from each well is measured continuously via totalizing flowmeters; the combined flow down the DIW is also measured by a totalizer. All RWS, UICPWs and DIW flow meters were checked, calibrated, and certified in June 2024 as part of an annual calibration process.

Monthly withdrawal volumes for each RWS extraction well are shown in Table 1-1. During the reporting period (from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024), a total of 5420.8 million gallons of saline/hypersaline groundwater was extracted by the RWS. This represents 99% of the authorized annual extraction allocation for the system. An additional 884.1 million gallons of hypersaline groundwater was extracted by UIC test production well UICPW2 during the year for a total extraction volume of 6.31 billion gallons (BG). Combined with the volume extracted during the previous 5 years of remediation (29.72 BG), approximately 36.03 (BG) of hypersaline groundwater has been removed from the Biscayne aquifer from May 15, 2018, to June 30, 2024.

Individual extraction wells periodically shut down for various reasons including enhancements (e.g., installing sand deflectors and additional pump stages), repairs, refurbishment, calibration tests, or preventive maintenance. In these cases, the SCADA system immediately adjusts pumping of the remaining operational wells to maintain the total authorized system monthly withdrawal rates. Preventive maintenance measures, which are necessary for effective long-term operation of the system, included replacing ductal iron components, excessively worn pump components, and electronic operational components that reach the end of their projected operational life and periodically pulling pumps and motors for rehabilitation based on manufacturer's recommendations. Operational run times for each of the RWS wells are shown graphically on Figure 1.1-1. RWS-4 and 7 were out of service more frequently than the other wells as excessive sand resulted in damage to the pumps and motors requiring repair/replacement and extensive well redevelopment.

Table 1.1-1: Monthly Volume Withdrawn (MG); RWS-1 through RWS-10

ID	2023						2024						Total
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Current Reporting Period (7/1/23-6/30/24)
RWS-1	17.7	21.6	39.7	50.6	50.7	45.2	47.0	48.5	51.1	51.0	47.2	40.8	511.2
RWS-2	53.7	49.4	40.6	51.7	52.4	48.7	47.2	50.0	51.3	50.1	51.5	42.6	589.3
RWS-3	54.7	49.5	40.9	51.6	51.4	48.7	47.2	50.2	51.6	50.8	52.6	44.2	593.5
RWS-4	51.9	48.7	0.98	NA	NA	42.9	47.1	48.9	51.1	50.4	48.6	49.7	440.4
RWS-5	52.4	48.4	40.6	50.4	52.2	48.7	47.5	51.1	51.3	52.5	50.4	44.9	590.4
RWS-6	50.3	46.9	39.8	51.0	49.7	40.5	43.1	47.1	51.0	52.0	48.2	43.8	563.4
RWS-7	21.8	50.2	39.7	52.0	52.2	48.7	38.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.9	349.3
RWS-8	57.7	49.8	33.9	51.2	51.8	48.7	48.7	57.0	52.7	52.4	53.5	48.3	605.7
RWS-9	52.2	47.4	37.1	51.1	51.9	44.3	48.6	55.6	52.5	52.4	54.4	45.1	592.6
RWS-10	50.9	35.8	39.4	50.0	51.7	47.1	48.5	55.9	52.5	52.4	54.2	46.5	584.9
Monthly Total	463.3	447.8	352.7	459.7	464.0	463.7	463.6	464.3	465.1	464.1	460.4	451.9	5420.8

Key:
NA = not available/no pumping.

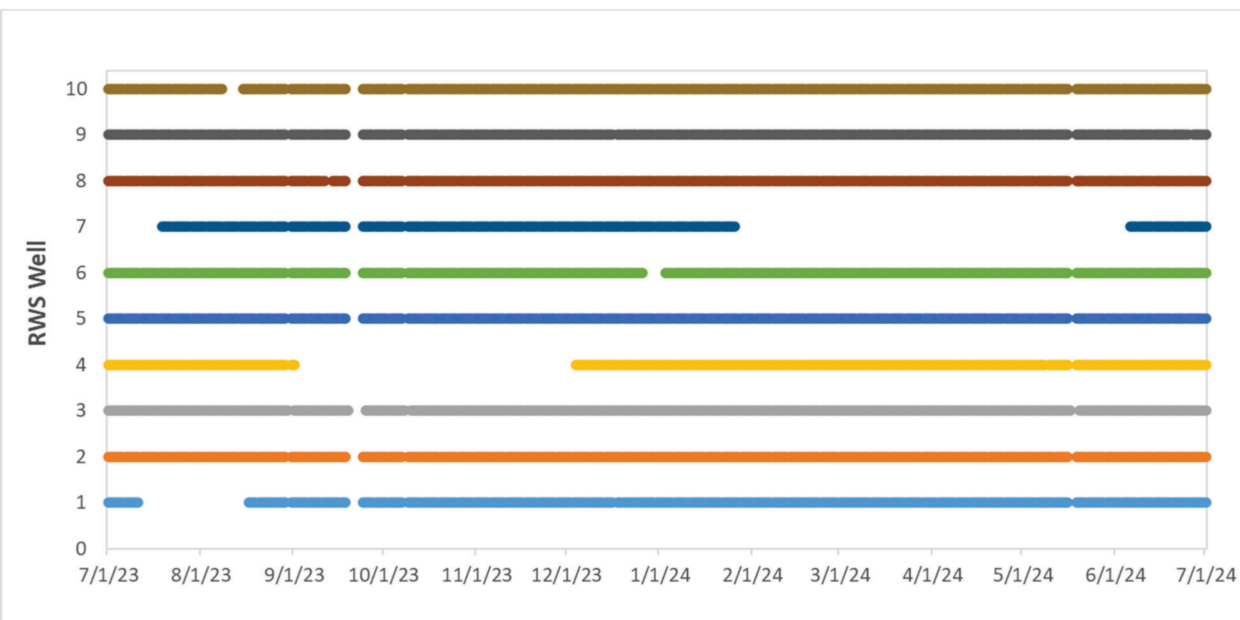

Figure 1.1-1: RWS Well Operational Summary (pumping with more than 4 hours)

1.2 RECOVERY WELL SALINITY TRENDS AND SALT MASS REMOVED

During the reporting period, 1.91 billion pounds of salt was removed by the RWS with an additional 0.32 billion pounds from UICPW-2 for a total of 2.23 billion pounds. From May 15, 2018, to June 30, 2024, a total of 13.84 billion pounds of salt have been removed from the Biscayne aquifer.

Automated flow, salinity, total dissolved solids (TDS), and water elevation data were continuously recorded from each RWS and UICPW extraction well. Water quality samples were collected from each RWS and active UICPW well monthly and were analyzed for chloride along with field parameters. Pursuant to execution of CA Amendment 2 on August 20, 2019, quarterly sampling of RWS nutrients was implemented in September 2019. All sampling/monitoring was conducted in accordance with the SFWMD-approved FPL Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP FPL, 2022). Data referenced in this RAASR are available for download to Microsoft Excel tables via the FPL Turkey Point Electronic Data Monitoring System (EDMS) database (https://www.ptn-combined-monitoring.com).

Table 1.1-2 summarizes monthly chloride values for all recovery wells during the reporting period. Chloride values for RWS wells 2 through 9 reflect hypersaline conditions, ranging between 20,000 and 30,000 mg/L. Chloride levels from RWS-1 ranged between 13,000 mg/L and 17,000 mg/L. RWS-1 is located 0.85 miles north of the CCS and has shown a larger decrease in salinity since 2018 most likely related to the distance away from the hypersaline groundwater beneath the CCS. Chloride trends covering RWS operations since 2018 are shown on Figure 1.1-2.

Salt mass values are calculated based on automated flow and TDS data. For this application, TDS values are calculated from measured specific conductance data using a preprogrammed conversion factor of 0.64 (based on empirical data from monitoring wells TPGW-11D and TPGW-13D from 2010 to 2016). The equation for salt mass removal is as follows:

$$\text{Salt mass removed (lbs/day)} = \frac{\text{Flow}\left(\frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{min}}\right) \text{ x TDS}\left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}\right) \text{ x } 1{,}000\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{g}}\right) \text{ x } 3.7854\left(\frac{\text{liters}}{\text{gallon}}\right)}{453{,}592.37\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{lbs}}\right)}\ x\ 1{,}440\left(\frac{min}{day}\right)$$

Using hourly flow and TDS data, approximately 1.91 billion pounds of salt were removed by the RWS wells and 0.32 billion pounds from UICPW-2 (Table 1.1-3), resulting in 2.23 billion pounds removed during the reporting year. Combined with salt mass removed during the five previous reporting periods (11.61 billion pounds), a total of 13.84 billion pounds of salt have been removed from the Biscayne aquifer from May 15, 2018, to June 30, 2024.

In addition to the salt mass removed, approximately 217,700 pounds of total nitrogen and 2,600 pounds of total phosphorous were removed from the aquifer in Year 6. Since the start of RWS operations, nearly 1,187,100 pounds of total nitrogen and 15,500 pounds of total phosphorous have been removed from the aquifer.

Table 1.1-2. RWS Chloride Monitoring Results (mg/L)

Sample ID	2023						2024						Average	
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Current Reporting Period (7/1/23-6/30/24)	Previous Year (7/1/22-6/30/23)
RWS-1	NA	NA	15600	17300	14300	15400	14900	14000	14900	14300	13500	15800	15000	16225
RWS-2	20900	21300	21100	22000	21000	22000	20900	20800	21900	21700	20300	20800	21225	22683
RWS-3	24000	23600	24000	24900	22900	24200	22800	22600	23900	23500	22000	22700	23425	25133
RWS-4	27200	26800	NA	NA	NA	29900	26700	27400	27300	26500	26500	25600	27100	28542
RWS-5	28500	28100	27600	27000	26000	28000	25300	25700	27500	27000	25300	26400	26867	28592
RWS-6	27700	28600	26900	27400	25800	27800	26100	26200	27500	27700	25300	26600	26967	28067
RWS-7	30500	26700	26400	27000	27200	28600	26700	NA	NA	NA	NA	26900	27500	28375
RWS-8	29300	29200	27300	26800	27200	29200	27400	26600	28500	27800	27000	27200	27792	28767
RWS-9	27400	28700	27300	27000	26400	28600	26800	26800	28200	26700	26100	26900	27242	28175
RWS-10	24700	24700	24600	23800	23700	25700	24700	23700	25300	24500	23200	24300	24408	24967
UICPW-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29100
UICPW-2	25800	25600	25800	NA	NA	24700	24500	23400	26000	24900	24700	24100	24950	26825

Key:
NA = not available/no pumping.

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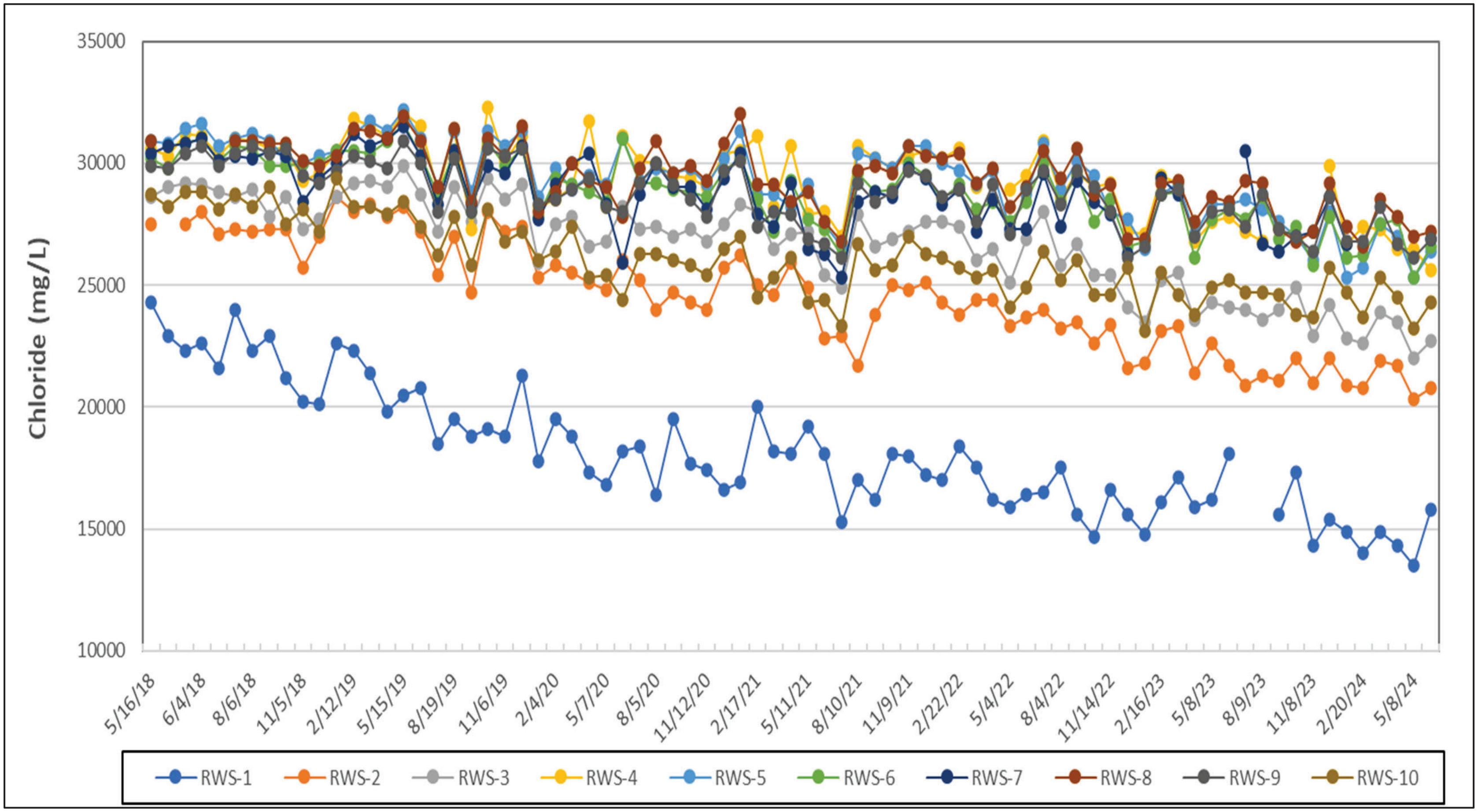

Figure 1.1-2: Long Term RWS Chloride Trends (mg/L)

Table 1.1-3. Monthly Extraction Well Salt Removal in Pounds

RWS/UICPW Salt Mass Removed (lbs)													
	2023						2024						Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
RWS-1	4,191,438	5,538,057	9,151,810	11,081,320	11,406,914	10,573,853	10,705,167	10,448,909	11,045,124	10,927,627	10,850,283	10,110,306	116,030,807
RWS-2	16,965,593	15,523,350	12,723,516	16,159,367	16,441,338	15,489,507	15,046,635	15,539,574	15,812,179	15,325,156	15,576,053	12,910,914	183,513,182
RWS-3	19,109,538	17,186,856	14,183,490	17,818,511	17,679,507	16,706,253	16,052,436	17,192,866	17,513,214	17,194,466	17,202,819	14,486,506	202,326,463
RWS-4	20,256,345	18,948,936	384,754	0	0	16,244,072	17,818,986	18,681,767	19,706,054	18,882,077	17,829,758	18,077,847	166,830,597
RWS-5	20,610,755	19,054,352	15,958,065	19,769,617	20,311,011	18,954,159	18,378,456	18,839,191	18,768,534	19,170,630	18,246,751	16,334,807	224,396,327
RWS-6	19,598,380	18,274,946	15,350,684	19,503,364	19,237,220	15,044,610	16,403,631	17,803,815	19,014,301	19,231,343	17,773,931	16,252,828	213,489,054
RWS-7	8,739,691	19,534,978	15,223,374	19,633,351	19,451,935	18,369,131	14,608,501	0	0	0	0	17,747,486	133,308,448
RWS-8	23,596,881	20,373,628	13,752,804	20,742,712	20,970,267	19,620,397	19,528,012	22,650,065	20,950,440	20,521,152	20,624,491	18,648,540	241,979,388
RWS-9	19,644,053	17,814,163	13,899,395	19,430,782	20,040,285	17,156,883	18,741,094	21,306,608	20,089,110	20,037,113	20,677,200	17,196,341	226,033,027
RWS-10	17,613,955	12,496,149	13,676,659	17,306,282	17,839,749	16,299,681	16,741,615	19,130,899	17,978,027	17,906,959	18,354,171	15,837,434	201,181,580
RWS Total	**170,326,628**	**164,745,416**	**124,304,553**	**161,445,306**	**163,378,227**	**164,458,547**	**164,024,533**	**161,593,692**	**160,876,983**	**159,196,524**	**157,135,457**	**157,603,009**	**1,909,088,873**
UICPW Total	**43,438,111**	**30,126,603**	**31,174,527**	**1,210,721**	**0**	**36,604,830**	**42,565,414**	**36,123,918**	**17,299,891**	**35,869,682**	**15,443,291**	**30,397,963**	**320,254,951**

F2-10432

2 GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Groundwater monitoring reflects successful RWS and remediation operations, with significant reductions in salinity and chloride concentrations beneath, west, and north of the CCS consistent with the objectives to intercept, capture, contain, retract, and cease discharges that impair the reasonable and beneficial use of G-II groundwaters.

2.1 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS

Groundwater elevation and quality data are collected from 44 monitoring wells located west and north of the CCS (Figure 2.1-1) to aid in assessing progress of FPL's remediation actions. Data are collected at discrete screen intervals from the well clusters (i.e., shallow, intermediate, and deep intervals), except for the historic L and G series, which are continuously screened wells where samples were collected at 18 and 58 ft below the top of casing, unless noted otherwise. Hourly automated data consisting of water level, specific conductance, temperature, salinity, and fluid density are collected at the discrete interval wells. Data for multiple parameters including chloride, salinity, and tritium are collected quarterly. All data are stored on FPL's EDMS database along with tools to download data to spreadsheets for additional analyses.

Quarterly chloride, salinity, and tritium values along with the 2018 baseline values for each of the monitoring wells are shown on Tables 2.1-1, 2.1-2, and 2.1-3 respectively. The wells are grouped by location; between CCS and L-31E Canal and within the compliance zone (west of the L-31E canal). Constituent values shown in green text indicate values that were lower than the historical period of record minimum, while monitor well names highlighted in orange identify wells that contain or contained hypersaline groundwater. The historical period of record for a monitoring well is from the start of monitoring, through May 2023. The September 2024 data values are provisional as all quality assurance reviews were not completed at the time this report was completed.

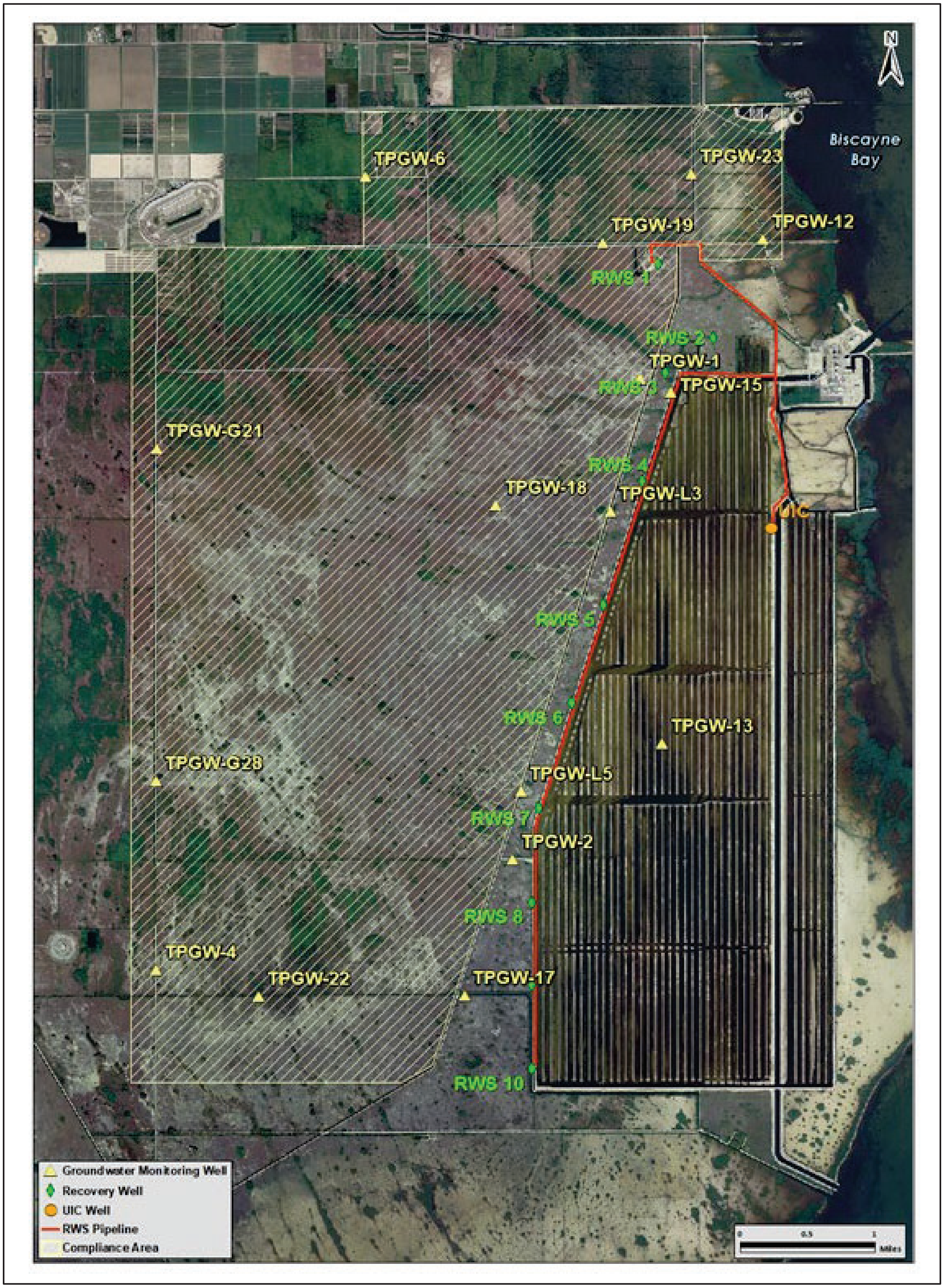

Figure 2.1-1: RWS and Monitoring Wells West and North of the CCS

Table 2.1-1: Monitoring Well Baseline and Year 6 Quarterly Chloride Concentration Data with Additional September 2024 Data

Date	Baseline Chloride (mg/L)	Year 6 Chloride (mg/L)				Additional Quarter
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
Wells Between CCS and L-31E Canal Near Hypersaline Source						
TPGW-2S	24800	11300	16100	12200	11600	5730
TPGW-2M	29500	26500	27500	28600	27500	26200
TPGW-2D	31300	29000	28900	30400	29000	26100
TPGW-15S	20100	858	7760	1320	1260	677
TPGW-15M	30000	19500	20900	21000	21800	18600
TPGW-15D	28800	28300	27600	29300	28600	28800
TPGW-17S	24900	20700	21600	21300	19400	19100
TPGW-17M	29300	24700	25200	24700	23200	22800
TPGW-17D	28600	26500	28300	28000	26800	26400
TPGW-L3-18	2030	140	144	160	666	37.3
TPGW-L3-58	31400	27000	26700	26800	25400	25500
TPGW-L5-18	1290	58	296	182	73.5	131
TPGW-L5-58	29500	26100	26800	28100	26800	26700
Compliance Zone Wells						
TPGW-1S	19400	2310	4980	2690	2960	1540
TPGW-1M	27700	20900	20900	22100	21000	20800
TPGW-1D	28500	26500	26500	27700	29100	26400
TPGW-4S	2280	717	778	885	1040	634
TPGW-4M	15100	14600	15200	15400	15000	14600
TPGW-4D	14800	15600	16000	16300	15500	15500
TPGW-5S	164	138	138	90.0	102	108
TPGW-5M	11700	7160	7960	7870	6190	5530
TPGW-5D	13100	12900	13600	13900	13200	13700
TPGW-6S	313	292	271	273	277	260
TPGW-6M	7970	8350	8560	8700	8190	7910
TPGW-6D	8670	8620	8850	9010	8500	8440
TPGW-12S	16500	18100	18700	19000	18400	17500
TPGW-12M	20900*	20100	20800	21300	21300	19200
TPGW-12D	24000	25500	26200	26900	25900	25400
TPGW-18S	14200	1410	1800	1280	1110	935
TPGW-18M	25200	21400	22700	22700	23100	22600
TPGW-18D	26400	21500	22700	23000	21600	21800
TPGW-19S	1830	781	470	388	252	529

Date	Baseline Chloride (mg/L)	Year 6 Chloride (mg/L)				Additional Quarter
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
TPGW-19M	26000*	18800	19100	19100	17600	17900
TPGW-19D	26800*	23200	23600	23900	22700	23300
TPGW-22S	NA	15600	15900	15600	14900	14700
TPGW-22M	NA	20600	21400	21600	20500	20400
TPGW-22D	NA	21000	21600	21600	20800	20500
TPGW-23S	NA	10500	12400	12200	11400	12100
TPGW-23M	NA	22200	22400	22500	22800	21300
TPGW-23D	NA	23300	23500	24300	24700	22600
TPGW-G21-18	49.2	43.0	27.3	39.5	52.6	43.6
TPGW-G21-58	7210	6470	6850	6770	6410	6700
TPGW-G28-18	693	266	256	237	243	268
TPGW-G28-58	14200	14200	14400	15100	14700	14300

Notes:

1. Laboratory results are reported with three digits although only the first two are significant figures.
2. Wells shaded orange indicate stations that had or have chloride values >19,000 mg/L (hypersaline) and blue text indicates the well has transitioned from hypersaline to saline since remediation began.
3. Values in green are less than the historical period of record minimum result.
4. TPGW-22 sampling initiated in March 2021; TPGW-23 sampling initiated in September 2022.
5. TPGW-18 cluster baseline data is from April 2018.

Key:

NA = not available as wells were not yet installed.
* March 2018 baseline chloride values for TPGW-19M and TPGW-19D are potentially biased high and value for TPGW-12M is potentially biased low but data usable.

Table 2.1-2: Monitoring Well Baseline and Year 6 Quarterly Salinity Concentration Data with Additional September 2024 Data

Date	Baseline Salinity (PSU)	Year 6 Salinity (PSU)				Additional Quarter
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
Wells Between CCS and L-31E Canal Near Hypersaline Source						
TPGW-2S	42.80	19.42	28.47	20.74	20.42	9.99
TPGW-2M	50.90	46.62	48.17	48.56	47.74	47.2
TPGW-2D	51.60	51.23	50.12	52.06	51.61	49.89
TPGW-15S	33.10	1.85	14.02	2.51	2.58	1.48
TPGW-15M	49.00	33.98	37.29	35.84	36.17	32.25
TPGW-15D	50.80	49.66	49.34	50.82	50.57	49.04
TPGW-17S	42.60	35.69	35.76	36.14	34.27	34.84
TPGW-17M	49.90	42.00	41.63	42.08	40.74	38.93
TPGW-17D	48.00	45.48	46.05	47.49	46.75	47.67
TPGW-L3-18	3.60	0.43	0.43	0.48	1.36	0.21
TPGW-L3-58	53.00	48.28	47.04	45.03	43.76	43.55
TPGW-L5-18	2.30	0.27	0.74	0.48	0.29	0.39
TPGW-L5-58	49.60	47.10	47.53	47.19	46.53	46.00
Compliance Zone Wells						
TPGW-1S	32.40	4.34	8.90	4.73	5.50	2.95
TPGW-1M	48.50	36.70	36.59	36.39	37.03	35.64
TPGW-1D	48.00	46.54	45.82	45.49	46.92	46.16
TPGW-4S	4.10	1.53	1.65	1.80	2.15	1.38
TPGW-4M	25.40	25.53	25.25	26.3	26.06	25.37
TPGW-4D	26.30	26.7	26.88	27.58	26.92	27.36
TPGW-5S	0.50	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.40
TPGW-5M	21.40	13.22	14.10	14.62	11.7	10.43
TPGW-5D	23.10	23.24	22.83	23.16	23.51	23.5
TPGW-6S	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.71
TPGW-6M	13.80	14.32	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.63
TPGW-6D	14.70	14.87	14.92	15.43	15.50	15.08
TPGW-12S	30.80	30.22	31.69	31.93	33.44	31.54
TPGW-12M	39.40	35.16	34.86	36.22	36.91	36.29
TPGW-12D	44.10	44.58	43.72	45.13	47.22	44.29
TPGW-18S	22.60	2.69	3.25	2.40	2.21	1.85
TPGW-18M	40.70	37.71	37.40	37.77	37.92	37.44
TPGW-18D	42.10	38.13	37.74	38.04	38.19	37.72
TPGW-19S	3.40	1.65	1.13	0.94	0.75	1.31

Date	Baseline Salinity (PSU)	Year 6 Salinity (PSU)				Additional Quarter
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24
TPGW-19M	39.20	31.61	32.25	31.47	31.00	31.02
TPGW-19D	40.80	39.91	39.40	39.49	40.94	40.70
TPGW-22S	NA	26.48	26.16	26.95	26.70	25.80
TPGW-22M	NA	35.36	35.10	36.23	36.07	35.35
TPGW-22D	NA	36.46	36.51	37.39	36.07	36.24
TPGW-23S	NA	19.26	21.65	22.03	21.45	21.37
TPGW-23M	NA	37.47	36.88	37.16	37.72	37.80
TPGW-23D	NA	40.06	40.26	40.31	41.66	40.73
TPGW-G21-18	0.30	0.27	0.20	0.26	0.31	0.27
TPGW-G21-58	12.20	11.53	11.61	11.66	11.37	11.27
TPGW-G28-18	1.30	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.66	0.69
TPGW-G28-58	25.00	24.97	25.01	25.38	25.26	25.17

Notes:

1.Field salinity sample results are reported to two digits.

2. Wells shaded orange indicate stations that had or have chloride values >19,000 mg/L (hypersaline) and blue text indicates the well has transitioned from hypersaline to saline since remediation began.

3. Values in green are less than the historical period of record minimum result.

4. TPGW-22 sampling initiated in March 2021; TPGW-23 sampling initiated in September 2022.

Key:

NA = not available, wells were not yet installed.

Table 2.1-3: Monitoring Well Baseline and Year 6 Quarterly Tritium Concentration Data

Date	Baseline Tritium (pCi/L)	Year 6 Tritium (pCi/L)			
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24
Wells Between CCS and L-31E Canal Near Hypersaline Source					
TPGW-2S	2166	425	1119	404	499
TPGW-2M	3130	2396	2743	2793	2842
TPGW-2D	3123	2736	2629	2658	2794
TPGW-15S	1555	40.8	1284	123	75.5
TPGW-15M	2605	5169	5337	5438	5709
TPGW-15D	2509	3212	3237	3132	3309
TPGW-17S	1482	506	490	479	454
TPGW-17M	2518	1023	998	952	803
TPGW-17D	2272	1560	1510	1468	1418
TPGW-L3-18	108	76.1	207	86.7	69.4
TPGW-L3-58	3014	4445	3943	3880	3741
TPGW-L5-18	86.7	51.3	211	99.5	57.9
TPGW-L5-58	2640	1706	1629	1610	1626
Compliance Zone Wells					
TPGW-1S	954	49.3	86.3	50.8	73.9
TPGW-1M	2173	3192	3341	3456	3581
TPGW-1D	2307	1863	1699	1646	1718
TPGW-4S	17.4	-1.3	-1.8	7.6	13.6
TPGW-4M	342	254	289	232	301
TPGW-4D	403	300	310	302	371
TPGW-5S	10.9	2.6	9.1	-3.7	8.5
TPGW-5M	271	85.9	120	104	107
TPGW-5D	362	278	287	304	339
TPGW-6S	5.1	-2.7	-8.7	-6.2	7.3
TPGW-6M	6.3	-17.6	-8.0	18.5	7.8
TPGW-6D	8.2	9.6	10.2	3.4	20.6
TPGW-12S	46.4	25.1	5.6	28.9	33.9
TPGW-12M	931	206	125	100	123
TPGW-12D	1344	1034	919	877	966
TPGW-18S	550	-22.2	-22.7	-8.2	8.4
TPGW-18M	1568	1044	986	1017	963
TPGW-18D	1600	1059	1181	970	976
TPGW-19S	42.9	19.6	19.6	5.3	22.9

Date	Baseline Tritium (pCi/L)	Year 6 Tritium (pCi/L)			
	Mar-18	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24
TPGW-19M	864	417	399	414	410
TPGW-19D	1082	740	790	729	691
TPGW-22S	NA	280	304	259	284
TPGW-22M	NA	541	575	493	528
TPGW-22D	NA	597	710	701	675
TPGW-23S	NA	20.4	0.8	24.4	17.5
TPGW-23M	NA	589	598	561	566
TPGW-23D	NA	810	786	798	794
TPGW-G21-18	8.5	-3.7	-1.9	0.4	10.8
TPGW-G21-58	40	23.6	41.6	20.1	23.7
TPGW-G28-18	7.3	-7.3	12.2	-0.4	8.6
TPGW-G28-58	333	265	246	272	300

Notes:

1. Wells shaded orange indicate stations that had or have chloride values >19,000 mg/L (hypersaline) and blue text indicates the well has transitioned from hypersaline to saline since remediation began.
2. Values in green are less than the historical period of record minimum result.
3. TPGW-22 sampling initiated in March 2021; TPGW-23 sampling initiated in September 2022.

Key:

NA = not available as wells were not yet installed.

2.2 GROUNDWATER TRENDS

Remedial measures have resulted in statistically valid reductions to saltwater concentrations in groundwater under the CCS, and in groundwater west and north of the plant site, to differing degrees and distances. Shallow groundwater monitoring wells were the first to respond to the remediation actions with salinity reductions expanding to intermediate and deep monitoring wells as the remediation progresses. Effects of the recovery well system operations on salinity levels continue to be observed in monitoring wells as far as 3 miles west of the CCS.

2.2.1 Source Area Wells

Freshening actions to curtail hypersalinity in the CCS began in November 2016 with use of non-potable, slightly brackish Upper Floridan aquifer (UFA) groundwater to replace freshwater lost to evaporation during cooling. The freshening has not only lowered the annual average cooling canal surface water salinity to levels similar to Biscayne Bay, it has also lowered the concentration of hypersaline groundwater in the source area under the CCS. Elimination of hypersaline recharge from the CCS, combined with the extraction of hypersaline groundwater by the RWS and UIC test production wells, has reduced the salt mass beneath the CCS and the driving head of the higher salinity/density water, facilitating the retraction of the hypersaline plume west of the L-31E canal and north of the property.

Well cluster TPGW-13 is located on an interior berm within the CCS and is reflective of groundwater conditions in the hypersaline source area. This well is not used to monitor the progress of RWS operations but provides insights into groundwater changes under the CCS as freshening and RWS operations progress.

Prior to remediation actions, the chloride concentrations in all three monitoring horizons mainly ranged between 32,000 to 38,000 mg/L (salinities between 55 to 60 PSU) with the shallow well TPGW-13S having values above 35,000 mg/L (salinities above 57 PSU). With the initiation of freshening and RWS operations, gradual declines in chloride and salinity have been observed in all three monitored intervals at the site since 2016. However, since November 2022, the declines have been more dramatic in the shallow well, TPGW-13S (Figure 2.2-1) with salinity values dropping below 39 PSU in 2024.

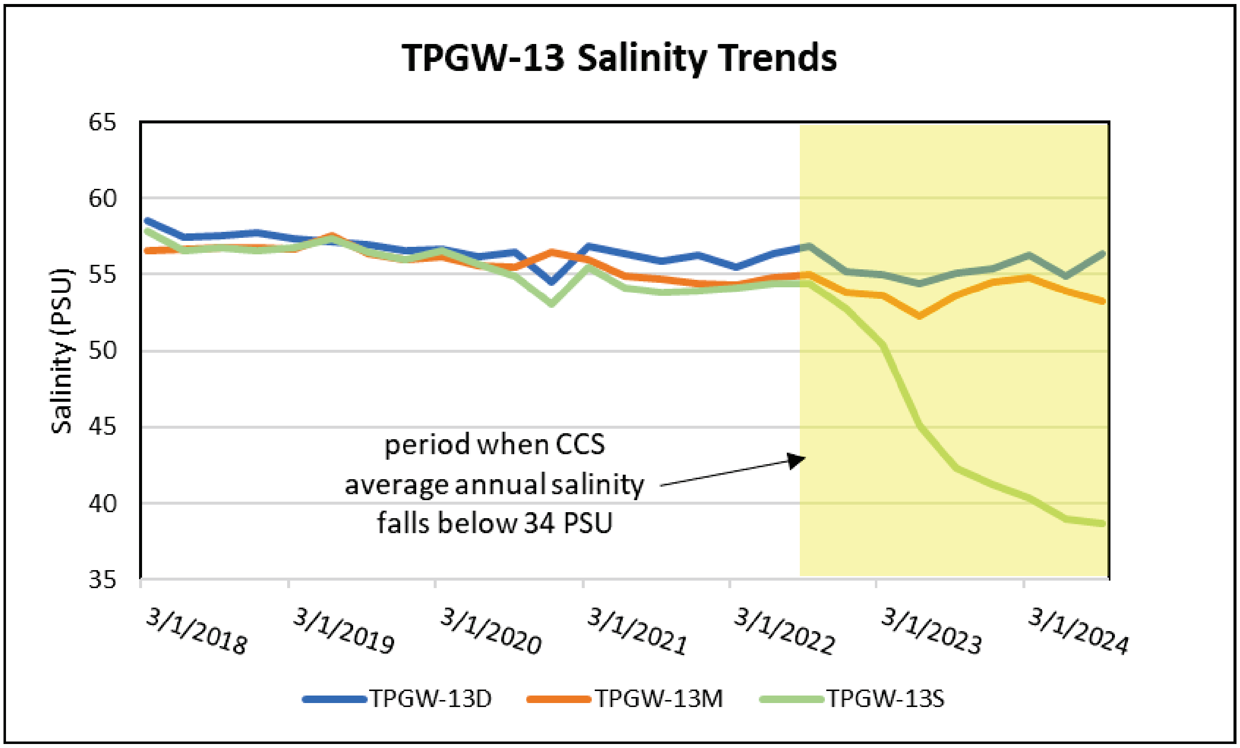

Figure 2.2-1: Declining Groundwater Salinity Trends Beneath the CCS

2.2.2 Trends for Monitoring Wells West and North of the CCS

To assess statistically valid trend in groundwater over time, Mann Kendall trend analyses were conducted on quarterly chloride, salinity, and tritium data from March 2018 (baseline pre-RWS startup) to September 2024 on wells or well cluster where at least one well is still hypersaline. Mann-Kendall analyses were conducted using XLStat (Addinsoft Inc., Paris, France).

Table 2.2-1 provides a summary of Mann-Kendall trends. Nearly all the wells show a statistically significant declining trend in saltwater concentrations based on quarterly chloride and salinity sampling results and lessening CCS influence based on quarterly tritium results. Four wells (TPGW-12D, 15D 23M and 23D) showed no trend in saltwater constituents and no wells showed an increasing trend in saltwater constituents. Documentation of the Mann-Kendall statistics and associated graphics for quarterly salinity, chloride, and tritium data, are provided in Appendix B.

Table 2.2-1: Mann-Kendall Trend Analyses for Wells that Were/Are Hypersaline.

Site	SALINITY	CHLORIDE	TRITIUM
	Mar 18 - Sept 24[1]	Mar 18 - Sept 24[1]	Mar 18 - June 24[1]
Wells Between CCS and L-31E Canal Near Hypersaline Source			
TPGW-2S	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-2M	Decrease	Decrease	No Trend
TPGW-2D	Decrease	Decrease	No Trend
TPGW-15S	Decrease	Decrease	No Trend
TPGW-15M	Decrease	Decrease	Increase
TPGW-15D	No Trend	No Trend	Increase
TPGW-17S	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-17M	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-17D	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-L3-58	Decrease	Decrease	Increase
TPGW-L5-58	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Compliance Zone Wells			
TPGW-1S	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-1M	Decrease	Decrease	No Trend
TPGW-1D	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-12M	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-12D	No Trend	No Trend	Decrease
TPGW-18M	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-18D	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-19M	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
TPGW-19D	Decrease	No Trend	Decrease
TPGW-22M	Decrease	No Trend	Decrease
TPGW-22D	Decrease	No Trend	Decrease
TPGW-23M	No Trend	No Trend	Decrease
TPGW-23D	No Trend	No Trend	Decrease

NOTES: -

- TPGW-22 came online in February 2021.
- TPGW-23 came online in February 2022.
- Wells shaded orange indicate stations that had or have chloride values >19,000 mg/L.
- Wells in blue have transitioned from hypersaline to saline due to RWS operation and chloride concentrations have stayed below 19,000 mg/L.
- Green text indicates positive remediation influence.

KEY:

[1] First sample collected at TPGW-18 in April 2018, TPGW-22 in March 2021, and TPGW-23 in September 2022.

2.2.3 Chloride Concentration Contour Maps

Plan view chloride concentration contour maps were created for the shallow, middle, and deep monitoring horizons using chloride measurements from the monitoring well sites and 10 CSEM based chloride estimation sites located in areas between existing monitoring wells. The maps show: 1) the estimated orientation of the 2024 chloride concentration gradients, and 2) compares to 2018 position of the 19,000 mg/L chloride contour with the 2024 contour location. The contours were objectively generated by Earth Volumetric Studio, a program developed by C Tech Development Corporation, using kriging algorithms. The 2024 chloride gradient maps were generated using the kriging software configured to provide 1,000, 4,000, 9,000, 14,000, 19,000, and 24,000 mg/L isochlors. These maps were modified to clip or blank isochlors that trend into areas not supported by monitoring data or outside of the remediation compliance area east and south of the CCS. Chloride concentrations collected in September 2024 for the TPGW wells and CSEM chloride estimations used to produce the contour maps are provided in Table 2.2-2.

The 2024 chloride gradient maps for the shallow, middle, and deep layers are shown on Figures 2.2-2 through 2.2-4 while Figures 2.2-5 through 2.2-7 show comparative positions of the 19,000 mg/L chloride contour for the 2018 baseline conditions and the 2024 Year 6 conditions. Any definitive conclusions in specific areas are constrained by the spatial distances between the existing monitoring wells, the degree that chloride concentrations change spatially, differing vertical depths or relative depths of monitoring well screens, differences between the CSEM and laboratory determination of chloride concentration, the size of the study area, and the assumptions of hydraulic continuity among all monitoring wells in each layer.

Table 2.2-2: Chloride Concentrations for the 2024 TPGW and CSEM Monitoring Sites.

Sept 2024 Chloride Contour Values					
Site ID	Shallow Elevation Chlorides (mg/L)	Middle Elevation Chlorides (mg/L)	Deep Elevation Chlorides (mg/L)	State Plane X Coordinate	State Plane Y Coordinate
TPGW-1	1540	20800	26400	869225.3	400730.5
TPGW-2	5730	26200	26100	864219.2	381474
TPGW-3	22300	24400	25800	871575.3	368172.9
TPGW-4	634	14600	15500	850233.5	377150
TPGW-5	108	5530	13700	852972.1	396535.9
TPGW-6	260	7910	8440	858446.4	408312.1
TPGW-7	35	43	4990	844942.5	400397.6
TPGW-8	32	31	36	836910.9	391671.4
TPGW-9	17	21	27	828415.8	378735.3
TPGW-10	20900	21600	28500	879004.4	403070.5
TPGW-11	21200	23400	28600	885870.8	387154.5
TPGW-12	17500	19200	25400	874049.6	405872.6
TPGW-13	21100	31000	31200	870094.3	386025.2
TPGW-14	22600	22600	26400	878659	371580.1
TPGW-15	685	18600	28800	870450.8	399957.9
TPGW-16	23100	28700	29600	876836.8	383976.9
TPGW-17	19100	22800	26400	862330.2	376136.6
TPGW-18	935	22600	21800	863570.2	395419.3
TPGW-19	599	17900	23300	867748.9	405715.4
TPGW-20	NA	NA	3640	843026	406557.8
TPGW-21	29	31	1150	842278.1	396123.8
TPGW-22	14700	20400	20500	854286.4	376117.6
TPGW-23	12100	21300	22600	871250.1	408416.8
CSEM1	365	20217	8759	863835.9	404521.3
CSEM2	81	3640	13371	855709.3	402424
CSEM3	501	9919	5965	860360.5	401125.6
CSEM4	1230	14156	10753	861098.7	398633.2
CSEM5	11422	21823	22214	861533.2	391280.5
CSEM6	2700	22659	14720	858595.7	389004.9
CSEM7	580	22909	4799	851602.8	386842.9
CSEM8	5325	31532	14377	857226.3	379312
CSEM9	21944	42131	32614	860904.4	372661.4
CSEM10	18999	28645	9978	857226.3	372661.4

Key:

NA = Not Available; there is only a deep well (TPGW-20D) at this location.

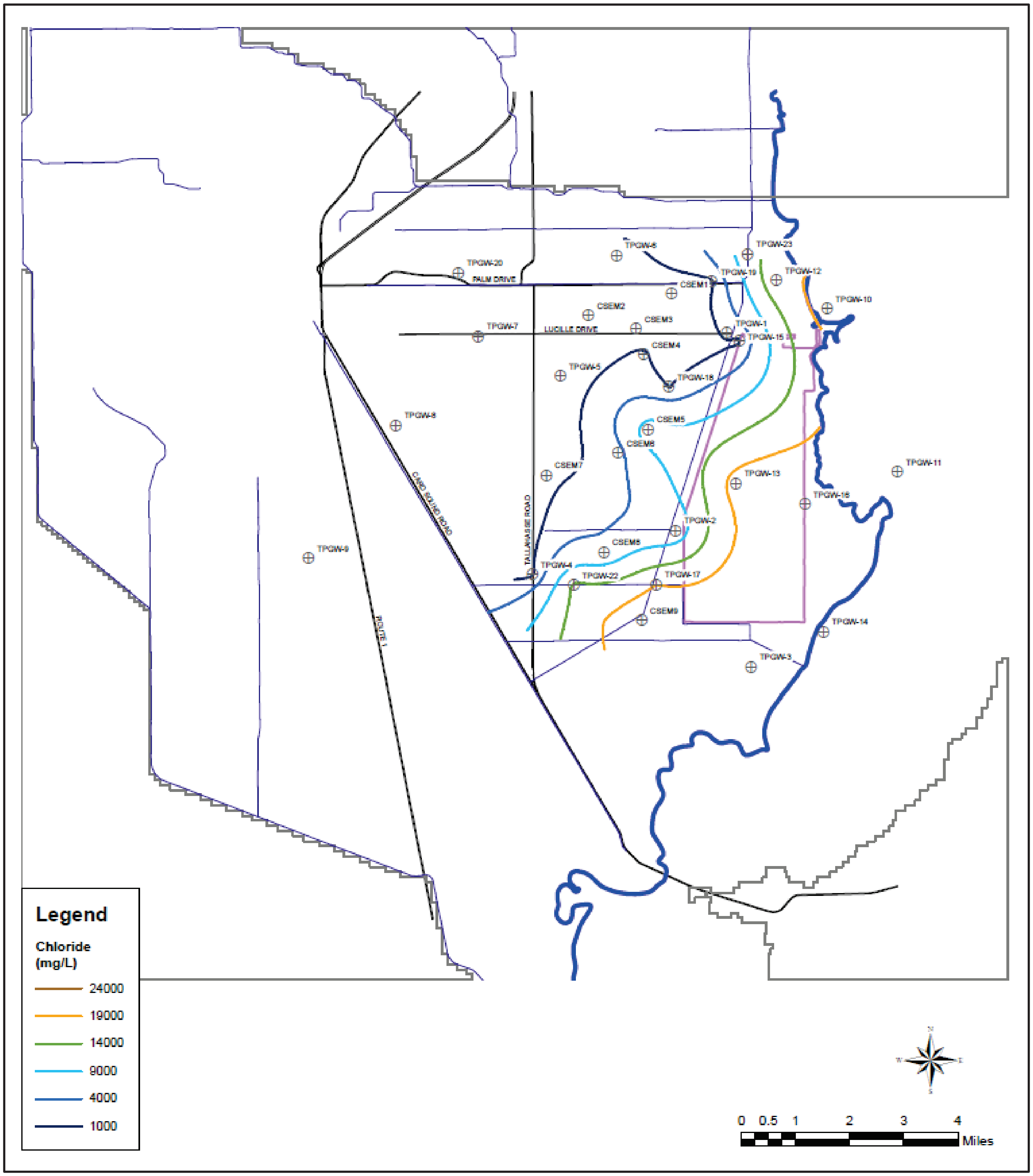

Figure 2.2-2. Groundwater Chloride Contour Map Based on 2024 Shallow Monitoring Well and CSEM Chloride Values

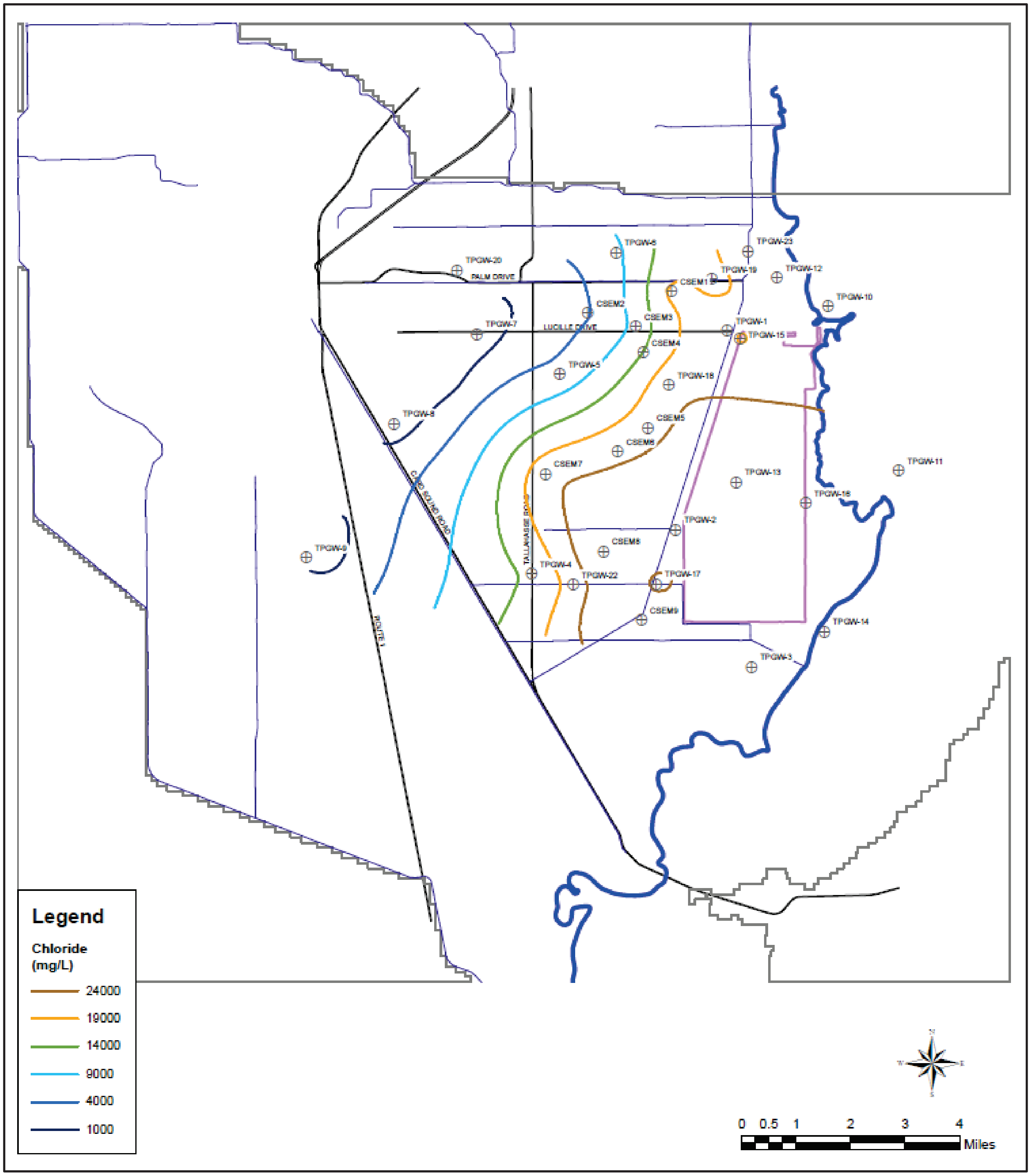

Figure 2.2-3: **Groundwater Chloride Contour Map based on 2024 Middle Monitoring Well and CSEM Chloride Values**

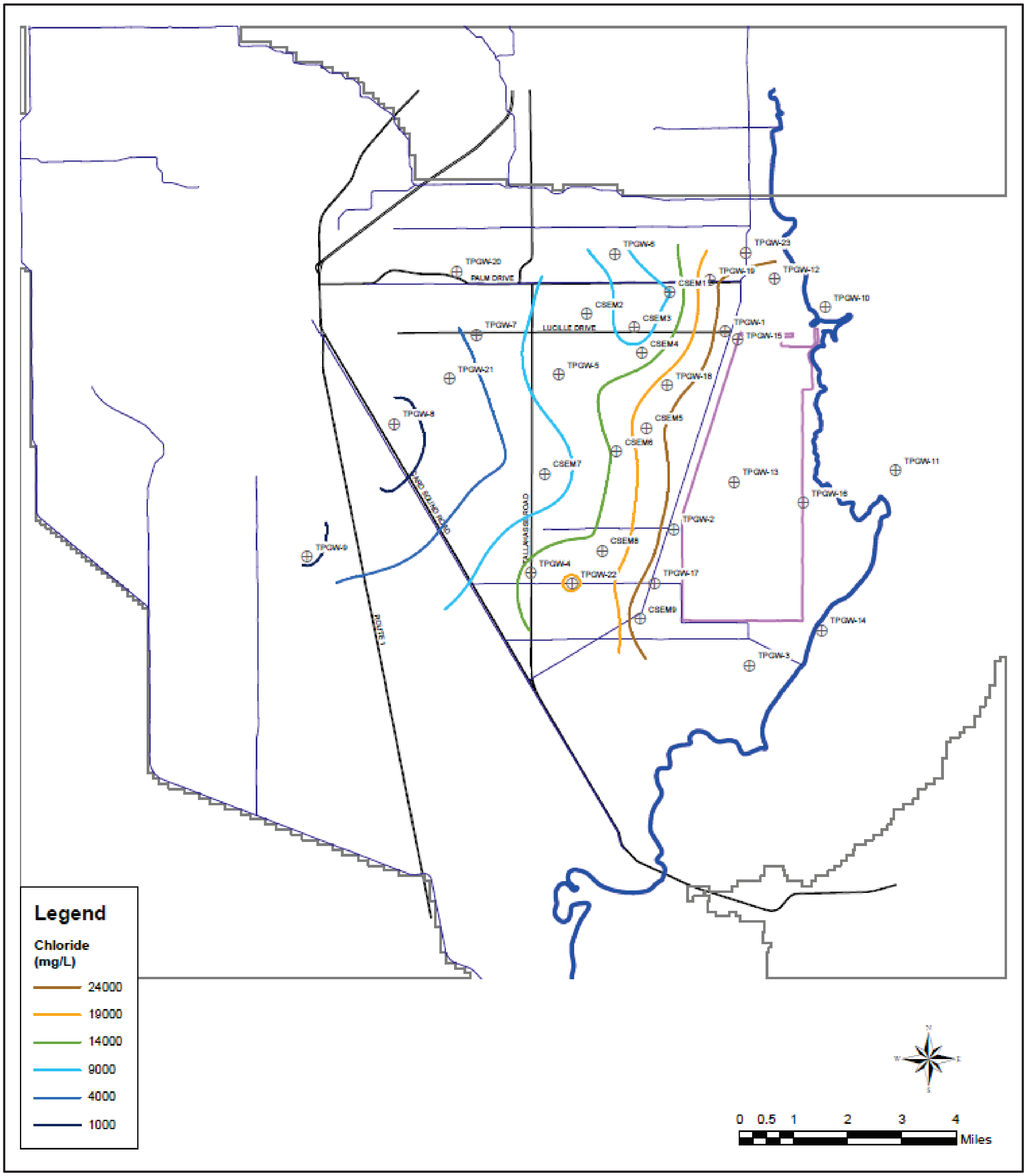

Figure 2.2-4: Groundwater Chloride Contour Map based on 2024 Deep Monitoring Well and CSEM Chloride Values

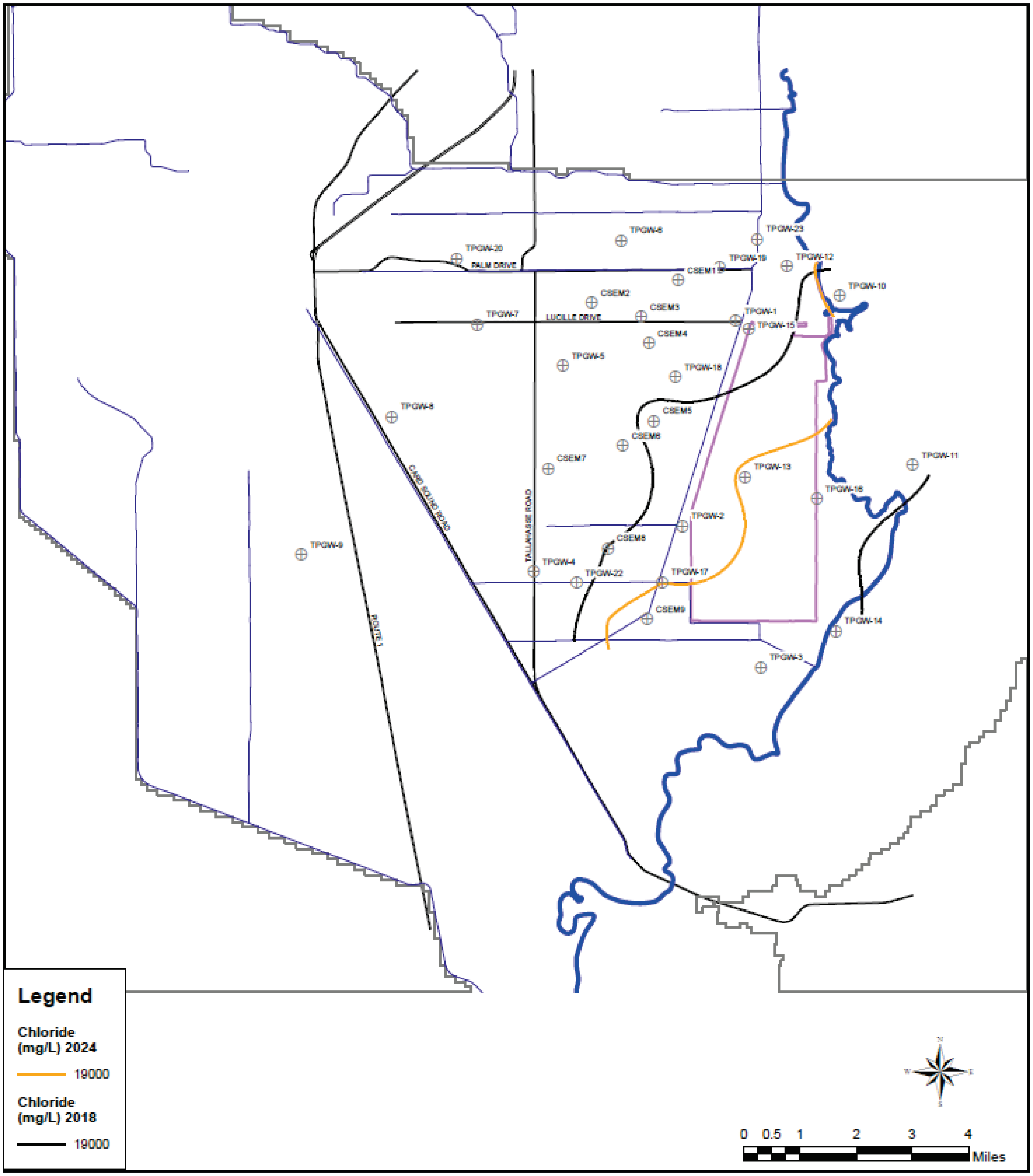

Figure 2.2-5: Comparison of 2018 Baseline and 2024 19,000 mg/L Chloride Isochlor; Shallow Monitoring Horizon

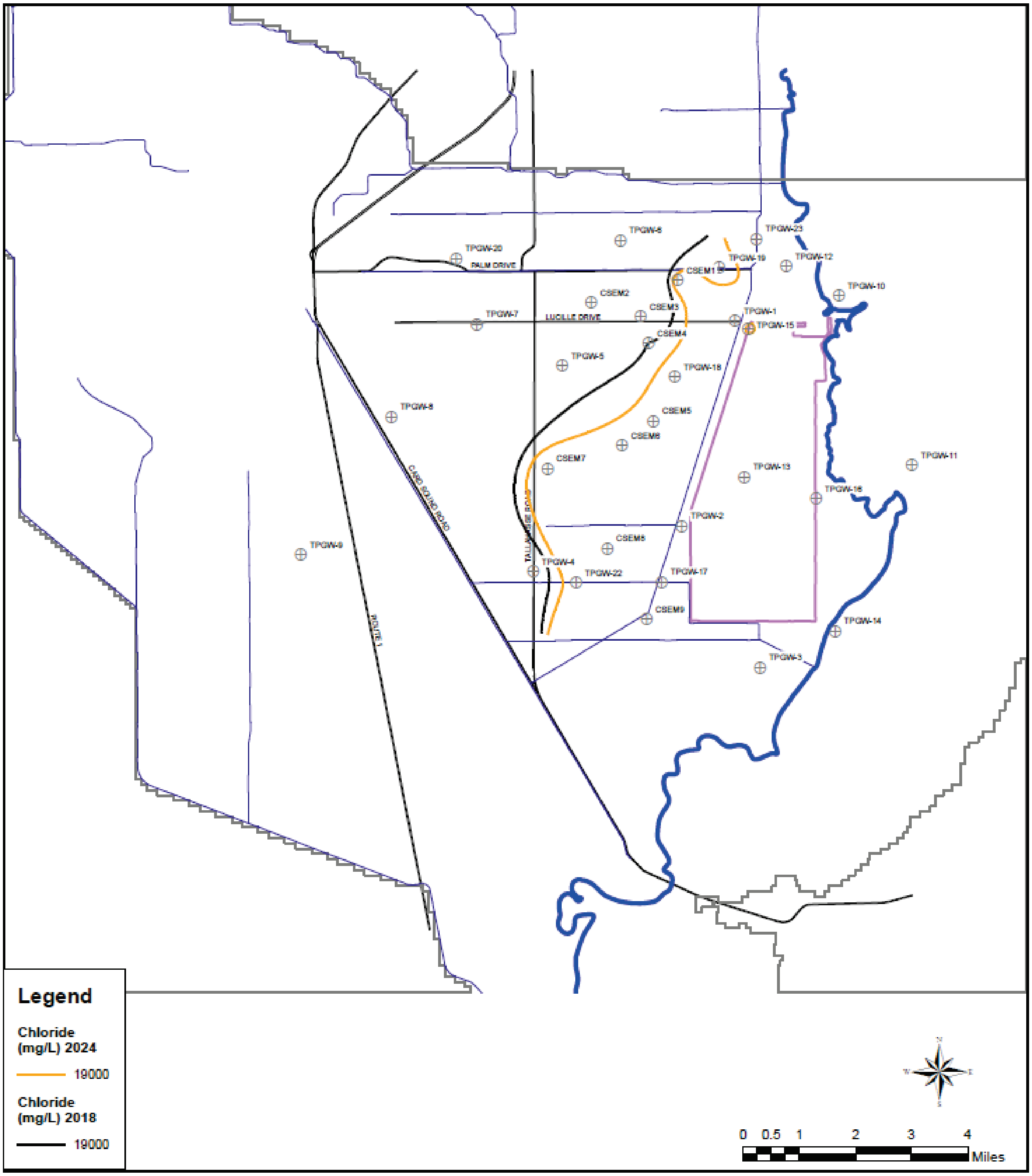

Figure 2.2-6: Comparison of 2018 Baseline and 2024 19,000 mg/L Chloride Isochlor; Middle Monitoring Horizon

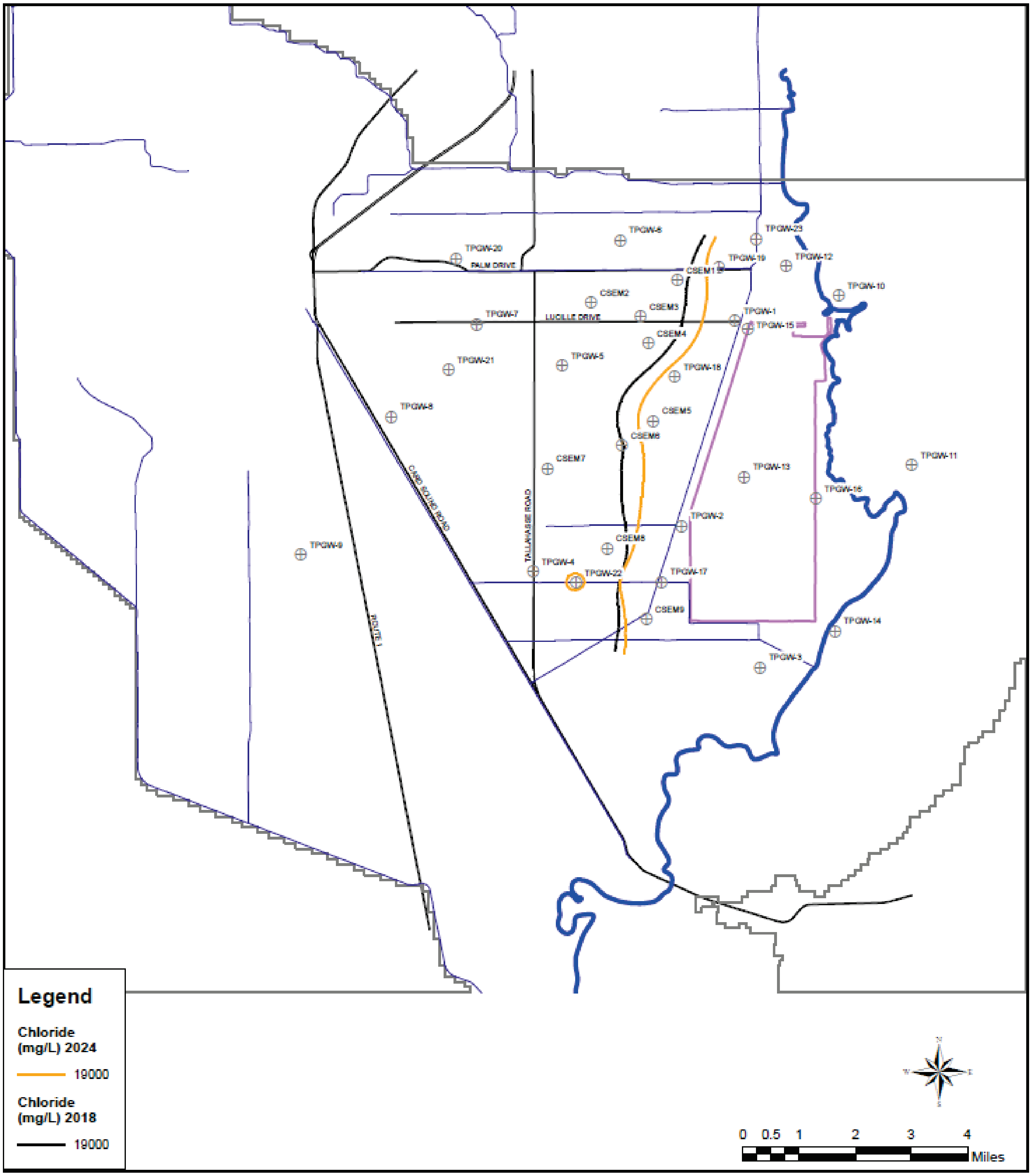

Figure 2.2-7: Comparison of 2018 Baseline and 2024 19,000 mg/L Chloride Isochlor; Deep Monitoring Horizon

2.2.4 Groundwater Level Trends

Groundwater levels in the Model Lands area vary seasonally, with levels generally higher during the wet season and lower during the dry season. However, groundwater levels can also vary daily and rise within hours of a rainfall event and, in some wells, change hourly in areas influenced by diurnal tidal fluctuations and water control structure operations. Groundwater elevations are also impacted by fluid density which can act to complicate assessments of gradient, flow directions and velocities in aquifers such as the coastal regions of the Biscayne aquifer influenced by saltwater intrusion. Despite these complicating factors, groundwater elevation data can provide broad insights into regional gradients, flow directions, and are used to estimate groundwater flow rates. In such areas, calibrated density dependent flow models are used to assess groundwater flow patterns and velocities.

Groundwater elevations in the Model Lands basin west and north of the CCS have been contoured in prior RAASRs using groundwater data from shallow wells measured on specified dates in the dry and wet season. However, these contour maps are only representative of conditions on the day the data were collected as the area groundwater elevations and gradients change daily. On a broad scale, data show the area water table is a flat surface with a slight dip from west to east. Except for extreme short term weather events, groundwater elevation gradients are on the order of less than 1 to more than 2 inches per mile. Figure 2.2-8 is a groundwater contour map based on average day elevations from shallow monitoring wells collected on July 1, 2023.

Evaluation of linear trend lines of daily average groundwater elevations in monitoring wells since remediation began in 2018 indicates increasing trends on the order of 0.5 feet over 6 years. The degree of stage increase varies on well location and salinity of the well with fresher well showing larger increases than hypersaline wells. There are several factors that could contribute to this increase including climate variability, water management actions, reductions in salinity in the aquifer, and sea level rise.

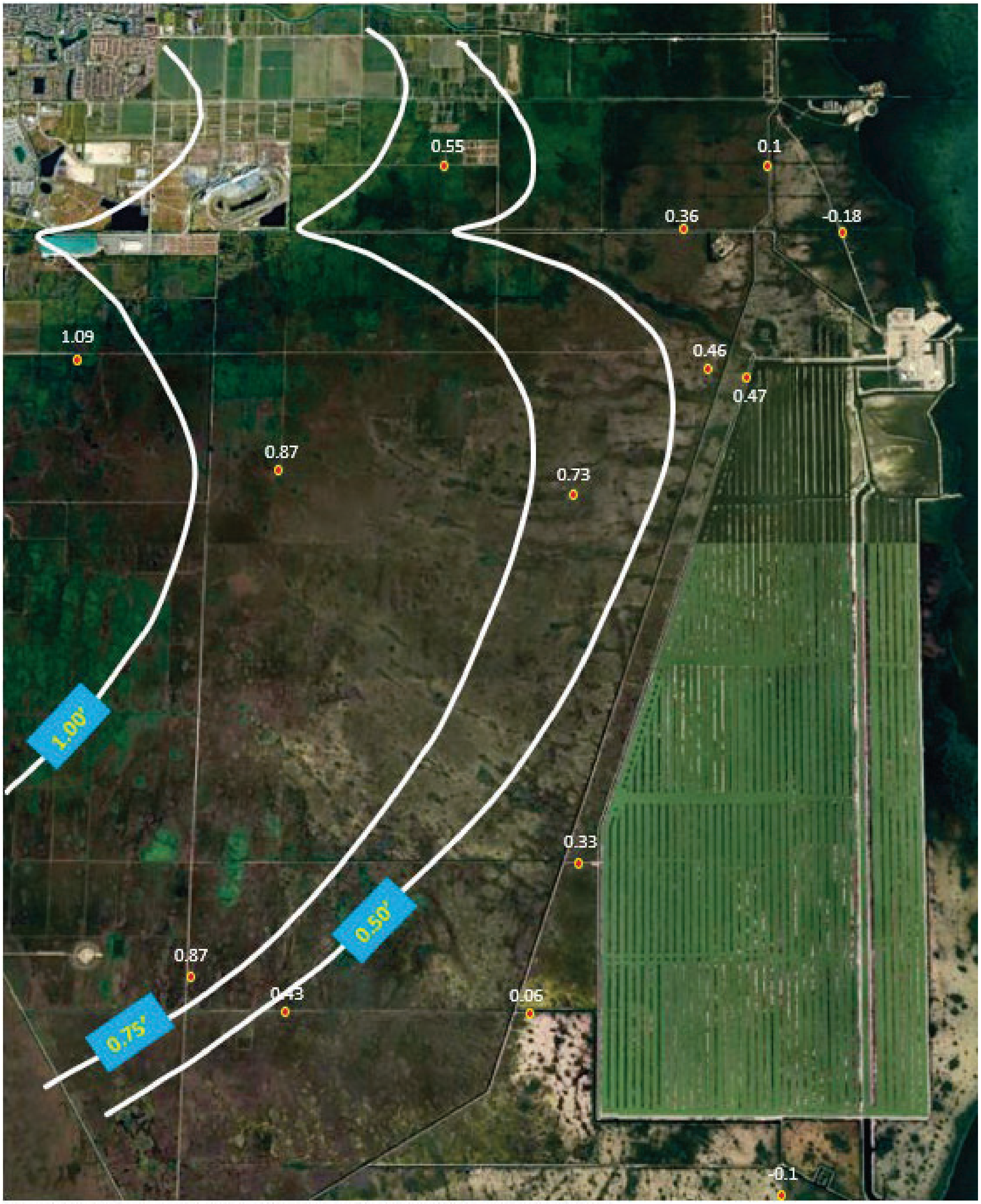

Figure 2.2-8: Water Table Contour Map, Shallow Monitoring Data: July 1, 2023

3 CONTINUOUS SURFACE ELECTROMAGNETIC MAPPING SURVEY SUMMARY

The application of refined statistical approaches and comprehensive AEM survey methodologies has enhanced the accuracy and confidence in estimating chloride concentrations and hypersaline plume volumes. The data indicate effective reductions in hypersalinity, illustrating the successful impact of remediation measures carried out by the RWS operations. The overall trend across the years reflects consistent progress in managing and reducing hypersaline groundwater conditions at Turkey Point.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

During the first four years of AEM data acquisition and processing, water quality data from the monitoring wells were used to develop a mathematical relationship to convert AEM resistivity to equivalent groundwater chloride concentration. The calculations used the relationship established between laboratory samples for the monitor wells and AEM resistivity. The calibration of the AEM data was conducted using a two-step approach, similar to that presented in Fitterman and Prinos (2011) and Fitterman et al. (2012). First, a mathematical relationship was established between AEM resistivity and the resistivity of groundwater samples from discrete depth intervals in the monitoring wells (water resistivity is the inverse of specific conductance). The mean values of the AEM resistivity sounding located within a 175-m radius (574 ft) of each corresponding monitoring well were selected to develop a statistical range in bulk resistivities for the AEM model layer that was at an equivalent depth to the screened intervals in the monitor wells.

Results from Year 1 to Year 4 AEM surveys indicate that there was year-to-year ‘bias’ or ‘drift’ in the AEM resistivity measurements due to slight differences in AEM instrumentation and data processing algorithms used each year. Additionally, there was statistical uncertainty in chloride estimates at unsampled locations due to the limited set of locations where AEM resistivity values can be matched against measured chloride.

In 2023, FPL produced bias-adjusted chloride concentration estimates from the Year 5 AEM bulk resistivity data using revised statistical methods. These methods better account for intrinsic variation in both AEM resistivity and lab chloride data, as well as apparent year-to-year measurement processing drift not previously considered in prior AEM survey evaluations. These methods were the result of technical discussions with MDC and are shown to reduce uncertainty in plume estimates (compared to analyses in previous years), while improving the statistical confidence of the results.

The revised statistical approach introduced and documented in the Year 5 RAASR relies on highly correlated and consistent year-to year relationships between lab-measured chloride and measured fluid resistivity comprised of:

1. Normalizing the bulk AEM resistivity data using Archie's Law,

2. Producing bias adjusted chloride estimates across the compliance area using a Deming regression,

3. Converting/transforming the AEM resistivity measured at each sounding location to a chloride concentration, and

4. Interpolating chloride concentration estimates to the gridded voxel model.

The revised methods presented in the 2023 Year 5 RAASR have been applied to the bulk resistivity data collected during the May 14th and 15th Year 6 survey. Information on data collection, data analysis, error assessment, mapping of the distribution of hypersaline chloride concentrations within the Biscayne aquifer and comparisons of the 2024 results with those of the 2018 baseline AEM survey are detailed in the report entitled "*Turkey Point Year 6 Chloride Modeling and Estimation*", "*Permutation Testing and Bootstrap Estimation of the Hypersaline Plume at Turkey Point, Year 6*" both produced by MacStat Consulting, Ltd., and the "*Report on Advanced Processing and Inversion of 2024 AEM Survey Data and Estimated Chloride Concentrations near the Turkey Point Power Plant, Southern Florida"*, produced by Aqua Geo Frameworks, LLC. (AGF) (Appendix C, D and E).

The 2024 Year 6 AEM survey area, flight lines, monitoring well locations and designation of compliance area boundary are shown on Figure 3.1-1. Table 3.1-1 lists the thicknesses of the layers within the AEM model, including the upper 14 layers that account for the estimated thickness of the Biscayne aquifer in the area based on USGS maps (Fish and Stewart 1991). Layer thicknesses increase with depth as AEM resolution decreases. Layer 1 has a thickness of about 3 ft, while layer 14, with a bottom depth of approximately 100 ft, has a thickness of about 13 ft.

Figure 3.1-1: AEM Survey Area, Flight Lines, Monitoring Well Locations and Designation of Compliance Area Boundary (Orange Line).

Table 3.1-1: Thickness and Depth to Bottom for Each Layer in the AEM Model.

Layer	Depth to Bottom (m)	Thickness (m)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Thickness (ft)
1	1.0	1	0	3.3	3.3
2	2.1	1.1	3.3	6.9	3.6
3	3.3	1.2	6.9	10.8	3.9
4	4.7	1.4	10.8	15.4	4.6
5	6.2	1.5	15.4	20.3	4.9
6	7.9	1.7	20.3	25.9	5.6
7	9.8	1.9	25.9	32.1	6.2
8	11.9	2.1	32.1	39.0	6.9
9	14.2	2.3	39.0	46.6	7.5
10	16.8	2.6	46.6	55.1	8.5
11	19.7	2.9	55.1	64.6	9.5
12	22.9	3.2	64.6	75.1	10.5
13	26.4	3.5	75.1	86.6	11.5
14	30.3	3.9	86.6	99.4	12.8

3.2 BIAS-ADJUSTED CHLORIDE RESULTS

3.2.1 AEM Layers and High Flow Zones

AEM bias adjusted chloride concentration estimations for each of the monitoring well screened intervals from 2018 through 2024 are presented in Table 3.2-1 through Table 3.2-7 respectively along with the corresponding lab measured and groundwater modeled estimated chloride values. The monitoring wells within and surrounding Turkey Point are constructed into high permeability zones in the upper, middle, and lower Biscayne aquifer. The elevations of the screens in the monitoring wells vary in depth and thickness based on hydrogeologic trends while the depth of the AEM layers, referenced to land surface, are constant across the survey area. Accordingly, the AEM layer that correspond to each monitoring well sample interval is shown on the tables. The upper flow zone monitoring wells are present in AEM layers 6 through 8, the middle flow zone is present in AEM layers 10 and 11, and the lower flow zone is present in AEM layers 12 through 14. The three AEM layers that include the most upper, middle, and lower monitoring well intervals are AEM layers 7, 10, and 14, respectively. Groundwater model layer numbers (Model version 8, FPL Year 5 RAASR, 2023) and corresponding chloride estimated values for each of the monitor well intervals are also provided for comparative purposes.

Table 3.2-1: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2018 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est. Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2018	TPGW-1D	13-14	28500	26609	26609	0.1425	1.8	1.48	16/30371
2018	TPGW-1M	10	27700	28603	28603	0.1414	1.7	1.18	9/21649
2018	TPGW-1S	8	19400	18497	18497	0.2018	2.4	1.68	5/17732
2018	TPGW-2D	14	31300	44425	40000	0.1577	1.2	1.64	14/29928
2018	TPGW-2M	10	29500	28603	28603	0.1339	1.7	1.18	9/25655
2018	TPGW-2S	7	24800	33506	33506	0.1355	1.5	1.06	4/10769
2018	TPGW-4D	11-12	14800	19519	19519	0.2429	2.3	2.89	15/13674
2018	TPGW-4M	9	15100	28603	28603	0.2512	1.7	4.96	9/9561
2018	TPGW-4S	6	2280	5461	5461	1.3501	6.3	7.14	4/2362
2018	TPGW-5D	12	13100	13384	13384	0.2737	3.1	2.68	14/13045
2018	TPGW-5M	10	11700	8356	8356	0.2932	4.5	2.75	9/8116
2018	TPGW-5S	7	164	385	385	10.438	51.4	76.31	5/3352
2018	TPGW-6D	13-14	8670	9697	9697	0.4138	4	4.31	17/11687
2018	TPGW-6M	10	7970	3007	3007	0.4382	10.1	4.11	10/11136
2018	TPGW-6S	6-7	313	428	428	6.5876	47.2	54.86	5/2272
2018	TPGW-12D	14	24000	33506	33506	0.1533	1.5	1.82	14/27681
2018	TPGW-12M	11	20900	23291	23291	0.1692	2	3.66	7/21873
2018	TPGW-12S	6	16500	30881	30881	0.2112	1.6	1.76	5/18434
2018	TPGW-15D	13	28800	33506	33506	0.1356	1.5	1.41	15/31205
2018	TPGW-15M	9-10	30000	27574	27574	0.1398	1.75	4.13	8/24843
2018	TPGW-15S	6-7	20100	12367	12367	0.1977	3.3	1.54	5/20743
2018	TPGW-17D	14	28600	44425	40000	0.1427	1.2	1.70	15/29007
2018	TPGW-17M	10	29300	49590	40000	0.1379	1.1	1.29	9/21868
2018	TPGW-17S	8	24900	49590	40000	0.1585	1.1	1.23	4/13018
2018	TPGW-18D	13-14	26400	24048	24048	0.1599	1.95	1.56	13/23274
2018	TPGW-18M	11-12	25200	34973	34973	0.1648	1.45	1.22	9/18485
2018	TPGW-18S	8-9	14200	14250	14250	0.2790	2.95	2.32	5/13975
2018	TPGW-19D	13-14	26800	15222	15222	0.1648	2.8	1.72	15/20623
2018	TPGW-19M	10	26000	18497	18497	0.1707	2.4	4.08	7/14674
2018	TPGW-19S	7	1830	5461	5461	1.6145	6.3	14.43	5/7649

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-2: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2019 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est. Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2019	TPGW-1D	13-14	29100	28321	28321	0.1401	1.555	1.52	16/29269
2019	TPGW-1M	10	28300	31393	31393	0.1409	1.44	1.12	9/18191
2019	TPGW-1S	8	11000	17574	17574	0.3295	2.22	2.18	5/14726
2019	TPGW-2D	14	31800	40084	40000	0.1310	1.2	1.43	14/28316
2019	TPGW-2M	10	30600	25131	25131	0.1345	1.7	1.13	9/25795
2019	TPGW-2S	7	23800	36381	36381	0.1664	1.29	1.04	4/9439
2019	TPGW-4D	11-12	16000	11282	11282	0.2365	3.09	2.94	15/13912
2019	TPGW-4M	9	15200	22602	22602	0.2431	1.84	4.50	9/9240
2019	TPGW-4S	6	1640	3770	3770	1.8126	7	7.99	4/2188
2019	TPGW-5D	12	13600	8611	8611	0.2714	3.78	2.77	14/13427
2019	TPGW-5M	10	12300	12005	12005	0.3000	2.95	2.68	9/8132
2019	TPGW-5S	7	142	261	261	11.1111	51.34	65.40	5/2750
2019	TPGW-6D	13-14	8970	9528	9528	0.4067	3.505	4.43	17/12151
2019	TPGW-6M	10	8260	3425	3425	0.4263	7.52	3.81	10/11057
2019	TPGW-6S	6-7	331	344	344	6.5020	41.79	42.98	5/1876
2019	TPGW-17D	14	30300	47940	40000	0.1382	1.05	1.72	15/27963
2019	TPGW-17M	10	28600	60745	40000	0.1433	0.88	1.28	9/20750
2019	TPGW-17S	8	24700	31688	31688	0.1633	1.43	1.02	4/13278
2019	TPGW-18D	13-14	25400	25842	25842	0.1635	1.665	1.67	13/22253
2019	TPGW-18M	11-12	24800	31987	31987	0.1688	1.42	1.20	9/17575
2019	TPGW-18S	8-9	7680	15108	15108	0.4774	2.485	3.16	5/12689
2019	TPGW-19D	13-14	24700	12115	12115	0.1644	2.93	1.79	15/18635
2019	TPGW-19M	10	22000	24549	24549	0.1797	1.73	4.02	7/13745
2019	TPGW-19S	7	3330	3289	3289	0.9957	7.75	7.01	5/9584

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-3: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2020 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est. Cl	Est . Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2020	TPGW-1D	13-14	28500	24263	24263	0.1422	1.675	1.53	16/27705
2020	TPGW-1M	10	26700	31620	31620	0.1500	1.39	1.12	9/15403
2020	TPGW-1S	8	6440	8419	8419	0.5587	3.53	2.99	5/10539
2020	TPGW-2D	14	30800	39899	39899	0.1327	1.18	1.43	14/27512
2020	TPGW-2M	10	28500	30072	30072	0.1398	1.44	1.11	9/23047
2020	TPGW-2S	7	16900	23561	23561	0.2287	1.71	1.16	4/9064
2020	TPGW-4D	11-12	15900	8521	8521	0.2333	3.5	2.87	15/14268
2020	TPGW-4M	9	15100	28379	28379	0.2458	1.5	4.18	9/9102
2020	TPGW-4S	6	1180	4372	4372	2.4120	5.6	9.00	4/2261
2020	TPGW-5D	12	15300	8285	8285	0.2737	3.57	2.77	14/13811
2020	TPGW-5M	10	12100	10606	10606	0.3304	3	2.77	9/4820
2020	TPGW-5S	7	151	227	227	10.6952	45.03	51.58	5/2456
2020	TPGW-6D	13-14	9620	9385	9385	0.4004	3.27	4.32	17/13052
2020	TPGW-6M	10	9490	3641	3641	0.4239	6.37	3.56	10/10341
2020	TPGW-6S	6-7	346	237	237	6.0496	43.655	32.34	5/1640
2020	TPGW-17D	14	26800	55104	40000	0.1460	0.94	1.80	15/27220
2020	TPGW-17M	10	27700	45245	40000	0.1427	1.08	1.20	9/19772
2020	TPGW-17S	8	21000	34027	34027	0.1778	1.32	0.90	4/12126
2020	TPGW-18D	13-14	23300	24161	24161	0.1654	1.68	1.67	13/21115
2020	TPGW-18M	11-12	24400	25220	25220	0.1696	1.63	1.14	9/16391
2020	TPGW-18S	8-9	4780	15002	15002	0.7358	2.35	3.93	5/12419
2020	TPGW-19D	13-14	20800	10194	10194	0.1659	3.085	1.79	15/17780
2020	TPGW-19M	10	19300	30371	30371	0.1841	1.43	3.76	7/12248
2020	TPGW-19S	7	1810	2374	2374	1.5205	8.61	8.59	5/8576

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-4: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2021 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est. Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2021	TPGW-1D	13-14	27400	21963	21963	0.1426	1.725	1.54	16/26668
2021	TPGW-1M	10	24900	25872	25872	0.1584	1.53	1.20	9/14407
2021	TPGW-1S	8	12600	13991	13991	0.3005	2.4	1.68	5/10805
2021	TPGW-2D	14	30500	38664	38664	0.1326	1.14	1.43	14/26284
2021	TPGW-2M	10	28300	23337	23337	0.1359	1.65	1.09	9/23057
2021	TPGW-2S	7	15600	22226	22226	0.2166	1.71	1.15	4/9445
2021	TPGW-4D	11-12	14900	9248	9248	0.2403	3.25	2.97	15/14444
2021	TPGW-4M	9	14200	24339	24339	0.2466	1.6	4.26	9/8804
2021	TPGW-4S	6	2490	4999	4999	1.1762	5.1	4.55	4/2167
2021	TPGW-5D	12	13000	7864	7864	0.2724	3.66	2.76	14/13651
2021	TPGW-5M	10	10300	13019	13019	0.3272	2.53	2.77	9/7506
2021	TPGW-5S	7	154	272	272	10.5152	43.02	53.00	5/3235
2021	TPGW-6D	13-14	8870	9095	9095	0.3992	3.29	4.31	17/13518
2021	TPGW-6M	10	8500	4194	4194	0.4216	5.8	3.58	10/10619
2021	TPGW-6S	6-7	328	318	318	5.9137	38.385	33.13	5/1957
2021	TPGW-17D	14	27400	45615	40000	0.1434	1.01	1.77	15/26173
2021	TPGW-17M	10	27400	43259	40000	0.1488	1.05	1.26	9/19619
2021	TPGW-17S	8	21800	31325	31325	0.1804	1.33	0.96	4/12438
2021	TPGW-18D	13-14	21000	23729	23729	0.1681	1.63	1.70	13/20374
2021	TPGW-18M	11-12	20500	22405	22405	0.1709	1.7	1.16	9/15451
2021	TPGW-18S	8-9	3130	14112	14112	1.0119	2.385	5.67	5/9572
2021	TPGW-19D	13-14	23400	10780	10780	0.1642	2.905	1.77	15/17734
2021	TPGW-19M	10	20100	31980	31980	0.1932	1.31	4.00	7/12083
2021	TPGW-19S	7	309	2032	2032	6.4935	9.86	38.53	5/5094
2021	TPGW-22D	11	20600	12543	12543	0.1780	2.6	2.36	14/18659
2021	TPGW-22M	10	20800	19387	19387	0.1818	1.89	1.54	11/15897
2021	TPGW-22S	7	13900	9779	9779	0.2395	3.12	1.21	5/7857

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-5: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2022 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2022	TPGW-1D	13-14	26700	19852	19852	0.1430	1.88	1.57	16/25669
2022	TPGW-1M	10	23700	25902	25902	0.1551	1.54	1.06	9/12870
2022	TPGW-1S	8	9650	14334	14334	0.3378	2.4	2.30	5/8955
2022	TPGW-2D	14	29000	37796	37796	0.1327	1.16	1.46	14/25822
2022	TPGW-2M	10	28500	34955	34955	0.1351	1.23	0.98	9/21475
2022	TPGW-2S	7	15300	15439	15439	0.2278	2.27	1.46	4/8473
2022	TPGW-4D	11-12	14700	7646	7646	0.2351	3.845	2.95	15/14646
2022	TPGW-4M	9	14300	21842	21842	0.2419	1.75	3.63	9/8596
2022	TPGW-4S	6	2520	5688	5688	1.0970	4.8	4.95	4/1836
2022	TPGW-5D	12	12600	7502	7502	0.2710	3.9	2.79	14/13786
2022	TPGW-5M	10	9540	8869	8869	0.3451	3.44	2.63	9/6861
2022	TPGW-5S	7	138	498	498	10.7181	29.8	64.79	5/1933
2022	TPGW-6D	13-14	8290	8410	8410	0.3990	3.58	4.38	17/14016
2022	TPGW-6M	10	7870	4813	4813	0.4097	5.44	3.13	10/9732
2022	TPGW-6S	6-7	263	468	468	6.8823	31.25	46.81	5/1282
2022	TPGW-12D	14	24700	29413	29413	0.1500	1.4	1.89	14/25901
2022	TPGW-12M	11	19900	29413	29413	0.1843	1.4	3.01	7/18913
2022	TPGW-12S	6	18400	30874	30874	0.1955	1.35	1.33	5/15294
2022	TPGW-15D	13	27600	36531	36531	0.1376	1.19	1.51	15/25734
2022	TPGW-15M	9-10	25700	23915	23915	0.1470	1.635	3.18	8/17157
2022	TPGW-15S	6-7	12800	3682	3682	0.2702	6.65	1.73	5/13038
2022	TPGW-17D	14	26500	42624	40000	0.1436	1.06	1.80	15/25814
2022	TPGW-17M	10	24400	43721	40000	0.1541	1.04	1.18	9/18841
2022	TPGW-17S	8	20300	29413	29413	0.1793	1.4	1.15	4/11263
2022	TPGW-18D	13-14	22000	21677	21677	0.1693	1.76	1.74	13/18931
2022	TPGW-18M	11-12	19600	22526	22526	0.1677	1.71	1.04	9/13771
2022	TPGW-18S	8-9	2230	16395	16395	1.2005	2.17	8.16	5/8161
2022	TPGW-19D	13-14	22800	9548	9548	0.1641	3.255	1.80	15/16523
2022	TPGW-19M	10	19200	29135	29135	0.1853	1.41	3.31	7/10839
2022	TPGW-19S	7	1160	1941	1941	2.1734	10.75	15.76	5/5951
2022	TPGW-22D	11	20400	12883	12883	0.1769	2.6	2.39	14/18998
2022	TPGW-22M	10	20900	21595	21595	0.1783	1.765	1.36	11/15981
2022	TPGW-22S	7	14900	10102	10102	0.2317	3.12	1.40	5/6663

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA

RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-6: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2023 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2023	TPGW-1D	13-14	27100	25336	25336	0.1448	1.665	1.57	16/24218
2023	TPGW-1M	10	22900	25664	25664	0.1739	1.65	1.17	9/11633
2023	TPGW-1S	8	9210	9848	9848	0.4068	3.38	2.81	5/7654
2023	TPGW-2D	14	30200	38368	38368	0.1346	1.22	1.46	14/24420
2023	TPGW-2M	10	28600	32238	32238	0.1388	1.39	0.98	9/21863
2023	TPGW-2S	7	15200	16088	16088	0.2480	2.34	1.61	4/8121
2023	TPGW-4D	11-12	16100	10595	10595	0.2382	3.2	2.95	15/14773
2023	TPGW-4M	9	15600	22334	22334	0.2472	1.83	3.61	9/7281
2023	TPGW-4S	6	2080	4509	4509	1.4514	6.07	6.63	4/1242
2023	TPGW-5D	12	13900	8921	8921	0.2738	3.64	2.79	14/13024
2023	TPGW-5M	10	8640	11053	11053	0.4156	3.1	3.11	9/5289
2023	TPGW-5S	7	133	275	275	11.0497	49.34	67.89	5/1132
2023	TPGW-6D	13-14	8750	8483	8483	0.3987	3.78	4.32	17/14418
2023	TPGW-6M	10	8540	5840	5840	0.4309	5	3.23	10/8405
2023	TPGW-6S	6-7	264	318	318	7.3368	44.3	50.77	5/575
2023	TPGW-15D	13	29200	31931	31931	0.1384	1.4	1.50	15/23180
2023	TPGW-15M	9-10	23000	19195	19195	0.1680	2.05	3.53	8/15975
2023	TPGW-15S	6-7	8910	6379	6379	0.3868	4.68	2.52	5/12560
2023	TPGW-17D	14	27100	48094	40000	0.1461	1.03	1.81	15/24437
2023	TPGW-17M	10	25100	44594	40000	0.1563	1.09	1.17	9/18170
2023	TPGW-17S	8	20900	31040	31040	0.1861	1.43	1.21	4/12086
2023	TPGW-18D	13-14	22700	23528	23528	0.1748	1.76	1.78	13/14949
2023	TPGW-18M	11-12	21800	25438	25438	0.1750	1.66	1.06	9/10909
2023	TPGW-18S	8-9	2150	14458	14458	1.3949	2.535	9.65	5/5004
2023	TPGW-19D	13-14	23700	10729	10729	0.1672	3.17	1.81	15/14823
2023	TPGW-19M	10	19400	24637	24637	0.2073	1.56	3.60	7/9844
2023	TPGW-19S	7	941	1861	1861	2.7465	11.78	20.27	5/7446
2023	TPGW-22D	11	21200	12601	12601	0.1815	2.81	2.41	14/18083
2023	TPGW-22M	10	21800	23439	23439	0.1830	1.765	1.37	11/14814
2023	TPGW-22S	7	16500	11246	11246	0.2376	3.06	1.46	5/6157
2023	TPGW-23D	13-14	24100	25134	25134	0.1632	1.675	2.02	14/18991
2023	TPGW-23M	11	22600	24074	24074	0.1817	1.73	2.89	7/14268

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2023	TPGW-23S	6-7	11700	13225	13225	0.2944	2.71	2.04	5/9715

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

Table 3.2-7: Deming Regression Chloride Concentrations for 2024 – Measured versus Deming and Groundwater Model Estimates.

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2024	TPGW-1D	13-14	29100	26701	26701	0.1454	1.59	1.57	16/23428
2024	TPGW-1M	10	21000	26952	26952	0.1790	1.58	1.19	9/12756
2024	TPGW-1S	8	2960	7660	7660	1.0191	3.69	5.15	5/8650
2024	TPGW-2D	14	29000	41038	40000	0.1338	1.19	1.44	14/24407
2024	TPGW-2M	10	27500	31577	31577	0.1431	1.42	1.00	9/20505
2024	TPGW-2S	7	11600	16721	16721	0.3051	2.18	1.47	4/8324
2024	TPGW-4D	11-12	15500	8028	8028	0.2379	3.575	2.93	15/14776
2024	TPGW-4M	9	15000	17068	17068	0.2450	2.15	3.52	9/7880
2024	TPGW-4S	6	1040	3465	3465	2.4450	6.3	8.73	4/1374
2024	TPGW-5D	12	13200	8147	8147	0.2692	3.54	2.72	14/12988
2024	TPGW-5M	10	6190	11848	11848	0.5085	2.75	3.76	9/5934
2024	TPGW-5S	7	102	169	169	11.9760	48.25	54.79	5/1229
2024	TPGW-6D	13-14	8500	6709	6709	0.3927	4.035	4.32	17/14766
2024	TPGW-6M	10	8190	3725	3725	0.4122	6	3.05	10/9190
2024	TPGW-6S	6-7	277	149	149	6.7295	52.485	34.01	5/1111
2024	TPGW-15D	13	28600	38151	38151	0.1360	1.25	1.47	15/22970
2024	TPGW-15M	9-10	21800	24179	24179	0.1824	1.7	3.76	8/16878
2024	TPGW-15S	6-7	1260	1173	1173	2.0631	13.075	9.91	5/12954
2024	TPGW-17D	14	26800	47388	40000	0.1457	1.08	1.79	15/24238
2024	TPGW-17M	10	23200	38151	38151	0.1643	1.25	1.21	9/17966
2024	TPGW-17S	8	19400	27730	27730	0.1916	1.55	0.92	4/10816
2024	TPGW-18D	13-14	21600	24717	24717	0.1742	1.675	1.76	13/15159

Year	Monitoring Well	AEM Layer	Meas. Cl	AEM Est Cl	AEM Est Cl clipped	RhoW	RhoA	RhoA.hat	GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl
2024	TPGW-18M	11-12	23100	23764	23764	0.1753	1.72	1.05	9/11037
2024	TPGW-18S	8-9	1110	12042	12042	2.3923	2.72	12.09	5/6264
2024	TPGW-19D	13-14	22700	9943	9943	0.1639	3.095	1.77	15/15475
2024	TPGW-19M	10	17600	29112	29112	0.2098	1.5	3.58	7/10883
2024	TPGW-19S	7	252	1123	1123	6.6534	13.47	35.49	5/6193
2024	TPGW-22D	11	20800	12108	12108	0.1835	2.71	2.42	14/18215
2024	TPGW-22M	10	20500	22680	22680	0.1835	1.775	1.36	11/15076
2024	TPGW-22S	7	14900	9081	9081	0.2400	3.29	1.10	5/6468
2024	TPGW-23D	13-14	24700	26454	26454	0.1613	1.6	1.99	14/20135
2024	TPGW-23M	11	22800	24826	24826	0.1762	1.67	2.75	7/15516
2024	TPGW-23S	6-7	11400	14726	14726	0.2921	2.375	1.48	5/11918

Meas. CL (mg/L) - Borehole measured chloride concentration,
Est. CL (mg/L) – 2023-Method Deming-estimated chloride concentrations,
Est. CL clipped (mg/L) - Refers to clipping the estimated chloride concentrations greater than 40,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L
RhoW (ohm-m) - Borehole-measured fluid resistivity
RhoA.hat (ohm-m) - Bias-corrected estimate of RhoA
RhoA (ohm-m) - AEM inverted earth model resistivity
GW Model Layer/ Est. Cl – source: 2023 V8 model 2024 forecast run.

3.2.2 Volumetric Determination Methodologies and Spatial Comparison

The bias adjusted chloride concentrations (AEM Est. Cl clipped) were interpolated to a voxel grid with horizontal dimensions of 100 m x 100 m for each grid cell. The thickness of each cell is the thickness of a given AEM layer shown on Table 3.1-1. The voxels with estimated chloride values >19,000 mg/L can be counted, and their volumes calculated. This allows an estimate of the volume of the hypersaline plume (>19,000 mg/L) within the compliance area boundaries to be made for the baseline year, 2018, and each of the 6 remediation years (2019 through 2024). The hypersaline volume estimates are calculated on a layer-by-layer basis and for the entire thickness of the Biscayne aquifer. Because the AEM layer geometry and the volumes of the voxels increase with depth, care should be exercised when comparing the percent reduction of the volume of the aquifer saturated with hypersaline water for different layers. The lower AEM layers have substantially greater volume per voxel than the shallowest layers.

Hypersaline plume volume estimates for the 2018 baseline and the six remediation years 2019 through 2024 are presented in Table 3.2-8. Trends in the percentage of hypersaline chloride voxels by layer from 2018 through 2024 are shown in Figure 3.2-1.

The spatial extent of hypersaline earth materials is determined by locating the westernmost and northernmost positions of adjacent voxels along each flight line. The locations of each "edge" position are manually identified by AGF; and the contour of the 19,000 mg/L chloride extent on a layer-by-layer basis is produced. To assess changes in the orientation and extent of hypersalinity in the Biscayne aquifer after six years of RWS operations, the positions of both the 2018 and 2024 19,000 mg/L contours are produced for AEM layers 6 through 14 (figures 3.2-2 through 3.2-10). Color-flood maps that illustrate the 2D plan view variation in the bias adjusted chloride concentrations (i.e., representation of "groundwater chlorinity trends" utilizing AEM) for 2018 and 2024 are provided in the 2024 AGF report (Appendix C).

Table 3.2-8: Bias Adjusted Hypersaline Volume Estimates for 2018 through 2024 (in cubic meters).

AEM Layer	Revised Hypersaline Plume Volume Estimates in Cubic Meters						
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	1,690,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1,785,000	1,176,000	0	0	0	0	375,000
3	1,541,000	1,955,000	1,713,500	0	747,500	46,000	1,276,500
4	897,000	2,223,000	2,327,000	1,352,000	2,327,000	2,301,000	2,340,000
5	3,364,000	1,116,500	3,596,000	3,828,000	5,060,500	4,495,000	2,117,000
6	12,912,000	8,224,000	7,376,000	7,328,000	3,296,000	6,448,000	4,752,000
7	25,758,000	22,302,000	15,858,000	10,494,000	4,032,000	10,026,000	7,524,000
8	29,440,000	26,400,000	21,100,000	12,440,000	24,180,000	15,200,000	11,000,000
9	48,576,000	42,196,000	52,162,000	42,174,000	59,906,000	49,544,000	47,586,000
10	81,683,000	81,340,000	83,471,500	74,896,500	79,992,500	80,556,000	80,580,500
11	111,952,500	94,242,500	85,332,500	73,947,500	73,865,000	88,357,500	81,015,000
12	106,414,500	89,761,500	81,252,000	71,888,500	73,535,500	83,478,500	73,993,000
13	87,468,500	81,036,500	65,693,500	59,328,500	55,978,500	65,492,500	63,951,500
14	52,920,000	51,555,000	47,985,000	44,520,000	46,690,000	47,915,000	49,175,000
All Layers	**566,401,500**	**503,528,000**	**467,867,000**	**402,197,000**	**429,610,500**	**453,859,500**	**425,667,500**

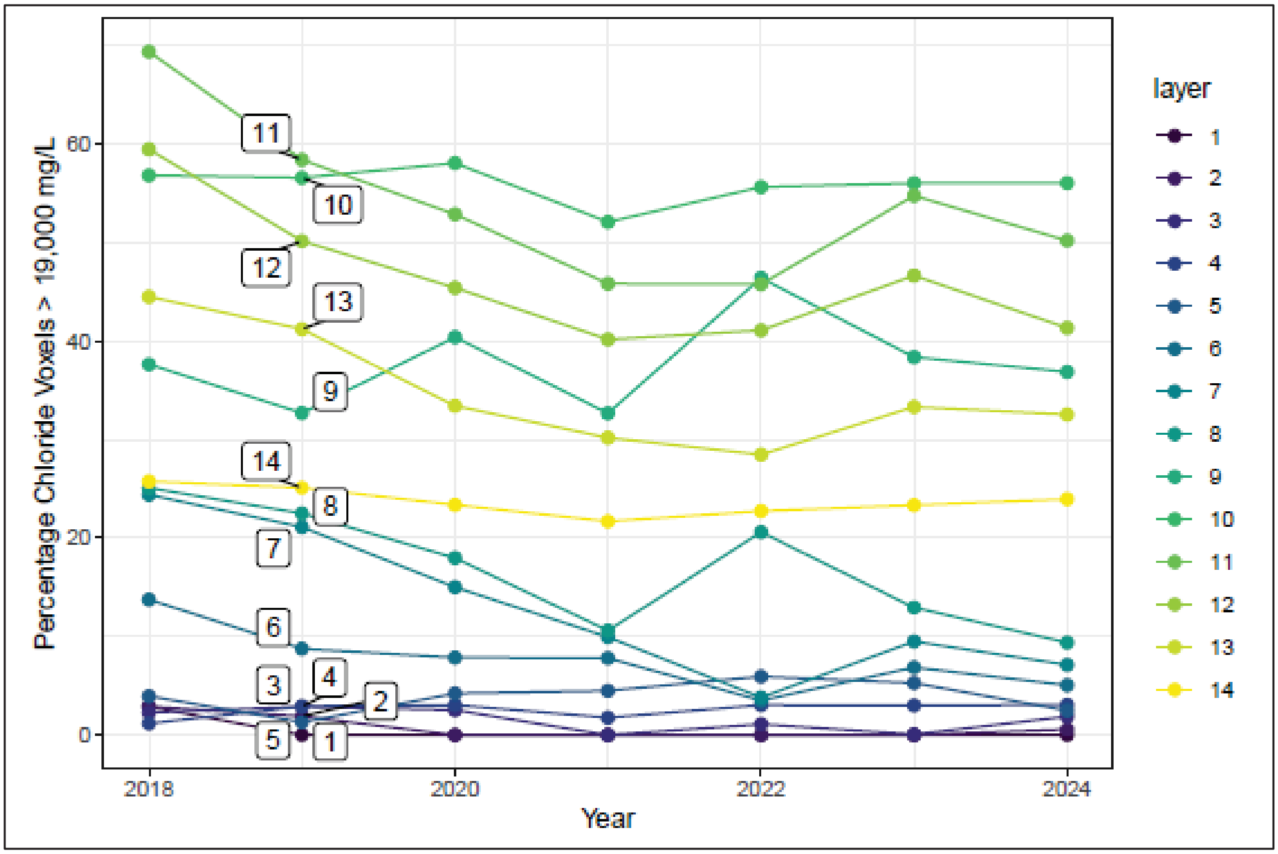

Figure 3.2-1 Trends in Bias Adjusted Hypersaline Chloride Voxels by Layer.

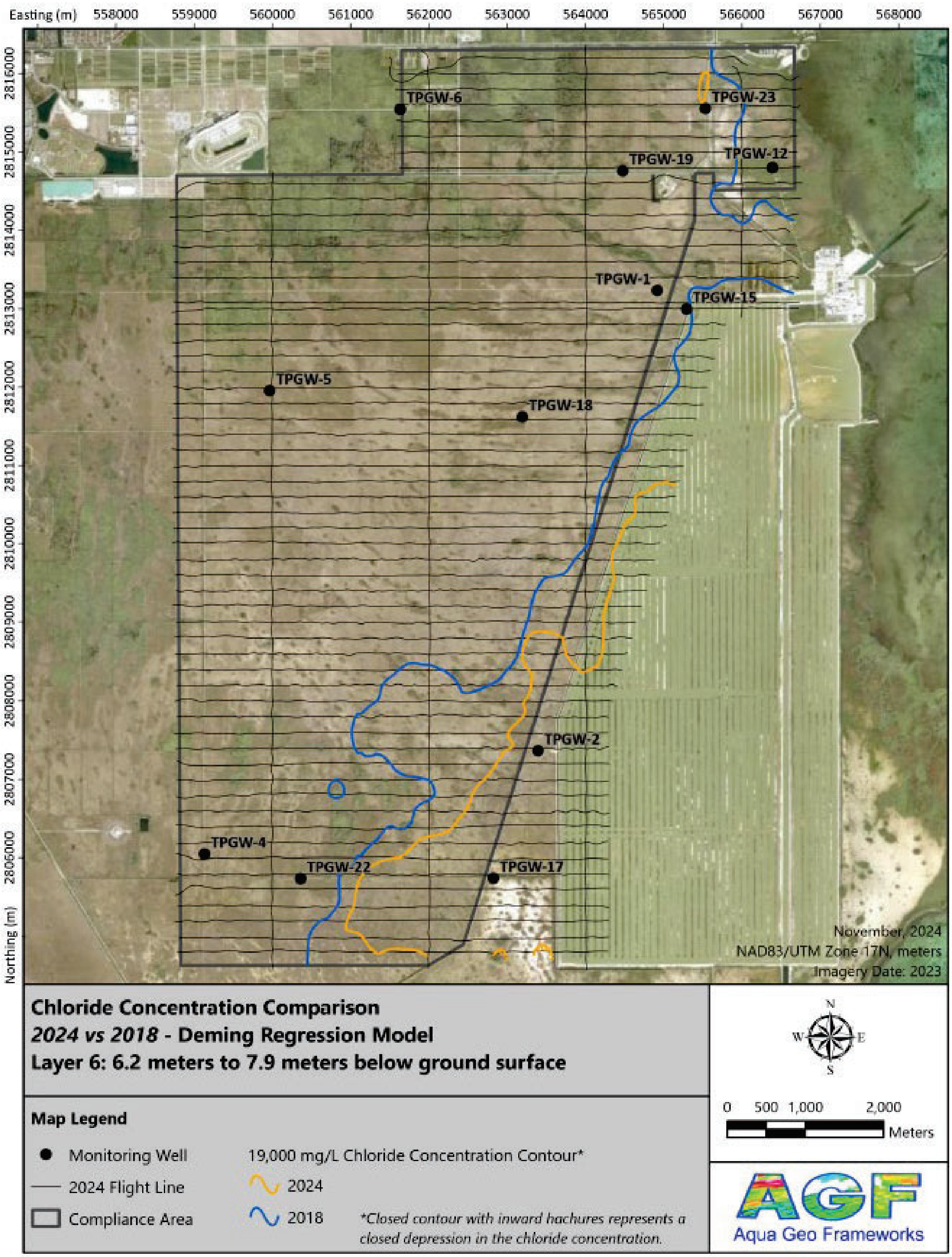

Figure 3.2-2: Layer 6, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

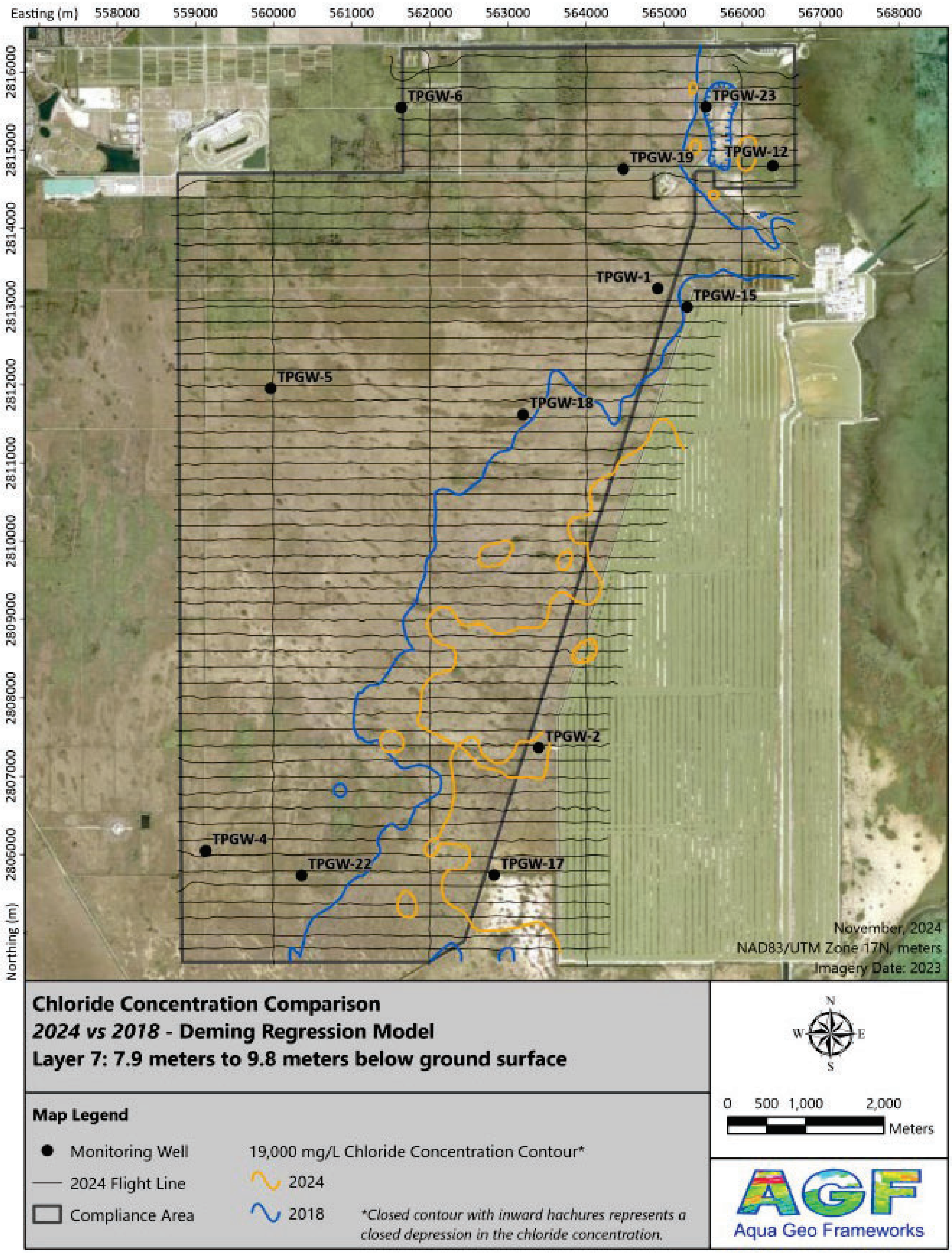

Figure 3.2-3: Layer 7, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

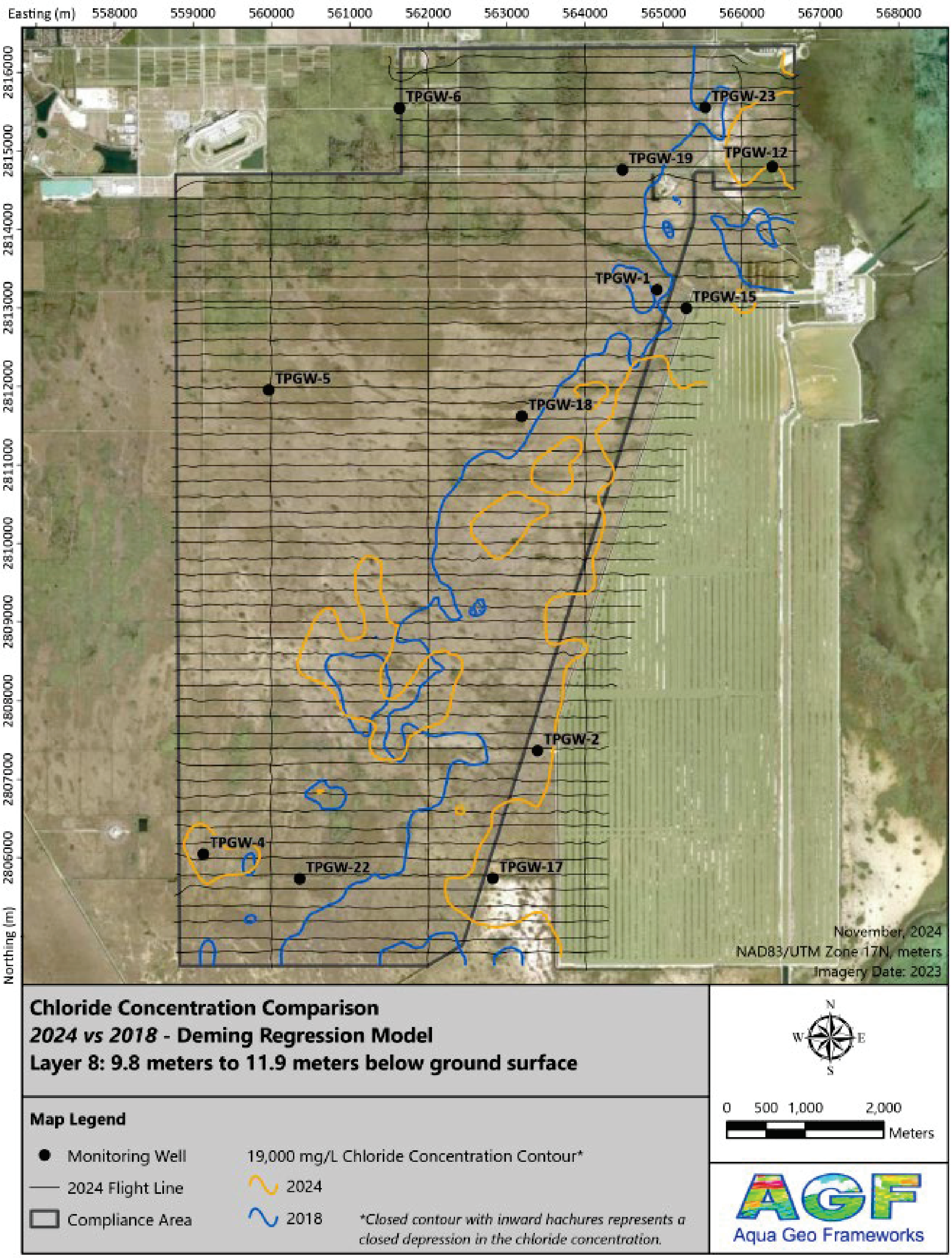

Figure 3.2-4: Layer 8, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

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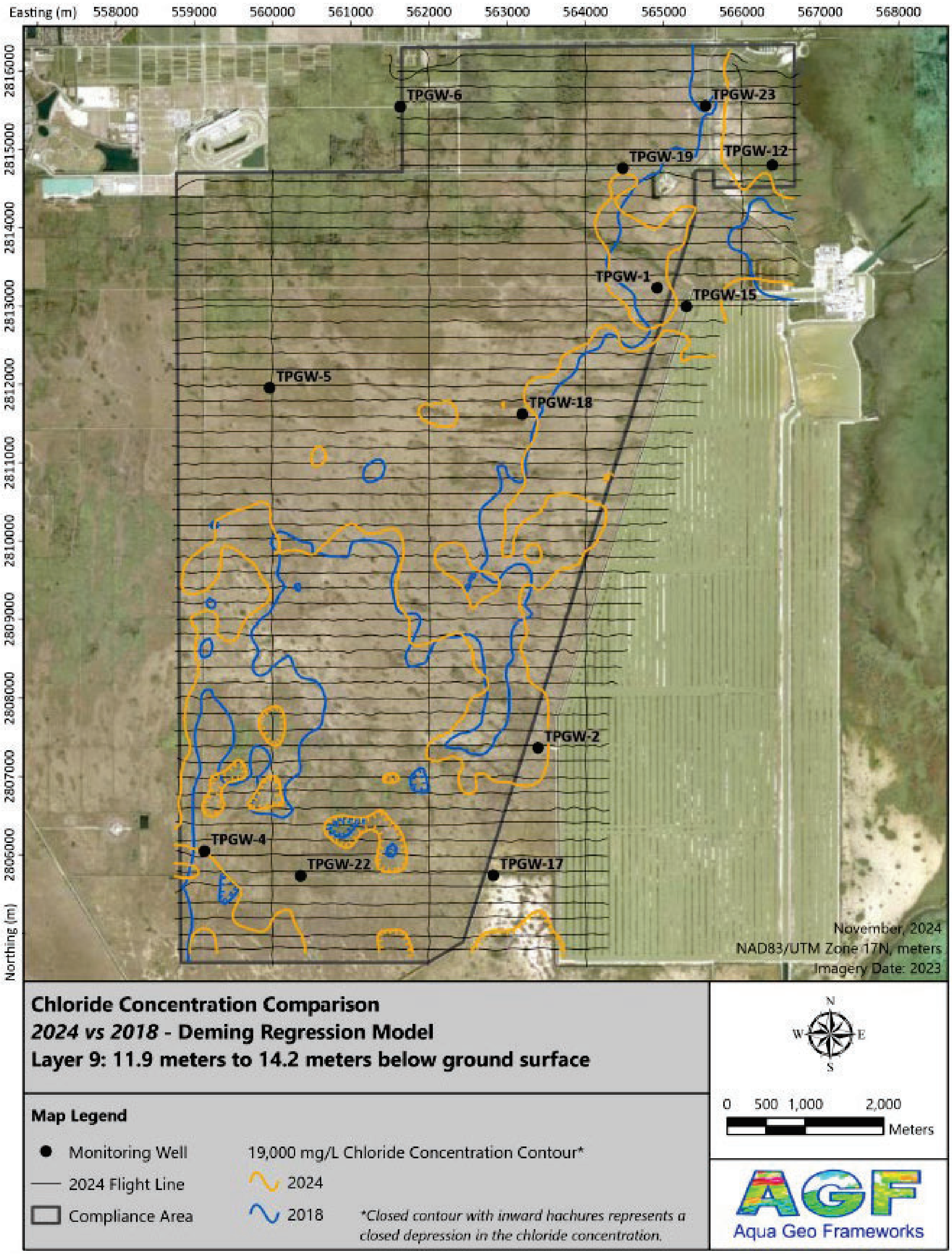

Figure 3.2-5: Layer 9, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

F2-10470

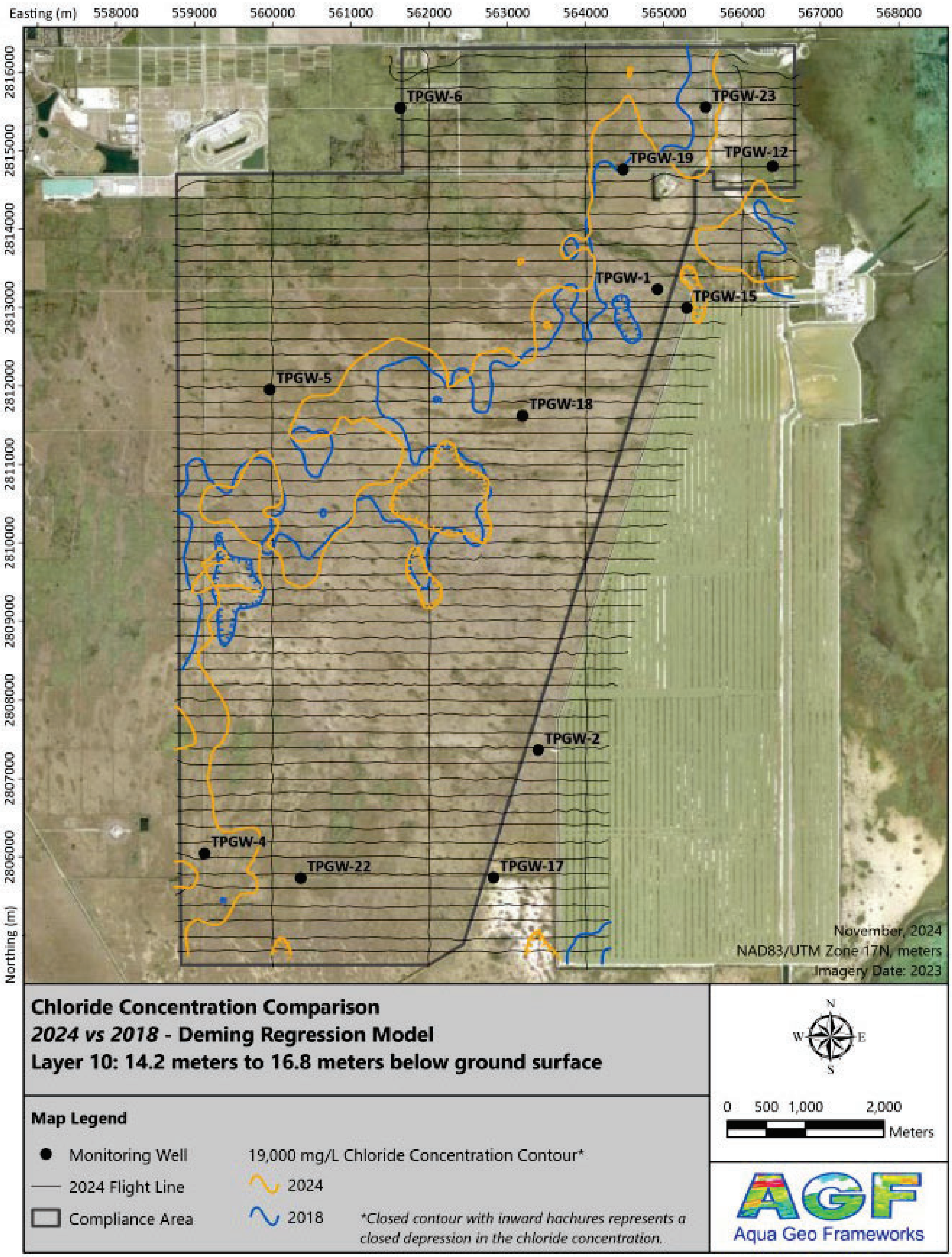

Figure 3.2-6: Layer 10, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

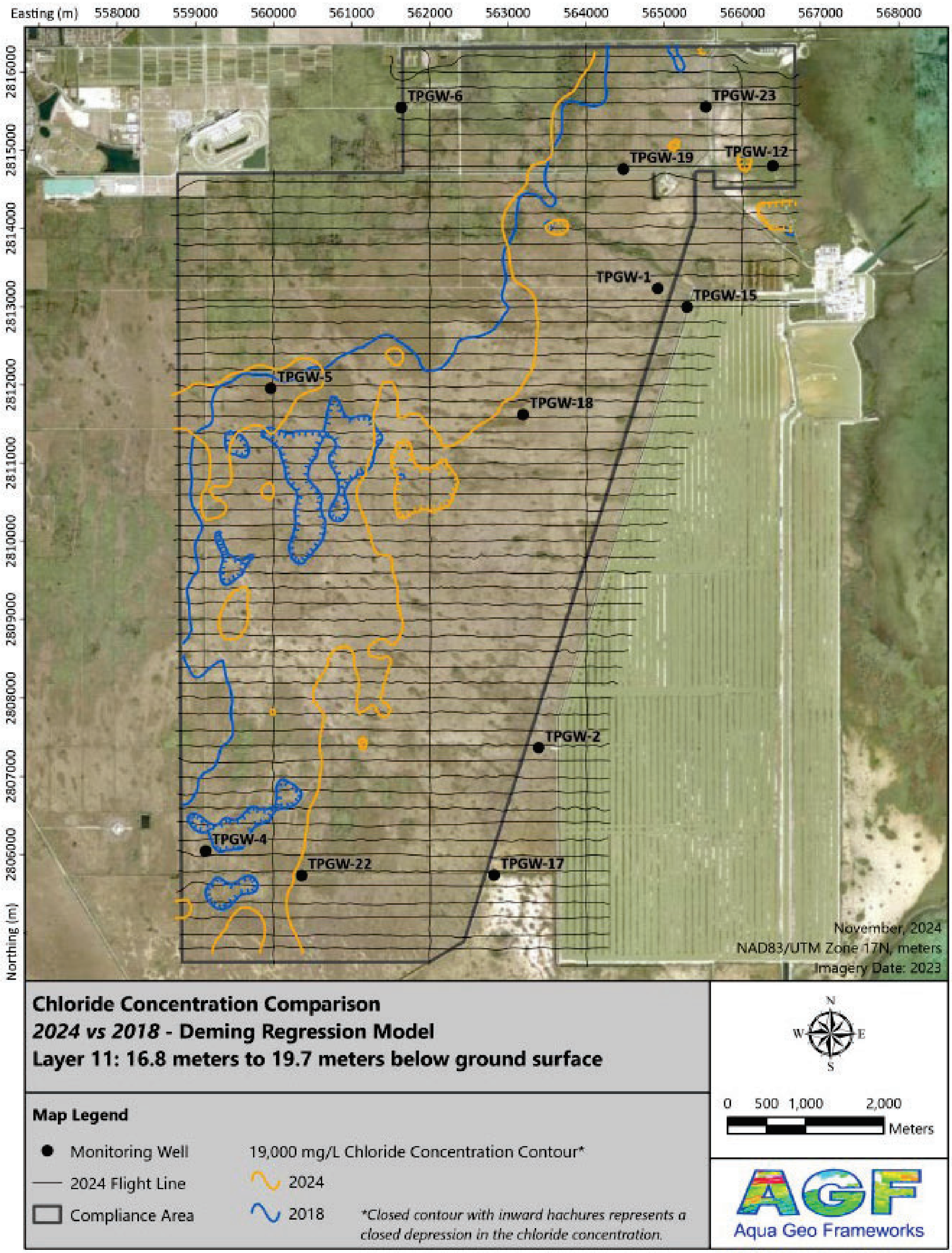

Figure 3.2-7: Layer 11, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

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F2-10473

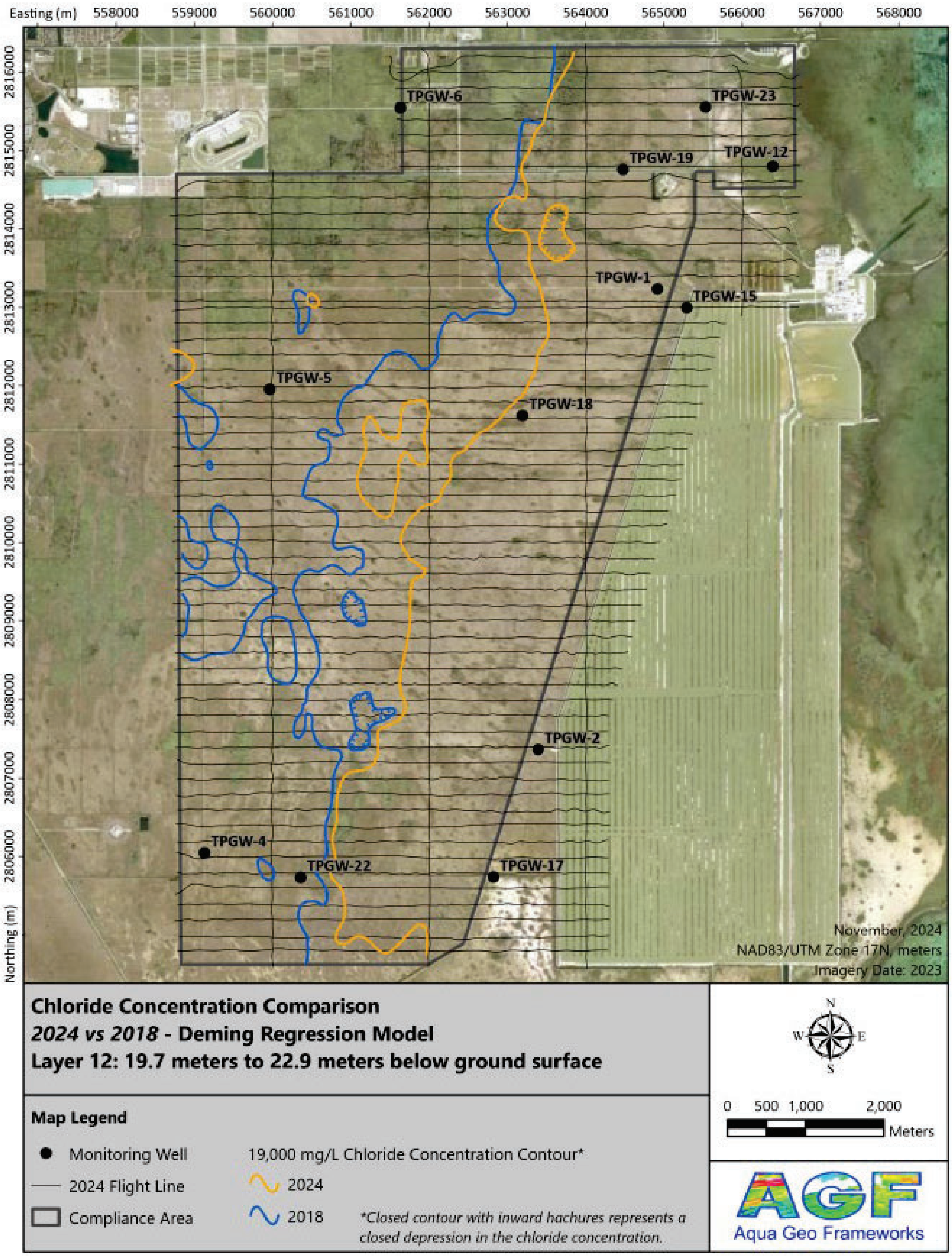

Figure 3.2-8: Layer 12, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

F2-10473

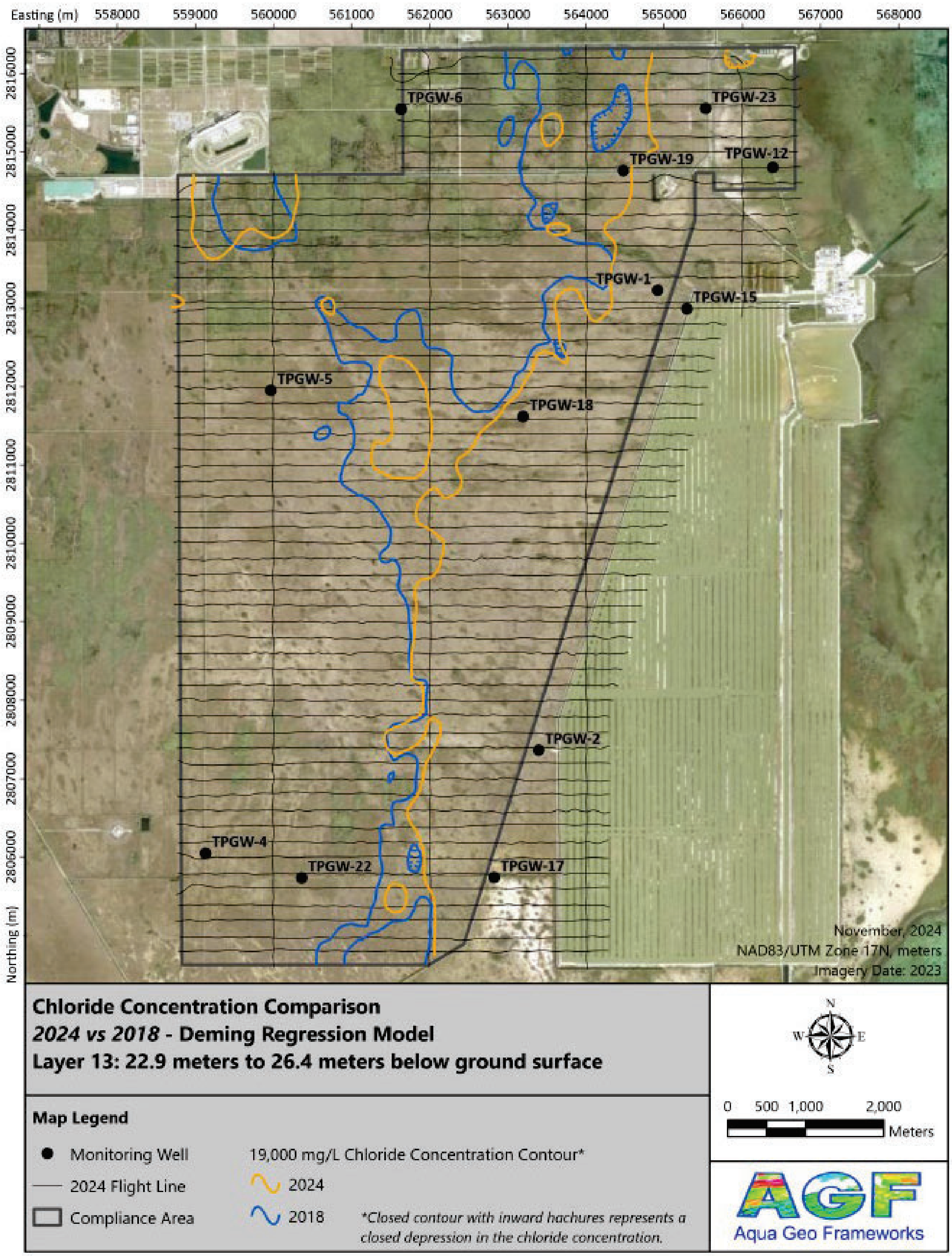

Figure 3.2-9: Layer 13, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

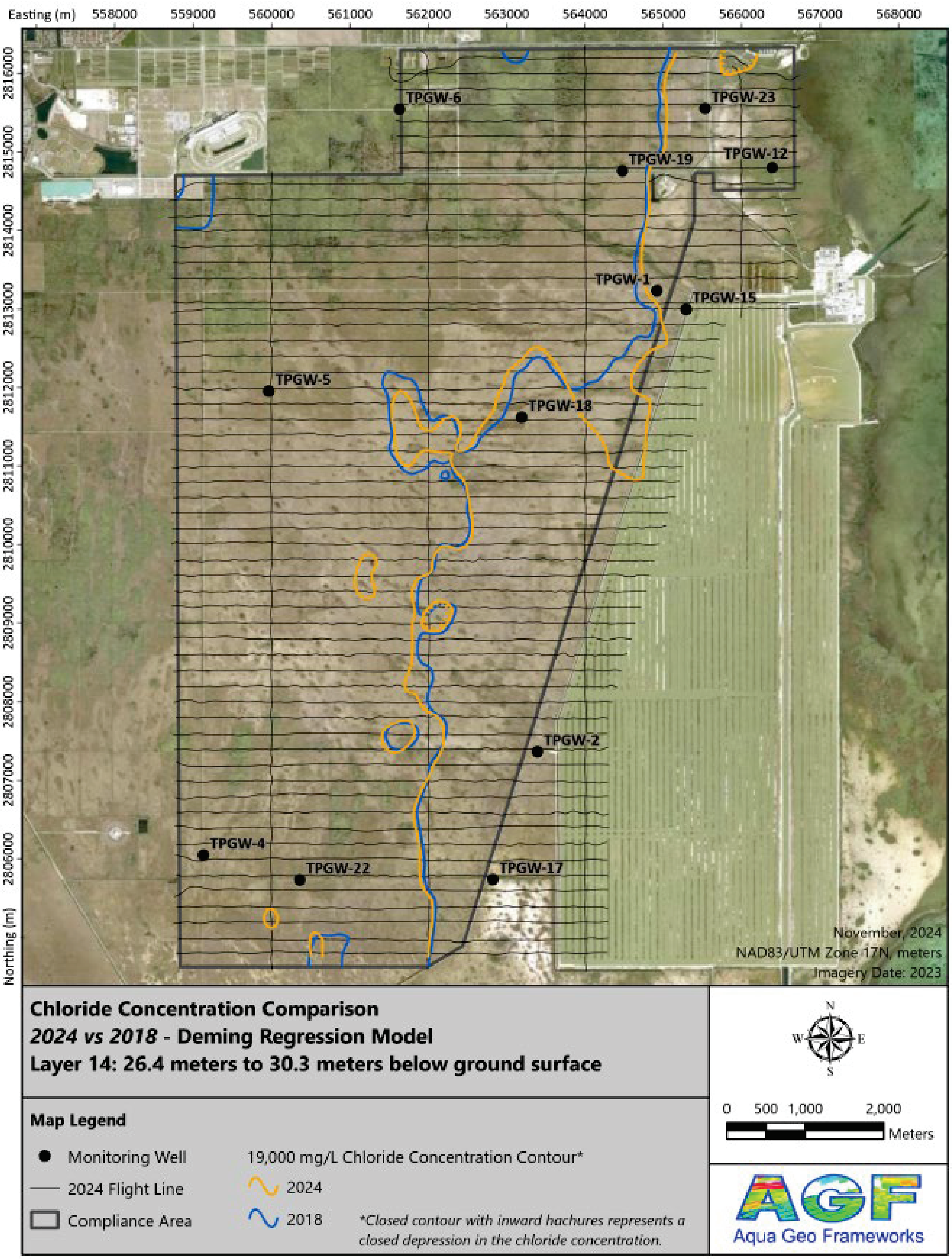

Figure 3.2-10: Layer 14, 19,000 mg/L Chloride Contours for 2018 and 2024.

3.2.3 Summary of 2024 AEM Survey Results

The resulting estimated percentages of hypersaline groundwater reductions within the compliance area per layer per year are shown on Table 3.2-9. The 2024 survey results indicate a 24.8% reduction in the volumetric extent of the calculated pre-remediation plume. While the revised approach reduced uncertainty in some areas of the process, it exposed random yearly variation in resistivity data that was obscured under methods used prior to the 2023, Year 5 RAASR. The effect of this annual variance is illustrated in the yearly percent change values in Table 3.2-9. The table shows a reduction in plume volume for remediation year 1 through 3 with the plume reduced by 29% in year 3. However, over the next two years the hypersaline plume volume reduction was calculated as 24.1% in 2022 and 19.9% in 2023. This year's survey estimates the plume is 24.8% less than the baseline volume. These oscillating volume changes appear to be the result of voxels switching back and forth from hypersaline to non-hypersaline in areas far west of the CCS in isolated pockets that are laterally and vertically discontinuous from the CCS. The "increases" relative to 2021 are not reflected in monitoring data or modeling results.

However, despite the unexplained variability in the data, the higher confidence Year 6 evaluation indicates the plume has shown a statistically valid reduction ranging from 20 to 29% and has identified areas where strong and consistent reductions have occurred, as well as areas where voxels vacillate between saline and hypersaline year after year.

Table 3.2-9: Estimates of Hypersaline Plume Volume Changes by Layer and Year

	Revised Percent Change in Hypersaline Plume Volume					
AEM Layer	2019 Year 1	2020 Year 2	2021 Year 3	2022 Year 4	2023 Year 5	2024 Year 6
1	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
2	-34.1%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-80.0%
3	26.9%	11.2%	-100.0%	-51.5%	-96.9%	-17.1%
4	147.8%	159.4%	50.7%	159.4%	155.1%	160.2%
5	-66.8%	6.9%	13.8%	50.4%	33.7%	-37.0%
6	-36.3%	-42.9%	-43.2%	-74.5%	-50.1%	-63.2%
7	-13.4%	-38.4%	-59.3%	-84.3%	-61.1%	-70.8%
8	-10.3%	-28.3%	-57.7%	-17.9%	-48.4%	-62.6%
9	-13.1%	7.4%	-13.2%	23.3%	2.0%	-2.1%
10	-0.4%	2.2%	-8.3%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-1.4%
11	-15.8%	-23.8%	-33.9%	-34.0%	-21.1%	-27.6%
12	-15.6%	-23.6%	-32.4%	-30.9%	-21.6%	-30.5%
13	-7.4%	-24.9%	-32.2%	-36.0%	-25.1%	-26.9%
14	-2.6%	-9.3%	-15.9%	-11.8%	-9.4%	-7.1%
All Layers	**-11.0%**	**-17.3%**	**-29.0%**	**-24.1%**	**-19.9%**	**24.8%**

*Negative percentages indicate plume volume reduction.

4 COOLING CANAL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Implementation of FPL's CCS salinity, nutrient management and thermal efficiency plans have resulted in substantial reductions in cooling canal salinity and nutrient concentrations with the average annual CCS salinity being maintained below 34 PSU since September 23, 2022, and total nitrogen and total phosphorous concentrations remaining in the acceptable and good ranges. The average annual thermal efficiency continues to exceed the 70% minimum.

FPL has implemented multiple measures to improve conditions in the CCS, which are directly or indirectly linked to the remediation of the hypersaline groundwater plume. These management activities have been focused on reducing salinity and nutrients in the CCS and enhancing thermal efficiency for ensuring a long-term sustainable operation.

4.1 COOLING CANAL SYSTEM SALINITY MANAGEMENT

Paragraph 20.a. of the CO requires FPL to achieve a CCS average annual salinity at or below 34 PSU two out of every three years. Reductions in CCS salinity are important as they correspond with reductions in the specific gravity of the CCS waters, thereby reducing the driving head of the canal water to the aquifer and eliminating hypersaline groundwater recharge from the CCS.

FPL primarily manages CCS salinity by replacing fresh water lost to evaporation with brackish Upper Floridan aquifer (UFA) water. Figure 4.1-1 shows daily CCS salinity from July 2015, when CCS salinities peaked, through September 2024. Using UFA groundwater as needed, in combination with rainfall, an average annual salinity 34 PSU was first achieved for the CCS (calculated as prescribed in Paragraph 29.j., of the CO) from September 24, 2021, through September 23, 2022. Since September 23, 2022, the rolling average annual CCS salinity had remained below 34 PSU (orange highlighted are on Figure 4.1-1). During the period from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, at total of 3.25 billion gallons (average daily withdrawal of 8.88 million gallons) of brackish water from the UFA wells F-2 through F-7 was used for freshening (approximately 30% of the annual UFA freshening allocation). The UFA freshening combined with above normal rainfall during this period resulted in an average annual CCS salinity value of 32.0 PSU.

Maintaining an average annual salinity below 34 PSU in the CCS since September 23, 2022, coupled with the operations of the RWS and UIC test production wells, resulted in significant salinity declines beneath the CCS, as shown by monitoring wells TPGW-13S (Section 2, Figure 2.2-1) and TPGW-15S. These data indicate hypersaline groundwater that historically occurred in the upper 20 to 25 feet beneath the western portion of the CCS is being replaced by lower salinity surface water from the cooling canals. This replacement is lagging along the eastern portion of the CCS (TPGW-16S) perhaps due to the greater distance from the RWS extraction wells and proximity of seawater recharge to the east versus brackish recharge from the west.

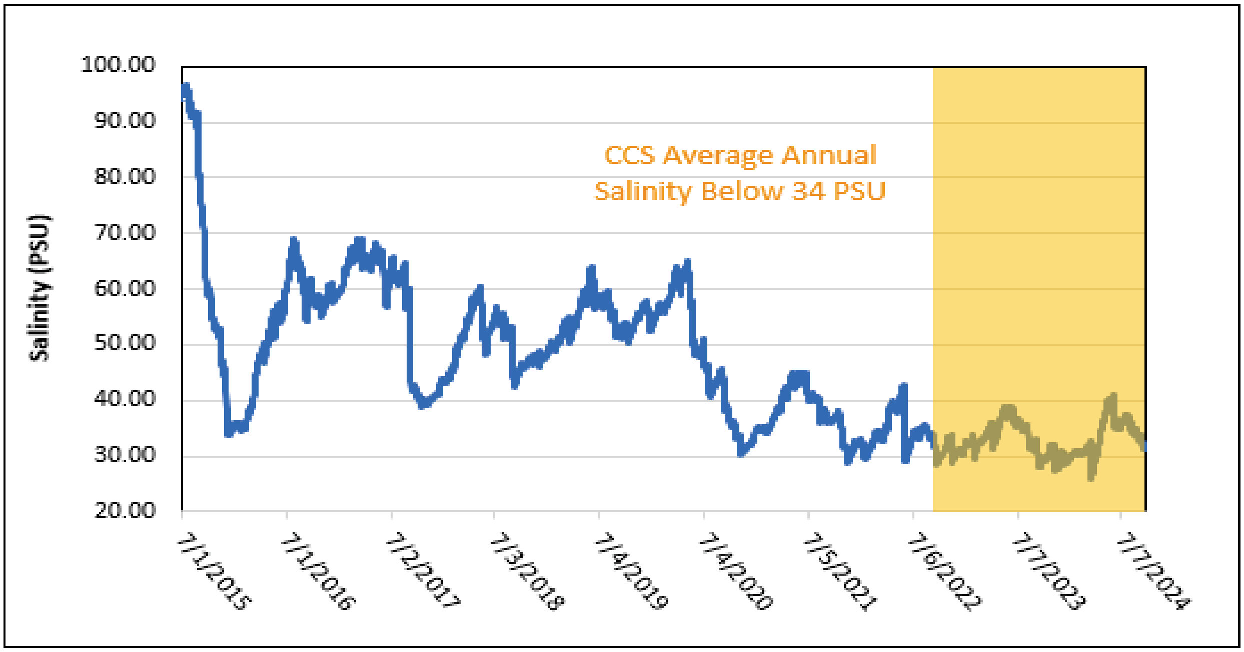

Figure 4.1-1: Cooling Canal System Daily Salinity Trends, 2015 through 2024

4.2 COOLING CANAL SYSTEM NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FPL developed a nutrient management plan (NMP) for the CCS in September 2016 and began implementing the approved plan in July 2017. The NMP includes both short-term actions and long-term objectives. The plan details actions to reduce nutrient and algae concentrations, which include CCS sediment and vegetative management, and CCS salinity reduction. The plan identifies “acceptable” and “good” targets for achieving the objectives. These targets include total phosphorus (TP; <0.035 and <0.02 mg/L, respectively), total nitrogen (TN; <5.0 and <2.5 mg/L, respectively), and salinity (between 40 to 50 PSU and less than 40 PSU, respectively). The plan identifies that “achieving the target levels will reduce the severity and persistence of algae blooms and provide the environmental conditions necessary to support re-establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation in the system.”

Nutrient management activities conducted during the reporting period included continued removal of non-native Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) from the internal canal berms and along the perimeter berms, as they impede airflow and are a significant source of phosphorus and nitrogen entering the canals. In addition, native grasses are planted on berms to bind nutrients and decrease erosion.

While not a component of the NMP, RWS and UICPW extraction operations have captured nutrients in groundwater beneath the CCS and retracted nutrients west, and north of the CCS. During Year 6 of remediation, approximately 217,700 pounds of TN and 2,600 pounds of TP were removed from the Biscayne aquifer. Since RWS operations began, nearly 1,187,100 pounds of TN and 15,500 pounds of TP have been removed from the aquifer.

Biweekly average TN and TP data collected at CCS monitoring stations TPSWCCS-1 and TPWCCS-6 from April 2019 through September 2024 are shown on Figures 4.2-1 and 4.2-2. Linear trends of the data show reductions in TN concentrations of approximately 5.6 mg/L (68% reduction) and declines in TP of 0.012 mg/L (32% reduction with concentrations occasionally dipping below the Everglades National Park phosphorous limit of 10 parts per billion) since April 2019. Approximately 23% of the CCS TN values from October 2023 through September 2024 were within the NMP “Good” target range with the remaining 77% being within the “Acceptable” range. Thirty five percent of the TP values were within the “Good” target range with the remaining 65% being in the “Acceptable” range.

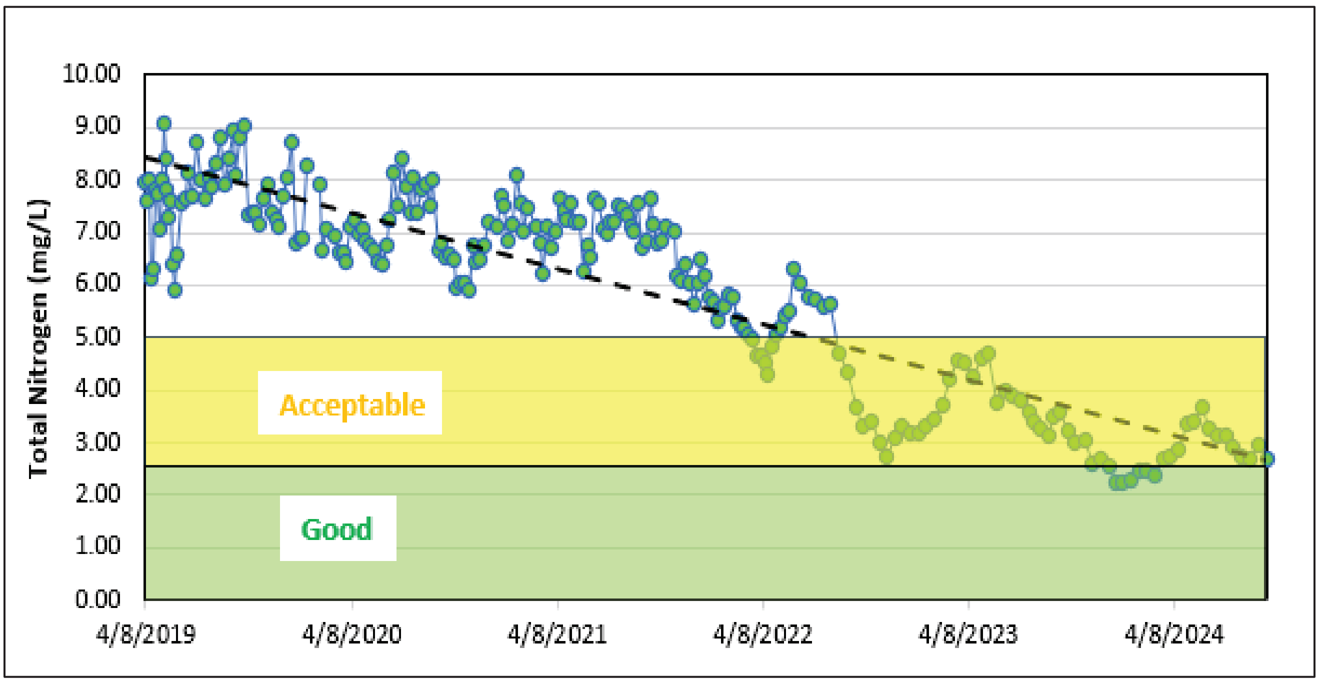

Figure 4.2-1: CCS Average Total Nitrogen Trends

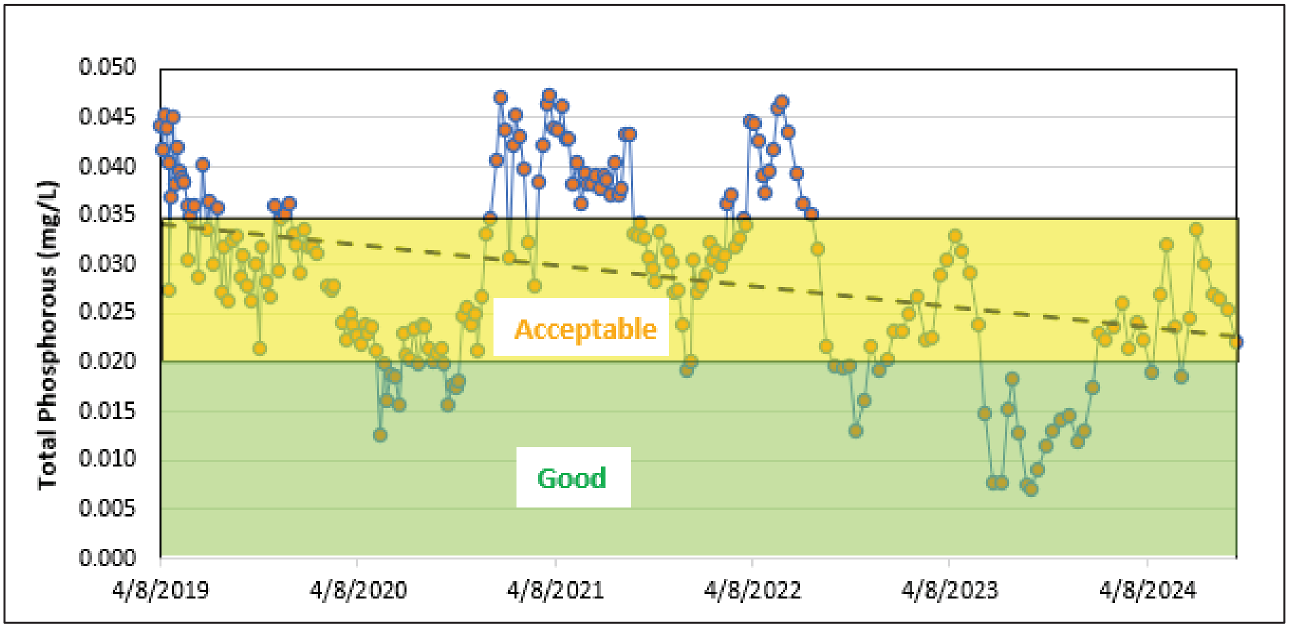

Figure 4.2-2: CCS Average Total Phosphorous Trends

4.3 COOLING CANAL SYSTEM THERMAL EFFICIENCY PLAN

FPL developed a thermal efficiency plan (TEP) for the CCS that consisted of actions to achieve a minimum of 70% thermal efficiency and began implementation of the plan in July 2017. The actions focus on maintaining balanced surface flows through the CCS, hydraulic connection with the underlying Biscayne aquifer, and unimpinged airflow across the canals to promote evaporative cooling.

During 2023 and 2024, TEP activities focused on removing accumulated sediment in Section 1 and 2 canals and removing invasive Australian pine trees on the CCS berms that added organic nutrients to the canals and impeded air flow across the canals. Flow adjustments in the canals continue to balance cooling across each section of the CCS and maintain high cooling efficiency of the overall system.

CCS thermal efficiencies have significantly exceeded the minimum value (70%) since 2016, with the average annual CCS thermal efficiency for this reporting period (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024) being 83.7%. During this time (excluding scheduled outage), the daily water temperature dropped an average of 8.9 degrees Celsius (°C) or 16 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as water traveled from the plant discharge point through the CCS to the plant intake.

FPSC EXH NO. 783
ADMITTED

F2-10489

FPL.

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April 1, 2025

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-VIA ELECTRONIC FILING-

Adam Teitzman
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 20250000-OT
Florida Power & Light Company's 2025 – 2034 Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Please find enclosed for electronic filing Florida Power & Light Company's 2025 – 2034 Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan. Per Commission Staff's request, five (5) hard copies will also be provided to your office.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this submission.

Sincerely,

s/ William P. Cox
William P. Cox
Senior Counsel
Florida Bar No. 0093531

WPC:cw
Enclosures

COM ____
AFD ____
APA ____
ECO ____
ENG 4 hard copies
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Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan
2025 – 2034

FPL®

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FPL®

Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

2025-2034

Submitted To:

Florida Public
Service Commission

April 2025

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Overview of the Document

Chapter 186, Florida Statutes, requires that each electric utility in the State of Florida with a minimum existing generating capacity of 250 megawatts (MW) must annually submit a Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan (Site Plan). This Site Plan should include an estimate of the utility's future electric power generating needs, a projection of how these estimated generating needs could be met, and disclosure of information pertaining to the utility's Preferred and Potential power plant sites. The information contained in this Site Plan is compiled and presented in accordance with Rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Site Plans are long-term planning documents and should be viewed in this context. A Site Plan contains uncertain forecasts and tentative planning information. Forecasts evolve, and all planning information is subject to change, at the discretion of the utility. Much of the data submitted is preliminary in nature and is presented in a general manner. Specific and detailed data will be submitted as part of the Florida site certification process, or through other proceedings and filings, at the appropriate time.

This Site Plan document addresses Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), which includes the service area of the former Gulf Power Company (Gulf). NextEra Energy, Inc. (NextEra Energy), the parent company of FPL, acquired Gulf in January 2019. Resource planning is now being done for the single entity of FPL, with Gulf's former service area now referred to as FPL's Northwest Florida Division (FPL NWFL). The information presented in this Site Plan is based on integrated resource planning (IRP) analyses that were carried out in 2024 and the 1st Quarter of 2025. The forecasted information presented in this plan addresses the years 2025 through 2034.

This document is organized in the following manner:

Chapter I – Description of Existing Resources

This chapter provides an overview of FPL's current generating facilities. Also included is information on other FPL resources including purchased power, demand-side management (DSM), and FPL's transmission system.

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Chapter II – Forecast of Electric Power Demand

The load forecasting methodology utilized for FPL, and the resulting forecast of seasonal peaks and annual energy usage, are presented in Chapter II. Included in this discussion is the projected significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards.

Chapter III – Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

This chapter discusses the IRP process and presents currently projected resource additions for FPL. This chapter also discusses a number of factors or issues that either have changed, or may change, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Furthermore, this chapter also discusses previous and planned DSM efforts, the projected significant impact of state/federal energy efficiency codes and standards, previous and planned renewable energy efforts, projected transmission additions, and the fuel cost forecasting processes.

Chapter IV – Environmental and Land Use Information

This chapter discusses environmental information as well as Preferred and Potential Site locations for additional electric generation facilities for FPL.

Site descriptions and site maps for Preferred and Potential sites are located in the Appendix.

Chapter V – Other Planning Assumptions and Information

This chapter addresses twelve (12) "discussion items" which pertain to additional information that is included in a Site Plan filing.

Appendix – Site Descriptions and Site Maps for Preferred and Potential Sites.

The appendix includes all site descriptions and maps for the Preferred and Potential Sites that were included in Chapter IV.

FPL
List of Abbreviations
Used in Forms

Reference	***Abbreviation***	***Definition***
Unit Type	BS	Battery Storage
	CC	Combined Cycle
	CT	Combustion Turbine
	GT	Gas Turbine
	PV	Photovoltaic
	ST	Steam Unit (Fossil or Nuclear)
	IC	Internal Combustion
Fuel Type	BIT	Bituminous Coal
	FO2	#1, #2 or Kerosene Oil (Distillate)
	FO6	#4,#5,#6 Oil (Heavy)
	N/A	Not Applicable
	NG	Natural Gas
	No	None
	NUC	Uranium
	Pet	Petroleum Coke
	Solar	Solar Energy
	SUB	Sub Bituminous Coal
	ULSD	Ultra - Low Sulfur Distillate
Fuel Transportation	N/A	Not Applicable
	No	None
	PL	Pipeline
	RR	Railroad
	TK	Truck
	WA	Water
Unit/Site Status	L	Regulatory approval pending. Not under construction
	OP	Operating Unit
	OT	Other
	P	Planned Unit
	RT	Retired
	T	Regulatory approval received but not under construction
	U	Under construction, less than or equal to 50% Complete
	V	Under construction, more than 50% Complete
Other	ESP	Electrostatic Precipitators
	k-Factor	The k-factor for the capital costs of a given unit is the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) divided by the total installed cost
	ST	Solar Together
	SoBRA	Solar Rate Base Adjustment

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Executive Summary

This Site Plan addresses the projected electric power generating resource additions and retirements for the years 2025 through 2034 for FPL.

I. Background / Overview of FPL's 2025 Site Plan

This 2025 Site Plan presents the current plans to augment and enhance the electric generation capability of the FPL system to meet projected incremental resource needs for a reliable and economic electric system for 2025 through 2034. As customers continue to move into FPL's service area and extreme weather events occur with more frequency, it is more important than ever that FPL has sufficient resources to meet continued growth, maintain adequate reserves, and provide reliable energy at all times. In order to meet these needs economically, FPL is planning on the following actions during the ten-year reporting period of this document:

1) Install 17,433 MW of cost-effective, solar generation - These solar additions will generate reliable energy using no fuel, which mitigates the commodity price risk to customers, enhances fuel diversity and helps secure Florida's energy independence.
2) Install 7,603 MW of battery storage – As a complement to FPL's planned solar additions, FPL is planning to deploy 7,603 MW of battery storage, which provides cost-effective capacity, regardless of the time of day or the weather conditions. These additions enable solar energy produced during the day to be stored and delivered even when the sun is not shining. Storage acts as a key resource that improves system reliability and resource adequacy by addressing the evening peak cost-effectively.
3) Develop natural gas capacity for a potential in-service date of 2032 – Solar and battery storage remain the most-cost effective resource options as well as the only viable options to meet FPL's needs in the near-term. However, long-term trends of load growth require FPL to continually examine other options to provide resource adequacy to its customers when they need it the most. Consequently, FPL projects 475 MW of combustion turbine (CT) capacity coming online in 2032.

As FPL's system continues to incorporate additional cost-effective solar generation, the Company is continuing to adapt its resource planning to meet customers' reliability needs through available, dispatchable resources that provide value to customers. Just as FPL's system has advanced and modernized over time to incorporate a wide variety of resource options, resource adequacy must also be modernized to consider conditions that affect the delivery of power in times of greatest need. FPL's proposed resource additions in this plan are a result of a comprehensive, stochastic loss of load

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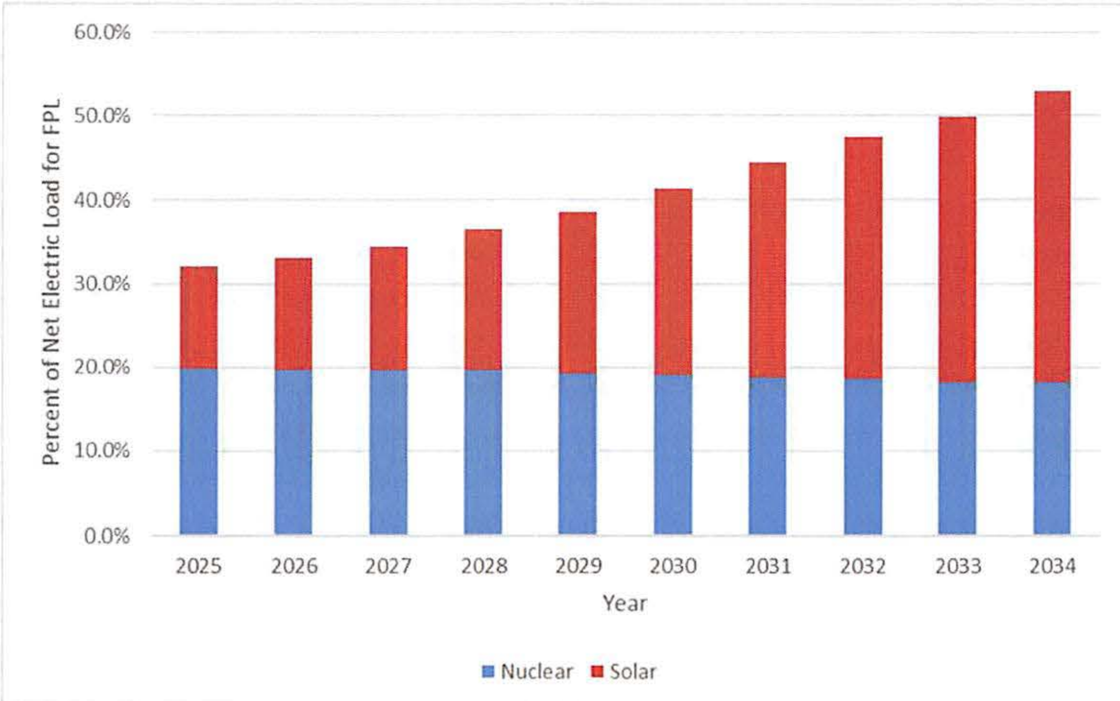
probability (LOLP) analysis designed so that FPL's proposed system additions optimally address system needs for each hour of the year. This enhancement of an existing reliability criterion factors in variations in system load, generating unit outages, and solar performance results in a resource plan that provides reliability for customers throughout the year in a variety of system conditions.

Regarding FPL's fuel mix, FPL delivered approximately 28% of its energy from nuclear and solar generation during 2024. Nearly all the remainder of FPL's energy generation in 2024 came from natural gas. By 2034, the last year of the ten-year reporting period addressed in this document, the percentage of the total energy delivered to all customers on FPL's system from nuclear and solar generation is projected to be approximately 53%. New cost-effective solar will also provide fuel diversity and energy independence by reducing the amount of natural gas FPL will use to generate electricity compared to the present day and adding battery storage will provide cost-effective capacity to help maintain system reliability. This diversity will also help to act as a hedge against swings in natural gas price volatility, providing additional savings to FPL customers during these periods. The graph below in Figure ES-1 represents a ten-year projection for the years 2025 through 2034 of the percentage of FPL's total generation (GWh) consisting of nuclear and solar, a result of FPL's commitment to building the lowest cost generation for customers. Further details regarding projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Figure ES-1: Nuclear and Solar Energy as a Percentage of Net Electric Load



By design, the primary focus of this document is on projected supply side additions, *i.e.*, electric generation capability and the sites for these additions. The supply side additions discussed herein are resources projected to be needed after accounting for existing and projected demand-side management (DSM) resources (including demand response and energy efficiency). In April of 2024, FPL filed its DSM Goals for the period of 2025 through 2034, and these Goals were approved by the FPSC on December 3, 2024. These DSM Goals address demand-side activities that reduce system peak loads and annual energy usage, along with consideration of the impacts of DSM on electric rates under which all customers are served. DSM is discussed in more detail in Chapters I, II, and III.

Additionally, FPL's load forecast accounts for a very large amount of energy efficiency that results from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed later in this Executive Summary and in Chapters II and III. The updated load forecast presented in this Site Plan also accounts for the projected impact of both private rooftop photovoltaic (PV) solar and electric vehicle (EV) adoption.

FPL's projected resource additions and retirements over the ten-year reporting period are summarized below in Section II of this Executive Summary. In addition, there are several factors that either have influenced, or may influence, ongoing resource planning efforts. These factors could result in different resources being added in the future than those presented in this document. These factors are discussed in Section III of this Executive Summary. Additional information regarding these topics is presented later in this document in Chapter III.

II. Summary of Projected Changes in Resources:

A summary of the projected resources, including additions and retirements, is presented below. This discussion is presented in terms of the various types of resource options (such as solar and battery storage) in the resource plan.

Solar:

At the end of 2024, FPL had a total of approximately 7,038 MW[1] of utility-owned solar generation, all of which are PV facilities. These solar sites are located throughout FPL's service area.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar PV resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 17,433 MW of additional, cost-effective PV generation is projected to be added in the 2025 through 2034 time period. These solar MW consist of solar facilities that are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected additional solar facilities with the approximately 7,038 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of 2024, FPL's projected total of solar PV by the end of 2034 is 24,471 MW.

FPL received cost recovery approval for the 2025 solar additions in this year's resource plan pursuant to the Solar Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provisions in the 2021 Settlement Agreement[2]. FPL's solar additions in 2026 through 2029 are consistent with FPL's petition for a base rate adjustment filed on February 28, 2025. The other solar additions shown in this Site Plan for the years 2030 through 2034 are based on an expectation that these solar additions will also be shown to be cost-effective. FPL's resource planning work in 2025 and beyond will continue to analyze the projected system economics of these later solar additions. FPL will seek Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) approval for cost recovery of these later solar additions at appropriate times as has been FPL's practice with previous solar additions.

[1] Each reference to PV capacity throughout this Site Plan reflects the nameplate rating, Alternating Current (AC), unless noted otherwise.
[2] The 2025 SoBRA additions were approved by the FPSC in 2024

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Battery Storage:

Currently, FPL has 469 MW of large-scale, grid-connected battery storage installed on its system at three separate locations. The first of these locations is a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW that was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Another 60 MW of battery storage, consisting of two 30 MW battery storage facilities installed at the Echo River and Sunshine Gateway solar centers in the FPL service area, were also placed into service at the end of 2021. Both of these 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities.

For new storage facilities, FPL plans on adding 521.5 MW of battery storage at the end of 2025. FPL's battery storage additions in 2026 through 2029 totaling 3,431 MW are consistent with FPL's petition for a base rate adjustment filed on February 28, 2025. For the 2030 through 2034 time period, FPL plans on adding 3,651 MW of battery storage. In total, FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 7,603 MW (nameplate) of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2034, which results in a total of 8,072 MW by the end of 2034. These battery storage facilities will primarily be sited adjacent to solar throughout FPL's service area. These additions will both improve overall system reliability and increase operational versatility by allowing batteries to be charged by the lowest cost resource available.

In addition to the large-scale batteries that FPL factors into its resource planning analyses, FPL's system also includes several smaller-scale batteries that provide varied services to FPL's system. These batteries are discussed further in Chapter III.

Development of Potential New Combustion Turbine Generation:

In the near term, solar and battery storage continue to be the most cost-effective and only available resource options for FPL customers. However, long-term trends of load growth require FPL to examine other options to provide resource adequacy to its customers when they need it the most. Consequently, FPL projects 475 MW of CT capacity coming online in 2032.

Modernization of FPL's Fossil-Fueled Generation:

For several years, FPL has undertaken a variety of efforts to modernize its fossil-fueled generation fleet based on cost-effectiveness. These efforts have resulted in substantial enhancements to the fleet of generating units, including improved system fuel efficiency and increased capacity, reduced system air emission rates, and dramatically reduced fuel-related costs for FPL customers. FPL plans to continue these efforts and to further improve the efficiency and capabilities of FPL's generation fleet through two principal initiatives: (i) retirement of existing generating units that are no longer economic to operate and

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(ii) enhancements to existing generating units. These modernization efforts are separately described below.

(i) Retirement of Existing Generating Units That Are No Longer Economic to Operate:

The resource plan for the 2025 TYSP reflects the retirements of two units: Gulf Clean Energy Center Units 4 & 5. These units will be retired at the end of 2029. In the 2024 TYSP, FPL had previously reflected the retirement of its 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia at the end of 2028. Because the primary owner of Unit 3, Georgia Power, amended its retirement date for Scherer Unit 3, FPL has had to follow suit and push out its retirement date for its interest in that unit to outside of the ten-year period of this Site Plan.

(ii) Enhancements to Existing Generating Units:

In previous Site Plans, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the CT components in a number of FPL's existing CC units to continue to add additional summer capacity and improve the overall fuel efficiency of the fleet. These upgrade efforts remain a part of FPL's resource planning. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in Chapter III.

Nuclear energy:

Nuclear energy remains an important factor in FPL's resource planning due to its combination of low fuel cost, around-the-clock operation, and location close to major load centers. FPL's current nuclear fleet consists of four nuclear units located at two sites within its service area. In total, these sites provide approximately 3,500 MW of summer capacity and in 2024, provided 28,009 GWh of energy to FPL's system. This amount of energy represented roughly 19% of FPL's generation in 2024. In order for these units continue to provide around-the-clock energy to FPL's customers, FPL secured Subsequent License Renewals (SLR) for both units at Turkey Point and is in the process of securing SLRs for both units at St. Lucie. More detailed information on these re-licensing efforts is available in Chapter III. For purposes of this Site Plan, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through 2052 and 2053, respectively and St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through 2056 and 2063, respectively.

Regarding potential future nuclear additions, in June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COL) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid with the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 beyond

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the ten-year period addressed in this 2025 Site Plan. FPL is also continuing to monitor advanced nuclear power options such as small modular reactors (SMR). Should SMR plants become a commercially viable technology in the future, FPL is planning to begin the initial stages of Early Site Permitting in 2026-2027 timeframe, available under NRC rules, for a potential SMR at a site that is adjacent to an existing nuclear power plant. This strategic move is aimed at minimizing risks, allowing emerging technologies to mature, and enabling robust and well-developed regulatory frameworks prior to deployment, while remaining cognizant of the current high costs of nuclear and SMR development and taking a stepwise approach. FPL is closely monitoring current initiatives at both the Department of Energy and the NRC. By taking these steps early on, FPL aims to be well-positioned to benefit from potential state and federal incentives for future nuclear deployment. The projected in-service date of an SMR would be outside the ten-year period addressed in this Site Plan.

III. Other Factors That Have Influenced, or Could Further Influence, FPL's Resource Planning Work:

There are a number of factors that have influenced, or which may influence, FPL's resource planning work. These ten other factors are summarized below. These additional factors are presented in no particular order, and their potential influences on FPL's resource planning work are further discussed in Chapters II and III.

Factor # 1: Continued Impacts of Tax Credits for Batteries and Solar. FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries and solar. For new utility owned standalone batteries, the 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery, with the potential of an additional 10% if the battery is located in a specific area. For new utility-owned solar, a utility can elect a Production Tax Credit (PTC) for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future resource additions, the PTC rate in 2025 starts at $30 for each MWh generated.[3] The $30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

Factor # 2: The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and

[3] To give an idea of the magnitude of the impact of the solar PTC, consider a simple example of a 75 MW solar facility that produces approximately 150,000 MWh per year in 2025 (*i.e.*, if assuming a net capacity factor of 23%). The proposed solar PTC for that year would result in a tax credit of (150,000 MWh x $30/MWh =) $4.5 million. This first year tax credit would then be extended for nine more years while being adjusted for inflation.

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Broward counties). This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

Factor # 3: The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability. Diversity is sought in terms of the types of fuel that FPL utilizes and how these fuels are transported to the locations of FPL's generation units. These fuel diversity objectives are considered in light of economic impacts to FPL's customers. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to maintain adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation). At the same time, FPL is continuing to retire generating units that are no longer cost-effective for FPL customers. In addition, FPL also seeks to: 1) further enhance the efficiency with which it uses natural gas to generate electricity, 2) maintain the ability to use backup distillate oil that is stored on-site at many of FPL's gas-fueled generating units for purposes of system reliability, and 3) examine the ability of existing units to run on alternative clean fuels, such as hydrogen and renewable natural gas. All of the aforementioned additions enhance the overall fuel diversity of FPL's system which increases the energy independence of FPL's customers in the State of Florida.

Factor # 4: The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations. FPL addresses this through the use of a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) reliability criterion to complement its other two reliability criteria: a 20%[4] total reserve margin criterion for Summer and Winter, and an annual 0.1 day/year LOLP criterion. Together, these three criteria allow FPL to address this specific concern regarding system reliability and operations in a comprehensive manner.

Factor # 5: The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for

[4] The 20% reserve margin requirement is a minimum requirement – FPL's projected reserve margin may be higher than 20% during some years as additional resources are added for resource needs and meeting other reliability criteria.

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load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2024 through the year 2034, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,000 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 520 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 2,460 GWh. In addition, energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs. The projected impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards are discussed in more detail in Chapter II.

<u>Factor # 6: The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation.</u> There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers when compared with fuels such as oil and coal. In addition to these low natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2024, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $218 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2017 (when FPL began scaling investment in cost-effective large scale universal solar facilities), FPL has avoided approximately $1.1 billion of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

FPL has built a generating fleet that is increasingly fuel efficient. The amount of natural gas (measured in British Thermal Units, or BTU) needed to produce a kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,095 in 2024 as shown in Figure ES-2 below. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This trend of increasing system efficiency is very beneficial to a utility's customers as it helps to lower customers' electric rates.[5]

[5] However, because the potential benefits of utility DSM programs are based on DSM's ability to avoid utility system costs, such as fuel costs, the trend of steadily decreasing system fuel $/MWh costs automatically results in a significant lowering of the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs that focus on reducing annual energy use.

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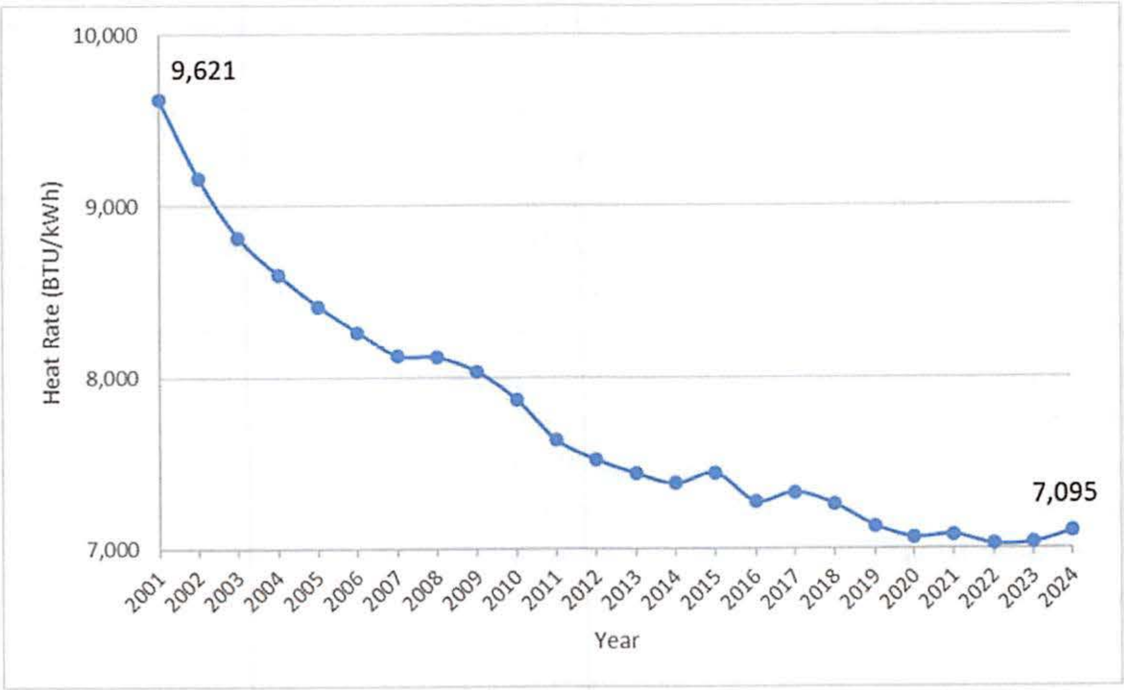
Figure ES-2: FPL System Heat Rate (2001-2024)



This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL customers saving $650 million in fuel costs in 2024, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL customers of approximately $15.3 billion from 2001 through 2024.

Factor # 7: Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs. Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. FPL continues to utilize ICF's forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs in its resource planning process. The projected compliance costs in the current plan are the same as those used in the 2024 Ten Year Site Plan.

Factor # 8: Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption. FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed later in this document in Chapter II.

Factor # 9: Enhancing system reliability to prepare for extreme weather events. Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. FPL's Northwest FL area has continually set records in winter peak demand, including its latest record peak early in 2025 when widespread snowfall occurred throughout northern Florida. In addition to these events, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system so that it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliable capacity during extreme weather events.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the FPSC, and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

Factor # 10: Enhancing the system for resource adequacy and system reliability throughout the entire year.
FPL's planning processes center around maintaining the reliability of its bulk electric system. For over the past two decades, the metric that drove most of FPL's reliability needs was its minimum 20% standard reserve margin, calculated at the time of summer and winter peak load. However, FPL's evolving system requires more in-depth reliability metrics to fully analyze resource adequacy across every hour of the year and through various potential scenarios, including variations in load, generating outages, and solar performance. Therefore, FPL has expanded use of its LOLP metric to include stochastic modeling that fully encompasses all of these scenarios, leading to a more robust evaluation of the reliability and resource adequacy of FPL's system. FPL's planned resources in this Site Plan address resource adequacy concerns by adding a variety of resources throughout the ten-year period that results in a robust, reliable, and cost-effective system to serve FPL's customers. This expanded methodology is discussed more thoroughly in Chapter III.

Each of these factors described above will continue to be examined in FPL's ongoing resource planning work in 2025 and future years.

IV. FPL's Projected Resource Plan:

FPL's projected resource plan for the 2025 Site Plan is shown below. Regarding the resources projected in the Site Plan, no final decisions are needed at this time, nor have any decisions been made regarding many of the resource additions shown in the resource plan presented in this 2025 Site Plan. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for the years 2030 through 2034. Consequently, resource additions shown for these later years are more prone to change in the future.

Table ES-1: Resource Additions/Subtractions in FPL's Resource Plan

Year	Changes to Existing Generation	Subtractions	New Generation Additions	Summer RM%
2025	+18 MW CC Upgrades	Pea Ridge (12 MW)	894 MW SoBRA*	22.4
2026			521.5 MW Battery NWFL** 894 MW Solar 1,419.5 MW Battery	24.1
2027	+48 MW CC Upgrades	Broward South (4 MW)	1,192 MW Solar 819.5 MW Battery	27.2
2028	+14 MW CC Upgrades	Lansing Smith 3A (32 MW)	1,490 MW Solar 596 MW Battery	26.6
2029		GCEC 4 (75 MW), GCEC 5 (75 MW)	1,788 MW Solar 596 MW Battery	26.3
2030		Perdido 1&2 (3 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 596 MW Battery	25.8
2031			2,235 MW Solar 596 MW Battery	25.7
2032		Palm Beach SWA 1 (40 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 2x0 Manatee CT (475 MW)	25.4
2033			2,235 MW Solar 1,192 MW Battery	25.5
2034			2,235 MW Solar 1,267 MW Battery	25.1
		Nameplate Solar Additions (2025-2034):	17,433	
		Nameplate Storage Additions (2025-2034):	7,603	

All solar and battery storage additions are in nameplate MW.
* These solar facilities were approved in FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement. All other solar additions will be presented to the FPSC for approval of cost recovery at a later date once the specific sites and costs for these additions are finalized.
** These battery storage units are projected to have an in-service date of October 01, 2025.

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F2-10518

CHAPTER I

Description of Existing Resources

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I.A FPL System:

I.A.1 Description of Existing Resources

FPL's service area (including the former Gulf Power area now referred to as FPL NWFL) contains approximately 35,000 square miles. Currently, FPL serves more than 6 million customer accounts representing approximately 12 million people in 43 counties in peninsular and Northwest Florida. These customers are served by a variety of resources including FPL-owned fossil-fuel, renewable (solar), and nuclear generating units; non-utility owned generation; DSM; and purchased power.

I.A.2 FPL - Owned Resources

As of December 31, 2024, FPL owned electric generating resources located at 116 sites distributed geographically throughout its service area and one site in Georgia (partial FPL ownership of one unit). These generating facilities consist of: four nuclear units, one coal steam-unit (the aforementioned partially owned unit in Georgia), 17 combined-cycle (CC) units, six fossil steam units, four gas turbines (GTs), 17 simple-cycle combustion turbines (CTs), two landfill gas units, three battery storage units, and 96 solar PV facilities. The locations of the 150 generating units that were in commercial operation on December 31, 2024, are shown on Figure I.A.2.1 and in Table I.A.2.1.

FPL's bulk transmission system, including both overhead and underground lines, is comprised of approximately 9,500 circuit miles of transmission lines. Integration of the generation, transmission, and distribution systems is achieved through FPL's 921 substations in Florida.

The existing FPL system, including generating plants, major transmission stations, and transmission lines, is shown on Figure I.A.2.2.

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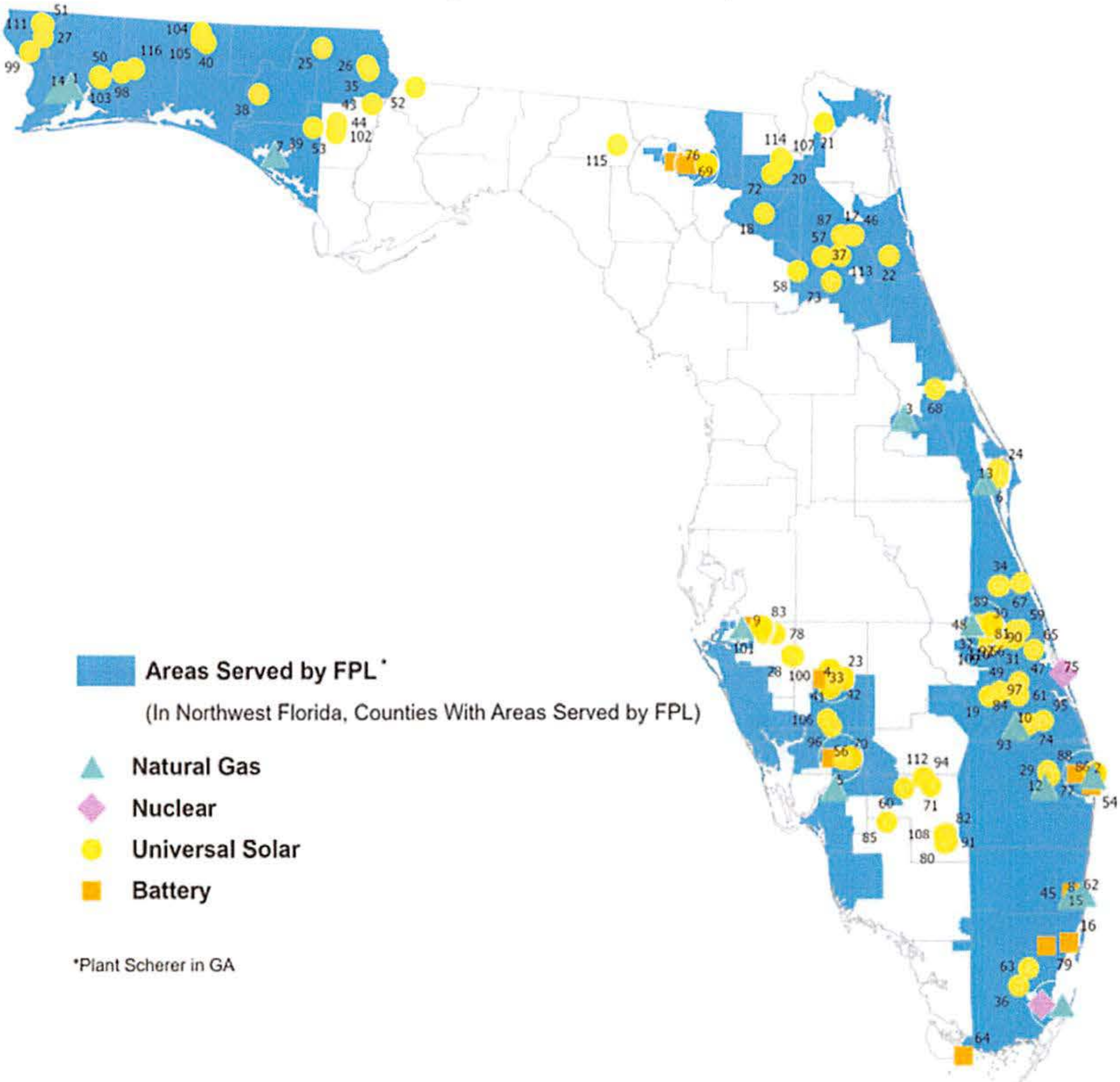
FPL Generating Resources by Location



There are four small battery pilot projects shown on the map that are not listed in Table I.A.2: #26 – Florida Bay, #32 – Southwest, #36 – Wynwood, and #57 – FIU Microgrid. These sites are discussed in Chapter III.

Figure I.A.2.1: FPL's Generating Resources by Location (as of December 31, 2024)

F2-10522

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2024)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [1/]
	Nuclear				
75	St. Lucie [2/]	St. Lucie County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,821
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,681
	Total Nuclear:		4		3,502
	Coal Steam				
-	Scherer*	Monroe County, Ga	1	Coal	215
	Total Coal Steam:		1		215
	Combined-Cycle				
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	1	Gas	1,822
9	Manatee	Manatee County, FL	1	Gas	1,246
3	Sanford	Volusia County, FL	2	Gas	2,418
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Gas	641
13	Cape Canaveral	Brevard County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
10	Martin	Martin County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	2,223
55	Okeechobee [3/]	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,720
62	Port Everglades	City of Hollywood, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,237
2	Riviera Beach	City of Riviera Beach, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
11	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,292
12	West County	Palm Beach County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	3,771
45	Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	Broward County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,246
	Total Combined Cycle:		17		20,196
	Gas/Oil Steam				
9	Manatee [4/]	Manatee County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	0
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas Steam	961
	Total Oil/Gas Steam:		6		961
	Gas Turbines(GT)				
5	Fort Myers (GT)	Lee County, FL	2	Oil	102
8	Lauderdale (GT)	Broward County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	69
	Total Gas Turbines/Diesels:		4		171
	Combustion Turbines				
8	Lauderdale	Broward County, FL	5	Gas/Oil	1,155
5	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	4	Gas/Oil	852
1	Pea Ridge*	Santa Rosa County, FL	3	Gas	12
7	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Oil	32
14	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas	926
	Total Combustion Turbines:		17		2,977
	Land Fill Gas				
69	Perdido LFG*	Escambia County, FL	2	LFG	3
	Total LFG:		2		3

1/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

2/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer /1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer /860 Winter MW.
FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively.

3/ As part of the Okeechobee Hydrogen Gas Pilot Program, a portion of the CO_2 generated from the unit is transferred to an electrolyzer where it is then converted into Hydrogen Gas.

4/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

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FPSC EXH NO. 783

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Map Key "-" is shown for units that are located outside the State of Florida and therefore do not appear on the Map in Figure I.A.2.1.

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2024)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [1/]
	Battery Storage				
9	Manatee Battery Storage	Manatee County, FL	1	Storage	409
69	Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage	Columbia County, FL	1	Storage	30
76	Echo River Battery Storage	Suwannee County, FL	1	Storage	30
	Total Battery Storage:		3		469
	PV				
4	DeSoto Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	25
56	Babcock Ranch Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
41	Citrus Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
9	Manatee Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
6	Space Coast Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	10
65	Interstate Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
63	Miami Dade Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
68	Pioneer Trail Solar	Volusia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
69	Sunshine Gateway Solar	Columbia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
58	Horizon Solar	Alachua County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
42	Wildflower Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
66	Indian River Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
57	Coral Farms Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
60	Hammock Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
67	Barefoot Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
59	Blue Cypress Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
61	Loggerhead Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
70	Babcock Preserve Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
71	Blue Heron Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
23	Cattle Ranch Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
76	Echo River Solar	Suwannee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
20	Egret Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
77	Hibiscus Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
19	Lakeside Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
21	Nassau Solar	Nassau County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
72	Northern Preserve Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
55	Okeechobee Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
78	Southfork Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
74	Sweetbay Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
22	Trailside Solar	St. Johns County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
73	Twin Lakes Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
18	Union Springs Solar	Union County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
17	Magnolia Springs Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
31	Pelican Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
34	Palm Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
33	Rodeo Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
24	Discovery Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
30	Orange Blossom Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5

1/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

F2-10524

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2024)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [1]
	PV Continued				
29	Sabal Palm Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
32	Fort Drum Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
28	Willow Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
82	Ghost Orchid Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
80	Sawgrass Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
84	Sundew Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
85	Immokalee Solar	Collier County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
81	Grove Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
83	Elder Branch Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
25	Blue Indigo Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
26	Blue Springs Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
27	Cotton Creek Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
46	Anhinga Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
35	Apalachee Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
50	Blackwater Solar*	Santa Rosa County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
49	Bluefield Preserve Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
48	Cavendish Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
40	Chautauqua Solar*	Walton County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
43	Chipola Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
38	Cypress Pond Solar*	Washington County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
37	Etonia Creek Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
36	Everglades Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
51	First City Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
44	Flowers Creek Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
47	Pink Trail Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
39	Saw Palmetto Solar*	Bay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
53	Shirer Branch Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
52	Wild Azalea Solar*	Gadsden County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
91	Beautyberry Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
94	Caloosahatchee Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
98	Canoe Solar*	Okaloosa County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
89	Ibis Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
93	Monarch Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
90	Orchard Solar	Indian River/St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
97	Pineapple Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
96	Prairie Creek Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
88	Silver Palm Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
87	Terrill Creek Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
92	Turnpike Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
95	White Tail Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
103	Big Juniper Creek Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
102	Fourmile Creek Solar*	Calhoun County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
106	Hawthorne Creek Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
107	Nature Trail Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5

1/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.
* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

F2-10525

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2024)

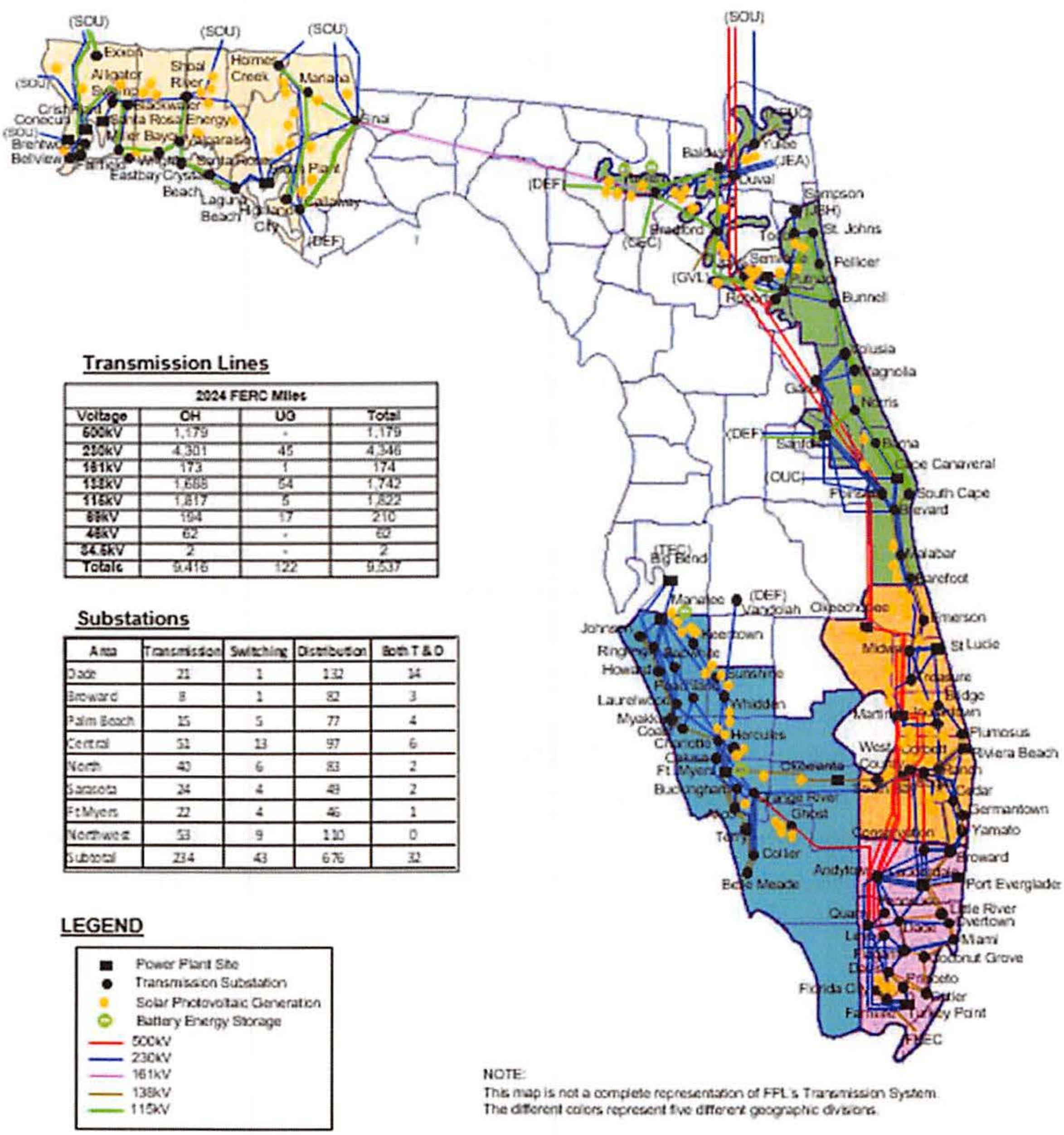
Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [1]
	PV [5] Continued				
104	Pecan Tree Solar*	Walton County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
100	Sambucus Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
99	Sparkleberry Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
101	Three Creeks Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
105	Wild Quail Solar*	Walton County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
108	Woodyard Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
110	Buttonwood Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
114	Cedar Trail Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
113	Georges Lakes Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
112	Hendry Isles Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
109	Honeybell Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
111	Mitchell Creek Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
116	Kayak Solar*	Okaloosa County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
115	Norton Creek Solar	Madison County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
	Total Nameplate PV:		96		7,038
		Total Units:	150		35,531
		Nameplate System Generation as of December 31, 2024 =			35,531
		Firm System Generation as of December 31, 2024 =			31,691

1/ The solar capacity values shown are nameplate capacity only, not firm capacity.
Information on Summer and Winter Firm capacity for solar units is provided in Schedule 1.

* Represents units located in the former Gulf Service Area but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

FPL Bulk Transmission System

FPL Substation and Transmission System Configuration



Transmission Lines

2024 FERC Miles			
Voltage	OH	UG	Total
500kV	1,179	-	1,179
230kV	4,301	45	4,346
161kV	173	1	174
138kV	1,688	54	1,742
115kV	1,817	5	1,822
69kV	194	17	210
46kV	62	-	62
34.5kV	2	-	2
Totals	9,416	122	9,537

Substations

Area	Transmission	Switching	Distribution	Both T & D
Dade	21	1	132	14
Broward	8	1	82	3
Palm Beach	15	5	77	4
Central	51	13	97	6
North	40	6	83	2
Sarasota	24	4	49	2
Ft Myers	22	4	46	1
Northwest	53	9	110	0
Subtotal	234	43	676	32

Figure I.A.2.2: FPL Bulk Transmission System

I.A.3 FPL - Capacity and Energy Power Purchases

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Qualifying Facilities (QF)

Firm capacity power purchases remain part of FPL's resource mix. A cogeneration facility is one that simultaneously produces electrical and thermal energy, with the thermal energy (*e.g.*, steam) used for industrial, commercial, or cooling and heating purposes. A small power production facility is one that does not exceed 80 MW (unless it is exempted from this size limitation by the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990) and uses solar, wind, waste, geothermal, or other renewable resources as its primary energy source.

FPL currently has a contract to purchase firm capacity and energy from the Broward South qualifying facility during the ten-year reporting period of this Site Plan. The 2024 actual and 2025-2034 projected contributions from these facilities are shown in Table I.A.3.1, Table I.A.3.2, and Table I.A.3.3.

Firm Capacity: Purchases from Utilities

FPL currently does not have any firm purchases from other utilities planned.

Firm Capacity: Other Purchases

FPL has four other firm capacity purchase contracts. Two of these contracts are with the Palm Beach Solid Waste Authority, and two are with Morgan Stanley Capital Group's Kingfisher I and Kingfisher II wind projects. Table I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3 present the Summer and Winter MW, respectively, resulting from these contracts under the category heading of Other Purchases.

Non-Firm (As Available) Energy Purchases

FPL purchases non-firm (as-available) energy from cogeneration and small power production facilities including energy from three solar PV facilities. The lower half of Table I.A.3.1 shows the amount of energy purchased in 2024 from these facilities along with the amount of energy purchased from customer-sited generation.

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Table I.A.3.1: FPL's Purchased Power Resources by Contract (as of December 31, 2024)

Firm Capacity Purchases (MW)	Location (City or County)	Fuel	Summer MW
I. Purchase from QF's: Cogeneration/Small Power Production Facilities			
Broward South Landfill (firm)	Broward	Solid Waste	3.5
		Total:	3.5
II. Purchases from Utilities & IPP			
Santa Rosa, Southern Company Services		Natural Gas	230
Palm Beach SWA - REF 1	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	40
Palm Beach SWA - REF 2	Palm Beach	Solid Waste	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I	Oklahoma	Wind	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II	Oklahoma	Wind	28
		Total:	421
	Total Net Firm Generating Capability:		425

Non-Firm Energy Purchases (MWH)

Project	County	Fuel	Energy (MWH) Delivered to FPL in 2024
Miami Dade Resource Recovery 1/	Dade	Solid Waste	-
Broward South Landfill (as-available) 1/	Broward	Solid Waste	45,118
Lee County Solid Waste 1/	Lee	Solid Waste	19,532
Next Era energy Resources - Brevard Landfill 1/	Brevard	Landfill Gas	36,260
Florida Crystals - Okeelanta 1/	Palm Beach	Bagasse/Wood	38,508
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Collier Landfill 1/	Collier	Landfill Gas	345
Next Era Energy Resources - Seminole Landfill 1/	Seminole	Landfill Gas	12,602
Tropicana - Bradenton	Manatee	Natural Gas	10,899
Georgia Pacific Palatka Mill	Putnam	Paper by-product	7,376
Aria Energy - Sarasota Landfill 1/	Sarasota	Landfill Gas	1,788
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Broward Landfill 1/	Broward	Landfill Gas	2,186
Fortistar - Charlotte Landfill 1/	Charlotte	Landfill Gas	102
Customer Owned PV & Wind 1/	Various	PV/Wind	770,381
International Paper Company 1/	Escambia	Biomass	968
Ascend Performance Materials	Escambia	Gas	31,356
Gulf Coast Solar Center I , II, III 1/	Various	Sun	226,722
Total Energy from Renewable Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2024 1/:			**1,161,888**
Total Energy from All Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2024:			**1,204,143**

1/ These Non-Firm Energy Purchases are renewable and are reflected on Schedule 11.1, row 9, column 6.

Table I.A.3.2: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Summer MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Summer MW (for August of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QF Purchases Subtotal:			**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utility Purchases Subtotal:			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 [1/]	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	0
MSCG - Kingfisher I [2/]	01/01/17	12/31/35	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II [2/]	01/01/17	12/31/35	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Gulf Solar PPAs [3/]	11/17/14	12/31/42	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Other Purchases Subtotal:			**232**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**191**	**191**	**121**

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**232**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**191**	**191**	**121**

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Summer Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**235**	**235**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**231**	**191**	**191**	**121**

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".

2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.

3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermittent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

F2-10530

Table I.A.3.3: FPL's Firm Purchased Power Winter MW

Summary of FPL's Firm Capacity Purchases: Winter MW (for January of Year Shown)

I. Purchases from QF's

Cogeneration Small Power Production Facilities	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Utility Purchases Subtotal:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total of QF and Utility Purchases =	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Santa Rosa, SCS	06/01/24	04/30/25	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 1/	01/01/12	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2	01/01/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
MSCG - Kingfisher II 2/	01/01/17	12/31/35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Gulf Solar PPAs 3/	11/17/14	12/31/42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	449	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	179	179

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	449	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	179	179

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Winter Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	453	223	219	219	219	219	219	219	179	179

1/ When the second unit came into commercial service at the Palm Beach SWA, neither unit met the standards to be a small power producer, and these became accounted for under "Other Purchases".

2/ These PPAs are from a variable wind source; however, the PPA supplier has committed to a certain amount of minimum MW per hour which FPL and Gulf treat as firm capacity for resource planning purposes.

3/ These PPAs are non-firm, energy-only contracts due to the unscheduled, intermittent nature of solar resources. For resource planning purposes, a portion of the nameplate rating of the solar facilities has been, and continues to, provide, on average, a non-zero value at the system Summer peak hour.

F2-10531

I.A.4 Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has continually explored and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978, and it has consistently been among the leading utilities nationally in achieving substantial DSM efficiencies. These programs include innovative conservation/energy efficiency and load management initiatives. In the FPL service area the company's DSM efforts through the end of 2024 have resulted in a cumulative Summer peak reduction of 5,695 MW at the generator and an estimated cumulative energy savings of 102,684 Gigawatt-Hours (GWh) at the generator. After accounting for the 20% total reserve margin requirement, FPL's DSM efforts through 2024 have eliminated the need to construct the equivalent of approximately sixty-eight (68) new 100 MW generating units. Also, it is important to note that FPL has achieved these significant DSM accomplishments while minimizing the DSM-based impact on electric rates for all of its customers by using the Rate Impact Measure (RIM) cost-effectiveness screening calculation approach.

In 2024, the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) set DSM Goals for the years 2025 through 2034 for FPL and the other Florida utilities subject to the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA). In March 2025, FPL filed for FPSC approval its DSM Plan with which it intends to meet the DSM Goals. In this Site Plan, FPL assumes that the annual reduction values for Summer MW, Winter MW, and energy (MWh) set forth in the DSM Goals order (Order No. PSC-2024-0505-FOF-EG) will be met as shown in various schedules presented in this Site Plan.

I.A.5 Existing Generating Units in FPL's Service Area

Schedule 1 presents the generating capacity in FPL's service area as of December 31, 2024.

F2-10532

Schedule 1: FPL Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2024

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	Area	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(6) Fuel Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport. Pri.	(8) Fuel Transport. Alt.	(9) Alt. Fuel Days Use	(10) Commercial In-Service Month/Year	(11) Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	(12) Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Net Capability [1] Winter MW	(14) Net Capability [1] Summer MW	(15) Firm Capability [2] Winter MW	(16) Firm Capability [2] Summer MW
Anhinga Solar [2]		FPL	Clay County 29.88213,-81.67618									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.46
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.86	28.46
Apalachee Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County 30.76055,-85.06952									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.04
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.04
Babcock Preserve Solar [2]		FPL	Charlotte County 32,33/41S/26E : 4/42S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.24
Babcock Ranch Solar [2]		FPL	Charlotte County 29,31,32/41S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.38
Barefoot Bay Solar [2]		FPL	Brevard County 1, 10, 15,16/30S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.42
Beautyberry Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County 26.373000, -81.026000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.55	30.08
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.55	30.08
Big Juniper Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County 30.639000, -86.925000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.76
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.76
Blackwater Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County 30.64691,-86.93821									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	27.88
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	27.88
Blue Cypress Solar [2]		FPL	Indian River County 16/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.77
Blue Heron Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County 28,33/43S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.55
Blue Indigo Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County 2/5N/12W : 35,36/6N/12W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	49.96
Blue Springs Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County 36/5N/9W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.01
Bluefield Preserve Solar [2]		FPL	St. Lucie County 27.24354,-80.67097									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.96
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	21.96
Buttonwood Solar [2]		FPL	St. Lucie County 27.548000, -80.672000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.21	33.66
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Nov-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.21	33.66
Caloosahatchee Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County 26.752000, -81.180000									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	29.66
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	29.66

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

F2-10533

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel Transport.		Alt. Fuel Days	Commercial In-Service	Actual/ Expected Retirement	Gen.Max. Nameplate	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Canoe Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Okaloosa County 30.680000, -86.782000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.13
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.13
Cape Canaveral		FPL	Brevard County 19/23S/36E									1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
	3			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-13	Unknown	1,418,000	1,418	1,290	1,418	1,290
Cattle Ranch Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County 19,24,25/36S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	28.68
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	28.68
Cavendish Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County 27.628,-80.80317									74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.75
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	4.28	29.75
Cedar Trail Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Baker County 30.322000, -82.192000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.29	5.64
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.29	5.64
Chautauqua Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Walton County 30.87576,-86.20813									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.13
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.13
Chipola Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County 30.45643,-85.27719									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.81
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.81
Citrus Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County 35/36S/25E : 2/37S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
Coral Farms Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County 27,28,33,34/8S/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	11.03	46.58
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	11.03	46.58
Cotton Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County 7/4N/8W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	41.10
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.04	41.10
Cypress Pond Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Washington County 30.59444, -85.83008									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.17
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.17
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center		FPL	Broward County 30/50S/42E									1,252,000	1,252	1,246	1,252	1246
	7			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	1,252,000	1,252	1,246	1,252	1,246
DeSoto Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County 27/36S/25E									22,950	25	25	0.71	10.27
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Oct-09	Unknown	22,950	25	25	0.71	10.27
Discovery Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County 25,35,36/22S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	36.94
Echo River Battery Storage		FPL	Suwannee County 24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt.		Actual/		Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
							Transport.		Fuel	Commercial	Expected	Gen.Max.				
	Unit			Unit	Fuel				Days	In-Service	Retirement	Nameplate	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Plant Name	No.	Area	Location	Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	MW	MW	MW	MW
Echo River Solar [2/]		FPL	Suwannee County													
			24,25,19/2S/14E : 30/2S/15E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	42.60
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	42.60
Egret Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			26,27/2S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.28	38.16
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.28	38.16
Elder Branch Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			18, 33S, 21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.51	32.19
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.51	32.19
Etonia Creek Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			29.76723,-81.77749									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.34
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.39	34.34
Everglades Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			25.54255,-80.55434									74,500	74.5	74.5	3.14	23.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	3.14	23.94
First City Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			30.91993,-87.34002									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.69
	1									Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	28.69
				PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown							
Flowers Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.57013,-85.03932									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.22
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	34.22
Fort Drum Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			2,11,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Aug-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	34.80
Fort Myers		FPL	Lee County													
			35/43S/25E									2,911,000	2,911	2,776	2,911	2,776
	2			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,920,000	1,920	1,822	1,920	1,822
	3			CT	NG	FO_2	TK	TK	Unknown	Jun-03	Unknown	868,000	868	852	868	852
	1, 9			GT	FO_2	No	WA	No	Unknown	May-74	Unknown	123,000	123	102	123	102
Fourmile Creek Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.441000, -85.276000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.53
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.53
Georges Lake Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			29.760000, -81.765000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.63	5.00
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Nov-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.63	5.00
Ghost Orchid Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			4,5 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	22.08
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	22.08
Grove Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			29, 33S, 37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	24.21
Gulf Clean Energy Center		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			25/1N/30W									1,901,000	1,901	1,887	1,901	1,887
	4			ST	NG	–	PL	–	–	Jul-59	4th Q 2029	75,000	75	75	75	75
	5			ST	NG	–	PL	–	–	Jun-61	4th Q 2029	75,000	75	75	75	75
	6			ST	NG	–	PL	–	–	May-70	Unknown	315,000	315	315	315	315
	7			ST	NG	–	PL	–	–	Aug-73	Unknown	496,000	496	496	496	496
	8			CT	NG	–	PL	–	–	Dec-21	Unknown	940,000	940	926	940	926

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel		Alt. Fuel		Actual/ Expected		Net Capability 1/		Firm Capability 2/	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Transport. Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Hammock Solar 2/		FPL	Hendry County													
			34/43S/30E : 3,4,9,10/44S/30E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
Hawthorne Creek Solar 2/		FPL	Desoto County													
			27.086000, -81.836000									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	31.49
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	31.49
Hendry Isles Solar 2/		FPL	Hendry County													
			26.749000, -81.192000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.34	22.11
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Nov-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.34	22.11
Hibiscus Solar 2/		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			2/43S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.71
Honeybell Solar 2/		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			27.522000, -80.744000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.20	32.88
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Nov-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.20	32.88
Horizon Solar 2/		FPL	Alachua County													
			25,35,36/9S/22E : 30, 31/9S/23E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.29
Ibis Solar 2/		FPL	Brevard County													
			27.853000, -80.682000									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.98	35.07
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.98	35.07
Immokalee Solar 2/		FPL	Collier County													
			4, 9, 16, 46S, 29E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	20.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	20.70
Indian River Solar 2/		FPL	Indian River County													
			30/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.54
Interstate Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			28,33/34S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.94
Kayak Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Okaloosa County													
			30.704000, -86.700000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	10.97
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	10.97
Lakeside Solar 2/		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			28,29,32/37S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.08
Lansing Smith		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			36/2S/15W									705,000	705	673	705	673
	3			CC	NG	–	FL	–	–	Apr-02	Unknown	665,000	665	641	665	641
	A			CT	LO	–	TK	–	–	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	40	32	40	32
Lauderdale		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,228,400	1,218	1,224	1,218	1,224
	6			CT	NG	FO_2	FL	TK	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	1,155,000	1,145	1,155	1,145	1,155
	3, 5			GT	NG	FO_2	FL	TK	Unknown	Aug-70	Unknown	73,400	73	69	73	69
Loggerhead Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			21/37S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.58	26.38
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.58	26.38

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10537

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
						Fuel			Alt. Fuel		Actual/		Net Capability [1]		Firm Capability [2]	
							Fuel Transport									
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Magnolia Springs Solar [2]		FPL	Clay County													
			15,16,21,22/7S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	39.11
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	39.11
Manatee Battery Storage		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/18E : 18,19/33S/20E									409,000	409	409	409	409
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	409,000	409	409	409	409
Manatee Solar [2]		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/18E : 18,19/33S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.70
Manatee		FPL	Manatee County													
			18/33S/20E									2,986,000	1,348	1,246	1,348	1,246
	1 [3]			ST	NG	FO_6	PL	WA	Unknown	Oct-76	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	2 [3]			ST	NG	FO_6	PL	WA	Unknown	Dec-77	4/	819,000	0	0	0	0
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,348,000	1,348	1,246	1,348	1,246
Martin		FPL	Martin County													
			30/39S/38E									2,385,000	2,394	2,223	2,394	2,223
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Feb-94	Unknown	538,000	538	487	538	487
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Apr-94	Unknown	520,000	529	487	529	487
	8			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,327,000	1,327	1,249	1,327	1,249
Miami Dade Solar [2]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			13/55S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.14
Mitchell Creek Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			30.928510, -87.364140									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	29.19
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Nov-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	29.19
Monarch Solar [2]		FPL	Martin County													
			27.030740, -80.524800									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.52	30.37
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.52	30.37
Nassau Solar [2]		FPL	Nassau County													
			2/1N/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	37.03
Nature Trail Solar [2]		FPL	Baker County													
			30.313000, -82.177000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.36	37.61
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.36	37.61
Northern Preserve Solar [2]		FPL	Baker County													
			13,18/3S/20E : 24/3S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.61
Norton Creek Solar [2]		FPL	Madison County													
			30.383000, -83.327000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	24.27
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.03	24.27
Okeechobee [4]		FPL	Okeechobee													
			2/33S/35E									1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
	1			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Mar-19	Unknown	1,720,000	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
Okeechobee Solar [2]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			1,12,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.21

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.
2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.
3/ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are Winter Peaking ONLY units. They will only be manned and operated during an Extreme Winter event in which additional capacity is needed to meet load.
4/ As part of the Okeechobee Hydrogen Gas Pilot Program, a portion of the CO_2 generated from the unit is transferred to an electrolyzer where it is then converted into Hydrogen Gas.

F2-10537

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10538

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	Area	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(6) Fuel Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport Pri.	(8) Fuel Transport Alt.	(9) Alt. Fuel Days Use	(10) Commercial In-Service Month/Year	(11) Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	(12) Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Net Capability 1/ Winter MW	(14) Net Capability 1/ Summer MW	(15) Firm Capability 2/ Winter MW	(16) Firm Capability 2/ Summer MW
Orange Blossom Solar 2/		FPL	Indian River County													
			19/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.21	37.83
Orchard Solar 2/		FPL	Indian River/St. Lucie County													
			27.556000, -80.570000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.92	35.99
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.92	35.99
Palm Bay Solar 2/		FPL	Brevard County													
			19,30/30S/37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.78
Pea Ridge		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			15/1N/29W									15,000	15	12	15	12
	1			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	2			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
	3			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	5,000	5	4	5	4
Pecan Tree Solar 2/		FPL NWFL	Walton County													
			30.933000, -86.246000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.07
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.07
Pelican Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			6,7/34S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.85	37.61
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.85	37.61
Perdido LFG		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
												3,000	3	3	3	3
	1			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pineapple Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.255000, -80.571000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.19	32.64
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.19	32.64
Pink Trail Solar 2/		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			27.29783,-80.54214									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.58	21.84
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.58	21.84
Pioneer Trail Solar 2/		FPL	Volusia County													
			21/17S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.63
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	35.63
Port Everglades		FPL	City of Hollywood													
			23/50S/42E									1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
	5			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-16	Unknown	1,333,000	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
Prairie Creek Solar 2/		FPL	Desoto County													
			27.045000, -81.809000									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.37	32.07
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.37	32.07
Riviera Beach		FPL	City of Riviera Beach													
			33/42S/432E									1,406,000	1,406	1,290	1,406	1,290
	5			CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-14	Unknown	1,406,000	1,406	1,290	1,406	1,290
Rodeo Solar 2/		FPL	DeSoto County													
			23,24,25,26,27/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.68
Sabal Palm Solar 2/		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			33/42S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jun-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.53	38.21

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

F2-10538

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10539

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
							Fuel Transport		Alt. Fuel Days	Commercial In-Service	Actual/ Expected Retirement	Gen.Max. Nameplate	Net Capability [1]		Firm Capability [2]	
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Use	Month/Year	Month/Year	KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Winter MW	Summer MW
Sambucus Solar [2]		FPL	Manatee County													
			27.449000, -82.064000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.93	30.74
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.93	30.74
Sanford		FPL	Volusia County													
			16/19S/30E									2,530,000	2,530	2,418	2,530	2,418
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Oct-03	Unknown	1,278,000	1,278	1,209	1,278	1,209
	5			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,252,000	1,252	1,209	1,252	1,209
Saw Palmetto Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			30.4213,-85.44103									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.70
Sawgrass Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County													
			20, 21, 28, 29, 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	21.86
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.93	21.86
Scherer [5]		FPL NWFL	Monroe, GA													
												215,000	215	215	215	215
	3			ST	C	–	RR	–	–	Jan-87	4th Q 2034	215,000	215	215	215	215
Shirer Branch Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Calhoun County													
			30.39891,-85.27975									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.47
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.47
Silver Palm Solar [2]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			26.788000, -80.352000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.64	30.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.64	30.94
Southfork Solar [2]		FPL	Manatee County													
			26/33S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.15
Space Coast Solar [2]		FPL	Brevard County													
			13/23S/36E									10,000	10	10	0.13	3.76
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-10	Unknown	10,000	10	10	0.13	3.76
Sparkleberry Solar [2]		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			30.763000, -87.433000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.92
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.92
St. Lucie [6]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			16/36S/41E									1,863,000	1,863	1,821	1,863	1,821
	1			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	May-76	Unknown	1,003,000	1,003	981	1,003	981
	2			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-83	Unknown	860,000	860	840	860	840
Sundew Solar [2]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			17, 37S, 38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	26.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	26.32
Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Sunshine Gateway Solar [2]		FPL	Columbia County													
			25,26,35,36/2S/15E : 31,32/5S/16E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.31
Sweetbay Solar [2]		FPL	Martin County													
			17,19/39S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.15

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

5/ Unit capabilities shown represent FPL NWFL's portion of Scherer Unit 3 (25%) located in Georgia.

6/ Total capability of St. Lucie 1 is 981 Summer/1,003 Winter MW. FPL's share of St. Lucie 2 is 840 Summer/860 Winter MW. FPL's ownership share of St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 is 100% and 85%, respectively, as shown above. FPL's share of the deliverable capacity from each unit is approx. 92.5% and excludes the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) and Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) combined portion of approximately 7.446% per unit.

F2-10539

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10540

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2024

(1) Plant Name	(2) Unit No.	Area	(3) Location	(4) Unit Type	(5) Fuel Pri.	(6) Fuel Alt.	(7) Fuel Transport Pri.	(8) Fuel Transport Alt.	(9) Alt. Fuel Days Use	(10) Commercial In-Service Month/Year	(11) Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	(12) Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	(13) Net Capability [1/] Winter MW	(14) Net Capability [1/] Summer MW	(15) Firm Capability [2/] Winter MW	(16) Firm Capability [2/] Summer MW
Terrill Creek Solar [2/]		FPL	Clay County													
			29.884000, -81.767000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.66	34.21
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.66	34.21
Three Creeks Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			27.581000, -82.260000									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	32.94
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	32.94
Trailside Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Johns County													
			25,36/8S/28E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.02	39.55
Turkey Point		FPL	Miami Dade County													
			27/57S/40E									3,083,000	3,083	2,973	3,083	2,973
	3			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Nov-72	Unknown	859,000	859	837	859	837
	4			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-73	Unknown	866,000	866	844	866	844
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-07	Unknown	1,358,000	1,358	1,292	1,358	1,292
Turnpike Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			27.568000, -80.645000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.84	34.60
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.84	34.60
Twin Lakes Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			19,20,25/10S/24E : 30/10S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.96	38.32
Union Springs Solar [2/]		FPL	Union County													
			3,4,9,10/6S/20E : 33/5S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	38.91
West County		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			29/43S/40E									4,047,000	4,047	3,771	4,047	3,771
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	2			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Nov-09	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-11	Unknown	1,349,000	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
White Tail Solar [2/]		FPL	Martin County													
			27.080000, -80.379000									74,500	74.5	74.5	3.12	36.32
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	3.12	36.32
Wild Azalea Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Gadsden County													
			30.6758,-84.74033									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.92
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Feb-23	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.92
Wild Quail Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Walton County													
			30.898050, -86.250070									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.34
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.34
Wildflower Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County													
			25,26,/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.67
Willow Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			2,3,10,11/35S/22E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.30	35.83
Woodyard Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			26.420000, -81.051000									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.17	28.98
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-24	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.17	28.98
Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2024 [7/] =													36,821	35,531	-	-
Total Firm System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2024 [8/] =													-	-	29,878	31,691

1/ These ratings are peak capability ratings for non-Solar units and Nameplate ratings for Solar units.

2/ These projected firm MW values represent the contribution of both non-solar and solar facilities at Summer and Winter Peak.

7/ The Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity value shown includes FPL-owned firm and non-firm generating capacity.

8/ The System Firm Generating Capacity value shown includes only firm generating capacity.

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CHAPTER II

Forecast of Electric Power Demand

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II. Forecast of Electric Power Demand

II.A. Overview of the Load Forecasting Process

The load forecasting team developed the forecasts of customers, sales, net energy for load (NEL), and peak demands presented in this 2025 Site Plan. The forecasts presented in this Site Plan were developed using consistent methodologies for both the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas. These methodologies were also used to develop the forecasts previously presented in the four prior Site Plans. The load forecasting team continues to evaluate and implement appropriate enhancements to the forecasting methodologies for this and upcoming forecasts.

The long-term forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads for the integrated system are developed annually. The forecasts for the integrated system for years 2025 and beyond were developed by combining the forecasts for the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas. This is consistent with the forecasting methods employed for the prior three Site Plans. These forecasts are utilized throughout this 2025 Site Plan and are key inputs in the resource planning analyses that led to the integrated resource plans presented in this document.

The following pages describe how the forecasts of customers, sales, NEL, and peak loads were initially developed separately for the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas and then combined into a single set of forecasts for the integrated system. This approach is because the historical data needed to develop the forecasts are for the legacy areas; historical data for the integrated system was not available when the forecasts were developed.

Similar to previous forecasts, the drivers for the forecasts include household growth, economic conditions, electricity prices, weather, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The forecasts for customers, energy sales, NEL, and summer peak demands are 50% probability (P50) forecasts, which means there is a 50% probability that actual results will be either higher or lower than the forecast.

The projections for population growth, household growth, and other economic variables are obtained from S&P Global, a leading economic forecasting firm that has been previously used by FPL. Additionally, the projections for electric vehicle adoption and impact come from Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Wood Mackenzie, while the projections for private solar adoption and impact are from Wood Mackenzie. Both Bloomberg and Wood Mackenzie are well known for their

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financial and energy forecasts. Using statistical models, these inputs are quantified in terms of their impact on the respective forecasts.

Weather is a key factor that affects energy sales and peak demand. The weather variables for use in the forecasting models are as follows:

1. The residential and commercial energy models incorporate heating degree hours and/or cooling degree hours. The threshold temperatures differ based on how each customer group responds to temperatures.
2. The Summer peak demand models incorporate minimum and maximum temperatures of the peak Summer day, while the Winter peak demand models incorporate minimum temperatures on the peak Winter day and the buildup of heating degree hours on the day prior to the peak day. Additional details are provided later in this chapter.

The weather variables used in the FPL models are based on a composite hourly temperature from the following weather stations: Miami, Fort Myers, Daytona Beach, and West Palm Beach. The temperatures for each weather station are weighted based on the energy sales associated with that region. The resulting composite temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models as well as the peak day temperatures used in the Summer and Winter peak demand models.

The weather variables used in the FPL NWFL models are based on the hourly temperatures from the Pensacola weather station. The Pensacola hourly temperatures are then used to derive the cooling degree hours and heating degree hours used in the energy models, the peak day cooling degree hours used in the Summer peak demand model, and the temperatures used in the Winter peak demand model.

II.B. Customer Forecasts

The customer forecasts for the integrated system for 2025 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level customer forecasts for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The class-level customer forecasts were developed using a combination of regression models, exponential smoothing models, and inputs regarding wholesale contracts. The statistical models were developed using the software package MetrixND. The methods and tools used to develop the customer forecasts are consistent with those used for the prior four Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor changes to model specifications.

The residential customer forecasts were developed using regression models which include households, lag dependent variables, and binary variables. The commercial customer models were segmented by rate code, and the models were a combination of regression models and exponential smoothing models. The commercial regression models included total non-agriculture employment for Florida, Florida Gross State Product, lagged dependent variables, and binary variables. The industrial customer models were also segmented by rate code, and the models were a combination of a regression model and exponential smoothing models. The industrial regression model included housing starts, lagged dependent variables, and a binary variable. The customer forecasts for the Metro and Other customer classes were developed by applying the last known value since little to no changes are expected in these customer classes. The Street & Highway Lighting forecast was developed by the lighting team. Resale (wholesale) customers were forecasted based on known or likely wholesale contracts.

Total customer growth is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.0% during the forecast period. The primary driver of customer growth is population growth.

II.C. Energy Sales Forecasts

Energy sales forecasts for the integrated system for 2025 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level energy sales forecasts for the Legacy FPL and FPL NWFL areas. First, forecasts were developed for the major revenue classes, wholesale energy sales, and losses. Next, energy adjustments were calculated for factors, such as electric vehicles and private solar, and were applied to the class-level energy sales forecasts. Finally, these forecasts were then aggregated up to arrive at NEL forecasts (a bottom-up approach). The statistical models used in the energy sales forecasting process were developed using the software package MetrixND.

The methods and tools used to develop the energy sales forecasts were consistent with those used for the prior four Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor updates to model specifications.

1. **Residential Sales**

The residential energy sales forecasts were developed using econometric models. Residential energy sales were first expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was then multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the residential billed energy sales forecast. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecast. The residential energy use per customer per billing day models include variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, real wages per household, the moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The residential energy sales forecasts were also adjusted to reflect the anticipated impacts of continued adoption of electric vehicles and private solar.

2025 residential energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 54.5% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5% over the forecast period.

2. **Commercial Sales**

The commercial energy sales forecasts were also developed using econometric models where the energy sales were expressed as monthly use per customer per billing day. The forecasted energy use per customer per billing day was multiplied by the projected number of billing days and customers to arrive at the commercial billed energy sales forecasts. The billed energy sales were then adjusted for unbilled energy to arrive at the calendar month delivered energy sales forecasts. The commercial energy use per customer forecasts were developed using separate models based on rate code. The two FPL models were for small/medium customers (commercial customers on energy only and demand rates less than 500 kilowatt) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 500 kW or higher). The FPL NWFL models were for small customers (commercial customers on General Service or GS rates) and large customers (commercial customers on demand rates of 25 kW or higher). The commercial energy sales models utilize variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, housing starts, employment, the moving average of real electricity price increases over time, energy savings from changes to energy efficiency codes and standards, binary variables, and autoregressive terms. The commercial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts are then added together to arrive at the total commercial sales forecast. The total commercial energy sales forecast was also adjusted to reflect the impacts of private solar.

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2025 commercial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 41.4% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.4% over the forecast period.

3. Industrial Sales

The projected industrial class energy sales were also forecasted using both econometric and exponential smoothing models. Industrial energy sales were expressed as either energy sales per customer or energy sales per customer per bill day. The resulting forecasts were then multiplied by bill days and/or customers to arrive at the billed energy sales forecasts. Energy usage for FPL's small and medium industrial customers (industrial customers on rate GS) was forecasted using an econometric model which included a lag dependent variable and binary variables while energy usage for large industrial customers were forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. FPL NWFL's industrial energy usage was forecasted using an exponential smoothing model. The industrial lighting sales forecast was developed using inputs from FPL's lighting team. These forecasts were then added together to arrive at the total industrial sales forecast. The total industrial sales forecast was adjusted to reflect the impact of very large demand, high load factor customers projected to take service on the FPL system during the planning period beginning in 2028.

For potential new customers with significant or unique load requirements, FPL's historical practice is to include the associated load in the forecast only after FPL and the customer have reached a definitive agreement or other binding commitment to extend service to the customer. At this time, there are no definitive agreements in place or other binding commitments between FPL and any large power users. However, based on discussions with potential large power users, such as a data centers, FPL believes there is a high probability for customers with significant load requirements to be served on the FPL system beginning in 2028 with total load growing to approximately 732 MW by 2033.

2025 industrial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 3.7% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected grow at an average annual rate of 8.9% over the forecast period.

4. Railroad & Railways Sales and Street and Highway Sales

The Railroad & Railway class consists solely of Miami-Dade County's Metrorail system. The Railroad & Railways sales forecast was developed using a regression model which included monthly binary variables and autoregressive terms.

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The forecast inputs for Street and Highway sales forecasts were provided by FPL's lighting team.

5. **Other Public Authority Sales**

This class consists of a sports field rate schedule (which is closed to new customers) and one governmental account. The forecast for this class was developed using an exponential smoothing model.

6. **Total Sales to Ultimate Customer**

The sales forecasts for each of the revenue classes were each summed to produce the Total Sales to Ultimate Customer forecasts.

7. **Sales for Resale**

Sales for Resale (wholesale) customers are comprised of sales to municipalities and/or electric co-operatives. These customers differ from jurisdictional customers in that they are not the ultimate users of electricity. Instead, they resell this electricity to their own customers.

The Sales for Resale forecast includes wholesale loads served under full and partial-requirements contracts that provide other utilities all, or a portion of, their load requirements at a level of service equivalent to FPL's own native load customers. There are currently twelve customers in this class: Florida Keys Electric Cooperative, Lee County Electric Cooperative, New Smyrna Beach, Wauchula, Homestead, Quincy, Moore Haven, Florida Public Utilities Company, Blountstown, Alachua, Jacksonville Electric Authority, and Bartow.

Since May 2011, FPL has provided service to the Florida Keys Electric Cooperative under a long-term, full-requirements contract which continues through 2032, with an option to extend the contract through 2052. The sales to Florida Keys Electric Cooperative are based on customer-supplied information and historical coincidence factors.

FPL sales to Lee County began in 2010. Lee County has a contract with FPL for the full requirements of their load, which began in 2014 and continues through 2033, with an option to extend the contract through 2053. Forecasted NEL for Lee County is based on customer-supplied information and historical usage trends.

FPL sales to New Smyrna Beach began in February 2014. The contract continues through December 2030. Under a second contract, additional sales to New Smyrna Beach began in

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July 2017 and continues through December 2030. The two contracts have the option to be extended for three years through 2033.

FPL sales to Wauchula began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

FPL sales to Homestead began in August 2015. The contract continues through December 2028. Under a separate contract, additional sales to Homestead began in January 2020 and will continue through December 2028.

FPL sales to Quincy began in January 2016. The contract continues through December 2027.

FPL sales to Moore Haven began in July 2016. The contract continues through December 2025.

FPL began sales to Florida Public Utilities Company are under four contracts, with two that began sales in January 2018 and the other two that began in 2020. The contracts have been consolidated, with sales continuing through December 2029 with a four-year extension option.

FPL sales to Blountstown began in May 2022 and continue through April 2027.

FPL sales to Alachua began in April 2022 and continue through March 2029.

FPL sales to Jacksonville Electric Authority began in January 2022 and continue through December 2041.

FPL sales to Bartow began in January 2024 and continue through December 2030.

II.D. Net Energy for Load (NEL)

The NEL forecasts for the years 2025 through 2034 are the sums of the retail energy, wholesale energy, and losses forecasts. Through the use of the energy efficiency variable, the retail energy sales forecast includes the impacts from major energy efficiency codes and standards, including those associated with the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and savings resulting from the use of compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and light emitting diodes (LED). The estimated impact from these codes and standards includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes. The impact of these savings began in 2005, and,

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from that year forward, their cumulative impact on NEL for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of 9,645 GWh by 2034. This represents a 6.1% reduction in what the forecasted NEL for 2034 would have been absent these codes and standards. The incremental reduction from 2025 to 2034 is expected to be 2,460 GWh. The estimated impacts from codes and standards are based on the energy efficiency variables in the respective energy models. Collectively, this represents an extraordinary amount of energy efficiency on the integrated system. In addition, this energy efficiency is not funded through Energy Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) Clause rates paid by the general body of customers.

Adjustments were made to the NEL forecast to address the impact of incremental private (customer-owned) solar that is projected to be added during the forecast period. The impact of private solar on the NEL forecast for the integrated system is projected to be a reduction of approximately 9,300 GWh by 2034. Adjustments were also made for the additional load projected to be added due to the incremental adoption of new plug-in EVs. This results in an increase on the integrated system of approximately 12,000 GWh by 2034.

The combined NEL impacts of the adjustments for private solar and EV programs are an incremental net increase of almost 2,800 GWh by the end of the Site Plan forecast period, compared to the incremental net increase of approximately 2,000 GWh in the prior Site Plan. Although there was an increase in the impact of private solar, the substantial growth in the load additions from plug-in EVs more than offset the impact of load reductions due to private solar.

II.E. System Peak Forecasts

The rate of absolute growth in peak load is a function of the size of the customer base, projected economic conditions, and energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak load forecast models capture these behavioral relationships. The peak load forecasts also reflect changes in load from private solar, plug-in EVs, economic development riders, and wholesale requirements contracts.

The monthly peak loads for the integrated system from 2025 and beyond are the highest hourly demand from the forecasted system hourly load forecast, which was developed by first adjusting FPL NWFL's load to reflect Eastern time zone and then summing the forecasted system hourly loads for the systems. The integrated system peak load forecast reflects the growth in peak load and includes the expected reduction to the peak demand for the integrated system that results from load diversity.

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When viewed as separate systems or regions, the loads peak at different times which results in load diversity, primarily due to the FPL NWFL system being located in a different time zone than the rest of the FPL system. The benefit of load diversity is a reduction to the integrated system peak demand. By 2034, the peak demand reductions from load diversity are projected to be 142 MW in the Summer and 543 MW in the Winter.

The savings from energy efficiency codes and standards incorporated into the peak forecast include the impacts from the 2005 National Energy Policy Act, the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act, and the use of CFLs and LEDs. The impact from these energy efficiency standards began in 2005, and their cumulative reduction, from that year, on the integrated Summer peak is projected to reach approximately 8,100 MW by 2034. This reduction includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes.

For the integrated system, the cumulative 2034 impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to effectively reduce the Summer peak by approximately 25% and the Winter peak by approximately 6% for that year. From the end of 2024 through 2034, the projected incremental impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are a reduction on the Summer peak of approximately 2,000 MW and a reduction on the Winter peak of approximately 520 MW.

As noted previously, the peak forecasts were also adjusted for the estimated load impacts from private solar and plug-in EVs. Plug-in EVs are projected to increase peak load on the integrated system by approximately 2,500 MW in the Summer and 1,000 MW in the Winter by the end of 2034. Incremental additions of private solar on the integrated system are expected to decrease system peak load by approximately 2,240 MW in the Summer and 155 MW in the Winter by the end of 2034.

The forecasting methodologies for Summer, Winter, and monthly system peaks are discussed below.

1. **System Summer Peak**

The Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system is the highest hourly demand during the Summer months from the integrated system hourly forecast which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Summer peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in

Summer peak load while reflecting the previously mentioned peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Summer peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in August.

The Summer peak forecasts were developed using econometric models where the peak loads were expressed as Summer peak load per customer and the resulting projected peak loads per customer were multiplied by the forecast number of customers to arrive at the Summer peak load forecasts. The models included variables for weather, employment or income, and peak load reductions from change in energy efficiency codes and standards. The peak loads were then adjusted to account for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirements contracts to derive FPL's system Summer peak.

2. System Winter Peak

The Winter peak forecast presented in this Site Plan is the highest hourly demand during the Winter months from the integrated system hourly forecast, which was developed by summing the forecasted system hourly loads for FPL and FPL NWFL. This approach ensures the Winter peak demand forecast for the integrated system reflects the growth in Winter peak while reflecting the Winter peak demand reduction associated with load diversity. The Winter peak demand for the integrated system is projected to occur in January.

FPL developed P50 normal weather Winter peak loads using two econometric models, one each for the FPL and FPL NWFL areas. The model for FPL expressed Winter peak load as peak load per customer and included weather variables, employment, and binary variables. The projected peak load per customer was multiplied by the customer forecast to arrive at the projected Winter peak load. The projections were then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in EVs, and wholesale requirement contracts to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load. The model for FPL NWFL expressed Winter peak load as peak load and included weather, population, and peak load reductions from changes in energy efficiency codes and standards. The projected load was then adjusted for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar and plug-in EVs to arrive at the forecasted normal weather Winter peak load.

3. Monthly Peak Forecasts

The forecasting process for the monthly peaks assumes the Summer peak for FPL occurs in the month of August while the Summer peak for FPL NWFL occurs in the month of July. It also assumes that the Winter peak for both areas occur in the month of January. Finally, the

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remaining monthly peaks are forecasted based on the historical relationship between the monthly peaks and the annual Summer peak.

The monthly peak demand forecasts for the integrated system for 2025 and beyond are the highest hourly demand by month from the integrated system hourly forecasts. This approach ensures the integrated monthly peak demand forecast reflects the growth in monthly peaks as well as the monthly peak demand reductions associated with load diversity. The Summer peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in August because of the large size of the FPL Legacy area. The Winter peak for the integrated FPL system occurs in January.

II.F. Hourly Load Forecast

The forecasted values for system hourly load on the integrated system were the summation of the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL hourly load for the period. The FPL NWFL system hourly load was adjusted from Central to Eastern time zone to be consistent with FPL Legacy's system hourly load.

Forecasted values for FPL's system hourly load were developed using a system load forecasting program named MetrixLT. This model uses years of historical FPL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL's monthly peaks and energy.

Forecasted values for FPL NWFL's system hourly load were also developed using MetrixLT, which uses historical FPL NWFL hourly system load data to develop load shapes. The model generates a projection of hourly load values based on these load shapes and the forecast of FPL NWFL's monthly peaks and energy.

II.G. Uncertainty

Uncertainty is inherent in the load forecasting process. This uncertainty can result from a number of factors, including unexpected changes in consumer behavior, structural shifts in the economy, economic/business cycles, and fluctuating weather conditions. Large weather fluctuations can and frequently do result in significant deviations between actual and forecasted peak demands. In particular, Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than those observed for the Summer peak or NEL.

The inherent uncertainty in load forecasting is addressed in different ways regarding the overall resource planning and operational planning work. With respect to resource planning work, the utilization of a 20% total reserve margin (TRM) criterion, a Loss-of-Load-Probability (LOLP) criterion of 0.1 days per year, and a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) criterion are designed to maintain reliable electric service for customers in light of forecasting and other uncertainties. In addition, FPL's Winter peak demands have experienced significantly greater volatility than the Summer peak or NEL, and this greater volatility results in additional risks to FPL's ability to serve winter load. FPL continues to analyze system impacts of Winter peak demands due to this greater volatility. In addition, FPL's shift to stochastic LOLP modeling provides a look at a variety of different weather scenarios that affect FPL's demand throughout the year.

II.H. DSM

In this Site Plan, FPL accounts for the effects of its DSM energy efficiency programs through August 2024, which are embedded in the actual usage data for forecasting purposes. In addition, FPL accounts for the following projected DSM MW and MWh impacts as "line item reductions" to the forecasts as part of the IRP process: 1) the impacts of incremental energy efficiency that have been implemented after the 2024 Summer peaks have occurred, 2) projected impacts from incremental energy efficiency and load management, and 3) the impacts from previous signups in FPL's load management programs that will continue through 2034. After making these line-item adjustments to the load forecasted load values, the resulting "firm" load forecast, as shown in Chapter III in Schedules 7.1 and 7.2, is then used in the IRP work.

Historical and Forecast Load Information – Schedules 2-4

Schedules 2 through 4 below provide information regarding FPL's historical and forecasted load. Note that all historical information combines the load information of FPL and FPL NWFL.

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Schedule 2.1
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & 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
2015	10,758,616	2.33	64,232	4,618,890	13,906	51,263	587,965	87,186
2016	10,937,941	2.34	64,027	4,680,566	13,679	51,225	596,232	85,915
2017	11,075,378	2.34	63,373	4,740,017	13,370	50,951	604,336	84,309
2018	11,171,510	2.33	64,643	4,798,780	13,471	51,238	610,454	83,935
2019	11,256,787	2.30	65,872	4,886,791	13,480	51,857	622,212	83,344
2020	11,332,537	2.28	69,197	4,960,827	13,949	49,685	628,861	79,007
2021	11,441,385	2.27	67,162	5,036,950	13,334	50,506	636,044	79,407
2022	11,630,105	2.27	69,348	5,113,458	13,562	51,851	641,605	80,814
2023	11,827,634	2.28	70,206	5,179,816	13,554	52,507	642,772	81,689
2024	11,990,462	2.27	70,894	5,287,101	13,409	53,138	650,176	81,729

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.
These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

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Schedule 2.1
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rural & 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
2025	12,228,942	2.28	69,688	5,355,964	13,011	52,838	657,928	80,310
2026	12,426,323	2.29	70,291	5,420,089	12,969	53,168	665,449	79,899
2027	12,554,958	2.29	70,778	5,483,159	12,908	53,260	672,449	79,203
2028	12,656,294	2.28	71,742	5,543,418	12,942	53,598	679,113	78,923
2029	12,759,832	2.28	72,777	5,600,718	12,994	53,921	685,631	78,645
2030	12,865,517	2.27	73,793	5,656,354	13,046	54,126	691,983	78,218
2031	12,973,547	2.27	75,012	5,711,056	13,134	54,311	697,995	77,809
2032	13,082,486	2.27	76,510	5,764,905	13,272	54,475	703,883	77,393
2033	13,191,965	2.27	77,954	5,817,992	13,399	54,556	709,638	76,878
2034	13,300,596	2.27	79,392	5,870,592	13,524	54,566	715,294	76,285

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by the consolidated system.

Col. (4) and Col. (7) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (5) and Col. (8) represent the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Schedule 2.2
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads & Railways	Street & Highway Lighting	Sales to Public Authorities	Sales to Ultimate Consumers
Year	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2015	4,849	11,560	419,443	92	473	23	120,931
2016	4,892	12,012	407,231	92	472	23	120,730
2017	4,693	11,904	394,249	83	473	41	119,614
2018	4,770	11,850	402,549	80	473	23	121,227
2019	4,759	12,043	395,169	82	456	23	123,050
2020	4,749	12,239	388,022	71	445	20	124,166
2021	4,721	12,785	369,236	68	433	19	122,908
2022	4,714	14,094	334,458	71	427	39	126,450
2023	4,617	15,625	295,521	67	420	86	127,904
2024	4,841	15,160	319,325	67	417	29	129,386

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

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Schedule 2.2
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Industrial			Railroads	Street &	Sales to	Sales to
		Average	Average kWh	&	Highway	Public	Ultimate
		No. of	Consumption	Railways	Lighting	Authorities	Consumers
Year	GWh	Customers	Per Customer	GWh	GWh	GWh	GWh
2025	4,724	15,748	299,944	68	413	23	127,754
2026	4,735	15,713	301,325	68	376	23	128,661
2027	4,739	15,729	301,312	68	354	23	129,222
2028	6,026	15,822	380,856	68	345	23	131,801
2029	7,313	15,966	458,060	68	339	23	134,441
2030	8,600	16,093	534,419	68	338	23	136,948
2031	9,141	16,156	565,774	68	338	23	138,892
2032	9,679	16,125	600,236	68	338	23	141,092
2033	10,214	15,984	638,985	68	338	23	143,152
2034	10,210	15,751	648,203	68	338	23	144,597

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (10) and Col.(15) represent forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation. These values are at the meter.

Col. (11) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (16) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (4) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (7) + Col. (10) + Col. (13) + Col. (14) + Col. (15).

Schedule 2.3
History of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1) Year	(17) Sales for Resale GWh	(18) Utility Use & Losses GWh	(19) Net Energy For Load GWh	(20) Average No. of Other Customers	(21) Total Average Number of Customers
2015	6,926	6,895	134,752	4,517	5,222,932
2016	6,937	5,981	133,649	4,603	5,293,413
2017	6,711	6,136	132,460	4,674	5,360,931
2018	7,089	6,188	134,504	4,923	5,426,008
2019	7,616	6,499	137,165	5,357	5,526,403
2020	8,503	6,514	139,183	5,743	5,607,670
2021	7,060	6,800	136,768	6,153	5,691,932
2022	8,476	5,990	140,916	6,687	5,775,844
2023	8,167	7,684	143,756	6,947	5,845,160
2024	8,923	7,794	146,103	7,314	5,959,751

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (19) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing conservation.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18). Historical NEL includes the impacts of existing conservation and agrees to Col. (5) on schedule 3.3.

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8)
+ Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20).

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Schedule 2.3
Forecast of Energy Consumption
And Number of Customers by Customer Class

(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Year	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy For Load GWh	Average No. of Other Customers	Total Average Number of Customers
2025	8,662	8,377	144,793	7,842	6,037,481
2026	8,666	7,604	144,931	8,433	6,109,683
2027	8,660	8,023	145,905	8,826	6,180,163
2028	8,588	8,172	148,562	9,025	6,247,378
2029	8,264	8,272	150,976	9,230	6,311,545
2030	7,771	8,374	153,094	9,452	6,373,882
2031	7,046	8,437	154,375	9,554	6,434,761
2032	7,018	8,618	156,728	9,554	6,494,467
2033	7,041	8,729	158,922	9,554	6,553,168
2034	7,063	8,814	160,473	9,554	6,611,191

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (19) represents forecasted energy sales that do not include the impact of incremental conservation and agrees to Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Col. (19) = Schedule 2.2 Col. (16) + Col. (17) + Col. (18).

Col. (20) represents the annual average of the twelve monthly values.

Col. (21) = Schedule 2.1 Col. (5) + Schedule 2.1 Col. (8)
+ Schedule 2.2 Col. (11) + Col. (20).

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Schedule 3.1
History of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2015	25,361	1,381	23,980	0	878	1,779	826	1,104	23,657
2016	26,044	1,443	24,601	0	882	1,809	836	1,119	24,326
2017	25,662	1,467	24,194	0	910	1,826	825	1,135	23,927
2018	25,411	1,418	23,993	0	866	1,839	866	1,149	23,679
2019	26,594	1,367	25,227	0	852	1,850	879	1,159	24,863
2020	26,400	1,595	24,805	0	845	1,861	887	1,175	24,668
2021	26,248	1,401	24,847	0	830	1,874	882	1,190	24,536
2022	26,429	1,572	24,857	0	827	1,886	871	1,201	24,731
2023	28,461	1,652	26,808	0	797	1,900	946	1,210	26,718
2024	28,266	1,731	26,535	0	863	1,917	961	1,221	26,442

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Summer peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

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Schedule 3.1
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)

(1) August of Year	(2) Total	(3) Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management*	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management*	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2025	28,312	1,728	26,584	0	937	21	1,025	12	26,317
2026	28,664	1,727	26,937	0	925	40	1,032	19	26,648
2027	28,925	1,723	27,202	0	913	59	1,038	26	26,888
2028	29,333	1,708	27,625	0	902	77	1,043	34	27,277
2029	29,687	1,606	28,081	0	896	95	1,047	41	27,608
2030	29,982	1,484	28,498	0	893	113	1,051	49	27,877
2031	30,301	1,315	28,987	0	891	131	1,055	57	28,168
2032	30,823	1,319	29,504	0	889	148	1,059	65	28,662
2033	31,257	1,323	29,934	0	888	166	1,063	73	29,068
2034	31,677	1,327	30,351	0	887	183	1,067	81	29,459

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected August values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

Schedule 3.2
History of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1) Year	(2) Total	(3) Firm Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2015	21,961	1,403	20,558	0	822	1204	551	522	20,588
2016	18,826	1,167	17,659	0	742	1232	570	528	17,514
2017	19,320	1,187	18,133	0	759	1238	577	541	17,984
2018	21,533	1,332	20,201	0	750	1244	588	547	20,194
2019	17,941	1,498	16,442	0	706	1248	613	557	16,621
2020	19,569	1,312	18,257	0	702	1253	614	568	18,253
2021	17,486	1,344	16,142	0	689	1256	619	580	16,178
2022	21,027	1,230	19,797	0	681	1258	628	584	19,718
2023	19,271	1,214	18,057	0	670	1263	631	589	17,970
2024	18,595	1,093	17,502	0	743	1,272	657	597	17,195

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (2) and Col. (3) are actual values for historical Winter peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Col. 7 & Col. 9) and may incorporate the effects of load control if load control was operated on these peak days. Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent actual DSM capabilities and represent annual (12-month) values.

Col. (10) represents a hypothetical "Net Firm Demand" as if the load control values had definitely been exercised on the peak.
Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col.(6) + Col. (8).

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Schedule 3.2
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)

(1) January of Year	(2) Total	(3) Firm Wholesale	(4) Retail	(5) Interruptible	(6) Res. Load Management*	(7) Residential Conservation	(8) C/I Load Management*	(9) C/I Conservation	(10) Net Firm Demand
2025	23,042	1,375	21,667	0	778	12	717	7	21,527
2026	23,323	1,377	21,946	0	766	23	722	12	21,800
2027	23,648	1,380	22,268	0	754	35	727	17	22,116
2028	24,136	1,364	22,772	0	742	46	732	22	22,594
2029	24,603	1,313	23,290	0	731	57	735	27	23,053
2030	25,011	1,216	23,795	0	726	68	739	32	23,446
2031	25,384	1,140	24,244	0	721	79	742	37	23,804
2032	25,852	1,144	24,707	0	716	90	746	43	24,256
2033	26,245	1,149	25,096	0	712	102	749	48	24,634
2034	26,638	1,153	25,485	0	708	113	752	54	25,011

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (2) - Col. (4) represent forecasted peak and do not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management.

Col. (5) through Col. (9) represent cumulative load management, incremental conservation, and load management.
All values are projected January values.

Col. (8) represents FPL's Business On Call, CDR, CILC, and curtailable programs/rates.

Col. (10) represents a "Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented on the peak. Col. (10) is derived by the formula: Col. (10) = Col. (2) - Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7) - Col. (8) - Col. (9).

* Res. Load Management and C/I Load Management include Lee County and FKEC whose loads are served by FPL.

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Schedule 3.3
History of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator" values except for Col (8))

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	Residential Conservation GWh	C/I Conservation GWh	Actual Net Energy For Load GWh	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Actual Total Retail Sales (GWh)	Load Factor(%)
2015	141,611	3,862	2,997	134,752	6,926	6,895	120,931	60.7%
2016	140,578	3,891	3,038	133,649	6,937	5,981	120,730	58.4%
2017	139,467	3,920	3,088	132,460	6,711	6,136	119,614	58.9%
2018	141,604	3,947	3,153	134,504	7,089	6,188	121,227	60.4%
2019	144,323	3,972	3,186	137,165	7,616	6,499	123,050	58.9%
2020	146,397	3,995	3,219	139,183	8,503	6,514	124,166	60.0%
2021	144,025	4,021	3,236	136,768	7,060	6,800	122,908	59.5%
2022	148,226	4,057	3,253	140,916	8,476	5,990	126,450	60.9%
2023	151,150	4,091	3,303	143,756	8,167	7,684	127,904	57.7%
2024	153,582	4,140	3,339	146,103	8,923	7,794	129,386	58.8%

Historical Values (2015 - 2024):

Col. (2) represents derived NEL not including conservation using the formula: Col. (2) = Col. (3) + Col. (4) + Col. (5)

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are annual (12-month) DSM values and represent total GWh reductions experienced each year.

Col. (8) is the Total Retail Sales calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (5) - Col. (6) - Col. (7). These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and the greater of Col. (2) from Schedules 3.1 and 3.2 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

Schedule 3.3
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
(All values are "at the generator" values except for Col (8))

(1) Year	(2) Forecasted Net Energy For Load without DSM GWh	(3) Residential Conservation GWh	(4) C/I Conservation GWh	(5) Net Energy For Load Adjusted for DSM GWh	(6) Sales for Resale GWh	(7) Utility Use & Losses GWh	(8) Forecasted Total Billed Retail Energy Sales w/o DSM GWh	(9) Load Factor(%)
2025	144,793	75	69	144,649	8,662	8,377	127,754	58.3%
2026	144,931	126	118	144,687	8,666	7,604	128,661	57.6%
2027	145,905	176	168	145,561	8,660	8,023	129,222	57.4%
2028	148,562	225	219	148,118	8,588	8,172	131,801	57.5%
2029	150,976	273	270	150,433	8,264	8,272	134,441	57.8%
2030	153,094	322	322	152,449	7,771	8,374	136,948	58.0%
2031	154,375	371	375	153,629	7,046	8,437	138,892	57.9%
2032	156,728	419	429	155,880	7,018	8,618	141,092	57.6%
2033	158,922	468	483	157,971	7,041	8,729	143,152	57.7%
2034	160,473	515	539	159,419	7,063	8,814	144,597	57.5%

Projected Values (2025 - 2034):

Col. (2) represents Forecasted NEL and does not include incremental conservation. It is the summation of Cols. (3) through (5).

Col. (3) & Col. (4) are forecasted values representing reduction on sales from incremental conservation

Col. (5) is forecasted NEL and includes incremental conservation as well company use and losses.

Col. (8) is Total Retail Sales. The values are calculated using the formula: Col. (8) = Col. (2) - Col. (6) - Col. (7).
These values are at the meter.

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (5) from this page and Col. (10) from Schedule 3.1 using the formula:
Col. (9) = ((Col. (5)*1000) / ((Col. (2) * 8760). Adjustments are made for leap years.

Schedule 4
Previous Year Actual and Two-Year Forecast of
Total Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load (NEL) by Month

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	2024 ACTUAL		2025 FORECAST		2026 FORECAST	
Month	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh	Total Peak Demand MW	NEL GWh
JAN	18,595	10,188	23,042	10,542	23,323	10,352
FEB	18,147	9,124	21,421	9,694	21,702	9,820
MAR	20,596	10,676	21,414	10,598	21,691	10,713
APR	21,148	10,783	22,918	11,142	23,211	11,178
MAY	26,889	14,122	25,189	12,760	25,503	12,751
JUN	27,296	13,848	27,189	13,506	27,523	13,559
JUL	27,722	15,298	27,656	14,484	28,006	14,535
AUG	28,266	14,957	28,312	14,663	28,664	14,636
SEP	26,477	14,014	27,191	13,478	27,531	13,488
OCT	26,287	12,059	25,394	12,571	25,711	12,464
NOV	19,524	10,933	22,162	10,605	22,447	10,626
DEC	18,408	10,101	20,935	10,751	21,211	10,807
Annual Values:		**146,103**		**144,793**		**144,931**

Col. (3) annual value shown is consistent with the value shown in Col.(5) of Schedule 3.3.

Cols. (4) through (7) do not include the impacts of cumulative load management, incremental utility conservation, or incremental load management.

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CHAPTER III

Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

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III. Projection of Incremental Resource Additions

III.A. FPL's Resource Planning:

FPL utilizes its well-established, but continually evolving integrated resource planning (IRP) process, in whole or in part as dictated by analysis needs, to determine: (i) the magnitude and timing of needed resources, and (ii) the type of resources that should be added. This section describes FPL's basic IRP process which was used during 2024 and early 2025 to develop the resource plans for FPL's system that are presented in this 2025 Site Plan. It also discusses some of the key assumptions, in addition to a new load forecast discussed in the previous chapter, which were used in developing this resource plan.

Four Fundamental Steps of FPL's Resource Planning:

The four fundamental steps of FPL's resource planning process are:

Step 1: Determine the magnitude and timing of FPL's new resource needs;

Step 2: Identify which resource options and resource plans can meet the determined magnitude and timing of projected resource needs (*e.g.*, identify competing options and resource plans);

Step 3: Evaluate the competing options and resource plans based on system economics and non-economic factors; and,

Step 4: Select a resource plan and commit, as needed, to near-term options.

Figure III.A.1 graphically outlines the 4 steps.

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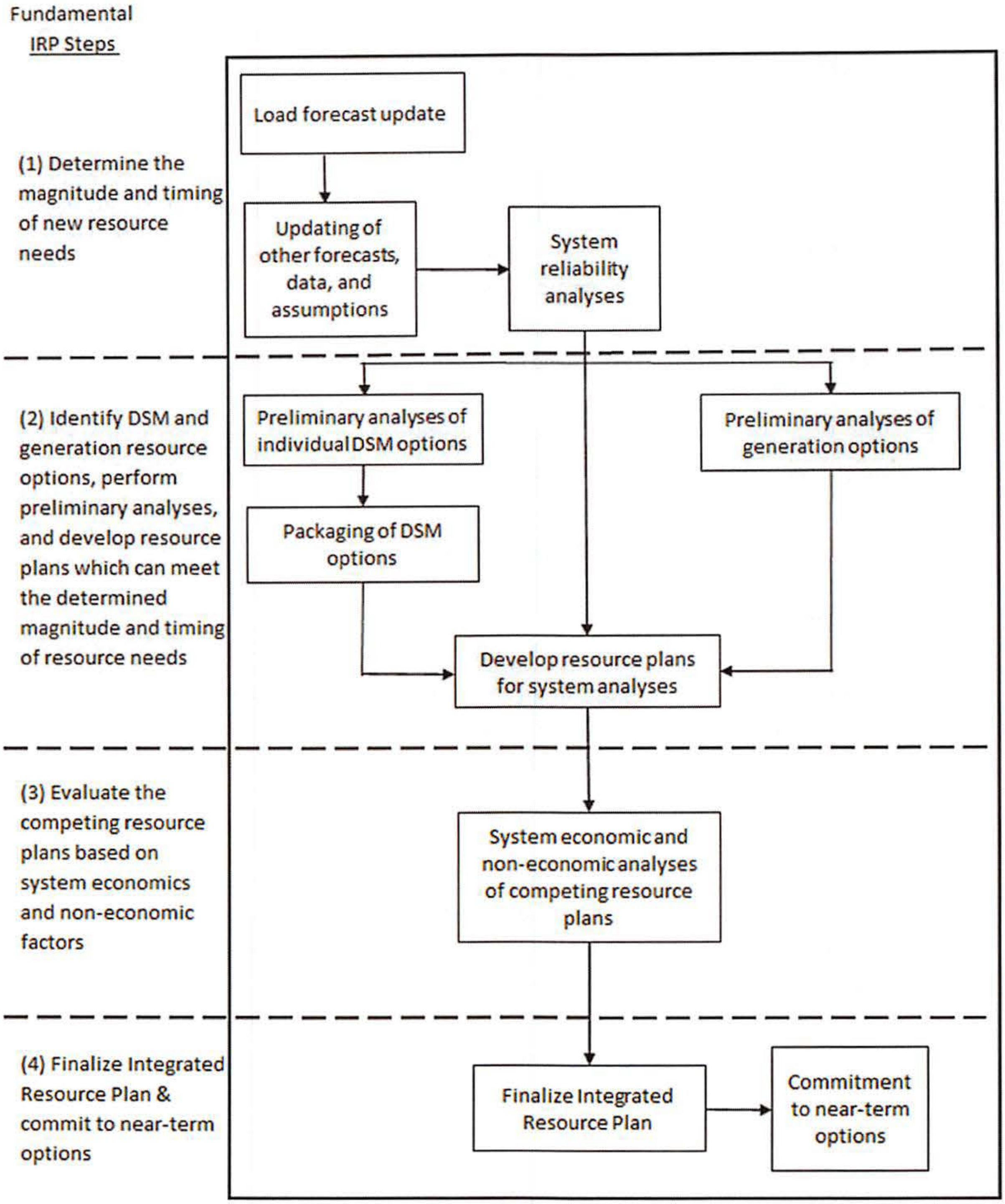
Overview of IRP Process: Fundamental Steps

Figure III.A.1: Overview of IRP Process



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Step 1: Determine the Magnitude and Timing of New Resource Needs:

The first of the four resource planning steps is essentially a determination of the amount and timing of MW load reduction, new capacity additions, or a combination of both, which are needed to maintain and/or enhance system reliability. This step is often referred to as a reliability assessment for the utility system.

This analysis typically starts with an updated load forecast. Several databases are also updated in this first fundamental step, not only with the new information regarding forecasted loads, but also with other information that is used throughout other aspects of FPL's resource planning process. Examples of this new information include: delivered fuel price projections, current financial and economic assumptions, current power plant capability and operating assumptions, costs of new resource additions, and current DSM demand and energy reduction assumptions.

FPL's process also includes key sets of projections regarding three specific types of resources: (1) generating unit capacity changes, (2) firm capacity PPAs, and (3) DSM implementation.

Key Assumptions Regarding the Three Types of Resources:

Generating Unit Capacity Additions:

The first set of assumptions, generating unit capacity changes, is based on current projections of new generating capacity additions and planned retirements of existing generating units. In this 2025 Site Plan, there are four types of projected generation capacity changes through the ten-year reporting time frame of this document. These changes are listed below in general chronological order:

1. Additional Solar Energy Facilities:

In this 2025 Site Plan, the resource plan projects the addition of approximately 17,433 MW of new solar PV generation during the 2025-2034 period. These PV additions are projected to be sited throughout FPL's service area. These projected solar additions for 2025-2034, when combined with solar additions made prior to 2025, will result in a total of approximately 24,471 MW of total installed utility PV by the end of 2034.

All PV projected to be added from 2025-2034 are "tracking" solar. In fixed-tilt solar configurations, the solar panels remain facing the same angle, while tracking solar changes the angle of the solar panels to follow the path of the sun during the day, generally resulting

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in greater annual energy production, which allows for a greater customer benefit from fuel savings and production tax credits.

2. Additional Battery Storage:

At the end of 2021, a battery storage facility with a projected maximum output of 409 MW was placed in-service at the existing Manatee plant site. This large battery storage facility is charged by solar energy from an existing nearby PV facility. Two 30 MW battery storage facilities were installed at two different locations in the FPL service area and put into service at the end of 2021. Both 30 MW battery storage facilities are also charged by existing solar facilities. In addition, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan projects that an additional 7,603 MW of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2034 throughout FPL's service area.

3. Retirement of Existing Generating Units:

The resource plan for the 2025 TYSP reflects the retirements of two units: Gulf Clean Energy Center Units 4 & 5. These units will be retired at the end of 2029. In the 2024 TYSP, FPL had previously reflected the retirement of its 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia at the end of 2028. As a result of the primary owner of Unit 3, Georgia Power, amending its retirement date for Scherer Unit 3, FPL has had to follow suit and push out its retirement date for its interest in that unit to outside of the ten-year period of this Site Plan.

4. Enhancements of Existing Generating Units:

In its 2024 Site Plan, FPL discussed plans to upgrade the CT components in several of FPL's existing CC units. That upgrade effort is still included in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. These additional upgrades are projected to be completed by 2028. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in this chapter.

In addition, FPL implemented a pilot project that results in hydrogen replacing a portion of the natural gas that is currently being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. In this pilot project, hydrogen is created by using solar energy, or other energy from the electric grid, to power an electrolyzer that separates water into hydrogen and oxygen (If the hydrogen is created using only solar or other renewable energy sources, the hydrogen is referred to as "green" hydrogen). The resulting hydrogen is then stored in on-site tanks until it is used as a fuel. The objective of the pilot project is to test, in practice, the concept

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of blending natural gas with hydrogen as a fuel for CC unit use. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Firm Capacity PPAs:

The second set of assumptions involves other firm capacity PPAs. These assumptions are generally consistent with those presented in FPL's 2024 Site Plan.

The remaining projected firm capacity purchases are from independent power producers. Details for these other purchases, including the annual total capacity values, are presented in Chapter I in Tables I.A.3.2 and I.A.3.3. These purchased firm capacity amounts were incorporated in the resource planning work that led to the resource plan presented in this document.

DSM Implementation:

The third set of assumptions involves a projection of the amount of incremental DSM that FPL anticipates implementing annually over the ten-year reporting period of 2025-2034 for this Site Plan. In April of 2024, FPL filed its proposed 2024 DSM Goals. These Goals were approved by the FPSC and FPL filed a plan to meet these goals in March 2025. This plan accounts for the projected annual amounts of Summer MW reduction, Winter MW reduction, and energy (MWh) reduction for the years 2025-2034.

The Three Reliability Criteria Used to Determine FPL's Projected Resource Needs:

FPL's resource planning process applies these key assumptions, plus the other updated information described above, in the first fundamental step: determining the magnitude and timing of future resource needs. This determination is accomplished through system reliability analyses. Until 2014, FPL's reliability analyses were based on dual planning criteria, including a minimum peak-period total reserve margin (TRM) of 20% (FPL applies this criterion to both Summer and Winter peaks) and a maximum LOLP of 0.1 day per year. Both criteria are commonly used throughout the utility industry. Beginning in 2014, FPL began utilizing a third reliability criterion: a 10% GRM.

These reliability criteria utilize two basic types of methodologies: deterministic and probabilistic. The calculation of excess firm capacity at the annual system peaks (reserve margin) is a common method, and this relatively simple deterministic calculation can be performed on a spreadsheet. It provides an indication of the adequacy of a generating system's capacity resources compared to its load during peak periods. However, deterministic methods do not take into account probabilistic-related elements, such as the impact of individual unit failures. For example, two 50 MW units that

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can be counted on to run 90% of the time are more valuable in regard to utility system reliability than is one 100 MW unit that also can be counted on to run 90% of the time. Probabilistic methods can also account for the value of being part of an interconnected system with access to multiple capacity sources.

For this reason, probabilistic methodologies have been used to provide an additional perspective on the reliability of a generating system and are used to perform system reliability analyses. Among the most widely used is LOLP, which FPL's resource planning group utilizes. Simply stated, LOLP is an index of how well a generating system may be able to meet its firm demand (*i.e.*, a measure of how often load may exceed available resources). In contrast to reserve margin, the calculation of LOLP looks at the daily peak demands for each year, while taking into consideration such probabilistic events as the unavailability of individual generators due to scheduled maintenance or forced outages.

LOLP is expressed in terms of the projected probability that a utility will be unable to meet its entire firm load at some point during a year. The probability of not being able to meet the firm load is calculated for each day of the year using the daily peak hourly load. These daily probabilities are then summed to develop an annual probability value. This annual probability value is commonly expressed as "the number of days per year" that the system firm load could not be met. The standard for LOLP used by FPL's resource planning group is a maximum of 0.1 day per year which is commonly accepted throughout the industry. This analysis requires a more complicated calculation methodology than the reserve margin analysis. LOLP analyses are typically carried out using computer software models, such as the Tie Line Assistance and Generation Reliability (TIGER) program used by FPL.

Recently, FPL has expanded usage of its LOLP criterion by utilizing a stochastic approach to LOLP modeling. As FPL's system continues to incorporate additional cost-effective intermittent solar generation, the Company is continuing to adapt its resource planning to ensure that customers' reliability needs are met through available, dispatchable resources that provide value to customers. Just as FPL's system has advanced and modernized over time, resource adequacy must also be modernized to consider evolving conditions that affect the delivery of power in times of greatest need. To that end, FPL retained an independent third-party consulting firm, E3 Consulting, to perform a comprehensive, stochastic LOLP analysis to ensure that FPL's proposed system additions optimally address system needs for each hour of the year.

FPL's incorporation of cost-effective solar has increased to the extent that the peak hour of the year – i.e., the hour of greatest demand on the system – is no longer the most critical hour for determining reliability need. Now, the most critical time for capacity on FPL's system is at peak net demand, which most often occurs between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., when solar facilities are providing less generation output. For these hours, as well as all other hours throughout the year, FPL needs additional, more modernized modeling analysis to determine its resource adequacy and identify where its greatest resource needs lie. Thus, for its 2025 resource planning, FPL added a stochastic LOLP analysis tailored to its system to identify (1) hourly periods of the year where there is increased likelihood for a loss of load, and (2) available resources that can remediate the potential for that loss.

Stochastic LOLP modeling incorporates vast amounts of data to develop a granular view of a utility's system adequacy in hour-by-hour segments. This modeling incorporates significantly more data in assessing system reliability than a traditional LOLP analysis, providing a substantially wider range of load and generation conditions across numerous scenarios. Through this analysis, a utility can more effectively determine the sufficiency of its hourly generation supply throughout the year, which, in turn, allows it to identify any needed system additions.

The stochastic LOLP analysis incorporates a tremendous amount of system-specific data required to develop a probabilistic hourly load and supply projection and identify the system's reliability needs. In comparison, a traditional reserve margin analysis provides a more limited and simplified look at system operations, examining only the peak demand hour at two times of the year – once in the winter and once in the summer – without considering the unique generation attributes of the utility's fleet. The traditional reserve margin analysis therefore carries analytical shortcomings, particularly for systems that incorporate substantial renewable generation. For example, as FPL's solar generation portfolio has increased, the hours of the day with the least reserves are more likely to be found in the evening as the sun begins to set and solar generation decreases. The traditional reserve margin analysis does not fully reflect this more recent trend. The traditional reserve margin analysis also fails to capture the interactive effects of non-dispatchable generation and load, which have become increasingly challenging to predict and model. The stochastic LOLP analysis addresses these shortcomings by accounting for and modeling these factors, assessing resource availability at every hour of the year and identifying the periods when reserves are most depleted, wherever they may fall.

The stochastic modeling also presents a more sophisticated analysis than FPL's prior LOLP analyses. A traditional LOLP analysis models expected generation unavailability based upon historic forced outage rates, resulting in a cumulative probability matrix of potential unit outages. The stochastic LOLP analysis, however, simulates a random selection of plant outages, which better reflects the unpredictable nature of unavailable generation as observed in normal system operations. Additionally, a traditional LOLP analysis models an expected solar generation profile, whereas the stochastic LOLP analysis produces a reliability assessment that captures the natural variability in solar production due to weather conditions. The stochastic LOLP model also better captures the synergistic interactions between load and non-dispatchable generation because it models the variability of each input separately.

For FPL's 2025 planning, the consulting firm E3 coordinated with FPL and used hourly temperature data from representative weather stations to develop hourly load profiles using a machine learning algorithm trained on actual load and temperatures from 2003 to 2023. E3 also used historic satellite data to simulate hourly solar generation at each of the current and future solar generating sites for the 1980 to 2023 period, as well as actual historical generating unit availability data to calculate an expected forced outage rate and a mean time to repair for every generating unit in the FPL fleet. The model used these inputs to randomly select which units may experience an outage at any given time within the simulations. FPL has incorporated the results of this study to produce the resource plan in this Site Plan and will continue to examine stochastic LOLP studies to accentuate future resource planning efforts.

FPL's third reliability criterion, the 10% minimum Summer and Winter GRM criterion, augments the other two reliability criteria by providing an indication of the respective roles that DSM and generation are projected to play each year as FPL maintains its 20% Summer and Winter TRMs (which account for both generation and DSM resources). All three reliability criteria are useful to identify the timing and magnitude of the resource needs because of the different perspectives the three criteria provide. In addition, the GRM criterion is particularly useful in providing direction regarding the mix of generation (solar, battery storage, etc.) and DSM resources that should be added to maintain and enhance system reliability.

Step 2: Identify Resource Options and Plans That Can Meet the Determined Magnitude and Timing of Projected Resource Needs:

The initial activities associated with this second fundamental step of resource planning generally proceed concurrently with the activities associated with Step 1. During Step 2, preliminary economic screening analyses of new capacity options that are identical, or virtually identical, in certain key characteristics may be conducted to determine what type of new capacity option appears to be the most competitive on FPL's system. Preliminary analyses also can help identify capacity size (MW) values, projected construction/permitting schedules, and operating parameters and costs. Similarly, preliminary economic screening analyses of new DSM options and/or evaluation of existing DSM options are often conducted in this second fundamental IRP step when FPL is determining its DSM goals.

FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes an optimization model to perform the preliminary economic screening of generation resource options. For the preliminary economic screening analyses of DSM resource options, FPL typically uses its DSM Conservation, Planning, and Forecasting (CPF) model, which is an FPL spreadsheet model utilizing the FPSC's approved methodology for performing preliminary economic screening of individual DSM measures and programs. Then, as the focus of DSM analyses progresses from analysis of individual DSM measures to the development of DSM portfolios, FPL typically uses two additional models. One is a proprietary non-linear programming (NLP) model that is used to analyze the potential for lowering system peak loads through additional load management/demand response capability. The other model that is utilized is a proprietary linear programming (LP) model with which DSM portfolios are developed.

The next step is typically to "package" the individual new resource options, both Supply options and DSM portfolios, emerging from these preliminary economic screening analyses into different resource plans that are designed to meet the system reliability criteria. In other words, resource plans are created by combining individual resource options so that the timing and magnitude of projected new resource needs are met. The creation of these competing resource plans is typically carried out using spreadsheet and/or dynamic programming techniques.

At the conclusion of the second fundamental resource planning step, different combinations of new resource options (*i.e.*, resource plans) of a magnitude and timing necessary to meet the projected resource needs are identified.

Step 3: Evaluate the Competing Options and Resource Plans Based on System Economics and Non-Economic Factors:

At the completion of fundamental Steps 1 and 2, the most viable new resource options have been identified, and these resource options have been combined into resource plans that each meet the magnitude and timing of projected resource needs. The stage is set for evaluating these resource options and resource plans in system economic analyses that aim to account for all the impacts to

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the utility system from the competing resource options/resource plans. FPL's resource planning group typically utilizes the AURORA optimization model to develop and perform the system economic analyses of resource plans. Other spreadsheet models may also be used to further analyze the resource plans.

The basic economic analyses of the competing resource plans focus on total system economics. The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans is their relative impact on electricity rate levels, with the general objective of minimizing the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM methodology). In analyses in which the DSM contribution has already been determined through the same IRP process and/or FPSC approval, and therefore the only competing options are new generating units and/or purchase options, comparisons of the impacts of competing resource plans on both electricity rates and system revenue requirements will yield identical outcomes in regard to the relative rankings of the resource options being evaluated. Consequently, the competing options and resource plans in such cases can be evaluated on a system cumulative present value revenue requirement (CPVRR) basis.

FPL's resource planning group also includes other factors in its evaluation of resource options and resource plans. Although these factors may have an economic component or impact, they are often discussed in quantitative but non-economic terms, such as percentages, tons, etc., rather than in terms of dollars. These factors are often referred to as "system concerns or factors," which include reducing emissions, maintaining/enhancing fuel diversity, and maintaining a regional balance between load and generating capacity, particularly in the Southeastern region of FPL's area that consists of Miami-Dade and Broward counties. In conducting the evaluations needed to determine which resource options and resource plans are best for the utility system, the non-economic evaluations are conducted with an eye to whether the system concern is positively or negatively impacted by a given resource option or resource plan. These and other factors are discussed later in this chapter in section III.C.

Step 4: Finalizing the Current Resource Plan

The results of the previous three fundamental steps are typically used to develop a new or updated resource plan. The current resource plan presented in this 2025 Site Plan is summarized in the following section.

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III.B. Projected Incremental Resource Changes in the Resource Plan

The projection of major changes in the resource plan, including both utility-owned generation and PPAs, for the years 2025-2034 is summarized in Table ES-1 in the Executive Summary. In regard to DSM additions, all of the DSM presented in this Site Plan represents FPL's DSM through the end of 2034. Those annual amounts are shown in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 in Chapter II.

A summary of some of the larger resource additions/retirements include those listed below :

- New solar (PV) additions from 2025 through 2034 of approximately 17,433 MW (nameplate);
- A total addition of approximately 7,603 MW of battery storage through 2034;
- Capacity upgrades at several of FPL's existing CC units through 2028;
- The retirement of Gulf Coast Clean Energy Center Units 4 and 5 at the end of 2029; and
- The addition of a 2x0 CT of approximately 475 MW in 2032.

With the exception of certain resource additions and retirements listed above in the earlier years of the 2025-2034 time period addressed in this 2025 Site Plan, FPL notes that final decisions on other resource options shown in this Site Plan are not needed at this time, nor have they been made. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for years increasingly further out in the ten-year reporting period. Consequently, those resource additions are more prone to future change.

III.C Discussion of the Resource Plan and Issues Impacting Resource Planning Work

In considering the resource plans presented in this Site Plan, it is useful to note that there are at least ten significant factors that either influenced the current resource plan or which may result in future changes. These factors are discussed below (in no particular order).

1. **Impacts of the Tax Credits for Batteries and Solar:**
   FPL's resource planning work continues to factor in tax credits for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. For new utility owned standalone batteries, the 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery, with the potential of an additional 10% if the battery is located in a specific area. For new utility-owned solar, a utility can elect a Production Tax Credit (PTC) for new solar that is based on the amount of energy (MWh) the new solar facility generates each year for the first ten years of operation. For future

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resource additions, the PTC starts in 2024 at $30 for each MWh generated.[6] The $30 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. FPL's resource plan presented in this Site Plan accounts for the effects of these tax credits.

2. **The critical need to maintain a balance between load and generating capacity in specific regions of FPL's service area, such as in Northwest Florida and Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties):**
   This balance has both reliability and economic implications for FPL's system and customers, and it is a key reason that FPL has expanded generation and transmission in specific areas in the past. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will aid in addressing these balance concerns.

3. **The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics and reliability:**
   In 2024, FPL used natural gas to generate approximately 72% of the total electricity it delivered to its customers. By 2034, due largely to significant solar additions, the percentage of electricity generated by natural gas for FPL's system is projected to decrease to approximately 46% based on the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Due to this reliance on natural gas, opportunities to economically maintain and enhance fuel diversity are continually sought, with due consideration given to system economics. For example, FPL is projecting the addition of significant amounts of cost-effective PV generation throughout the ten-year reporting period of this document. These PV additions enhance fuel diversity while at the same time allowing for the lowest cost generation resource to be constructed and operated. To enhance the reliability of these PV solar additions, FPL is planning to add cost-effective battery storage to ensure adequate generation and reserves at the time of the net system peak (FPL's peak after accounting for solar generation).

   In the past, coal-fired units have been examined as an option to increase system fuel diversity. However, coal units have ceased to be viable generation options for a number of reasons which include: (i) increased economic competitiveness of solar and battery storage, (ii) much lower forecasted costs for natural gas, (iii) increased availability of natural gas, and (iv) environmental regulations regarding coal units. Consequently, FPL does not believe that new advanced technology coal units are viable fuel diversity enhancement options in Florida.

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Therefore, FPL has focused on: (i) cost-effectively adding solar energy and battery storage to enhance fuel diversity and independence, (ii) diversifying the sources of natural gas, (iii) diversifying the gas transportation paths used to deliver natural gas to FPL's generating units, (iv) using natural gas more efficiently, and (v) expanding the ability of its units to burn liquid fuel as a backup to natural gas. FPL has also launched a pilot project that tests the concept of using green hydrogen as a substitute for some of the natural gas now being used to fuel one of its existing CC units.

Solar Energy: The resource plan in this 2025 Site Plan projects that FPL will have a total of approximately 24,471 MW of PV generation by the end of 2034. Such a level of PV nameplate capacity would represent about 77% of FPL's current total installed capacity (MW). However, the impact of PV contribution in terms of actual energy produced (MWh) is smaller. Because solar energy can only be generated during daylight hours and is impacted by factors such as clouds and rain, PV has a capacity factor of approximately 23% to 30% in the state of Florida. As a result, FPL's solar additions would be projected to supply approximately 35% of the total energy (MWh) delivered in 2034 (as shown in Schedule 6.2 later in this chapter).[7]

Based on the resource plan presented in this 2025 Site Plan, it is projected that by 2034 approximately 99% of all energy produced on FPL's system will be that of natural gas, nuclear, and solar, with solar alone accounting for approximately 35% of all the energy produced by the system. This percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by nuclear and solar energy sources is significant for a utility system of FPL's size, especially when considering that the total amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2034 will have also increased by approximately 11%. The projections of energy by fuel/generation type are presented in Schedules 6.1 and 6.2 later in this chapter.

Nuclear Energy: In 2008, the FPSC approved the need to increase capacity at FPL's four existing nuclear units and authorized the company to recover project-related expenditures that were approved as a result of annual nuclear cost recovery filings. FPL successfully completed this nuclear capacity uprate project. Approximately 520 MW of additional nuclear capacity was delivered by the project, which represents an increase of approximately 30% more incremental capacity than was originally forecasted when the project began. Additional uprates followed which resulted in approximately 40 MW more capacity. FPL's customers are currently benefitting from lower fuel costs and reduced system emissions provided by this additional nuclear capacity.

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In June 2009, FPL began the process of securing Combined Operating Licenses (COL) from the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two future nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, that would be sited at FPL's Turkey Point site (the location of two existing nuclear generating units). In April 2018, FPL received NRC approval for these two COLs, and these licenses currently remain valid.

FPL has paused the decision whether to seek FPSC approval to move forward with construction of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL intends to incorporate into any decision regarding Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 the experience gained from the construction and operation of Georgia Power's Vogtle nuclear units. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year period addressed in this 2025 Site Plan. This Site Plan continues to present the Turkey Point location as a Preferred Site for nuclear generation as indicated in Chapter IV.

On January 30, 2018, FPL applied to the NRC for Subsequent License Renewal (SLR) for FPL's existing Turkey Point Units 3 & 4. The previous license terms for these two existing nuclear units extended into the years 2032 and 2033, respectively. The SLR requested approval to extend the operating licenses by 20 years to 2052 and 2053, respectively. The NRC granted approval for the SLR in December 2019. On February 24, 2022, the NRC on its own accord reversed its adjudicatory decision interpreting environmental rules related to SLRs. In particular, the NRC concluded that its environmental review of all pending SLR requests under the National Environmental Policy Act was insufficient due to inadequacies of the NRC's Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) for license renewal, which is applicable to all plants. With this action, the NRC directed its staff to amend the Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 operating licenses by removing the 20-year term of licensed operation added by the SLR, thereby restoring the previous operating license expiration dates of 2032 and 2033 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

Following this decision, SLR applicants had the option to satisfy the environmental review requirements either by requesting the NRC Staff to proceed with an entirely site-specific EIS or by waiting for the NRC to issue a revised GEIS that would address all SLR applications. In response to the NRC's action, FPL decided to pursue an entirely site-specific EIS for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4. The NRC completed its site-specific review of the application and reissued the 20-year SLR term for Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 on September 17, 2024. An intervenor's request for hearing on the Turkey Point SLR application was denied and a petition for review of that decision remains pending before the Commission. For purposes of this Site Plan filing,

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FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through the currently pending new license termination dates of 2052 and 2053 for Turkey Point Units 3 & 4, respectively.

In the 3rd Quarter of 2021, FPL applied to the NRC for an SLR for its existing St. Lucie nuclear Units 1 & 2. If approved by the NRC, the SLRs for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 will extend the licenses for those facilities for an additional 20 years until 2056 and 2063, respectively. The NRC schedule for the review of the St. Lucie SLR application has been delayed as the NRC worked to revise its generic EIS for license renewal in response to the Turkey Point SLR decision. FPL chose to wait for the completion of the NRC's revised GEIS and have the NRC incorporate that generic analysis into its St. Lucie review. The revised GEIS was published in August 2024. The current expectation is that the St. Lucie review, which incorporates the GEIS, will be completed in 2026. The revised GEIS is currently subject to a challenge in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, but the NRC's review of the application remains ongoing. Similar to the assumption for the Turkey Point Units, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of St. Lucie Units 1 & 2 through the new license termination dates of 2056 and 2063 for St. Lucie Units 1 & 2, respectively.

FPL is also continuing to monitor advanced nuclear power options such as small modular reactors (SMR). FPL is planning to begin the initial stages of Early Site Permitting in 2026-2027 timeframe, available as permitted under NRC rules, for a potential SMR at a site that is adjacent to an existing nuclear power plant. This strategic move is aimed at minimizing risks, allowing emerging technologies to mature, and ensuring that robust regulatory frameworks are well-developed prior to deployment, while remaining cognizant of the current high costs of nuclear and SMR development and taking a stepwise approach. FPL is closely monitoring current initiatives at both the Department of Energy and the NRC. By taking these steps early on, FPL aims to be well-positioned to benefit from potential state and federal incentives for future nuclear deployment. The projected in-service date of an SMR would be outside the ten-year period addressed in this Site Plan.

<u>Natural gas sourcing and delivery:</u> FPL utilizes several natural gas pipelines to serve our existing natural gas units in Florida. These pipelines provide reliable, economic, and diverse natural gas supply to FPL and the State of Florida. In FPL NWFL, FPL's plants are served by Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South) and the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC (FGT). In peninsular Florida, FPL delivers gas using the FGT and the Gulfstream Natural

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Gas System (Gulfstream) pipelines along with the Sabal Trail Transmission and the Florida Southeast Connection pipelines which were placed in service in 2017.

Using natural gas more efficiently: FPL has sought ways to utilize natural gas more efficiently for years. Since 2008, FPL has modernized several of its existing plants sites from older, less efficient units into highly efficient CC units with much lower heat rates and higher capacities. These modernized units have improved the overall efficiency of FPL's system, allowing for higher output while using lower amounts of natural gas. This improved efficiency is graphically shown in Figure ES-2 in the Executive Summary.

Dual-fuel capability at existing units: Efforts are being made to maintain the ability to utilize ultra-low sulfur distillate (ULSD) oil at existing units that have that capability. Four new CTs were added at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in late 2021; these units have the capability to burn either natural gas or ULSD fuel oil. Having backup fuel capability ensures the ability of these units to provide generation even during potential disruptions of gas supply.

In the future, FPL's resource planning group will continue to identify and evaluate alternatives that may maintain or enhance system fuel diversity.

4. **The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations:**
   As mentioned earlier in Section III.A, FPL utilizes a 10% GRM to ensure that system reliability is not negatively affected by an overreliance on non-generation resources, particularly at times of extreme load. This GRM reliability criterion was developed as a result of extensive analyses – which have been described in detail in prior FPL Site Plans – of FPL's system from both resource planning and system operations perspectives. The potential for overreliance upon non-generating resources for system reliability remains an important resource planning issue and is one that will continue to be examined in ongoing resource planning work.

5. **The significant impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards:**
   As discussed in Chapter II, the load forecasts for FPL include projected impacts from federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. The magnitude of energy efficiency that is currently projected to be delivered to customers of the single, integrated system through these codes and standards is significant.

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These energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to have significant incremental impacts by reducing forecasted Summer and Winter peak loads, and by reducing annual net energy for load (NEL), in FPL's system. From the end of 2024 through the year 2034, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 2,000 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 520 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 2,460 GWh.

In addition to lowering the load forecast from what it otherwise would have been, and thus serving to lower projected load and resource needs, this projected energy efficiency from the codes and standards also affects resource planning in another way: it lowers the potential market for utility DSM programs to cost-effectively deliver energy efficiency.

6. **The fuel cost and efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet and the avoidance of fuel costs through increased solar generation:**

There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs have recently been one of the lowest cost options for fuel, leading to low overall system fuel costs for FPL's customers when compared to other fuels like oil or coal. In addition to these natural gas costs, FPL customers also experience lower rates resulting from two other characteristics of FPL's system: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2024, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $218 million in system fuel costs from having solar generation on its system. Since 2009 (when FPL began adding large scale universal solar facilities to its generation mix), FPL has avoided over $1.1 billion of fuel costs because of its solar generation.

In regard to the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (BTU) needed to produce a kWh of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,095 in 2024. This improvement of approximately 27% in fuel efficiency is truly significant, especially when considering the 20,000 MW-plus magnitude of gas-fueled generation on FPL's system. This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL's customers saving $650 million in fuel costs in 2024, and an estimated cumulative savings for FPL's customers of approximately $15.3 billion from 2001 through 2024.

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7. **Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs:**

   Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions prepared by an independent consultant, ICF, in its resource planning work. FPL continues to utilize ICF's forecast of projected CO_2 compliance costs in its resource planning process. The projected compliance costs in the current plan are the same as those used in the 2024 Ten Year Site Plan.

8. **Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption:**

   FPL's current load forecast continues to project increasing levels of EV adoption throughout the ten-year period. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed in this document in Chapter II. Both the higher MWh and peak hour MW impacts will have resource planning implications.

9. **Enhancing system reliability during extreme weather events:**

   Over the past several years, extreme weather events have caused significant outages and disruptions to electric grids across the country. These events include widespread hot weather in California in the summer of 2020, historic cold weather in February 2021 in Texas, and extreme cold conditions throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast around Christmas of 2022. FPL's Northwest FL area has continually set records in winter peak demand, including its latest record peak early in 2025 when widespread snowfall occurred throughout northern Florida. In addition to these events, FPL's service area regularly experiences periods of hotter than average weather throughout the year and hurricanes that can potentially affect the output of its generation fleet. While FPL does not plan its system around extreme events, it continues to believe it is prudent to consider and prepare for the possibility of extreme weather events and the ability to reliably serve customers under those circumstances. To that end, FPL has reviewed the lessons learned from the outages and service disruptions experienced in other jurisdictions and enhanced its own system to ensure it is adequately prepared. This includes winterizing FPL's nuclear and fossil-fueled generation units, enhancing cooperation and preparation between FPL and suppliers of natural gas and fuel oil, and keeping generation units as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's service area. The battery storage units that FPL is adding throughout the ten-year period will also provide additional reliable capacity during extreme weather events.

   FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as the Florida PSC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the North American Electric Reliability

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Corporation (NERC), to follow their guidance regarding proper planning procedures for extreme weather events.

10. **Ensuring resource adequacy and system reliability throughout the entire year:** FPL's planning processes center around ensuring the reliability of its bulk electric system. For over the past two decades, the metric that drove most of FPL's reliability needs was its minimum 20% standard reserve margin, calculated at the time of summer and winter peak load. However, FPL's evolving system requires more in-depth reliability metrics to fully analyze resource adequacy across every hour of the year and through various potential scenarios, including variations in load, generating outages, and solar performance. Therefore, FPL has expanded use of its LOLP metric to include stochastic modeling that fully encompasses all of these scenarios, leading to a more robust evaluation of the reliability and resource adequacy of FPL's system. FPL's planned resources in this Site Plan address these resource adequacy concerns.

III.D Demand-Side Management (DSM)

FPL has sought and implemented cost-effective DSM programs since 1978. As such, cost-effective DSM has been a key focus of FPL's resource planning work for more than 40 years. During that time, FPL's DSM programs have included many energy efficiency and load management programs and initiatives.

There are several important factors affecting the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of utility DSM programs. The first factor is the growing impact of federal and state energy efficiency codes and standards. As discussed first in Chapters I and II, and earlier in Section III.C above, the projected incremental impacts of these energy efficiency codes and standards during the 2025-2034 time period has significantly lowered FPL's projected load and resource needs. In addition, these energy efficiency codes and standards significantly reduce the potential for cost-effective utility DSM programs.

Another factor placing downward pressure on the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM on the FPL system is the steadily increasing efficiency with which FPL generates electricity. FPL's generating system has steadily become more efficient in its ability to generate electricity using less fossil fuel. For example, the FPL system is projected to use 27% less fossil fuel to generate a MWh in 2025 than it did in 2001. Again, this is very good for FPL's customers because it helps to significantly

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lower fuel costs and electric rates. However, the improvements in generating system efficiency affect DSM cost-effectiveness by lowering the system fuel costs of energy delivered to FPL's customers. Therefore, the improvements in generating system efficiency reduce the potential fuel savings benefits from the kWh reduction impacts of DSM, thus lowering potential DSM benefits and DSM cost-effectiveness. As FPL adds more and more solar to its system, the overall efficiency of its system will continue to improve. Although the efficiency of FPL's system reduces possible benefits from DSM, FPL will continue to look for innovations and opportunities to cost-effectively empower customers and add system benefits through its DSM programs in the future.

In 2024, new DSM goals for the period 2025-2034 were approved in Docket No. 20240012-EG. FPL filed a DSM Plan to achieve these goals in March 2025. The DSM impacts contained in this Site Plan reflect the demand and energy impacts associated with the currently approved goals and proposed programs.

DSM Programs and Research & Development Efforts in FPL's 2025 DSM Plan

1. **Residential Home Energy Survey (HES)**

This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The HES is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

2. **Residential Load Management (On Call)**

This program allows FPL to turn off certain customer-selected appliances using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, system emergencies, or for system frequency regulation. This program also includes a new HVAC on-bill option pilot.

3. **Residential HVAC**

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency central air-conditioning systems.

4. **Residential Ceiling Insulation**

This program encourages customers to improve their home's thermal efficiency.

5. **Residential New Construction (BuildSmart®)**

This program encourages builders and developers to design and construct new homes to achieve BuildSmart® certification and move towards ENERGY STAR® qualifications.

6. **Residential Low Income**

This program assists low-income customers through FPL-conducted Energy Retrofits and state Weatherization Assistance Provider (WAP) agencies.

7. **Residential Low Income Renter Pilot**

This program encourages the adoption of high efficiency HVAC equipment in low-income rental properties.

8. **Business Energy Evaluation (BEE)**

This program educates customers on energy efficiency and encourages implementation of recommended practices and measures, even if these are not included in FPL's DSM programs. The BEE is also used to identify potential candidates for other FPL DSM programs.

9. **Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction (CDR)**

This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

10. **Commercial/Industrial Load Control (CILC)**

This program allows FPL to control customer loads of 200 kW or greater during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies. It was closed to new participants as of December 31, 2000.

11. **Commercial Curtailable Load Program**

This program allows FPL to request curtailment of customer loads with a minimum commitment of 4,000 kW of Non-Firm Demand during periods of capacity shortages or system emergencies. The program was closed to new participants December 31, 2021.

12. **Business On-Call**

This program allows FPL to turn off customers' direct expansion central electric air conditioning units using FPL-installed equipment during periods of extreme demand, capacity shortages, or system emergencies.

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13. **Business Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC)**

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency HVAC systems.

14. **Business Lighting**

This program encourages customers to install high-efficiency lighting systems.

15. **Business Custom Incentive (BCI)**

This program encourages customers to install unique high-efficiency technologies not covered by other FPL DSM programs.

16. **Conservation Research & Development (CRD) Project**

This project consists of industry research and studies designed to: identify new energy-efficient technologies; evaluate and quantify their impacts on energy, demand and customers; and where appropriate and cost-effective, incorporate an emerging technology into a DSM program.

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III.E Transmission Plan

The transmission plan will allow for the reliable delivery of the required capacity and energy to FPL's retail and wholesale customers. The following table presents FPL's proposed future additions of 230 kV and above bulk transmission lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). There is one such line in the FPL system for this ten-year reporting period.

Table III.E.1: List of Proposed Power Lines

(1) Line Ownership	(2) Terminals (To)	(3) Terminals (From)	(4) Line Length CKT. Miles	(5) Commercial In-Service Date (Mo/Yr)	(6) Nominal Voltage (KV)	(7) Capacity (MVA)
FPL	Sweatt 1/	Whidden	79	June/2026	230	1195

1/ Need Determination for the Whidden to Sweatt project was approved on May 17, 2022, and Conditions of Certification were received in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026.

There will also be transmission facilities needed to connect several projected generation capacity additions to the FPL transmission system. These transmission facilities are described on the following pages. Sites for longer term additions, such as projected PV and BESS additions for 2027 and beyond, have not yet been definitively determined so no transmission analyses for these additions have been performed.

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III.E.1 Transmission Facilities for the Canoe Battery Energy Storage System Center in Okaloosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Canoe Battery Energy Storage System Center in Okaloosa County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Mink Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10595

III.E.2 Transmission Facilities for the Blackwater Battery Energy Storage System Center in Santa Rosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Blackwater Battery Energy Storage System Center in Santa Rosa County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Rooster Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10596

III.E.3 Transmission Facilities for the Chipola River Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Chipola River Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Melvin Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10597

III.E.4 Transmission Facilities for the Fourmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fourmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Quincy Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.5 Transmission Facilities for the Tenmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tenmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Tenmile Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this

III.E.6 Transmission Facilities for the Shirer Branch Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Shirer Branch Battery Energy Storage System Center in Calhoun County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Mayo Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.7 Transmission Facilities for the Kayak Battery Energy Storage System Center in Okaloosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Kayak Battery Energy Storage System Center in Okaloosa County in the 4th Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend the existing 34.5 kV bus at Kayak Substation to connect the BESS.
2. Add relays and other protective equipment.
3. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional transmission work is required.
2. No upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.8 Transmission Facilities for the Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Flatford Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Flatford) on the project site, adjacent to the Gridiron - Lemur 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Flatford substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Flatford 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Gridiron - Lemur 230 kV line into Flatford substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10602

III.E.9 Transmission Facilities for the Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mare Branch Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Stallion) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Whidden for string bus to Stallion substation (approximately 7.0 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Stallion substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Stallion 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 7.0 miles string bus from Whidden 230 kV to Stallion substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.10 Transmission Facilities for the Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Price Creek Solar Energy Center in Columbia County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Madonna) on the project site, adjacent to the Claude - Raven 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Madonna substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Madonna 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. Loop the adjacent Claude - Raven 230 kV into Madonna substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10604

III.E.11 Transmission Facilities for the Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Swamp) on the project site, approximately 3.15 miles from the Alva - Witt 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Swamp substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Alva - Witt 230 kV line (approximately 3.15 miles) into Swamp substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10605

III.E.12 Transmission Facilities for the Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Brook Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Song) on the project site, adjacent to the Melvin – Tenmile 230 kV line corridor.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Song substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Song 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Melvin - Tenmile 230 kV line into Song substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10606

III.E.13 Transmission Facilities for the Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Mallard Solar Energy Center in Brevard County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Goodwin) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Crayfish for string bus to Goodwin substation (approximately 0.7 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Goodwin substation
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Goodwin 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 0.7 miles string bus from Crayfish 230 kV to Goodwin substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10607

III.E.14 Transmission Facilities for the Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Boardwalk Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Puma substation to a new substation (Boardwalk) and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Boardwalk 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None.

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10608

III.E.15 Transmission Facilities for the Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Goldenrod Solar Energy Center in Collier County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Boardwalk substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Boardwalk 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10609

III.E.16 Transmission Facilities for the North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) North Orange Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Apricot) on the project site, adjacent to the future Sunbreak – future Muscadine 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Apricot substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Apricot 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Muscadine 230 kV into Apricot substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10610

III.E.17 Transmission Facilities for the Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sea Grape Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Muscadine) on the project site, adjacent to the future Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Muscadine substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Muscadine 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. Loop the adjacent Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV into Muscadine substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.18 Transmission Facilities for the Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Clover Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Clover) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at future Sunbreak for string bus to Clover substation (approximately 0.1 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Clover substation.
4. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
5. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Clover 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. Construct approximately 0.1 miles string bus from Sunbreak 230 kV to Clover substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10612

III.E.19 Transmission Facilities for the Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sand Pine Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 2nd Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Quincy substation to a new substation (Chinkapin) and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Chinkapin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None.

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.20 Transmission Facilities for the Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 500 kV bus at Ghost substation and interconnect the 500/34.5kV transformer through a 500kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ghost 500 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.21 Transmission Facilities for the Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Seville substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Seville 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10615

III.E.22 Transmission Facilities for the Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Glint substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Glint 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10616

III.E.23 Transmission Facilities for the Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Estuary) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Estuary substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Estuary 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV into Estuary substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10617

III.E.24 Transmission Facilities for the Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County in the 2nd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 161 kV bus at Bandit substation and interconnect the 161/34.5kV transformer through a 161kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Bandit 161 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10618

III.E.25 Transmission Facilities for the Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Ambersweet Solar Energy Center in Indian River County in the 2nd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, three (3) breaker 230 kV substation (Ambersweet) on the project site, adjacent to the new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV line.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Ambersweet substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ambersweet 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent new Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV into Ambersweet substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10619

III.E.26 Transmission Facilities for the County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) County Line Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 2nd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Notts substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Notts 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.27 Transmission Facilities for the Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 2nd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ponna substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

F2-10621

III.E.28 Transmission Facilities for the Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Witt to a new (Mulberry) substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Mulberry 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.29 Transmission Facilities for the Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Pyrite substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Pyrite 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.30 Transmission Facilities for the Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Quail substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Quail 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.31 Transmission Facilities for the Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Deodar substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Deodar 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.32 Transmission Facilities for the Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Chinkapin substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Chinkapin 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.33 Transmission Facilities for the Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Stallion substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Stallion 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.34 Transmission Facilities for the Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Apricot substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Apricot 230 kV Substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.35 Transmission Facilities for the Vernia Solar Energy Center in Indian River County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Vernia Solar Energy Center in Indian River County in the 3rd Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Ambersweet substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ambersweet 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

I. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.36 Transmission Facilities for the LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) LaBelle Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2028 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Swamp substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swamp 230 kV Substation.
3. Add relays and other protective equipment.
4. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.37 Transmission Facilities for the Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage Center in Bay County

The work required to connect the approximate two 200 MW (nameplate, AC) each Lansing Smith Battery Energy Center in Bay County in the 1st Quarter of 2026 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Parakeet) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Lansing Smith for string bus to Parakeet substation (approximately 0.26 miles).
3. Add two 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformers (225 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker each to connect BESS.
4. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the BESS to Parakeet 230 kV substation.
5. Add relays and other protective equipment.
6. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 0.26 miles string bus from Lansing Smith 230 kV to Parakeet substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.E.38 Transmission Facilities for the Putnam Battery Energy Storage Center in Putnam County

The work required to connect the approximate 200 MW (nameplate, AC) Putnam Battery Energy Center in Putnam County in the 1st Quarter of 2027 is projected to be:

I. **Substation:**

1. Construct a new 115 kV substation (Putnam BESS U1) on the project site.
2. Add one 115 kV line switch at Putnam switchyard for string bus to Putnam BESS U1 substation (approximately 0.3 miles).
3. Add one 115/34.5 kV main step-up transformers (85 MVA) with a 115 kV breaker to connect the BESS.
4. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the BESS to Putnam BESS U1 115 kV substation.
5. Add relays and other protective equipment.
6. Breaker replacements: None

II. **Transmission:**

1. Construct approximately 0.3 miles string bus from Putnam switchyard 115 kV to Putnam BESS U1 substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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III.F. Renewable Resources and Storage Technology

FPL's Renewable Energy Efforts Through 2024:

FPL has been the leading Florida utility in examining ways to effectively utilize renewable energy technologies to serve its customers. Since 1976, FPL has been an industry leader in renewable energy research and development and in facilitating the implementation of various renewable energy technologies. FPL's (including FPL NWFL) renewable energy efforts through 2024 are briefly discussed below in five categories of solar/renewable activities. Plans for new renewable energy facilities from 2025-2034 are then discussed in a separate section.

1) **Early Research & Development Efforts:**

In the late 1970s, FPL assisted the Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC) in demonstrating the first residential PV system east of the Mississippi River. This PV installation at FSEC's Brevard County location was in operation for more than 15 years and provided valuable information about PV performance capabilities in Florida on both a daily and annual basis. In 1984, FPL installed a second PV system at its Flagami substation in Miami. This 10-kilowatt (kW) system operated for several years before it was removed to make room for substation expansion. In addition, FPL maintained a thin-film PV test facility at the FPL Martin Plant Site for several years to test new thin-film PV technologies.

2) **Demand-Side & Customer Efforts:**

In terms of utilizing renewable energy sources to meet its customers' needs, FPL initiated the first utility-sponsored conservation program in Florida designed to facilitate the implementation of solar technologies by its customers. FPL's Conservation Water Heating Program, first implemented in 1982, offered incentive payments to customers who chose solar water heaters. Before the program ended (because it was no longer cost-effective), FPL paid incentives to approximately 48,000 customers who installed solar water heaters.

In the mid-1980s, FPL introduced another renewable energy program, FPL's Passive Home Program. This program was created to broadly disseminate information about passive solar building design techniques that are most applicable in Florida's climate. As part of this program, three Florida architectural firms created complete construction blueprints for six passive home designs with the assistance of the FSEC and FPL. These designs and blueprints were available to customers at a low cost. During its existence, the program received a U.S.

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Department of Energy award for innovation and led to a revision of the Florida Model Energy Building Code which was the incorporation of one of the most significant passive design techniques highlighted in the program: radiant barrier insulation.

FPL has continued to analyze and promote PV utilization. These efforts have included PV research, such as the 1991 research project to evaluate the feasibility of using small PV systems to directly power residential swimming pool pumps. FPL's PV efforts also included educational efforts, such as FPL's Next Generation Solar Station Program. This initiative delivered teacher training and curriculum that was tied to the Sunshine Teacher Standards in Florida. The program provided teacher grants to promote and fund projects in the classrooms.

Gulf Power (Gulf) offered customers the opportunity to contribute to the development of solar PV beginning with the Solar for Schools program in its 1995 DSM Plan. This voluntary program ultimately developed multiple PV installations in schools across Northwest Florida and was used primarily for educational purposes. In 1999, Gulf offered customers an additional opportunity through an optional rate rider. The PV Rate Rider program was intended to give customers an opportunity to contribute towards the construction of a solar PV facility along with other customers across the Southern Company territory.

In 2008, Gulf received FPSC approval to offer an experimental solar water heating program. This program was intended to help customers overcome the high initial cost of adopting solar thermal water heating technology. The program spanned three years and was absorbed into a larger portfolio of renewable program offerings in Gulf's 2010 DSM Plan.

In 2009, as part of its DSM Goals decision, the FPSC imposed a requirement for Florida's investor-owned utilities to spend up to a certain capped amount annually to facilitate demand-side solar water heater and PV applications. The annual spending caps for these applications over the five-year period was approximately $15.5 million per year for FPL and approximately $576,000 per year for Gulf. In response to this direction, FPL received approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of three PV-based programs and three solar water heating-based programs, plus a Renewable Research and Demonstration project. Gulf received similar approval from the FPSC in 2011 to initiate a solar pilot portfolio consisting of two PV-based programs and two solar water heating-based programs. Analyses of the results by both FPL and Gulf from these pilot programs since their inception consistently showed that none of these pilot programs were cost-effective for customers using any of the three cost-effectiveness screening tests used by the State of Florida. As a result, consistent with the

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FPSC's December 2014 DSM Goals Order No. PSC-14-0696-FOF-EU, these pilot programs expired on December 31, 2015.

Gulf conducted market research in 2015 indicating customer interest in a renewable energy alternative to private rooftop PV. After further research into innovative offerings across the industry, Gulf developed a subscription-based program model commonly known as community solar. Gulf received FPSC approval in 2016 for a Community Solar program intended to facilitate construction of a 1 MW facility in Northwest Florida once adequate subscriptions were secured. However, customer interest was not adequate enough to justify construction of the project.

In addition, FPL assists customers interested in installing PV equipment at their facilities. Consistent with Rule 25-6.065, F.A.C., Interconnection and Net Metering of Customer-Owned Renewable Generation, FPL works with customers to interconnect these customer-owned PV systems. Through December 2024, approximately 113,097 customer systems (predominantly residential) have been interconnected with FPL (including FPL NWFL). These values represent approximately 2% of FPL's total number of customer accounts.

3) **Supply Side Efforts – Power Purchases:**

FPL has facilitated several renewable energy projects (facilities which burn bagasse, waste wood, municipal waste, etc.) through PPAs. FPL purchases firm capacity and energy, and/or as-available energy, from these types of facilities. For example, FPL has a contract to receive firm capacity from the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach (SWA) through April 2034.

FPL currently has three PPAs with solar facilities totaling approximately 120 MW of nameplate capacity. In addition, FPL has two PPAs totaling approximately 81 MW based, at least in part, on receiving firm amounts of hourly energy from out-of-state sources that were originally wind-generated. Tables I.A.3.1, I.A.3.2, and I.A.3.3 in Chapter I provide information regarding both firm and non-firm capacity PPAs from renewable energy facilities in the two areas.

4) **Supply Side Efforts – Utility Owned Facilities:**

At the time this Site Plan is filed (April 1, 2025), FPL will own 108 universal solar generating facilities. All of these facilities are PV facilities and together they represent approximately 7,932 MW (nameplate) of generation for FPL. Each of these solar facilities is listed below in Table III.F.1.

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Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st, 2025

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
1	DeSoto	DeSoto	25	Tracking	Oct-09
2	Space Coast	Brevard	10	Fixed	Apr-10
3	Manatee	Manatee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
4	Citrus	Desoto	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
5	Babcock Ranch	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Dec-16
6	Horizon	Alachua/Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
7	Coral Farms	Putnam	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
8	Wildflower	DeSoto	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
9	Indian River	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-18
10	Blue Cypress	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
11	Barefoot Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
12	Hammock	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
13	Loggerhead	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-18
14	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
15	Interstate	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
16	Sunshine Gateway	Columbia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
17	Pioneer Trail	Volusia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-19
18	Sweetbay	Martin	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
19	Northern Preserve	Baker	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
20	Cattle Ranch	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
21	Twin Lakes	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Jan-20
22	Blue Heron	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
23	Babcock Preserve	Charlotte	74.5	Fixed	Jan-20
24	Hibiscus	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
25	Okeechobee	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Apr-20
26	Southfork	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
27	Echo River	Suwannee	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
28	Blue Indigo	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Apr-20
29	Lakeside	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Dec-20
30	Trailside	St. Johns	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
31	Union Springs	Union	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
32	Egret	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
33	Nassau	Nassau	74.5	Tracking	Dec-20
34	Magnolia Springs	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
35	Pelican	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
36	Palm Bay	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	Mar-21
37	Rodeo	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-21
38	Sabal Palm	Palm Beach	74.5	Fixed	Apr-21
39	Willow	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	May-21
40	Discovery	Brevard	74.5	Fixed	May-21
41	Orange Blossom	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	May-21
42	Fort Drum	Okeechobee	74.5	Fixed	Jun-21
43	Blue Springs	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Dec-21
44	Cotton Creek	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Dec-21

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Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st, 2025, Continued

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
45	Ghost Orchid	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
46	Sawgrass	Hendry	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
47	Sundew	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
48	Elder Branch	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-22
49	Grove	Indian River	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
50	Immokalee	Collier	74.5	Fixed	Jan-22
51	Everglades	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
52	Pink Trail	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
53	Bluefield Preserve	St. Lucie	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
54	Cavendish	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
55	Anhinga	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
56	Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
57	Chipola River	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
58	Flowers Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
59	First City	Escambia	74.5	Fixed	Jan-23
60	Apalachee	Jackson	74.5	Tracking	Jan-23
61	Wild Azalea	Gadsden	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
62	Chautauqua	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
63	Shirer Branch	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Feb-23
64	Saw Palmetto	Bay	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
65	Cypress Pond	Washington	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
66	Etonia Creek	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Apr-23
67	Terrill Creek	Clay	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
68	Silver Plam	Palm Beach	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
69	Ibis	Brevard	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
70	Orchard	Indian River/St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
71	Beautyberry	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
72	Turnpike	Indian River	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
73	Monarch	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
74	Caloosahatchee	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
75	White Tail	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
76	Prairie Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
77	Pineapple	St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
78	Canoe	Okaloosa	74.5	Tracking	Jan-24
79	Sambucus	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
80	Sparkleberry	Escambia	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
81	Three Creeks	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
82	Fourmile Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
83	Big Juniper Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
84	Pecan Tree	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
85	Wild Quail	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
86	Hawthorne Creek	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
87	Nature Trail	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24
88	Woodyard	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Mar-24

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Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 1st, 2025, Continued

	Solar Energy Center	County	Nameplate MW	Type	COD
89	Honeybell	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
90	Buttonwood	St. Lucie	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
91	Mitchell Creek	Escambia	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
92	Hendry Isles	Hendry	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
93	Georges Lake	Putnam	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
94	Cedar Trail	Baker	74.5	Tracking	Nov-24
95	Norton Creek	Madison	74.5	Tracking	Dec-24
96	Kayak	Okaloosa	74.5	Tracking	Dec-24
97	Holowpaw	Palm Beach	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
98	Speckled Perch	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
99	Big Water	Okeechobee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
100	Fawn	Martin	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
101	Hog Bay	DeSoto	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
102	Green Pasture	Charlotte	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
103	Thomas Creek	Nassau	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
104	Redlands	Miami-Dade	74.5	Fixed	Jan-25
105	Fox Trail	Brevard	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
106	Long Creek	Manatee	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
107	Swallowtail	Walton	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25
108	Tenmile Creek	Calhoun	74.5	Tracking	Jan-25

5) **Ongoing Research & Development Efforts:**

FPL has a "Living Lab" across several of its office locations and select customer sites to demonstrate FPL's renewable energy commitment to employees and visitors. Through various Living Lab projects, FPL is able to evaluate multiple solar and storage technologies and applications for the purpose of developing a renewable business model resulting in the most cost-effective and reliable uses for FPL's customers. FPL currently has approximately 293 kW of PV as part of the Living Lab, including a 157 kW floating solar installation in Miami-Dade County that can enable FPL to compare generation and O&M costs for floating versus ground-mount solar PV. In 2020, FPL expanded the Living Lab to include residential sites around Palm Beach County to test battery storage in a residential setting. The test addresses both potential benefits of having a 5-to-8 kW storage system for home backup power and the ability of FPL to remotely control the storage systems to provide services to the electric grid. In 2021, FPL added solar PV paired with battery storage in a residential setting and 460 kW of linear generators. FPL plans to continue to expand the Living Lab as new technologies come to market.

FPL has also been in discussions with several private companies on multiple emerging technology initiatives, including ocean current, thermal storage, hydrogen, fuel cell technology, and energy storage.

Regarding PV's impact on the FPL system, FPL developed a methodology to determine what firm capacity value at FPL's Summer and Winter peak hours would be appropriate to apply to existing and potential PV facilities. The potential capacity contribution of PV facilities is dependent upon several factors including: site location, technology, design, and the total amount of solar that is operating on FPL's system.

Based on the results of its analyses using that methodology, firm capacity values are assigned to each new solar facility. These firm capacity values are described in terms of the percentage of the facility's nameplate (AC) rating that can be counted on as firm capacity at the Summer and Winter peak load hours. For example, two of FPL's earliest PV facilities, DeSoto and Space Coast, have been assigned firm capacity values of approximately 46% for DeSoto and 32% for Space Coast at FPL's Summer peak hour (that typically occurs in the 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. hour), but contribute firm capacity of only 3% for DeSoto and 1% for Space Coast during FPL's Winter peak hour (that typically occurs in the 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. hour). Similarly, each new solar facility is assigned a specific firm capacity value based on the factors described above. Information on each solar unit's firm capacity is available in the footnotes of Schedule 1 in Chapter I and the entries for new units in Schedule 8 later in this chapter. FPL will continue to evaluate the firm capacity assigned to solar and battery facilities as it adapts more sophisticated resource adequacy methods like stochastic LOLP.

FPL has also conducted research on residential battery systems to evaluate both the potential to shift solar contribution to peak hours and to dispatch storage as a demand-response resource.

Renewable Energy, Battery Storage, and Electric Vehicle Projections for 2025 through 2034:

This section addresses efforts regarding renewable energy in both universal (utility-scale) and distributed solar, as well as FPL's SolarTogether™ program. In addition, efforts regarding battery storage are also addressed. These efforts and plans are summarized below.

1. **Utility-Scale Solar:**

In 2009, FPL constructed 110 MW of solar energy facilities including two PV facilities totaling 35 MW and one 75 MW solar thermal facility. This solar thermal facility location at the Martin plant, was retired in the 1st Quarter of 2023. From 2009 through 2017, the costs of solar equipment, especially PV equipment, declined significantly and universal PV facilities became increasingly competitive economically with more conventional generation options. As a result, FPL added three new PV facilities of approximately 74.5 MW each near the end of 2016.

In the 1st Quarter of 2018, eight additional PV facilities of 74.5 MW each, or 596 MW in total, also went into commercial operation. These eight PV facilities were added under the Solar Base Rate Adjustment (SoBRA) provision of the Commission's order approving the settlement agreement for FPL's base rate case in 2016 (Order No. PSC-16-0560-AS-EI) and comprised two groups of four solar facilities each. In 2019, four more 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were added as SoBRA facilities. An additional four 74.5 MW PV facilities, or approximately 298 MW, were placed into commercial operation in the 2nd Quarter of 2020. This completed the addition of solar under the 2016 SoBRA mechanism.

In the FPL NWFL service area, a total of three new 74.5 MW PV facilities were added. The first was placed into service in April 2020, and two additional sites achieved commercial operation in December of 2021.

As part of FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement (Order PSC-2021-0446-S-EI), the FPSC authorized FPL to construct 447 MW of PV solar in 2022 and an additional 745 MW of PV solar in 2023. The six sites totaling 447 MW in the 2022 group achieved commercial operation in January 2022. The ten additional sites comprising the 2023 group achieved commercial operation in January 2023.

Additionally, the Settlement also authorized FPL to construct 894 MW of PV solar in 2024 and 894 MW in 2025, for a total of 1,788 MW of PV, using a SoBRA mechanism identical in concept to the previous SoBRA. Each of these additions must be cost effective and fall below a cost cap of $1,250 kWac. The first 894 MW of PV solar for the 2024 SoBRA achieved commercial operation in January 2023, and the second 894 MW for the 2025 SoBRA achieved commercial operation in January 2025.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant additions in solar (PV) resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 17,433 MW of additional PV

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generation is projected to be added in the 2025-2034 time period. The projected total of solar PV for the single integrated utility by the end of 2034 is equal to 24,471 MW.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to analyze the projected system economics of solar and all other resource options. Information regarding the Preferred and Potential Sites for the projected solar additions, particularly in the near-term, is presented in Chapter IV and in the Appendix.

2. **Distributed PV Pilot Programs:**

FPL began implementation of two distributed PV pilot programs in 2015. The first is a voluntary, community-based, solar partnership pilot to install new solar-powered generating facilities. The program is funded by contributions from customers who volunteer to participate in the pilot and does not rely on subsidies from non-participating customers. The second program has installed approximately 3.4 MW of distributed generation (DG) PV and expired at the end of 2020. The objective of this second program was to collect grid integration data for DG PV and develop operational best practices for addressing potential problems that may be identified. The PV installed under this pilot program will continue to be evaluated for these purposes. A brief description of these pilot programs follows.

a. **Voluntary, Community-Based Solar Partnership Pilot Program:**

The Voluntary Solar Pilot Program, named FPL SolarNow™, provides FPL customers with a flexible opportunity to support solar power in Florida. The FPSC approved FPL's request for this three-year pilot program in Order No. PSC-14-0468-TRF-EI on August 29, 2014. The pilot program's tariff became effective in January 2015. The final program disposition and five-year extension of the pilot was approved on December 1, 2020 by the FPSC in Order No. PSC-2020-0508-TRF-EI, and the program will now sunset on December 31, 2025.

This pilot program provides all customers the opportunity to support bringing solar projects into local communities by funding the construction of solar facilities in local public areas, such as parks, zoos, schools, and museums. Customers can participate in the program through voluntary contributions of $9/month. As of the end of 2024, there were 33,240 participants enrolled in the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program. This program has installed 84 projects located in 35 communities within the FPL service area. These projects represent approximately 2,531 kW-DC of PV generation.

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In addition to the SolarNow™ pilot program, FPL has also installed 121.6 kW (DC) of distributed solar generators at eight different locations and 5.4 kW (DC) of non-grid tied solar throughout the FPL NWFL territory.

b. **C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program:**

This pilot program was conducted in partnership with interested commercial and industrial customers over an approximately five-year period and expired in 2020. Limited investments were made in PV facilities located at customer sites on selected distribution circuits within FPL's service area.

The primary objective was to examine the effect of high localized PV penetration on FPL's distribution system and to determine how best to address any problems that may be identified. FPL installed approximately 3.8 MW of PV facilities on circuits that experience specific loading conditions to better study feeder loading impacts, with approximately 3.4 MW remaining in operation. In addition, FPL evaluated the integration of solar into urban areas to test its impact on the distribution system on feeders that are heavily loaded.

3. **FPL SolarTogether™ Program:**

In March of 2019, FPL filed for FPSC approval of a community solar program under the market name FPL SolarTogether™. This voluntary program offers FPL customers the option to purchase solar output/attributes from cost-effective, large-scale solar energy centers. The proposed program did not require customers who participate to be bound to a long-term contract or subject to upfront enrollment costs or termination penalties. Under this program, participants' monthly electric bills would show both a subscription charge and a subscription credit line item associated with the subscribers' share of the actual solar energy generated. The FPL SolarTogether™ program was designed to leverage the economies of scale of universal solar to deliver long-term savings to both program participants and non-participants.

In March 2020, the FPSC approved the FPL SolarTogether™ program (Order PSC-2020-0084-S-EI). From 2020 through 2024, FPL has installed 3,278 MW of solar under the SolarTogether™ program. Approximately 1,005 MW has been allocated to residential customers, 2,190 MW has been allocated to commercial, industrial, and governmental customers, and 83 MW have been allocated to the low-income portion of SolarTogether™, marketed as FPL SunAssist™.

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4. **Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program:**

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to offer a four-year voluntary pilot program to commercial and industrial customers that may elect to have FPL install and maintain a solar facility on their site for a monthly tariff charge (the "Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program"). The output of this solar facility would be used solely by the participating customer. The fixed term tariff will recover the project capital costs and ongoing operating expenses through a monthly fixed charge from the program participants, such that the general body of customers will not be impacted.

Battery Storage Efforts:

Battery storage technology has continued to advance, and the cost of storage is projected to continue to decline over the long-term, aided, in part, by continued tax credits. As a result, battery storage is an economically competitive firm capacity option for FPL's system. As previously discussed, a 409 MW battery storage facility was added in late 2021 at the existing Manatee plant site. Additional battery storage capacity was added in late 2021 with 30 MW of battery storage added at both the existing Sunshine Gateway Solar Energy Center and at the Echo River Solar Energy Center. An additional total of approximately 7,603 (nameplate) MW of battery storage is also included in the resource plan through 2034. These batteries help to minimize solar curtailment during shoulder load daytime hours and meet load demand in the evenings and in winter mornings. Batteries are also able to ramp up their output much faster than conventional generation, making them effective at meeting load demand as solar generation reduces during evening hours.

In addition, FPL is analyzing the potential of battery storage technology to benefit FPL's customers in other ways. These analyses have been, and are currently, being carried out through implementation of two pilot projects designed to evaluate different potential applications for batteries on FPL's system.

The objectives of the two pilot projects are to identify the most promising applications for batteries on FPL's system and to gain experience with battery installation and operation. This information will position FPL to expeditiously take advantage of battery storage for the benefit of FPL's customers as the economics of the technology continue to improve. For the purpose of discussing these two pilot projects, they will be referred to as the "small scale" and "large scale" storage pilot projects.

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1. **Small Scale Storage Pilot Projects:**

In 2016 and early 2017, FPL installed approximately 4 MW of battery storage systems, spread across six sites, with the general objective of demonstrating the operational capabilities of batteries and learning how to integrate them into FPL's system. These small storage projects were designed with a distinct set of high-priority battery storage grid applications in mind. These applications include peak shaving, frequency response, and backup power. In addition, these initial projects were designed to provide FPL with an opportunity to determine how to best integrate storage into FPL's operational software systems and how best to dispatch and/or control the storage systems.

To this end, FPL installed multiple projects that have been in service for more than eight years and have yielded valuable information regarding the applications listed above. These projects and learnings from them include: (i) a 1.5 MW battery in Miami-Dade County using second life automotive batteries for peak shaving and frequency response (found that high in-house integration costs coupled with low remaining capacity in second-life batteries do not support the business case), (ii) a 1.5 MW battery in Monroe County for backup power and voltage support (showcased the complexity of working with customer's equipment), (iii) a relocatable 0.75 MW uninterruptible power supply (UPS) battery at Trividia Health, Inc. in Broward County (provides consistent support to mitigate customer's momentary disruptions and reliability issues but relocation is costly and requires high technical expertise), and (iv) smaller kilowatt-scale systems in several communities for distributed storage reliability (applications successfully provide reliability support for residential customers during grid events but FPL found front-of-the-meter deployment is more expensive than BTM installations). FPL decommissioned the 1.5 MW battery in in Miami-Dade County, the 0.75 MW UPS and the small kilo-watt scale systems in several communities at the end of 2022.

2. **Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project:**

The small-scale battery storage pilot projects described above are complemented by up to 50 MW of additional battery projects. These pilot projects were authorized under the Settlement Agreement in FPL's 2016 base rate case. The 50 MW of batteries that have been, and will continue, to be deployed in this larger pilot project have expanded the number of storage applications and configurations that FPL will be able to test and have made the scale of deployment more meaningful given the large size of FPL's system.

The first two storage projects under this pilot, placed in-service in the 1st Quarter of 2018, involve pairing battery storage with existing universal PV facilities. One of the projects is a 4

MW battery sited at FPL's Citrus Solar Energy Center. This project captures clipped (curtailed) solar energy from the solar panels during high solar insolation hours, then releases this energy in other hours. The second project is a 10 MW battery at FPL's Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center. This project is designed to shift PV output from non-peak times to peak times and to provide "smoothing" of solar output and regulation services. These two projects are designed to enhance the operations of existing solar facilities that were installed in 2016. The data and lessons gathered from these two projects enable more optimized design configurations for solar-paired battery projects as well as improved operational parameters for economic dispatch. In 2021, FPL added an additional 1 MW to the existing Babcock Ranch Battery Storage System to test the design and performance of various battery augmentation solutions to mitigate degradation.

In the 4th Quarter of 2019, a 10 MW battery in Wynwood, a dense urban area close to downtown Miami, went into service. The project is designed to examine the use of batteries to support the distribution system with a focus on addressing grid, system, and customer challenges. Key learnings relate to the challenges of installing a battery in a dense urban area, including the decision to install in a building to allow for increased energy density, and integration into the distribution control system to allow for seamless integration into the Automated Feeder Switching system.

Two additional projects placed in-service in 2020 are designed to enhance reliability for FPL customers and the grid. One is an 11.5 MW battery that will augment the Dania Beach Clean Energy Center Unit 7. This project evaluates using battery storage to black start large generating units. The other is a 3 MW battery alongside an existing solar PV system to create a microgrid. The microgrid will be used for local resiliency and to provide additional grid services, including mitigation of disruptions potentially caused by solar in the distribution system. The projects have thus far yielded valuable learnings about interconnection approach and properly sizing the battery to account for the inrush current needed to energize the load for these applications.

The last three projects explore battery storage opportunities associated with electric vehicles (EVs) and EV infrastructure. The first explores the potential for utilizing EVs as grid resources on FPL's system for the first time ever; the 1.25 MW of Electric-Vehicle-to-Grid (EV2G) batteries using electric school buses will be able to discharge electricity to the grid when needed. The first two buses were delivered in the 3rd Quarter of 2020 and 1st Quarter of 2021; the remaining three buses, delayed due to supply chain constraints, were delivered in 2nd

Quarter of 2024. The second EV plus storage pilot adds 0.35 MW of battery storage to two FPL EVolution® pilot sites in Columbia County and Nassau County (0.7 MW total) to provide grid benefits in the form of peak shaving and a reduction in distribution upgrades. The third and final pilot project, the "FPL EVolution® Hub", has two parts: (i) 7.25 MW of storage paired with 5 MW solar PV to create a renewable microgrid, and (ii) two trailers each fitted with 0.65 MW (total 1.3 MW) of storage and 6 EV (12 total) fast chargers. The microgrid will be used to charge the trailers that will be deployed throughout FPL service area during grid events to increase resiliency for EV charging. The microgrid will also be used to provide electricity to a nearby administrative building, warehouse, and several biodiesel tanks when not being used to charge the battery trailers. The first and third pilot projects have completed construction and are operational as of 2022. The EV + Storage project in Columbia and Nassau counties was placed into service in the 1st Quarter in 2024.

A summary of FPL's battery storage facilities is presented in Table III.F.2 below.

Table III.F.2: List of FPL Battery Storage Facilities

In-Service Date	Location/Projects	Status	Nameplate MW
2016-2017	2016 Pilots	Operational	1.5
2018	Citrus Solar Energy Center	Operational	4
2018	Babcock Ranch Solar Energy Center	Operational	10
2019	Wynwood	Operational	10
2020	Dania Beach Energy Center	Operational	11.5
2020	University Microgrid	Operational	3
2020	EV2G	Operational	1.25
2021	Manatee	Operational	409
2021	Sunshine Gateway	Operational	30
2021	Echo River	Operational	30
2023	EV + Storage	Operational	0.7
2022	FPL EVolution® Hub	Operational	8.55
		Total:	520

Electric Vehicle Efforts:

Florida is ranked second in the nation for EV adoption, and more Floridians are buying EVs every year. FPL began implementation of the FPL EVolution® pilot program in 2019 to support

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the growth of EVs with the goal to install more than 1,000 charging ports. The primary objective of this pilot program for FPL is to gather data and learnings ahead of projected mass EV adoption to ensure future EV investments enhance service and reduce costs. The FPL EVolution® Pilot focuses on three key areas: a) influences of infrastructure build-out on adoption; b) rate structures and demand models; and c) grid impacts of fast-charging. This pilot program is being conducted in partnership with interested host customers over an approximate three-year period. Installations encompass different EV charging technologies and market segments, including level 2 workplace charging at public and/or private workplaces; destination charging at well-attended locations; residential charging at customers' homes; and fast charging in high-traffic areas, along highway corridors and evacuation routes to enable long distance travel. These places include Florida's Turnpike Service Plazas, public parking areas, tourist attractions, hospitals, and large businesses that employ hundreds of Florida residents.

As part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement, FPL received approval to expand the initial FPL EVolution® Pilot and add additional EV programs that were launched in 2022, including: i) public fast charging, ii) new technologies and software, iii) education and outreach, iv) a voluntary residential EV charging services tariff, and v) a voluntary commercial EV charging services tariff.

In addition, pursuant to Order No. 2020-0512-TRF-EI, issued December 21, 2020, FPL has implemented three optional five-year EV public charging pilot tariffs. The first tariff, Utility-Owned Public Charging for Electric Vehicles (Rate Schedule UEV), establishes a rate for FPL to charge drivers directly at certain utility-owned FPL EVolution® fast charging stations. The second set of tariffs, Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Riders to General Service Demand and General Service Large Demand (Rate Schedules GSD-1EV and GSLD-1EV), limit the demand cost associated with general service demand rates billed to third-party public charging stations operating in FPL's service area. The tariffs took effect in January 2021 and will last for a period of five years.

As of December 31, 2024, FPL EVolution® Public has installed 910 Level 2 charging ports and 321 fast charging ports. There are 76 FPL EVolution fast charging sites operating under the UEV rate schedule and approximately 200 additional ports expected to be online by the end of 2025. FPL has also added 274 charging ports under the fleet pilot in 2024 and 30 level 2 charging ports under the CEVCS-1 tariff in 2025. Additionally, FPL added 9,007 level 2 chargers for residential customers, allowing managed EV charging during off-peak hours, avoiding additional load during peak. The FPL EVolution® pilot has provided FPL valuable early insights and best practices into EV charging infrastructure deployment in the areas of siting, equipment, installation, and grid reliability.

III.G Fuel Mix and Fuel Price Forecasts

1. FPL Fuel Mix

FPL's fuel mix since the early 1990s has seen a steady increase in the amount of natural gas, which FPL uses to produce electricity due, in part, to the introduction of highly efficient and cost-effective CC generating units and the ready availability of abundant, U.S.-produced natural gas. Since 2001, FPL has focused on modernizing its gas-fired generation fleet by modernizing existing units and adding CC units to its generation mix. These new CC units have dramatically improved the efficiency of FPL's generation system in general and, more specifically, the efficiency with which natural gas is utilized as discussed in the Executive Summary.

In regard to access to alternative fuel availability, the addition of four CTs at the Gulf Clean Energy Center in 2021, capable of burning natural gas or ULSD oil, has also provided additional fuel diversity and reliability.

FPL has also taken measures over the last few years to eliminate the use of coal as a fuel. FPL shuttered Cedar Bay in 2016, St. Johns River Power Park in 2018, the Indiantown Co-Gen coal-fueled unit in late 2020, and the Scherer 4 unit on January 1, 2022. The conversion of the Gulf Clean Energy Center to natural gas in 2020, plus the retirement of FPL's ownership portion of the Daniel Units 1 & 2 in January 2024 demonstrates a continued commitment to eliminate coal from the generation portfolio.

In addition, FPL increased its utilization of nuclear energy through capacity uprates of its four existing nuclear units. With these uprates, more than 500 MW of additional nuclear capacity have been added to the FPL system. As mentioned previously, FPL has obtained the COLs from the NRC for two new nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL has now paused this process to decide when to pursue approval from the FPSC to proceed to construction.

By the end of April 2025, FPL will have approximately 7,932 MW of renewable PV generating capability comprised mainly of 74.5 MW solar facilities at 108 sites. A significant amount of additional solar is projected in the current resource plan as discussed throughout this Site Plan.

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These solar additions will increase solar as a percentage of FPL's generation from 9% in 2024 to 35% in 2034.

Ongoing resource planning work will continue to focus on identifying and evaluating alternatives that would most cost-effectively maintain and/or enhance long-term fuel diversity. These fuel-diverse alternatives may include additional solar energy facilities, obtaining additional access to diversified sources of natural gas such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and natural gas from the Mid-Continent and Marcellus regions, preserving the ability to utilize fuel oil at existing units, and increased utilization of nuclear energy, and the purchase of power from renewable energy facilities (As previously discussed, new, advanced technology coal-fueled generating units are no longer considered as viable options in Florida). The evaluation of the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of these and other possible fuel diversity alternatives will be part of on-going resource planning efforts.

As part of the effort to introduce further fuel diversity and resiliency into FPL's generation system, a green hydrogen electrolysis pilot project has been developed and deployed at FPL's Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot utilizes solar energy to perform electrolysis and generate hydrogen fuel. This hydrogen fuel is then burned in a portion of the combined cycle unit to test the capability of FPL's existing units to burn hydrogen instead of natural gas. This pilot allows FPL to assess how the CTs in a CC unit operate with a hydrogen and natural gas fuel mix, and also provides insight into how a hydrogen fuel production and storage facility can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units. To provide a source of hydrogen to burn for this pilot, FPL built an approximate 25 MW electrolyzer and a storage facility for the production and on-site storage of hydrogen at Okeechobee. The electrolyzer is interconnected with renewable generation at the Okeechobee site so that electrical energy from a solar facility can be used by the electrolyzer to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen gases. The oxygen is released into the air while the hydrogen is compressed and stored on-site where it can later be used as fuel in the CT units at the Okeechobee site. This pilot project went into service in late 2023.

Current use of various fuels to supply energy to customers, plus projections of this "fuel mix" through 2034 based on the resource plan presented in this document, are presented in Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 that appear later in this chapter.

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2. Fossil Fuel Cost Forecasts

FPL's Fuel Cost Forecasts

Fossil fuel price forecasts, and the resulting projected price differentials between fuels, are major drivers used to evaluate alternatives for meeting future resource needs. FPL's forecasts are generally consistent with other published contemporary forecasts. A September 2024 fuel cost forecast was used in the analyses which developed the resource plans presented in this 2025 Site Plan.

Future oil and natural gas prices, and to a lesser extent, coal prices, are inherently uncertain due to a significant number of unpredictable and uncontrollable drivers that influence the short- and long-term price of oil, natural gas, and coal. These drivers include U.S. and worldwide demand, production capacity, economic growth, environmental requirements, and politics.

The inherent uncertainty and unpredictability of these factors today and in the future clearly underscore the need to develop a set of plausible oil, natural gas, and solid fuel (coal) price scenarios that will bound a reasonable set of long-term price outcomes. In this light, Low, Medium, and High price forecasts for fossil fuels were developed in anticipation of the 2025 resource planning work.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is consistent for oil and natural gas. For oil and natural gas commodity prices, FPL's Medium price forecast applies the following methodology:

a. For the then-current plus two years (2024-2026), the methodology used the September 2024 forward curve for New York Harbor 0.5% sulfur heavy oil, WTI Crude Oil, Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel oil, and Henry Hub natural gas commodity prices (As S&P Global no longer publishes a Long Term forecast for 0.7% Sulfur Heavy Oil, FPL now forecasts a 0.5% Sulfur heavy oil price using a combination of market quotes and 1% Sulfur heavy oil price forecasts);

b. For the next two years (2027 and 2028), FPL used a 50/50 blend of the September 2024 forward curve and the most current projections at the time from S&P Global (formerly called The PIRA Energy Group);

c. For the 2029-2050 period, FPL used the annual projections from S&P Global for oil and natural gas commodity prices;

d. For the period beyond 2050 for oil and natural gas, FPL used the real rate of escalation from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). In addition to the development of oil and natural gas commodity prices, nominal price forecasts

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also were prepared for oil and natural gas transportation costs. The addition of commodity and transportation forecasts resulted in delivered price forecasts.

FPL's Medium price forecast methodology is also consistent for coal prices. FPL uses a combination of actual coal purchases, current market quotes provided to FPL, Long Term PRB Coal price forecast up to 2050 from S&P Global and rail rate growth from historical data to build a coal price forecast for Plant Scherer.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. FPL's approach has been to then adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

3. Natural Gas Storage

FPL currently has under contract 4.0 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of firm natural gas storage capacity at the Bay Gas storage facility in Alabama. This contract has been extended through March 31, 2029. FPL has predominately utilized natural gas storage to help mitigate gas supply problems caused by severe weather and/or infrastructure problems. To diversify FPL's natural gas storage portfolio, FPL entered into a storage contract with SG Resources Mississippi, L.L.C. (Southern Pines Storage) for 1 Bcf of storage capacity. The current contract with Southern Pines Storage is set to expire March 31, 2030. This storage facility is located in Mississippi and is connected to numerous pipelines including FGT, Southeast Supply Header, and Transco. Effective April 1, 2025, FPL will add an incremental 2 Bcf of storage capacity at Petal Storage located in Mississippi; the contract will extend through March 31, 2028.

FPL's ability to manage the daily "swings" in natural gas demand that can occur on its system due to weather and unit availability changes is challenging, particularly from oversupply situations. Natural gas storage is a valuable tool to help manage the daily balancing of supply and demand. From a balancing perspective, injection and withdrawal rights associated with gas storage have become an increasingly important part of the evaluation of overall gas storage requirements.

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As FPL's system grows to meet customer needs, it must maintain adequate gas storage capacity to continue to help mitigate supply and/or infrastructure problems and to provide the ability to manage its supply and demand on a daily basis. The gas storage portfolio is continually evaluated and subscription for additional gas storage capacity is possible if needed to help increase reliability, provide the necessary flexibility to respond to demand changes, and diversify the overall portfolio.

4. **Securing Additional Natural Gas**

Reliance upon natural gas to produce electricity for FPL's customers is projected to continue for a number of years due to FPL's growing load. As discussed above, FPL plans to add significantly more solar PV facilities that utilize no fossil fuel and will reduce FPL's reliance on natural gas throughout the ten-year period of the Site Plan and beyond.

FPL has historically purchased the gas transportation capacity required for new natural gas supply from two existing natural gas pipeline companies: FGT and Gulfstream. In mid-2017, a third new pipeline system, consisting of the Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection pipelines, went into operation. This new pipeline system is now providing fuel for FPL's Riviera, Okeechobee, and Martin plants. The new pipeline system will also allow needed support for gas-fueled FPL generation facilities in several counties.

5. Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast

This section discusses the various steps needed to fabricate nuclear fuel for delivery to nuclear power plants, the method used to forecast the price for each step, and other comments regarding FPL's nuclear fuel cost forecast.

a) Steps Required for Nuclear Fuel to be delivered to FPL's Plants

Four separate steps are required before nuclear fuel can be used in a commercial nuclear power reactor. These steps are summarized below.

(1) Mining: Uranium is produced in many countries such as Canada, Australia, Kazakhstan, and the United States. During the first step, uranium is mined from the ground using techniques such as open pit mining, underground mining, in-situ leaching operations, or production as a by-product from other mining operations, such as gold, copper, or phosphate rocks. The product from this first step is the raw uranium delivered as an oxide, U_3O_8 (sometimes referred to as yellowcake).

(2) Conversion: During the second step, the U_3O_8 is chemically converted into UF_6 which, when heated, changes into a gaseous state. This second step further removes any chemical impurities and serves as preparation for the third step, which requires uranium to be in a gaseous state.

(3) Enrichment: Natural uranium contains 0.711% of uranium at an atomic mass of 235 (U-235) and 99.289% of uranium at an atomic mass of 238 (U-238). FPL's nuclear reactors use uranium with a higher percentage of up to almost five percent (5%) of U-235 atoms. Because natural uranium does not contain a sufficient amount of U-235, the third step increases the percentage amount of U-235 from 0.711% to a level specified when designing the reactor core (typically in a range from approximately 2.0% to as high as 4.95%). The output of this enrichment process is enriched uranium in the form of UF_6.

(4) Fabrication: During the last step, fuel fabrication, the enriched UF_6 is changed to a UO_2 powder, pressed into pellets, and fed into tubes, which are sealed and bundled together into fuel assemblies. These fuel assemblies are then delivered to the plant site for insertion into a reactor.

Like other utilities, FPL has purchased raw uranium and the other components of the nuclear fuel cycle separately from numerous suppliers from different countries.

b) Price Forecasts for Each Step

(1) Mining: The impact of the earthquake and tsunami that struck the Fukushima nuclear complex in Japan in March 2011 is still being felt in the uranium market because the majority of the Japanese nuclear reactors are still not operating. As a result, current demand has remained declined and several of the production facilities have either closed or announced delays. Factors of importance are:

- Some of the uranium inventory from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is finding its way into the market periodically to fund cleanup of certain DOE facilities.
- Although only two new nuclear units are starting production in the U.S. in the short-term, other countries have announced an increase in construction of new units which may cause uranium prices to trend up in the near future.

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Over a ten-year horizon, FPL expects the market to be more consistent with market fundamentals. The supply picture remains stable, with laws enacted in 2020 to resolve the import of Russian-enriched uranium, by allowing continued imports of Russian-enriched uranium to meet about 15-24% of needs from 2025-2040 for currently operating and new units. New and current uranium production facilities are decreasing capacity due to continued low prices and demands. Actual demand tends to grow over time because of the long lead time to build nuclear units. However, FPL cannot discount the possibility of future periodic sharp increases in prices but believes such occurrences will likely be temporary in nature.

(2) Conversion: The conversion market is also in a state of flux due to the Fukushima events. Planned production is currently forecasted to be insufficient to meet a higher demand scenario, but it is projected to be sufficient to meet most reference case scenarios. As with additional raw uranium production, supply will expand beyond the current level if more firm commitments are made. FPL expects long-term price stability for conversion services to support world demand.

(3) Enrichment: Since the Fukushima events in March 2011, the near-term price of enrichment services has declined. However, plans for construction of several new facilities that were expected to come on-line after 2011 have been delayed and/or cancelled. Also, some of the existing high operating cost diffusion plants have shut down. As with supply for the other steps of the nuclear fuel cycle, expansion of future capacity is feasible within the lead time for constructing new nuclear units and any other projected increase in demand. Meanwhile, world supply and demand will continue to be balanced such that FPL expects an adequate supply of enrichment services. The current supply/demand profile will likely result in the price of enrichment services remaining stable for the next few years, then starting to increase.

(4) Fabrication: Because the nuclear fuel fabrication process is highly regulated by the NRC, not all production facilities can qualify as suppliers to nuclear reactors in the U.S. Although world supply and demand are expected to show significant excess capacity for the foreseeable future, the gap is not as wide for U.S. supply and demand. The supply for the U.S. market is expected to be sufficient to meet U.S. demand for the foreseeable future.

c) Other Comments Regarding FPL's Nuclear Fuel Cost Forecast

FPL's nuclear fuel price forecasts are the result of FPL's analysis based on inputs from various nuclear fuel market expert reports and studies. There is adequate projected supply, including planned and prospective mine expansions, to meet FPL demands, including operation of the two Turkey Point nuclear units, even through the 2052 and 2053 dates that are a part of FPL's SLR requests for these units.

Schedule 5: Actual
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	Actual[1/] FPL 2023	Actual[1/] FPL 2024
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	310	301
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	474	372
(3)	Residual (FO_6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO_2) - Total	1,000 BBL	170	178
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	3	0
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	93	51
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	75	127
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	764,300	742,232
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	23,774	26,133
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	700,054	697,665
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas[2/]	1,000 MCF	29,041	0
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	11,432	18,434
(14)	Hydrogen[3/]	Trillion BTU	0.002	0.10
(15)	Other[4/]	1,000 MCF	189	160

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.
3/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program
4/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

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Schedule 5: Forecasted
Fuel Requirements

Fuel Requirements	Units	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
		Forecasted									
		FPL									
(1) Nuclear	Trillion BTU	303	300	302	308	306	307	306	308	306	307
(2) Coal	1,000 TON	271	302	406	326	360	359	352	368	433	466
(3) Residual (FO_6) - Total	1,000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0
(4) Steam	1,000 BBL	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0
(5) Distillate (FO_2) - Total	1,000 BBL	8	10	8	9	8	8	4	5	5	2
(6) Steam	1,000 BBL	8	10	8	9	7	8	4	5	5	2
(7) CC	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8) CT	1,000 BBL	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9) Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	672,979	667,530	647,617	638,954	628,378	611,221	583,085	561,314	551,144	523,465
(10) Steam	1,000 MCF	19,690	20,424	15,957	16,199	14,835	14,784	13,172	10,919	13,078	12,002
(11) CC	1,000 MCF	644,888	639,487	625,959	618,308	609,660	591,392	565,784	546,151	532,868	507,689
(12) CC PPAs - Gas [2/]	1,000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13) CT	1,000 MCF	8,401	7,619	5,702	4,448	3,882	5,044	4,129	4,245	5,198	3,775
(14) Hydrogen [3/]	1,000 MCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(15) Other [4/]	1,000 MCF	258	260	260	261	260	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Source: A Schedules.
2/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.
3/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program - FPL does not include Hydrogen in it's forecasted fuel requirements.
4/ Perdido Units' landfill gas burn included in Other
Note: Solar contributions are provided on Schedules 6.1 and 6.2.

Schedule 6.1 Actual
Energy Sources

	Energy Sources	Units	Actual [1/] FPL 2023	Actual [1/] FPL 2024
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	GWH	0	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	28,767	28,009
(3)	Coal	GWH	472	533
(4)	Residual(FO_6) -Total	GWH	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO_2) -Total	GWH	233.2	116.4
(7)	Steam	GWH	7	9
(8)	CC	GWH	79	43
(9)	CT	GWH	147	64
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	105,854	104,335
(11)	Steam	GWH	1,870	2,074
(12)	CC	GWH	101,578	100,515
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas [3/]	GWH	1,367	0
(14)	CT	GWH	1,040	1,747
(15)	Solar [4/]	GWH	9,460	12,404
(16)	PV	GWH	6,253	6,929
(17)	Solar Together [5/]	GWH	2,992	5,260
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	215	215
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,029	1,029
(20)	Hydrogen Gas [6/]	GWH	0.36	16
(21)	Other [7/]	GWH	(2,060)	(356)
	Net Energy For Load [8/]	GWH	143,756	146,103

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.

4/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

5/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.

6/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program

7/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales as well as the LFG generation from the Perdido unit.

8/ 'Net Energy For Load values for the years 2023 and 2024 are shown in column (2) on Schedule 3.3 History of Annual Net Energy for Load

Schedule 6.1 Forecasted
Energy Sources

							FPL					
	Energy Sources	Units	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [1/]	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	28,750	28,504	28,610	29,223	29,032	29,135	29,029	29,219	29,029	29,136
(3)	Coal	GWH	421	472	643	513	569	565	553	580	684	738
(4)	Residual(FO_6) -Total	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0
(5)	Steam	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO_2) -Total	GWH	4	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	1
(7)	Steam	GWH	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1
(8)	CC	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	CT	GWH	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	94,814	93,777	92,577	91,462	90,046	86,919	82,865	79,789	76,982	73,448
(11)	Steam	GWH	1,826	1,900	1,487	1,514	1,387	1,383	1,228	1,020	1,222	1,125
(12)	CC	GWH	92,206	91,163	90,552	89,532	88,294	85,059	81,262	78,370	75,267	71,967
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas [2/]	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14)	CT	GWH	782	713	538	416	365	476	375	399	493	356
(15)	Solar [3/]	GWH	17,692	19,662	21,736	25,140	29,159	34,294	39,720	45,254	50,328	55,800
(16)	PV	GWH	10,206	12,178	14,279	17,691	21,753	26,914	32,375	37,920	43,109	48,577
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	GWH	7,266	7,264	7,238	7,230	7,188	7,163	7,129	7,119	7,012	7,012
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	220	220	219	219	218	217	216	215	207	210
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031
(20)	Hydrogen Gas [5/]	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(21)	Other [6/]	GWH	2,055	1,453	1,277	1,160	1,110	1,145	1,175	851	854	319
	Net Energy For Load [7/]	GWH	144,793	144,931	145,905	148,562	150,976	153,094	154,375	156,728	158,922	160,473

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.
3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
5/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program
6/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales as well as the Perdido Unit projected generation.
7/ Net Energy For Load values for the years 2023 and 2024 are shown in column (2) on Schedule 3.3 History of Annual Net Energy for Load and values for 2025 - 2034 are shown in Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3 Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load.

F2-10659

Schedule 6.2 Actual
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	Actual [1/] FPL 2023	Actual [1/] FPL 2024
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	%	0.0	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	20.0	19.2
(3)	Coal	%	0.3	0.4
(4)	Residual (FO_6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO_2) -Total	%	0.2	0.1
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.1	0.0
(9)	CT	%	0.1	0.0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	73.6	71.4
(11)	Steam	%	1.3	1.4
(12)	CC	%	70.7	68.8
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas [3/]	%	1.0	0.0
(14)	CT	%	0.7	1.2
(15)	Solar [4/]	%	6.6	8.5
(16)	PV	%	4.3	4.7
(17)	Solar Together [5/]	%	2.1	3.6
(18)	Solar PPAs	%	0.1	0.1
(19)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7
(20)	Hydrogen Gas [6/]	%	0.0	0.0
(21)	Other [7/]	%	(1.4)	(0.2)
			100	100

1/ Sources: Actuals for FPL and FPL NWFL: A Schedules and Actual Data for Next Generation Solar Centers Report.

2/ Represents interchange between FPL/FPL NWFL and other utilities. For FPL NW, this number represents the net energy exchange with Southern Co.

3/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.

4/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.

5/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.

6/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program

7/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales as well as the LFG generation from the Perdido unit.

F2-10660

Schedule 6.2 Forecasted
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
			FPL									
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [1/]	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(2)	Nuclear	%	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.3	18.2
(3)	Coal	%	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
(4)	Residual (FO_6) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO_2) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(7)	Steam	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	CT	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	65.5	64.7	63.5	61.6	59.6	56.8	53.7	50.9	48.4	45.8
(11)	Steam	%	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
(12)	CC	%	63.7	62.9	62.1	60.3	58.5	55.6	52.6	50.0	47.4	44.8
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas [2/]	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(14)	CT	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
(15)	Solar [3/]	%	12.2	13.6	14.9	16.9	19.3	22.4	25.7	28.9	31.7	34.8
(16)	PV	%	7.0	8.4	9.8	11.9	14.4	17.6	21.0	24.2	27.1	30.3
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	%	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
(18)	Solar PPAs	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(19)	Wind PPAs	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
(20)	Hydrogen Gas [5/]	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(21)	Other [6/]	%	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Represents interchange between FPL and other utilities.
2/ The Natural Gas PPA that we had with the Shell Plant was retired at the end of 2023.
3/ Represents output from FPL and FPL NWFL's Solar PV, Solar Together (ST), Solar Thermal, and Solar PPA facilities.
4/ The values shown represent energy produced from FPL-owned solar facilities that are part of FPL's SolarTogether (ST) program. Environmental attributes in the form of renewable energy certificates for that participant's allocation of the total energy produced are retired on the participant's behalf.
5/ Represents the Hydrogen Gas produced from the Okeechobee H2 Pilot Program
6/ Represents a forecast of energy expected to be purchased from Qualifying Facilities, Independent Power Producers, etc., net of Economy and other Power Sales as well as the Perdido Unit projected generation.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10662

Schedule 7.1
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance At Time Of Summer Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak
2025	31,971	232	0	4	32,206	28,312	1,995	26,317	5,889	22.4	0	5,889	22.4	3,894	13.8
2026	32,838	231	0	4	33,073	28,664	2,016	26,648	6,425	24.1	0	6,425	24.1	4,409	15.4
2027	33,970	231	0	0	34,201	28,925	2,036	26,888	7,313	27.2	0	7,313	27.2	5,276	18.2
2028	34,312	231	0	0	34,543	29,333	2,056	27,277	7,266	26.6	0	7,266	26.6	5,210	17.8
2029	34,637	231	0	0	34,869	29,687	2,079	27,608	7,261	26.3	0	7,261	26.3	5,182	17.5
2030	34,830	231	0	0	35,061	29,982	2,106	27,877	7,184	25.8	0	7,184	25.8	5,079	16.9
2031	35,180	231	0	0	35,411	30,301	2,133	28,168	7,242	25.7	0	7,242	25.7	5,109	16.9
2032	35,753	191	0	0	35,944	30,823	2,161	28,662	7,282	25.4	0	7,282	25.4	5,121	16.6
2033	36,282	191	0	0	36,472	31,257	2,189	29,068	7,404	25.5	0	7,404	25.5	5,215	16.7
2034	36,735	121	0	0	36,856	31,677	2,217	29,460	7,396	25.1	0	7,396	25.1	5,179	16.3

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2024-on intended for use with the 2025 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

F2-10662

Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled
Maintenance At Time Of Winter Peak

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
August of Year	Firm Installed Capacity MW	Firm Capacity Import MW	Firm Capacity Export MW	Firm QF MW	Total Firm Capacity Available MW	Total Peak Demand MW	DSM MW	Firm Summer Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance % of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance % of Peak
2025	29,898	449	0	4	30,351	23,042	1,514	21,527	8,823	41.0	0	8,823	41.0	7,309	31.7
2026	30,451	219	0	4	30,674	23,323	1,523	21,800	8,874	40.7	0	8,874	40.7	7,350	31.5
2027	31,924	219	0	0	32,143	23,648	1,532	22,116	10,027	45.3	0	10,027	45.3	8,495	35.9
2028	33,046	219	0	0	33,265	24,136	1,542	22,594	10,672	47.2	0	10,672	47.2	9,130	37.8
2029	33,687	219	0	0	33,906	24,603	1,550	23,053	10,853	47.1	0	10,853	47.1	9,302	37.8
2030	33,887	219	0	0	34,106	25,011	1,565	23,446	10,660	45.5	0	10,660	45.5	9,095	36.4
2031	34,546	219	0	0	34,765	25,384	1,580	23,804	10,961	46.0	0	10,961	46.0	9,381	37.0
2032	35,680	219	0	0	35,899	25,852	1,595	24,256	11,643	48.0	0	11,643	48.0	10,048	38.9
2033	35,743	179	0	0	35,922	26,245	1,611	24,634	11,288	45.8	0	11,288	45.8	9,678	36.9
2034	37,000	179	0	0	37,179	26,638	1,627	25,011	12,168	48.6	0	12,168	48.6	10,541	39.6

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by June 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet summer peak loads which are forecasted to occur during August of the year indicated.
Col. (6) = Col.(2) + Col.(3) - Col(4) + Col(5).
Col.(7) reflects the load forecast without incremental DSM or cumulative load management.
Col.(8) represents cumulative load management capability, plus incremental conservation and load management, from 9/2024-on intended for use with the 2025 load forecast.
Col.(10) = Col.(6) - Col.(9)
Col.(11) = Col.(10) / Col.(9)
Col.(12) indicates the capacity of units projected to be out-of-service for planned maintenance during the summer peak period.
Col.(13) = Col.(10) - Col.(12)
Col.(14) = Col.(13) / Col.(9)
Col.(15) = Col.(6) - Col.(7) - Col.(12)
Col.(16) = Col.(15) / Col.(7)

F2-10663

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes [1/] : FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Firm Net Capability [2/]		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Start Mo./Yr.	In-Service Mo./Yr.	Retirement Mo./Yr.	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2025														
Martin Upgrade	4	Martin County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	520,000	9	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	1,252,000	26	10	OP
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami-Dade County	CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK		2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,358,000	3	8	OP
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(11)	OT
2025 Changes/Additions Total:												38	7	
2026														
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	5,000	-	(4)	P
Gulf Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2025	Unknown	521,500	522	349	P
Flatford Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	5	3	P
Mare Branch Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	23	P
Price Creek Solar [3/]	1	Columbia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	0	6	P
Swamp Cabbage Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	3	22	P
Big Brook Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	0	21	P
Mallard Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Boardwalk Solar [3/]	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	9	P
Goldenrod Solar [3/]	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
North Orange Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	3	4	P
Sea Grape Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Clover Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	3	4	P
Sand Pine Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2026	Unknown	74,500	0	10	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	1,419,500	1,420	997	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(12)	OT
2026 Changes/Additions Total:												1,966	1,435	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A3.1, and I.A3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.35% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10665

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes [1/]: FPL

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
				Fuel		Fuel Transport		Const.	Comm.	Expected	Gen. Max.	Firm Net Capability [2/]		
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Pri.	Alt.	Pri.	Alt.	Start Mo./Yr.	In-Service Mo./Yr.	Retirement Mo./Yr.	Nameplate KW	Winter MW	Summer MW	Status
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2027														
Hendry Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Tangelo Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Wood Stork Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Indrio Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
West County Upgrade	1	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	2	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	3	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	1,349,000	9	-	OP
Middle Lake Solar [3/]	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Ambersweet Solar [3/]	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
County Line Solar [3/]	1	Charlotte, DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Saddle Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,346,000	5	29	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO_2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2027	Unknown	1,327,000	5	19	OP
Cocoplum Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Catfish Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Hardwood Hammock Solar [3/]	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Maple Trail Solar [3/]	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	3rd Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Pinecone Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Joshua Creek Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Spanish Moss Solar [3/]	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Vernia Solar [3/]	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	4th Q 2027	Unknown	74,500	2	4	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	819,500	820	432	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(12)	OT
											2027 Changes/Additions Total:	**896**	**531**	
2028														
Lansing Smith Retirement	3A	Broward County	CT	LO	--	TK	--	-	May-71	4th Q 2027	40,000	(40)	(32)	P
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	1,346,000	3	14	OP
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	1,490,000	0	79	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	596,000	596	298	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2028 Changes/Additions Total:	**559**	**346**	
2029														
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	4	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	-	Jun-61	4th Q 2029	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	5	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	-	Jun-61	4th Q 2029	75,000	(75)	(75)	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	596,000	596	247	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	1,788,000	0	95	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2029 Changes/Additions Total:	**446**	**179**	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A.3.1, and I.A.3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.35% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

F2-10665

Schedule 8 - Resource Plan

Planned And Prospective Generating Facility Additions And Changes [1/] : FPL

Plant Name	Unit No. (2)	Location (3)	Unit Type (4)	Fuel Pri. (5)	Fuel Alt. (5)	Fuel Transport Pri. (7)	Fuel Transport Alt. (8)	Const. Start Mo./Yr. (9)	Comm. In-Service Mo./Yr. (10)	Expected Retirement Mo./Yr. (11)	Gen. Max. Nameplate KW (12)	Firm Net Capability [2/] Winter MW (13)	Firm Net Capability [2/] Summer MW (14)	Status (15)
ADDITIONS/ CHANGES														
FPL														
2030														
Perdido Retirement	1	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Perdido Retirement	2	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,500	(2)	(2)	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	596,000	596	244	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	2,235,000	0	119	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(13)	OT
											2030 Changes/Additions Total:	593	347	
2031														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	596,000	596	244	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	2,235,000	0	119	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2031 Changes/Additions Total:	596	349	
2032														
2x0 Manatee CT	1	Manatee County	CT	NG	-	PL	-	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	475,000	475	469	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	2,235,000	0	119	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	475	574	
2033														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	1,192,000	1,192	424	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2033	Unknown	2,235,000	0	119	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(14)	OT
											2033 Changes/Additions Total:	1,192	528	
2034														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2034	Unknown	1,267,000	1,267	350	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2034	Unknown	2,235,000	0	119	P
Scherer Retirement	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	-	RR	-	-	Jan-87	4th Q 2034	215,000	(215)	(215)	P
Solar Degradation [3/]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(15)	OT
											2034 Changes/Additions Total:	1,052	239	

1/ Schedule 8 shows only planned and prospective changes to FPL generating facilities and does not reflect changes to purchases. Changes to purchases are reflected on Tables ES-1, I.A3.1, and I.A3.2

2/ The Winter Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes achieved by January. The Summer Total MW value consists of all generation additions and changes ɿieved by June. All MW additions/changes occurring after June each year will be accounted for in reserve margin calculations in the following year. MW Difference in Changes/Additions Total due to rounding.

3/ Solar MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings and FPL currently assumes 0.35% degradation annually for PV output.

4/ Battery MW values reflect firm capacity only, not nameplate ratings.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Gulf Battery Storage (3-Hour Duration)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 522 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC) 349 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 522 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2024
b. Commercial In-service date: 4th Q 2025

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** This is a compilation of several BESS sites that will all be located at existing Solar sites.

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Round-Trip Efficiency	87.00%
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2025 $/kW):		1,031	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,011	
AFUDC Amount (2025 $/kW):		19.80	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2025 $)	0.90	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2025 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		0.98	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10667

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	3	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	5	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	925	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.70%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10668

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 23 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 669 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.55% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):	35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83
Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00
K Factor:	1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 6 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 0 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 792 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 27.79% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F, 100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F, 100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): 1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): 1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): 83
Escalation ($/kW): Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) 4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) 0.00
K Factor: 1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	22 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	3 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	725	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.14%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Big Brook Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	21	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 848 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.05% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		83
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	0.00
K Factor:		1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10672

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	456	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.30%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10674

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 9 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 553 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.98% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): 1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): 1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): 83
Escalation ($/kW): Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) 4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) 0.00
K Factor: 1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Goldenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	610	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	29.11%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2025
b. Commercial In-service date:	2026

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 656 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.41% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):		1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):		83
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2026 $)	4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2026 $)	0.00
K Factor:		1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	564	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.47%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 3 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2025
b. Commercial In-service date: 2026

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 433 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.47% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW): 1,721
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): 1,639
AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW): 83
Escalation ($/kW): Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $) 4.35 (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $) 0.00
K Factor: 1.11

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	10	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	719	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	27.62%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F, 100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F, 100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	1,721	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,639	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	83	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	4.35	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.11	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	1,420	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	997	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	1,420	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2025	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2026	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	---	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	---	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Round-Trip Efficiency	88.00%	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data** *		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2026 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2026 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2026 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	641	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 748 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	603	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	400	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	524	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)
(2)	**Capacity**	
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4 MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**	
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027
(5)	**Fuel**	
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	518 Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P (Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**	
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data** *	
	Book Life (Years):	35 years
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD (First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD
	K Factor:	TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10686

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	County Line Solar Energy Center (Charlotte/DeSoto County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	630	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10687

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 647 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 470 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10689

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2026
b. Commercial In-service date:	2027

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel	Solar
b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 837 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 750 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 930 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	438	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data** *		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 4 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 2 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** 621 Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): 28.59% (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	483	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Vernia Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	4	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2026	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2027	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	533	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	28.59%	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2027 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10697

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	819.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)	432	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	819.5	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2026
b. Commercial In-service date: 2027

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel: Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Round-Trip Efficiency	88.00%
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2027 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2027 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2027 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10697

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	1,490	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	79	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2027	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2028	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	748	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2028 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 596 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC) 298 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 596 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2027
b. Commercial In-service date: 2028

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** ---

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** ---

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable
Round-Trip Efficiency	TBD
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		20 years	
Total Installed Cost (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2028 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2028 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2028 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	1,788	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	95	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2028

b. Commercial In-service date: 2029

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar

b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data** *

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2029 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	596	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	247	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	596	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2028	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2029	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Round-Trip Efficiency	TBD	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2029 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2029 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2029 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10701

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 2,235 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 119 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) - MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2029
b. Commercial In-service date: 2030

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2030 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2030 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	596 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	244 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	596 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2029	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2030	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Round-Trip Efficiency	TBD	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2030 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2030 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2030 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	119	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2030	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2031	
(5)	**Fuel**		
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar	
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable	
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable	
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable	
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—	
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—	
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**		
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***		
	Book Life (Years):	35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2031 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2031 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:	TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 596 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC) 244 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 596 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2030
b. Commercial In-service date: 2031

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Round-Trip Efficiency TBD
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 20 years
Total Installed Cost (2031 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2031 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2031 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2031 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** 2x0 Manatee CT

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 475 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 469 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 475 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Combustion Turbine

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2028
b. Commercial In-service date: 2032

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Natural Gas
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): TBD
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 50 years
Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2032 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2032 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

F2-10706

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Solar PV		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	119	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2031		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2032		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Solar		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data** *			
	Book Life (Years):		35 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2032 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2032 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2032 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2032 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 2,235 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/ 119 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) - MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2032
b. Commercial In-service date: 2033

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Solar
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Resulting Capacity Factor (%): TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 35 years
Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2033 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2033 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 1,192 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC) 424 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 1,192 MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Battery

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2032
b. Commercial In-service date: 2033

(5) **Fuel**
a. Primary Fuel Not applicable
b. Alternate Fuel Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**
Planned Outage Factor (POF): Not applicable
Forced Outage Factor (FOF): Not applicable
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF): Not applicable
Round-Trip Efficiency TBD
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Not applicable
Base Operation 75F,100%
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Not applicable
Peak Operation 75F,100%

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***
Book Life (Years): 20 years
Total Installed Cost (2033 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2033 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2033 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2033 $) TBD
K Factor: TBD

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.
2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1) **Plant Name and Unit Number:** Unsited Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)	119	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	MW

(3) **Technology Type:** Photovoltaic (PV)

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2033
b. Commercial In-service date: 2034

(5) **Fuel**

a. Primary Fuel: Solar
b. Alternate Fuel: Not applicable

(6) **Air Pollution and Control Strategy:** Not applicable

(7) **Cooling Method:** Not applicable

(8) **Total Site Area:** TBD Acres

(9) **Construction Status:** P (Planned Unit)

(10) **Certification Status:** —

(11) **Status with Federal Agencies:** —

(12) **Projected Unit Performance Data:**

Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable	
Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable	
Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable	
Resulting Capacity Factor (%):	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR): Base Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	
Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR): Peak Operation 75F,100%	Not applicable	

(13) **Projected Unit Financial Data ***

Book Life (Years):		35 years	
Total Installed Cost (2034 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2034 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2034 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2034 $)	TBD	
K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this amount of incremental PV assuming the planned PV additions in prior years. As the amount of PV on FPL's system increases, the remaining Summer load not served by solar is altered so that the remaining Summer peak load moves to later in the day. Because the amount of solar energy diminishes in these later hours, the firm capacity value of the incremental solar is decreased.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of battery storage in its on-going resource planning work.

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Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage (4-Hour Duration)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	1,267	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	350	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	1,267	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Battery		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2033		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2034		
(5)	**Fuel**			
	a. Primary Fuel	Not applicable		
	b. Alternate Fuel	Not applicable		
(6)	**Air Pollution and Control Strategy:**	Not applicable		
(7)	**Cooling Method:**	Not applicable		
(8)	**Total Site Area:**	TBD	Acres	
(9)	**Construction Status:**	P	(Planned Unit)	
(10)	**Certification Status:**	—		
(11)	**Status with Federal Agencies:**	—		
(12)	**Projected Unit Performance Data:**			
	Planned Outage Factor (POF):	Not applicable		
	Forced Outage Factor (FOF):	Not applicable		
	Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF):	Not applicable		
	Round-Trip Efficiency	TBD		
	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR):	Not applicable		
	Base Operation 75F,100%			
	Average Net Incremental Heat Rate (ANIHR):	Not applicable		
	Peak Operation 75F,100%			
(13)	**Projected Unit Financial Data ***			
	Book Life (Years):		20 years	
	Total Installed Cost (2034 $/kW):		TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2034 $/kW):		TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2034 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2034 $)	TBD	
	K Factor:		TBD	

* $/kW values are based on nameplate capacity.

Note: Total installed cost includes transmission interconnection and AFUDC.

1/ The value shown represents FPL's current projection of the firm capacity of this battery storage after the net load of the system and other battery storage being discharged. Because battery storage "flattens" the peak period, the firm capacity value of storage decreases as more battery storage is added to the system.

2/ FPL will continue to analyze the projected impacts of increasing amounts of PV in its on-going resource planning work.

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Canoe Battery Energy Storage System Center (Okaloosa County)

The Canoe Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Mink Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Mink Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Mink Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Blackwater Battery Energy Storage System Center (Santa Rosa County)

The Blackwater Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Rooster Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Rooster Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Rooster Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Chipola River Battery Energy Storage System Center (Calhoun County)

The Chipola River Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Melvin Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Melvin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fourmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center (Calhoun County)

The Fourmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Quincy Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quincy Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Quincy Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tenmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center (Calhoun County)

The Tenmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Tenmile Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Tenmile Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Tenmile Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Shirer Branch Battery Energy Storage System Center (Calhoun County)

The Shirer Branch Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Mayo Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Mayo Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	115 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Mayo Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Kayak Battery Energy Storage System Center (Okaloosa County)

The Kayak Battery Energy Storage System Center will be connected to the transmission bus at Kayak Substation. approximately 0.0 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kayak Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2025
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Kayak Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-10718

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Flatford Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Flatford Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Gridiron - Keentown 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Flatford substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Gridiron - Lemur 230kV transmission line to the new Flatford Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Flatford Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mare Branch Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Mare Branch Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Whidden Substation approximately 7.0 miles to connect the new Stallion Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Whidden Substation to the new Stallion Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 7.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Stallion Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Price Creek Solar Energy Center (Columbia County)

The Price Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Madonna substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Claude - Raven 230 kV transmission line to new Madonna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Madonna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line approximately 3.15 miles to connect a new Swamp substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alva - Witt 230 kV transmission line to new Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3.15 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Big Brook Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Big Brook Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the FPL Melvin - Tenmile 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Song substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Tenmile 230 kV transmission line to new Song Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Song Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Mallard Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Mallard Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Crayfish Substation approximately 0.7 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Crayfish Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0.7 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Goodwin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Boardwalk Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Boardwalk Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Boardwalk substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Puma Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-10725

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Goldenrod Solar Energy Center (Collier County)

The Goldenrod Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Puma/Boardwalk Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Boardwalk Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Boardwalk Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

North Orange Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The North Orange Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Apricot substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Apricot Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Apricot Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-10727

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Sea Grape Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Muscadine substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Morrow 230 kV transmission line to new Muscadine Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Muscadine Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Clover Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Clover Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the new Sunbreak Substation approximately 2.0 miles to connect the new Clover Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak Substation to the new Clover Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Clover Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Sand Pine Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Quincy Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Chinkapin substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quincy Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Chinkapin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ghost Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ghost Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	0
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	500 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ghost Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tangelo Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Tangelo Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Seville Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Seville Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Seville Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Wood Stork Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Wood Stork Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Glint Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Glint Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Glint Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-10733

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Indrio Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Estuary substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Heritage 230 kV transmission line to new Estuary Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Estuary Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

F2-10734

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center (Madison County)

The Middle Lake Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at future Bandit Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Sound substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bandit Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	161 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Sound Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Ambersweet Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

The Indrio Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the new FPL Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Ambersweet substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Sunbreak - Kiran 230 kV transmission line to new Ambersweet Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ambersweet Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

County Line Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The County Line Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Notts Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Notts Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Notts Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Saddle Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Saddle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ponna Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ponna Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cocoplum Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Cocoplum Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Witt Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Mulberry substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Mulberry Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Catfish Solar Energy Center (Okeechobee County)

The Catfish Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Pyrite Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Pyrite Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Pyrite Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Quail Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quail Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Quail Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Maple Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Maple Trail Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Deodar Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Maple substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Deodar Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Maple Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Pinecone Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Pinecone Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Chinkapin Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Chinkapin Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Chinkapin Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission bus at Stallion Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Stallion Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0.0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Stallion Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Apricot Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Apricot Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Apricot Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Vernia Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

The Vernia Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Ambersweet Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ambersweet Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Ambersweet Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

LaBelle Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Labelle Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Swamp Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Swamp Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL -- Owned
(4) Line Length:	0 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2027 End date: 2028
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Swamp Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage System Center (Bay County)

The Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage System Center will require extending the transmission bus at Lansing Smith Switchyard approximately 0.26 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Lansing Smith Switchyard
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0.26 miles
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2025 End date: 2026
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Lansing Smith Switchyard
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Putnam Battery Energy Storage System Center (Putnam County)

The Putnam Battery Energy Storage System Center will require extending the transmission bus at Putnam Substation approximately 0.3 miles to connect the BESS.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Putnam BESS U1 Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	0.3 miles
(5) Voltage:	115 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2026 End date: 2027
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Putnam BESS U1Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 11.1: FPL

Existing Firm and Non-Firm Capacity and Energy by Primary Fuel Type
Actuals for the Year 2024

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(9)
		Net (MW) Capability				NEL	Fuel Mix
	Generation by Primary Fuel	Summer (MW)	Summer (%)	Winter (MW)	Winter (%)	GWh [(2)]	%
(1)	Coal	215	0.6%	215	0.6%	533	0.4%
(2)	Nuclear	3,502	9.8%	3,588	9.7%	28,009	19.2%
(3)	Residual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
(4)	Distillate	134	0.4%	163	0.4%	116	0.1%
(5)	Natural Gas	24,170	67.8%	25,345	68.6%	104,335	71.4%
(6)	Landfill Gas	3	0.0%	3	0.0%		
(7)	Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	7,038	19.7%	7,038	19.1%	12,404	8.5%
(8)	Battery	469	1.3%	469	1.3%	-	-
(9)	***FPL Existing Units Total [(1)] :***	***35,531***	***99.7%***	***36,821***	***99.7%***	***145,398***	***99.5%***
(10)	Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	122	0.3%	109	0.3%	1,855	1.3%
(11)	Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	Not Applicable	—	Not Applicable	—	1,162	0.8%
(12)	***Renewable Total:***	**122**	**0.0**	**109**	**0.0**	**3,017**	**2.1%**
(13)	***Purchases Other / (Sales) :***	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**(2,312)**	**-1.6%**
(14)	***Total:***	***35,653***	***100.0%***	***36,930***	***100.0%***	***146,103***	***100.0%***

Note:

(1) FPL Existing Units Total values on row (9), columns (2) and (4) match the Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity values found on Schedule 1 for Summer and Winter.

(2) Net Energy for Load GWh values on row (14), column (8), matches Schedule 6.1 value for 2024.

(3) Information on projected renewable capacity and energy is available in Schedule 6.1, Schedule 8, and Schedule 9.

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Schedule 11.2: FPL

Existing Non-Firm Self-Service Renewable Generation Facilities
Actuals for the Year 2024 1/

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (3)+(4)-(5)
Type of Facility	Installed Capacity DC (MW)	Renewable Projected Annual Output (MWh) 2/	Annual Energy Purchased from FPL (MWh) 3/	Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total (MWh) 4/	Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers 5/
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (0 kW to 10 kW)	733.80	1,063,276	1,072,792	484,470	1,651,598
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 10 kW to 100 kW)	484.07	774,996	701,611	266,711	1,209,896
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 100 kW - 2 MW)	66.30	110,257	393,691	19,200	484,748
Totals	1,284.17	1,948,529	2,168,094	770,381	3,346,242

1/ There were approximately 113,097 customers with renewable generation facilities interconnected with FPL on December 31, 2024.
2/ The Projected Annual Output value is based on NREL's PV Watts 1 program and uses the Installed Capacity value in column (2), adjusted for the date when each facility was installed and assuming each facility operated as planned.
3/ The Annual Energy Purchased from FPL is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2024.
4/ The Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2024. These are the total MWh that were "overproduced" by the customer each month throughout 2024.
5/ The Projected Annual Energy Used by Customers is a projected value that equals:
(Renewable Projected Annual output + Annual Energy Purchased) minus the Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total).

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Schedule 11.3: FPL

Renewable Capacity and Energy Projections, 2025-2034

Capacity Projections (Nameplate MW)

Renewable Type:	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	7,932	8,826	10,018	11,508	13,296	15,531	17,766	20,001	22,236	24,471
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	420	420	417	417	417	417	417	362	272	272
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	1,275	1,616	2,013	2,465	2,963	3,528	4,140	4,720	5,350	6,027

Energy Projections (GWh)

Renewable Type:	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	17,692	19,662	21,736	25,140	29,159	34,294	39,720	45,254	50,328	55,800
Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855
Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation	2,056	2,633	3,298	4,060	4,909	5,860	6,908	7,960	9,027	10,178

* FPL does not project non-firm energy as it is dependent on outside factors. Energy production from FPL's 120 MW of solar PPAs is included in the "Solar" entry

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CHAPTER IV

Environmental and Land Use Information

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IV. Environmental and Land Use Information

IV.A. Protection of the Environment

Reliable and low-cost energy is the lifeblood of Florida's growing population, expanding economy, and environmental resource restoration and management. Through its commitment to environmental excellence, FPL is helping to solve Florida's energy challenges sustainably and responsibly, while maintaining service reliability and keeping customer rates as low as possible. With one of the cleanest, most efficient power-generation fleets in the nation, FPL has reduced its use of heavy oil, including foreign oil, by approximately 99.99 percent – from approximately 41 million barrels annually in 2001 to less than 0.181 million barrels in 2024. FPL also has one of the lowest emissions profiles among U.S. utilities. In 2024, CO_2 rates for FPL were 18% lower, then the U.S. electric power sector average. At the end of 2024, FPL had approximately 7,038 MW of solar generation capability on its system (which consists entirely of universal solar PV), making FPL the largest producer of solar energy-generated electricity in Florida. In addition, FPL also has renewable energy purchase agreements for approximately 120 MW of universal solar PV generation.

This 2025 Site Plan for FPL presents a resource plan which shows a significant amount of additional solar. FPL's system is projected to have approximately 24,471 MW of solar by the end of the ten-year reporting period (2034) for this Site Plan.

FPL maintains its commitment to environmental stewardship through proactive collaboration with communities and organizations working to preserve Florida's unique habitat and natural resources. The many projects and programs in which FPL actively participates includes the creation and management of the Manatee Lagoon – An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®, a busy and thriving center in its nine years of operation which welcomes close to 200,000 visitors annually. In addition, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, Solar Stewardship program and the Turkey Point Crocodile Management Program are excellent examples of FPL's stewardship. Over the past 18 years, FPL has invested more than $160 million to construct and retrofit more than 185,000 poles to make them more bird-friendly, reducing avian risk and improving service reliability to our customers. To identify and proactively address high-risk distribution structures, FPL created the energy industry's first avian risk assessment model. In 2022, FPL updated the avian risk assessment model as part of integrating Gulf Power into FPL's Avian Protection Program, and to further enhance avian assessment for eagles and wood storks, and protection processes.

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In 2017, FPL launched its Solar Stewardship program in partnership with Audubon Florida. For the majority of its solar sites, FPL works with Audubon Florida and other local organizations to craft site-specific habitat enhancement and preservation plans focused on providing habitat opportunities for birds, pollinators and other wildlife. FPL accomplishes this through a variety of prescriptive methodologies, including but not limited to:

- Restoring hydrology to wetlands;
- Increasing biodiversity through the use of appropriate native plant species;
- Removing invasive species and implementing procedures to prevent regrowth;
- Incorporating pollinator species into ground covers; and
- Installing artificial perches, nest boxes and platforms for wildlife use.

FPL continues to work with regulatory agencies, municipalities, academic institutions, and community groups to address local or regional environmental objectives.

IV.B Environmental Organization Contributions

In 2024, FPL, through its charitable arm, the NextEra Energy Foundation, supported a broad base of environmental organizations with donations focused on education, conservation, and research. Those organizations include Fish & Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Florida State Parks Foundation, Inwater Research Group, Florida Defenders of Wildlife, Mote Marine Laboratory and Aquarium, Ocean Research & Conservation Association, Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center, Conservation Florida, East Coast Zoological Foundation, Gulfarium C.A.R.E. Foundation, North Florida Land Trust, and Audubon (state & local chapters). FPL employees serve in board and leadership positions for many organizations that focus on environmental restoration, preservation, and stewardship. A partial list of these organizations includes Grassy Waters Conservancy, Loggerhead Marinelife Center, Marine Resources Council, Busch Wildlife Sanctuary, Florida Oceanographic Society and Audubon Florida. FPL employees also invest volunteer hours supporting conservation partners in maintaining, restoring, and protecting waters, wetlands, forests, beaches, parks, historic sites, and wildlife.

IV.C Environmental Communication and Facilitation

FPL is involved in many efforts to enhance environmental conservation through the facilitation of energy efficiency, environmental awareness, and through public education. Some of FPL's 2024 environmental outreach activities are summarized in Table IV.C.1.

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Table IV.C.1: 2024 FPL Environmental Outreach Activities

Activity	Count (#)
Visitors to Manatee Lagoon - An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®	**197,289**
Number of website visits to Manatee Lagoon website, visitmanateelagoon.com	856,798 781,808
Number of website visits to NextEra and FPL's Environmental & Corporate Sustainability Websites	**22,099**
Visitors to Manatee Park, Ft. Myers	**191,805**
Home Energy Surveys	Field Surveys: 16,452 Phone Surveys: 9,603 Online Surveys: 74,124 **Total: 100,179**

IV.D Environmental Policy

FPL and its parent company, NextEra Energy, are committed to remaining an industry leader in environmental conservation and stewardship, not only because it makes business sense, but because it is the right thing to do. This commitment to compliance, conservation, communication, and continuous improvement fosters a culture of environmental excellence and drives its business planning, operations, and daily work.

In accordance with commitments to environmental compliance, conservation and stewardship, FPL and NextEra Energy endeavor to:

Comply:

- Site, design, permit, construct, operate, and maintain our facilities in an environmentally responsible manner;
- Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permits;
- Proactively identify environmental risks and take action to mitigate those risks;
- Participate in legislative and regulatory processes to ensure that environmental laws, regulations, guidance documents, and policies are technically sound and economically feasible; and
- Pursue opportunities to exceed environmental standards.

Conserve:

- Promote the efficient use of energy, both within our company and in our communities;

- Prevent pollution, minimize waste, and conserve natural resources;
- Promote sustainability in our daily actions and project planning, where applicable;
- Endeavor to avoid, to the extent practicable, impacts to habitat, wildlife, jurisdictional waters, and cultural resources; minimize, and/or mitigate unavoidable impacts to such resources; and
- Lead with innovative solutions that synthesize environmental conservation and prudent operations.

Communicate:

- Communicate this policy annually to all employees, and maintain on internal website for easy reference;
- Invest in environmental training and awareness to achieve a corporate culture of environmental excellence;
- Maintain honest and open dialogue with stakeholders, including federal, state and local agencies on environmental goals, processes, and performance; and
- Highlight policy with external stakeholders and provide accurate reporting on environmental impacts (sustainability reporting).

Continuously Improve:

- Establish, monitor, and report progress toward environmental targets;
- Review and update this policy on a regular basis;
- Drive continuous improvement through ongoing evaluations of our environmental management system to incorporate lessons learned and best practices;
- Perform self-assessments of our operating facilities through the internal environmental audit program to ensure compliance, share best practices, and incorporate learnings across the fleet; and
- Maintain strong strategic vision to continuously seek innovative win-win solutions to complex environmental issues

FPL complies with all environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements, and designs, constructs, and operates its facilities in an environmentally sound and responsible manner. FPL also responds immediately and effectively to any known environmental hazards or non-compliance situations. The commitment to the environment does not end there. FPL proactively pursues opportunities to perform better than current environmental standards require, including reducing

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waste and emission of pollutants, recycling materials, and conserving natural resources throughout their operations and day-to-day work activities. FPL encourages cost-effective, efficient uses of energy, both within the Company and with its customers. These actions are just a few examples of how FPL is committed to the environment.

To ensure FPL is adhering to its environmental commitment, it has developed rigorous environmental governance procedures and programs. These include its Environmental Assurance Program. Through this program, FPL conducts periodic environmental self-evaluations to verify that its operations comply with environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements. Regular evaluations also help identify best practices and opportunities for improvement.

IV.E Environmental Management

To successfully implement this Environmental Policy, FPL has developed a robust Environmental Management System to direct and control the fulfillment of the organization's environmental responsibilities. A key component of the system is an Environmental Assurance Program, which is described in section IV.F below. Other system components include: executive management support and commitment, dedicated environmental corporate governance program, written environmental policies and procedures, delineation of organizational responsibilities and individual accountabilities, allocation of appropriate resources for environmental compliance management (which includes reporting and corrective action when non-compliance occurs), environmental incident and/or emergency response, environmental risk assessment/management, environmental regulatory development and tracking, and environmental management information systems.

IV.F Environmental Assurance Program

FPL's Environmental Assurance Program consists of activities designed to evaluate environmental performance, verify compliance with corporate policy and legal and regulatory requirements, and communicate results to corporate management. The principal mechanism for pursuing environmental assurance is an environmental audit. An environmental audit is defined as a management tool comprised of a systematic, documented, risk-based, and objective evaluation of the performance of the organization and its specific management systems and equipment designed to protect the environment. An environmental audit's primary objective is to facilitate management control of environmental practices and assess compliance with existing environmental regulatory requirements and corporate policies. In addition to FPL facility audits, through the Environmental

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Assurance Program, audits of third-party vendors used for recycling and/or disposal of waste generated by FPL operations are performed. Vendor audits provide information used for selecting candidates or incumbent vendors for disposal and recycling needs.

In addition to periodic environmental audits, NextEra Energy's Environmental Construction Compliance Assurance Program provides routine onsite inspections during construction and site-specific environmental training to everyone anticipated to be onsite during construction. Similar to an environmental audit, these inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the requirements of environmental permits, licenses, and corporate policies during the construction phase. Additionally, the Construction Compliance Assurance Program has integrated remote satellite and drone monitoring technology to broaden its inspection capabilities and increase the frequency of onsite observations.

FPL has also implemented a Corporate Environmental Governance System in which quarterly reviews are performed of each business unit deemed to have potential for significant environmental exposure. Quarterly reviews evaluate operations for potential environmental risks and consistency with the Environmental Policy. Items tracked during the quarterly reviews include processes for the identification and management of environmental risks, metrics, and indicators and progress changes since the most recent review.

IV.G Preferred and Potential Sites

Based upon projection of future resource needs and analyses of viable resource options, 39 Preferred Sites and 18 Potential Sites have been identified for adding future generation. Some of these sites currently have existing generation. Preferred Sites are those locations where significant reviews have taken place and action has either been taken, action is committed, or it is likely that action will be taken to site new generation. Potential Sites are those with attributes that would support the siting of generation and are under consideration as a location for future generation. The identification of a Potential Site does not necessarily indicate that a definitive decision has been made to pursue new generation, generation expansion, or modernization, nor does this designation necessarily indicate that the size or technology of a generating resource has been determined. The Preferred Sites and Potential Sites are discussed in separate sections below.

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IV.G.1 Preferred Sites

For the 2025 Ten-Year Site Plan, 39 Preferred Sites have been identified. These include new sites for the development of solar generation facilities, battery storage facilities, and nuclear generation. Sites for numerous solar additions in 2026 and 2027 have been selected, and these sites are described in this section. Potential sites for possible 2028 and beyond solar additions are discussed later in the Potential Site section.

These 39 Preferred Sites are listed in Table IV.G.1 below, and information about each site is presented in the Appendix at the end of this document. The sites are presented in general chronological order of when resources are projected to be added to the FPL system. The topographical features of each site, land use, and facility layout figures are provided in maps that also appear in the Appendix at the end of this document. Note that the first several Preferred Sites listed do not show up in the Appendix section of this document as they are Battery Energy Storage System Centers that are all located at existing solar sites. These sites are also referred to as the 521.5 MW "2025 Gulf Battery" throughout this document.

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Table IV.G.1: List of FPL Preferred Sites

Site Name	County	Technology
Canoe Battery Energy Storage System Center	Okaloosa	Storage
Blackwater Battery Energy Storage System Center	Santa Rosa	Storage
Chipola River Battery Energy Storage System Center	Calhoun	Storage
Fourmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center	Calhoun	Storage
Tenmile Creek Battery Energy Storage System Center	Calhoun	Storage
Shirer Branch Battery Energy Storage System Center	Calhoun	Storage
Kayak Battery Energy Storage System Center	Okaloosa	Storage
Flatford Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Price Creek Solar Energy Center	Columbia	Solar
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Big Brook Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Mallard Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
North Orange Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Clover Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Hendry Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Tangelo Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Indrio Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
County Line Solar Energy Center	Charlotte, DeSoto	Solar
Saddle Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Catfish Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Pinecone Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Vernia Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
LaBelle Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage System Center	Bay	Storage
Putnam Battery Energy Storage System Center	Putnam	Storage
Turkey Point 6 & 7	Miami-Dade	Nuclear

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IV.G.2 Potential Sites

There are 18 Potential Sites currently identified for future generation and storage additions to meet projected capacity and energy needs. Each of these Potential Sites offers a range of considerations relative to engineering and/or costs associated with the construction and operation of feasible technologies. In addition, each Potential Site has distinctive characteristics that would require further definition and attention. Unless otherwise noted, the water quantities discussed below are in reference to universal solar PV generation rather than for gas-fueled generation.

Permits are considered obtainable for each site. No significant environmental constraints are currently known for any of these sites. FPL considers each site equally viable. These Potential Sites are listed in Table IV.G.2 below and are briefly discussed in the Appendix at the end of this document.

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Table IV.G.2: List of FPL Potential Sites

Name	County	Technology
Waveland Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Inlet Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Wabasso Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Shores Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Beachland Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Treefrog Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Honeybee Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Bromeliad Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Myakka Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Sand Gully Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Gum Creek Solar Energy Center	Jackson	Solar
Cardinal Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Wild Lime Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Spoonbill Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center	Charlotte, DeSoto	Solar
Carlton Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar

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CHAPTER V

Other Planning Assumptions & Information

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F2-10768

Introduction

The FPSC, in Docket No. 960111-EU, specified certain information to be included in an electric utility's Ten-Year Power Plant Site Plan filing. This specified information includes 12 items listed under a heading entitled "Other Planning Assumptions and Information." These 12 items concern specific aspects of a utility's resource planning work. The FPSC requested a discussion or a description of each of these items.

These 12 items are addressed individually below as separate "Discussion Items".

Discussion Item # 1: Describe how any transmission constraints were modeled and explain the impacts on the plan. Discuss any plans for alleviating any transmission constraints.

FPL's resource planning work considers two types of transmission limitations/constraints: external limitations and internal limitations. External limitations involve FPL's ties to its neighboring electric systems. Internal limitations involve the flow of electricity within the FPL system.

The external limitations are important because they affect the development of assumptions for the amount of external assistance that is available to the FPL area, as well as the amount and price of economy energy purchases. Therefore, these external limitations are incorporated both in the reliability analysis and economic analysis aspects of resource planning. The amount of external assistance that is assumed to be available is based on the projected transfer capability to the FPL area from outside entities as well as historical levels of available assistance. In the LOLP portion of its reliability analyses, FPL's resource planning group models the amount of external assistance as an additional generator(s) within the system that provides capacity in all but the peak load months. The assumed amount and price of economy energy are based on historical values and projections from production costing models.

Internal transmission limitations are addressed in economic analyses by identifying potential geographic locations for potential new generating units that minimize adverse impacts to the flow of electricity within the system. The internal transmission limitations are also addressed by: 1) developing the direct costs for siting potential new units at different locations, 2) evaluating the cost impacts created by the new unit/unit location combination on the operation of existing generating units in the system, and/or 3) evaluating the costs of transmission and/or generation additions that may be needed to address regional concerns regarding an imbalance between load and generation in a given region. Costs for these site, region, and system factors are developed for use in economic analyses. These factors are also considered in both system and regional reliability analyses. When analyzing DSM portfolios, such as for a DSM Goals docket, the potential to avoid or defer regional transmission additions that might otherwise be needed is typically

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analyzed. In addition, transfer limits for capacity and energy that can be imported into the Southeastern Florida region of FPL's area (Miami-Dade and Broward Counties) or transferred between FPL and FPL NWFL service areas are also developed, as applicable, for use in reliability analyses and production costing analyses.

Annual transmission planning work determines transmission additions needed to address limitations and maintain/enhance system and regional reliability. Planned transmission facilities to interconnect and integrate generating units in the resource plan, including those transmission facilities that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act, are presented in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 2: Discuss the extent to which the overall economics of the plan were analyzed. Discuss how the plan is determined to be cost-effective. Discuss any changes in the generation expansion plan as a result of sensitivity tests to the base case load forecast.

FPL's resource planning group typically performs economic analyses of competing resource plans using levelized system average electric rates (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach) as an economic criterion. In addition, for analyses in which DSM levels are not changed and only supply options are analyzed, the equivalent criterion of the cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) may also be used.[7] This type of evaluation was used in developing the resource plan for the 2025 Site Plan.

Discussion Item # 3: Explain and discuss the assumptions used to derive the base case fuel forecast. Explain the extent to which the utility tested the sensitivity of the base case plan to high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were performed, explain the changes made to the base case fuel price forecast to generate the sensitivities. If high and low fuel price scenarios were performed as part of the planning process, discuss the resulting changes, if any, in the generation expansion plan under the high and low fuel price scenarios. If high and low fuel price sensitivities were not evaluated, describe how the base case plan is tested for sensitivity to varying fuel prices.

[7] FPL's basic approach in its resource planning work is to base decisions on a lowest electric rate basis. However, when DSM levels are considered a "given" in the analysis (*i.e.*, when only new generating options are considered), the lowest electric rate basis approach and the lowest system cumulative present value of revenue requirements (CPVRR) basis approach yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economic. In such cases, resource options can be evaluated on the simpler-to-calculate (but equivalent) lowest CPVRR basis.

The basic assumptions used to derive fuel price forecasts are discussed in Chapter III of this document. FPL's resource planning group may use a single fuel cost forecast, or multiple fuel cost forecasts (Low, Medium, and High), in its analyses as appropriate.

In cases where multiple fuel cost forecasts are used, a Medium fuel cost forecast is developed first. Then the approach has been to adjust the Medium fuel cost forecast upward (for the High fuel cost forecast) or downward (for the Low fuel cost forecast) by multiplying the annual cost values from the Medium fuel cost forecast by a factor of (1 + the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the High fuel cost forecast, or by a factor of (1 – the historical volatility of the 12-month forward price, one year ahead) for the Low fuel cost forecast.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan is based on an updated fuel cost forecast developed in September 2024.

Discussion Item # 4: Describe how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to holding the differential between oil/gas and coal constant over the planning horizon.

In its 2024 and early 2025 resource planning work, a forecast scenario in which the differential between oil/gas and coal was held constant was not utilized. This is, in part, because FPL is currently using small amounts of oil as a fuel and is projecting to use very little coal as a fuel during the ten-year period. These trends are shown on Schedules 5, 6.1, and 6.2 in Chapter III.

Discussion Item # 5: Describe how generating unit performance was modeled in the planning process.

The performance of existing generating units is modeled using current projections for scheduled outages, unplanned outages, capacity output ratings, and heat rate information. Schedule 1 in Chapter I and Schedule 8 in Chapter III present the current and projected capacity output ratings of the existing generating units. The values used for outages and heat rates are generally consistent with the values that have been used in planning studies in recent years.

For new unit performance, FPL utilized current projections for the capital costs, fixed and variable operating and maintenance costs, capital replacement costs, construction schedules, heat rates (as appropriate), and capacity ratings for all construction options in its resource planning work. A summary of this information for the new capacity options that FPL currently projects to add over the reporting horizon for this document is presented on the Schedule 9 forms in Chapter III.

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Discussion Item # 6: Describe and discuss the financial assumptions used in the planning process. Discuss how the sensitivity of the plan was tested with respect to varying financial assumptions.

The financial assumptions used in the resource planning analyses that led to the resource plan that is presented in this 2025 Site Plan were: in late 2024, an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.30% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.04%. In early 2025, these assumptions were changed to: an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.68% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.15%. No other financial assumptions were used in the 2024 and early 2025 resource planning work.

Discussion Item # 7: Describe in detail the electric utility's Integrated Resource Planning process. Discuss whether the optimization was based on revenue requirements, rates, or total resource cost.

FPL's IRP process is described in detail in Chapter III of this document.

The standard basis for comparing the economics of competing resource plans in FPL's basic IRP process is the impact of the plans on electricity rate levels, with the objective generally being to minimize the projected levelized system average electric rate (*i.e.*, a Rate Impact Measure or RIM approach). As discussed in response to Discussion Item # 2, both the electricity rate perspective and the CPVRR perspective for the system yield identical results in terms of which resource options are more economical when DSM levels are unchanged between competing resource plans. Therefore, in planning work in which DSM levels were unchanged, FPL's resource planning group utilizes the equivalent, but simpler-to-calculate CPVRR perspective.

Discussion Item # 8: Define and discuss the electric utility's generation and transmission reliability criteria.

FPL's resource planning group uses three system reliability criteria in its resource planning work that address various resource options including: utility generation, power purchases, and DSM options. One criterion is a minimum 20% Summer and Winter total reserve margin. Another reliability criterion is a maximum of 0.1 days per-year LOLP. The third criterion is a minimum 10% GRM. These three reliability criteria are discussed in Chapter III of this document.

For transmission reliability analysis, transmission planning criteria have been adopted that are consistent with those established by the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) and the Southeastern Electric Reliability Corporation (SERC). The FRCC and SERC have adopted transmission planning criteria that are consistent with the Reliability Standards established by the NERC. The *NERC Reliability Standards* are available on the NERC internet site (http://www.nerc.com/).

In addition, *Facility Interconnection Requirements* (FIR) documents for the FPL system have been developed. The document for FPL is available on FPL's Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) website, https://www.oatioasis.com/FPL/index.html, under the "Interconnection Request Information" directory. Furthermore, all new transmission facilities within the FPL service territory that are used to meet FPL load are planned to comply with Extreme Wind Loading Criteria as implemented in FPL Design Guidelines.

FPL's transmission planning group generally limits planned flows on its transmission facilities to no more than 100% of the applicable thermal rating. There may be isolated cases for which it is acceptable to deviate from the general criteria stated below. There are several factors that could influence these criteria, such as the overall number of potential customers that may be impacted, the probability of an outage actually occurring, transmission system performance, and other factors.

The normal and contingency voltage criteria for FPL stations are provided below:

Normal/Contingency[8]

Voltage Level (kV)	Vmin (p.u.)	Vmax (p.u.)
69, 115, 138	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.07
161	0.95/0.95	1.05/1.10
230	0.95/0.95	1.06/1.07
500	0.95/0.95	1.07/1.10
Turkey Point (*)	1.013/1.013	1.06/1.06
St. Lucie (*)	1.00/1.00	1.06/1.06

(*) Voltage range criteria for FPL's Nuclear Power Plants

[8] Immediately following a contingency, steady-state voltages may deviate from the normal voltage range if there are known automatic or manual operating actions to adjust the voltage to within the contingency voltage range. However, the steady-state voltage must never exceed voltage System Operating Limits (SOLs), which have a lower limit of 0.90pu and a higher limit of 1.10pu for all transmission facilities, excluding nuclear plant switchyards for which the SOLS are equal to the normal/contingency limits.

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Discussion Item # 9: Discuss how the electric utility verifies the durability of energy savings for its DSM programs.

FPL periodically revises the projected impacts of its DSM programs on demand and energy consumption. Engineering models, calibrated with current field-metered data, are updated at regular intervals. Participation trends are tracked for all of FPL's DSM programs in order to adjust impacts each year for changes in the mix of efficiency measures being installed by program participants. For its load management programs, FPL conducts periodic tests of its load management equipment to ensure it is functioning correctly. These tests, plus actual load management events, also allow FPL to gauge the MW reduction capabilities of its load management programs on an ongoing basis.

Discussion Item # 10: Discuss how strategic concerns are incorporated in the planning process.

The Executive Summary and Chapter III provide a discussion of a variety of system concerns/issues that influence FPL's resource planning process. Please see those chapters for a discussion of those concerns/issues.

In addition to these system concerns/issues, there are other strategic factors that FPL's resource planning group typically considers when choosing among resource options. These include: (1) technology risk; (2) environmental risk; and (3) site feasibility. The consideration of these factors may include both economic and non-economic aspects. Technology risk is an assessment of the relative maturity of competing technologies. For example, a prototype technology that has not achieved general commercial acceptance has a higher risk than a technology in wide use and, therefore, assuming all else is equal, is less desirable.

Environmental risk is an assessment of the relative environmental acceptability of different generating technologies and their associated environmental impacts on the utility system, including projected environmental compliance costs. Technologies regarded as more acceptable from an environmental perspective for a prospective resource plan are those that minimize environmental impacts for the utility system as a whole through highly efficient fuel use, state-of-the-art environmental controls, and generating technologies that do not utilize fossil fuels (such as nuclear and solar).

Site feasibility assesses a wide range of economic, regulatory, and environmental factors related to successfully developing and operating the specified technology at the site in question. Projects that are more acceptable have sites with fewer barriers to successful development.

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All of these factors play a part in resource planning and decision-making, including decisions to construct capacity or purchase power.

Discussion Item # 11: Describe the procurement process the electric utility intends to utilize to acquire the additional supply-side resources identified in the electric utility's ten-year site plan.

As shown in this 2025 Site Plan, the current resource plan reflects the following major supply-side or generation resource additions in FPL's area: CT component upgrades at various existing CCs, addition of new PV facilities, the addition of new battery storage facilities, and potential new CT additions.

CT upgrades are planned to take place at various CC units throughout the FPL area that address Summer and Winter capacity. The original equipment manufacturers (OEM) of the CTs approached FPL regarding the possibility of upgrading these units. Following negotiations with the OEMs and economic analyses that showed upgrading was cost-effective for customers, FPL decided to proceed with the CT upgrades and the supporting balance of plant modifications.

For new solar, battery and gas generation facilities for FPL, the selection of equipment and installation contractors has been, and will continue to be, done via competitive bidding. FPL's Engineering & Construction (E&C) group seek bids from multiple suppliers for major components such as PV panels, inverters, batteries, combustion turbine generators (CT) and step-up transformers. Where possible, volume is leveraged to achieve economies of scale and options are evaluated based on total cost of ownership. Remaining balance-of-system (BOS) material purchases, as well as engineering and construction services, are typically competitively bid out as well to determine the best value.

Discussion Item # 12: Provide the transmission construction and upgrade plans for electric utility system lines that must be certified under the Transmission Line Siting Act (403.52 – 403.536, F. S.) during the planning horizon. Also, provide the rationale for any new or upgraded line.

FPL has identified the need for one new transmission line that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act (as shown on Table III.E.1 in Chapter III).

The 230 kV line will connect FPL's Whidden Substation to a new Sweatt 230 kV Substation. A determination of need for the line was filed with the FPSC in April 2022, and a final order certifying the corridor for the project was issued in September 2022. The project is scheduled to be completed by June 2026. The construction of this line and substation is necessary to serve existing and future FPL customers

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in the west Florida area in and around Okeechobee, Highlands, Desoto, Collier, Lee, Sarasota, and Manatee Counties in a reliable and effective manner.

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Appendix

Preferred and Potential Solar Site Descriptions and Maps

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Appendix A

Site Descriptions, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units and Florida Regions

Figure A.A.1: Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units

Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units

		Panhandle Florida		North Florida		South Florida	
System	**Series**	**Stratigraphic Unit**	**Hydrogeologic Unit**	**Stratigraphic Unit**	**Hydrogeologic Unit**	**Stratigraphic Unit**	**Hydrogeologic Unit**
Quaternary	Holocene	Undifferentiated terrace marine and fluvial deposits	Surficial aquifer system (Sand and Gravel aquifer)	Undifferentiated terrace marine and fluvial deposits	Surficial aquifer system	Terrace Deposits Miami Limestone Key Largo Limestone Anastasia Formation Fort Thompson Formation Caloosahatchee Marl	Surficial aquifer system (Biscayne aquifer)
	Pleistocene						
Tertiary	Pilocene	Citronelle Formation Undifferentiated coarse sand and gravel		Miccosukee Formation Alachua Formation		Tamiami Formation	
	Miocene	Alum Bluff Group Pensacola Clay Intracoastal Formation Hawthorn Group Chipola Formation Bruce Creek Limestone St. Marks Formation Chattahoochee Formation	Intermediate confining unit	Hawthorn Group St. Marks Formation	Intermediate aquifer system or intermediate confining unit	Hawthorn Group	Intermediate aquifer system or intermediate confining unit
	Oligocene	Chickasawhay Limestone Suwannee Limestone Marianna Limestone Bucatunna Clay	Floridan aquifer system	Suwannee Limestone	Floridan aquifer system	Suwannee Limestone	Floridan aquifer system
	Eocene	Ocala Limestone Lisbon Formation Tallahatta Formation Undifferentiated older Rocks		Ocala Limestone Avon Park Formation Oldsmar Formation		Ocala Limestone Avon Park Formation Oldsmar Formation	
	Paleocene	Undifferentiated	Sub-Floridan confining unit	Cedar Keys Formation		Cedar Keys Formation	Sub-Floridan confining unit
Cretaceous and older		Undifferentiated		Undifferentiated	Sub-Floridan confining unit		

Note: This information is referred to in subsection k, Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas, for each of the Preferred Sites.

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Figure A.A.2: Florida Regions Map

Note: This information is referred to in subsection k, Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas, for each of the Preferred Sites

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Appendix B Preferred Sites

Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 32 Preferred Sites listed in Table IV.G.1. Following the descriptions are maps showing the topographical features, land use, and facility layout of each site.

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Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #1: Flatford Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

F2-10783

	Preferred Site	Flatford Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	925
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Citrus groves and other crop land
	Adjacent Areas	Pasture and other crop lands
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1	Natural Environment	Site is agricultural in nature.
2	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
90	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 12/27/2023 USACE Standard Permit Issued: 01/28/2025

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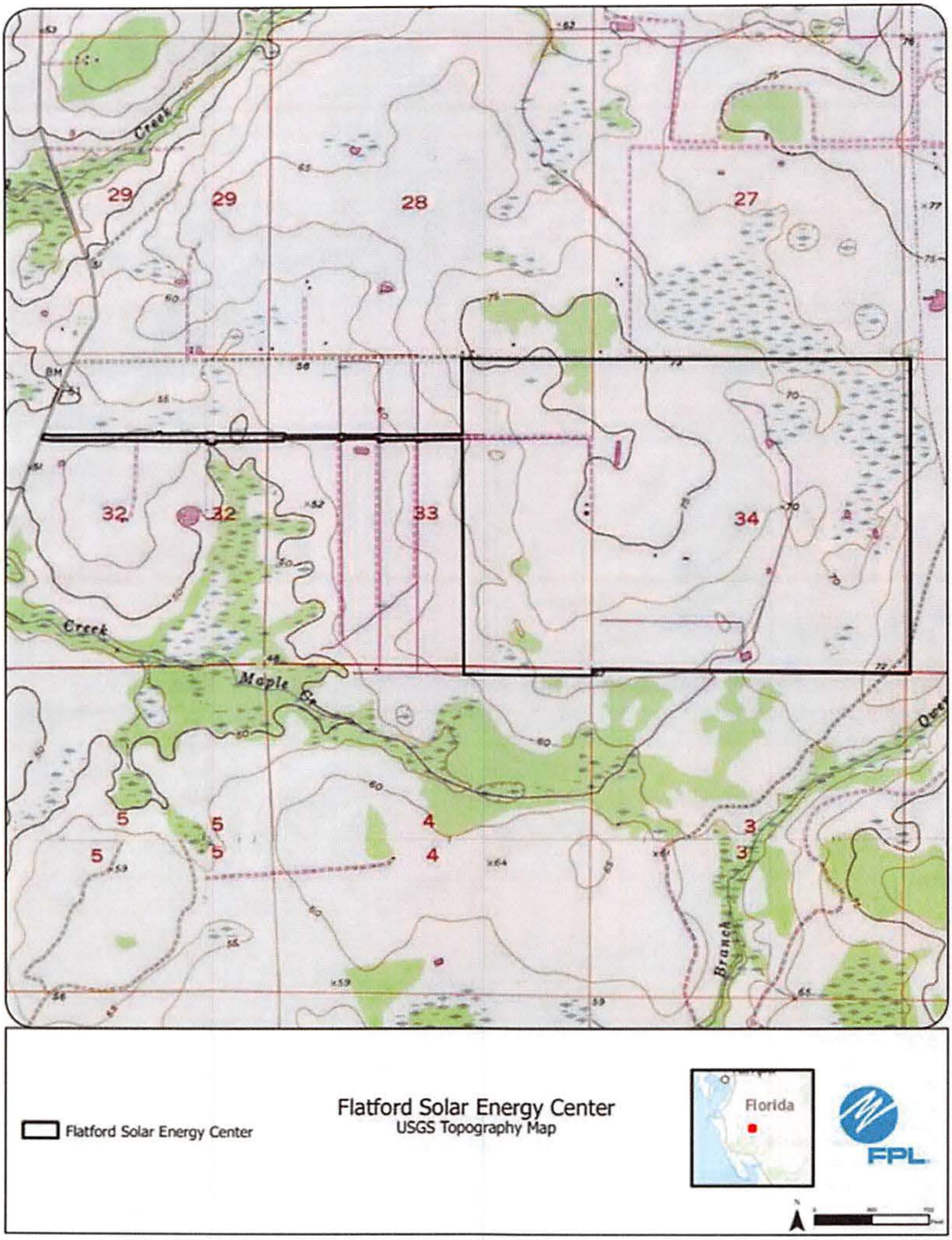
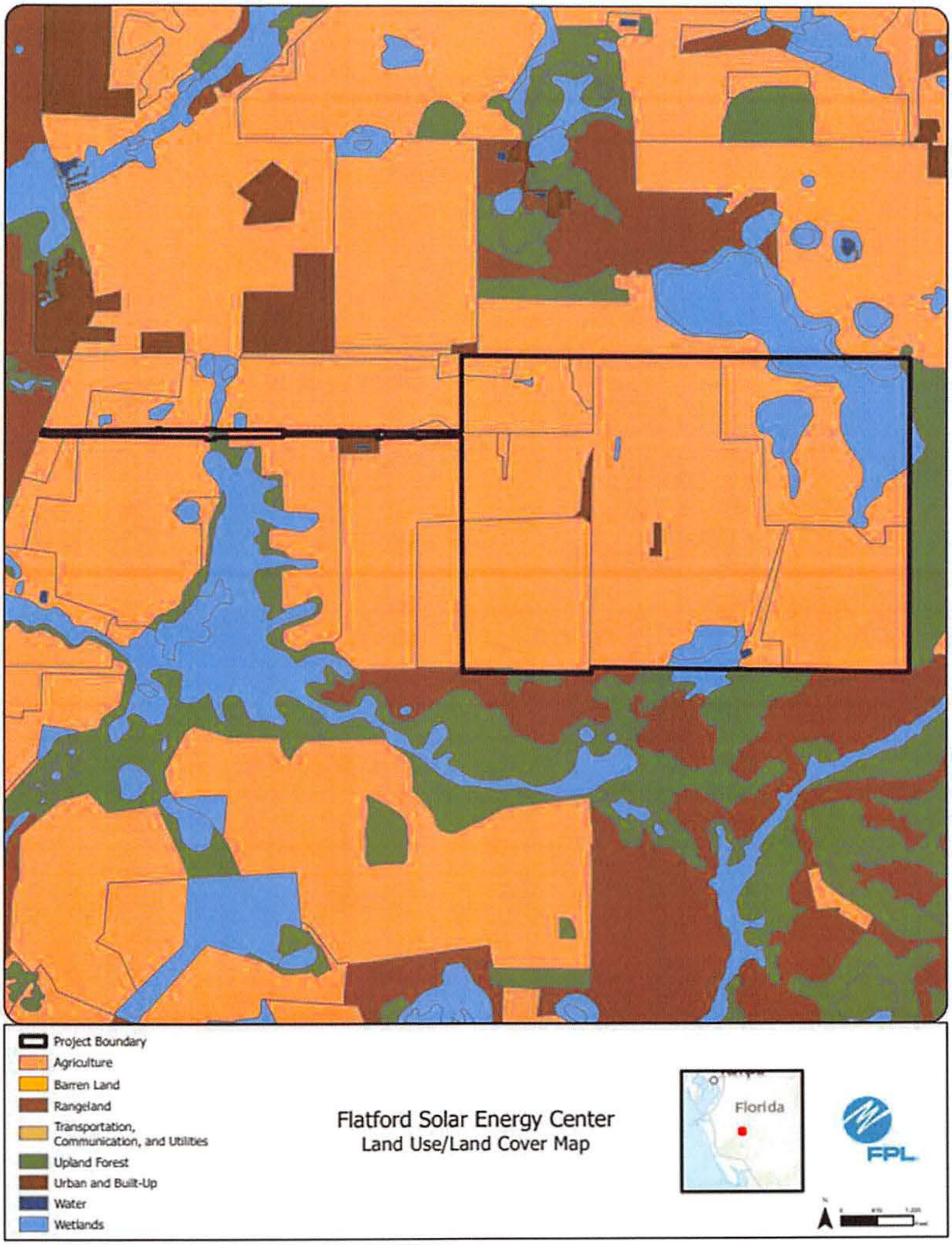

Creek
Maple Cr.
Branch
Flatford Solar Energy Center
Flatford Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

F2-10785


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Flatford Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

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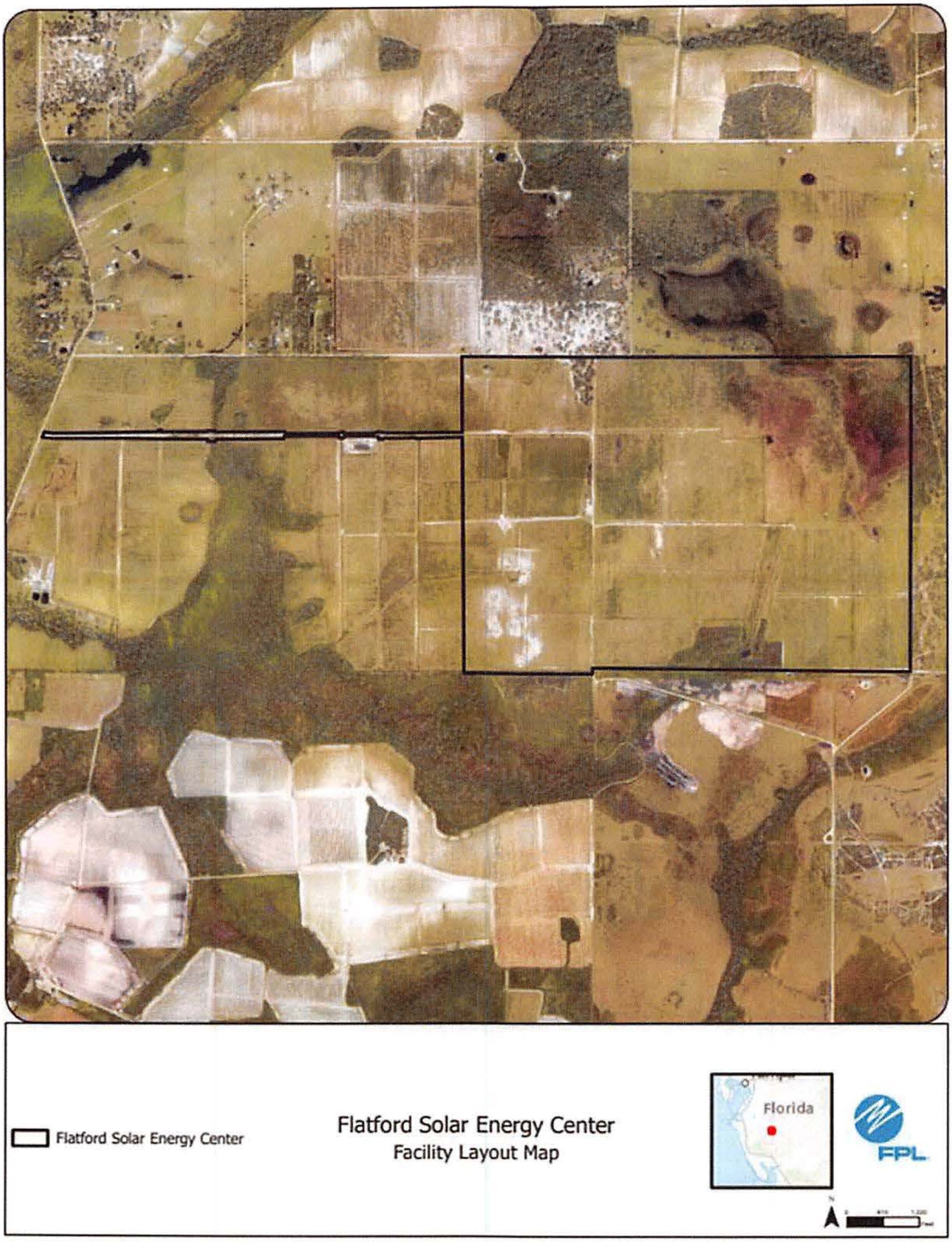

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #2: Mare Branch Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-10788

	Preferred Site	Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	669
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Row and field crops
	Adjacent Areas	Solar sites, other row/field crops
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1	Natural Environment	Site is primarily row and field crops
2	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Audubon's crested caracara, Florida sandhill crane
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/4/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 8/4/2023

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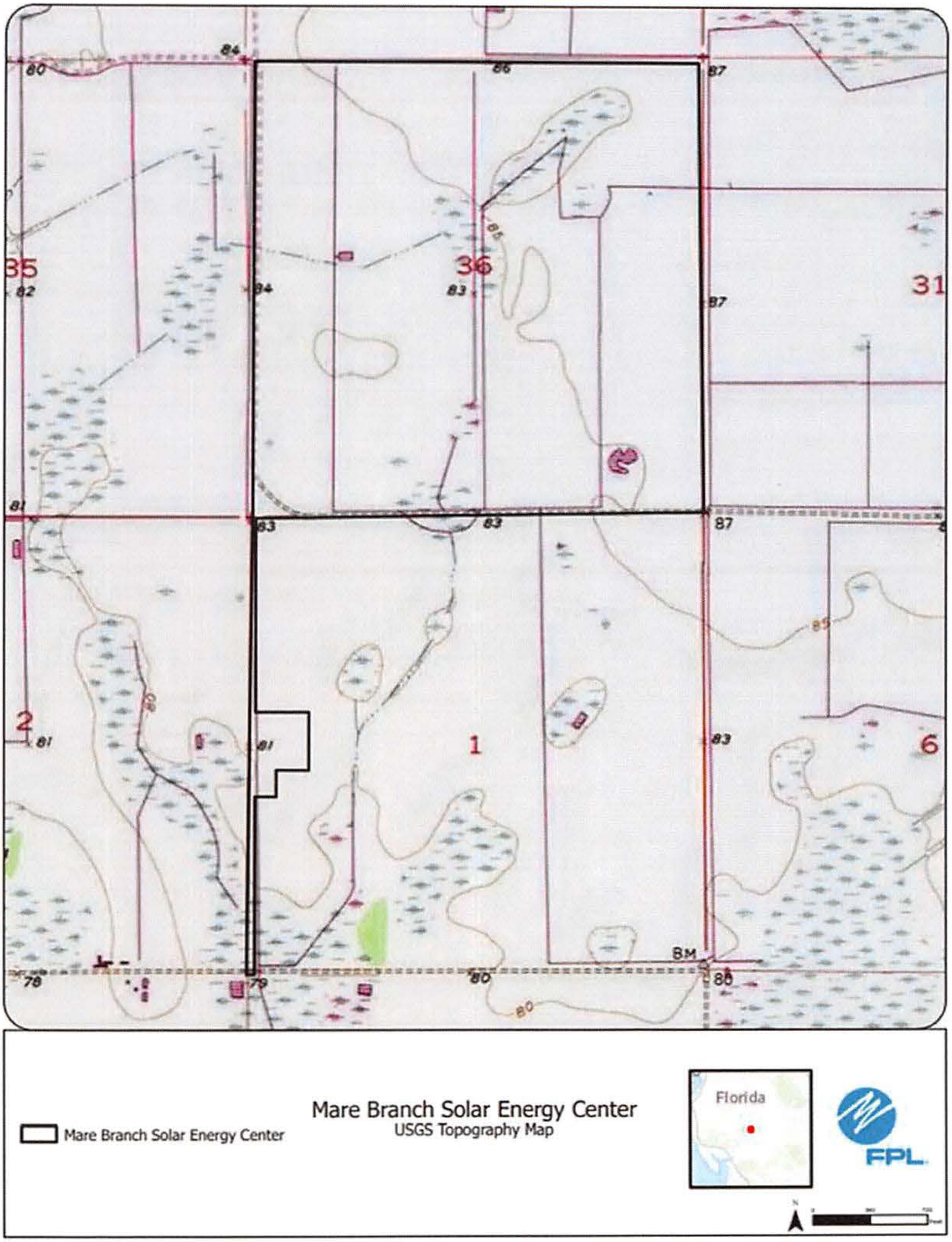

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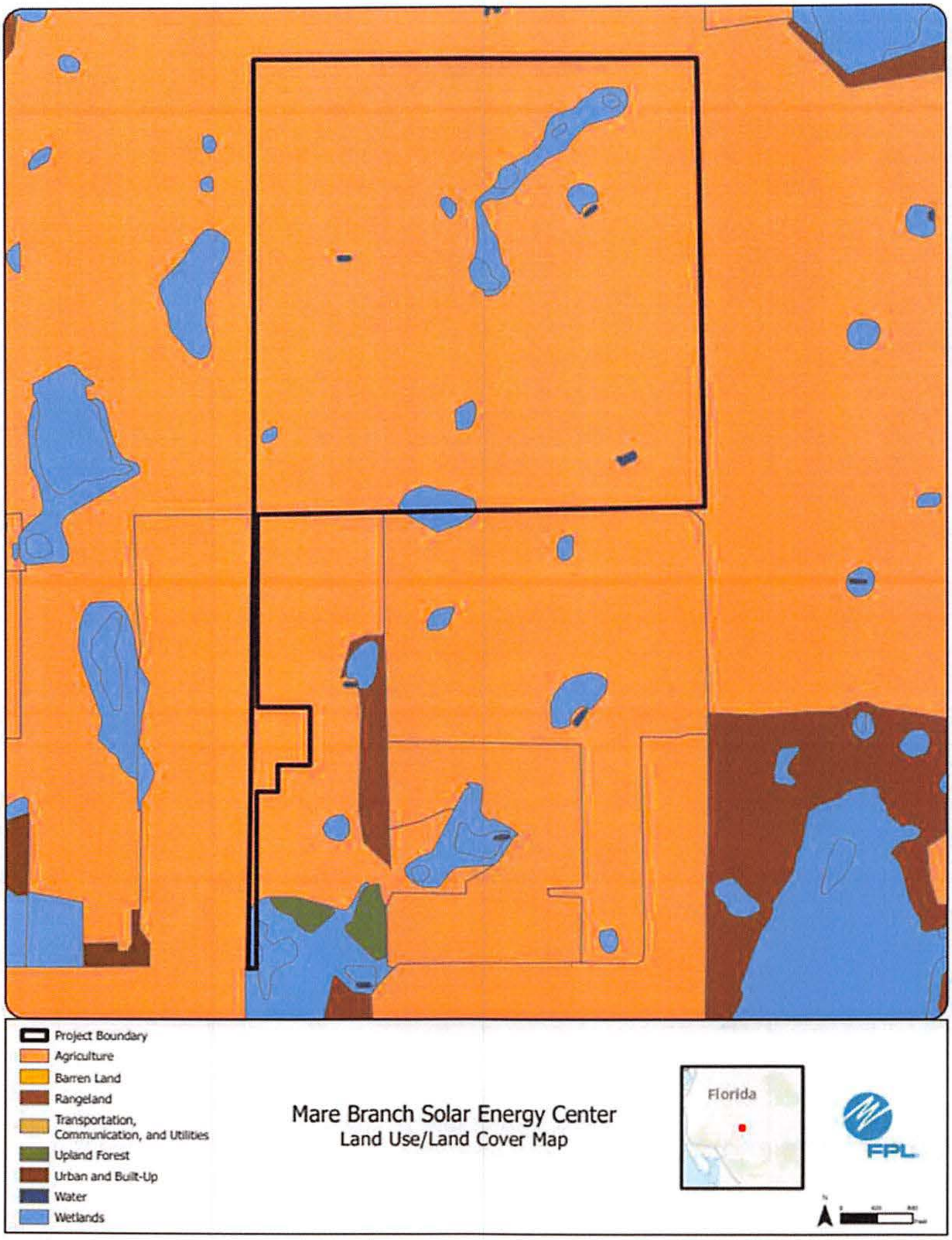
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Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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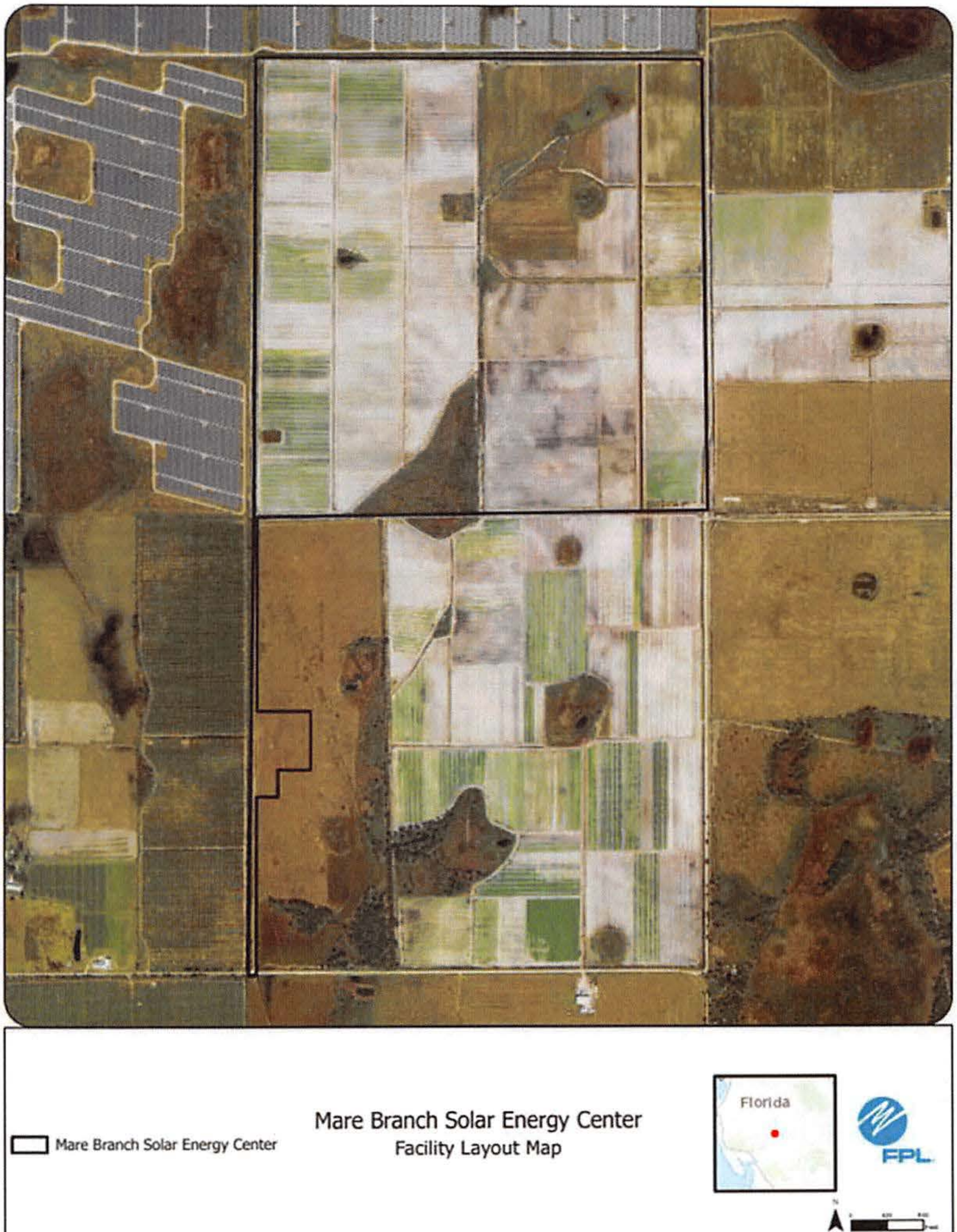
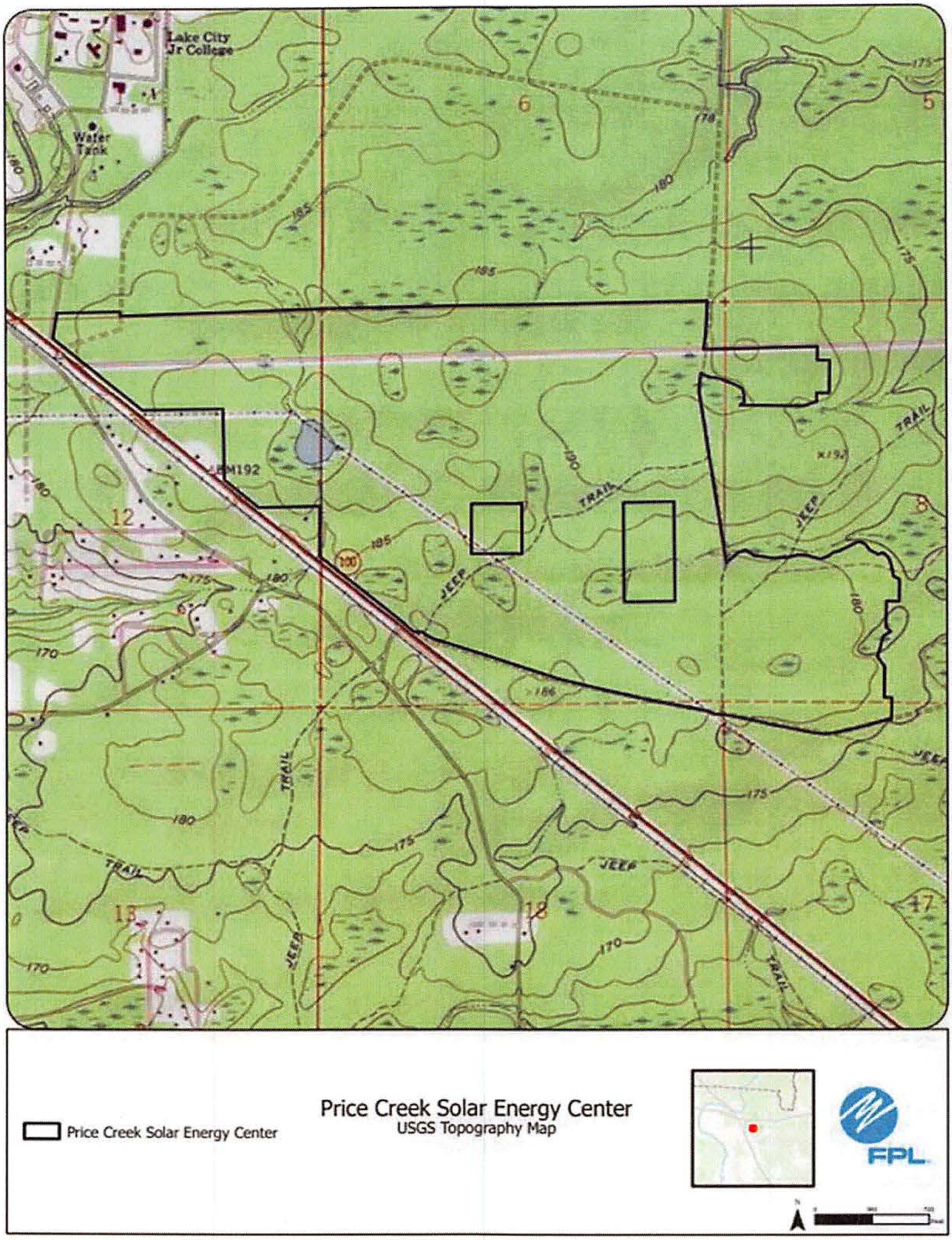


Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #3: Price Creek Solar Energy Center, Columbia County

F2-10793

	Preferred Site	Price Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Columbia
	Facility Acreage	792
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Primarily conifer plantation and forest regeneration areas
	Adjacent Areas	Pine trees and wetlands
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily tree plantation and forest regeneration areas
2.	Listed Species	None observed
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL Duval-Raven 230kV Transmission line along N boundary, Lake Butler-Price 115kV transmission line from NW to SE across property. Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad defines SW boundary. Community of Lulu 1.75 S of property.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 10/30/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 10/30/2023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Jr College
Water
Tank
6
5
8
12
13
18
17
TRAIL
JEEP
BM192
180
185
175
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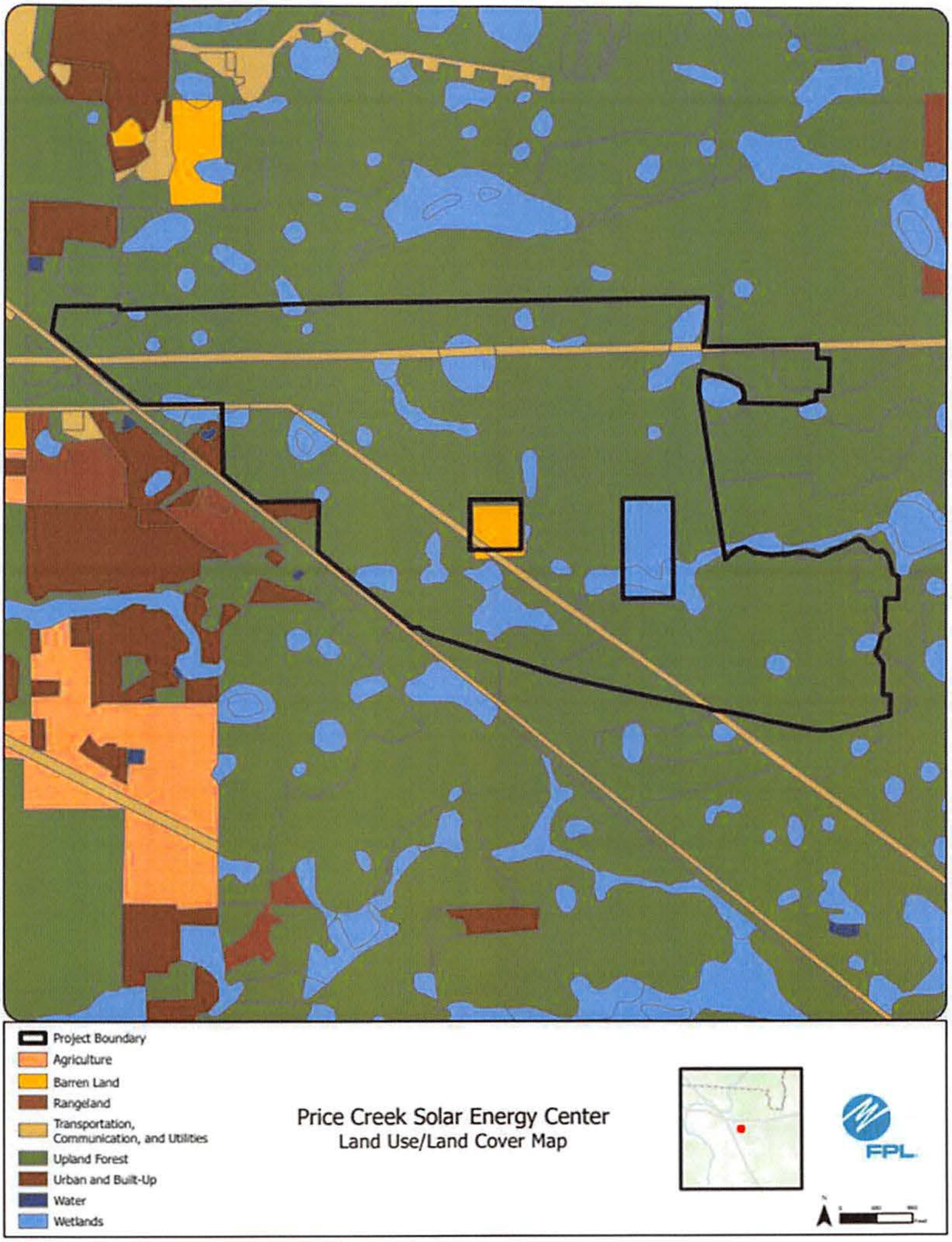
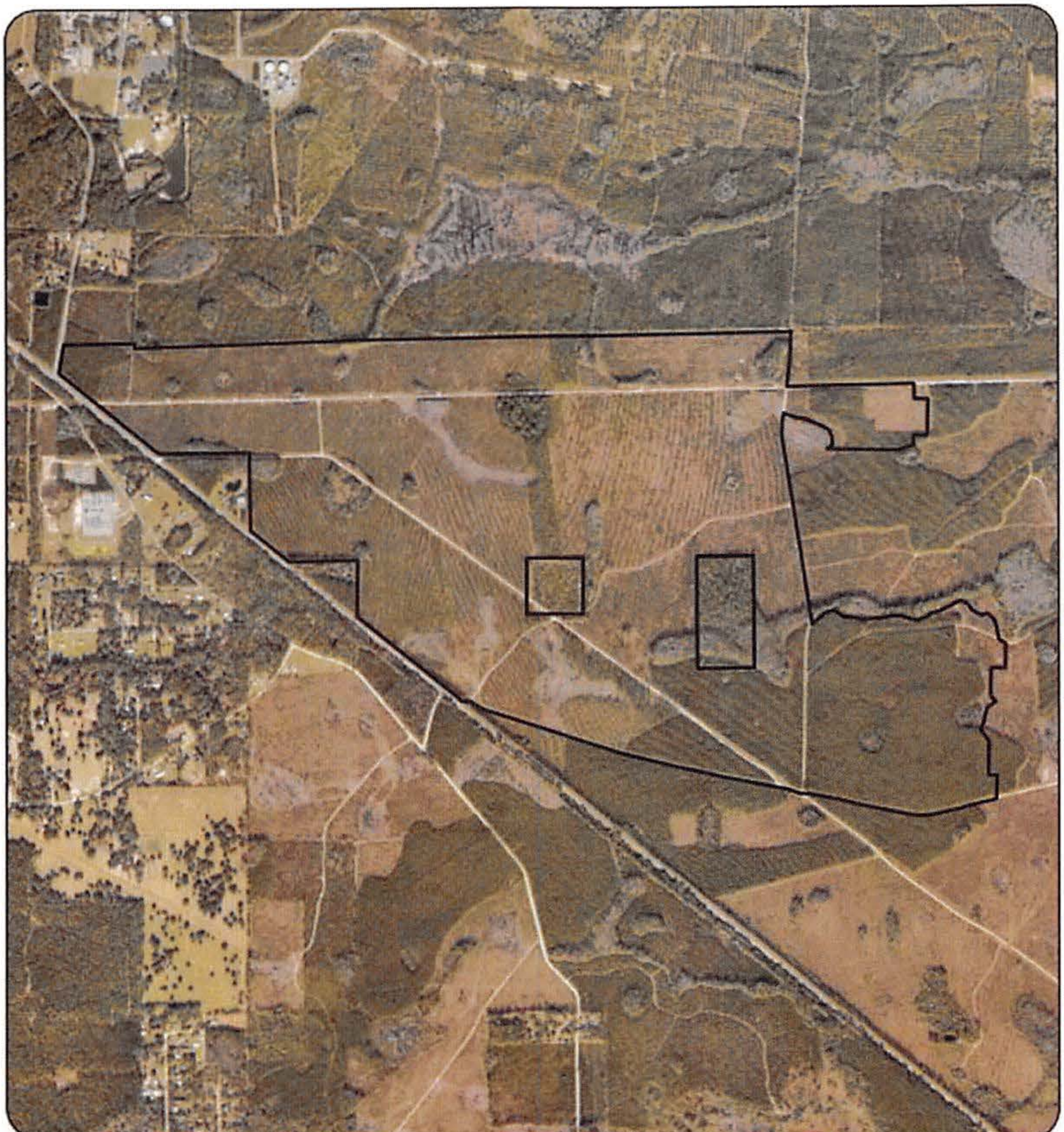
Price Creek Solar Energy Center
Price Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Price Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL



Price Creek Solar Energy Center

Price Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #4: Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

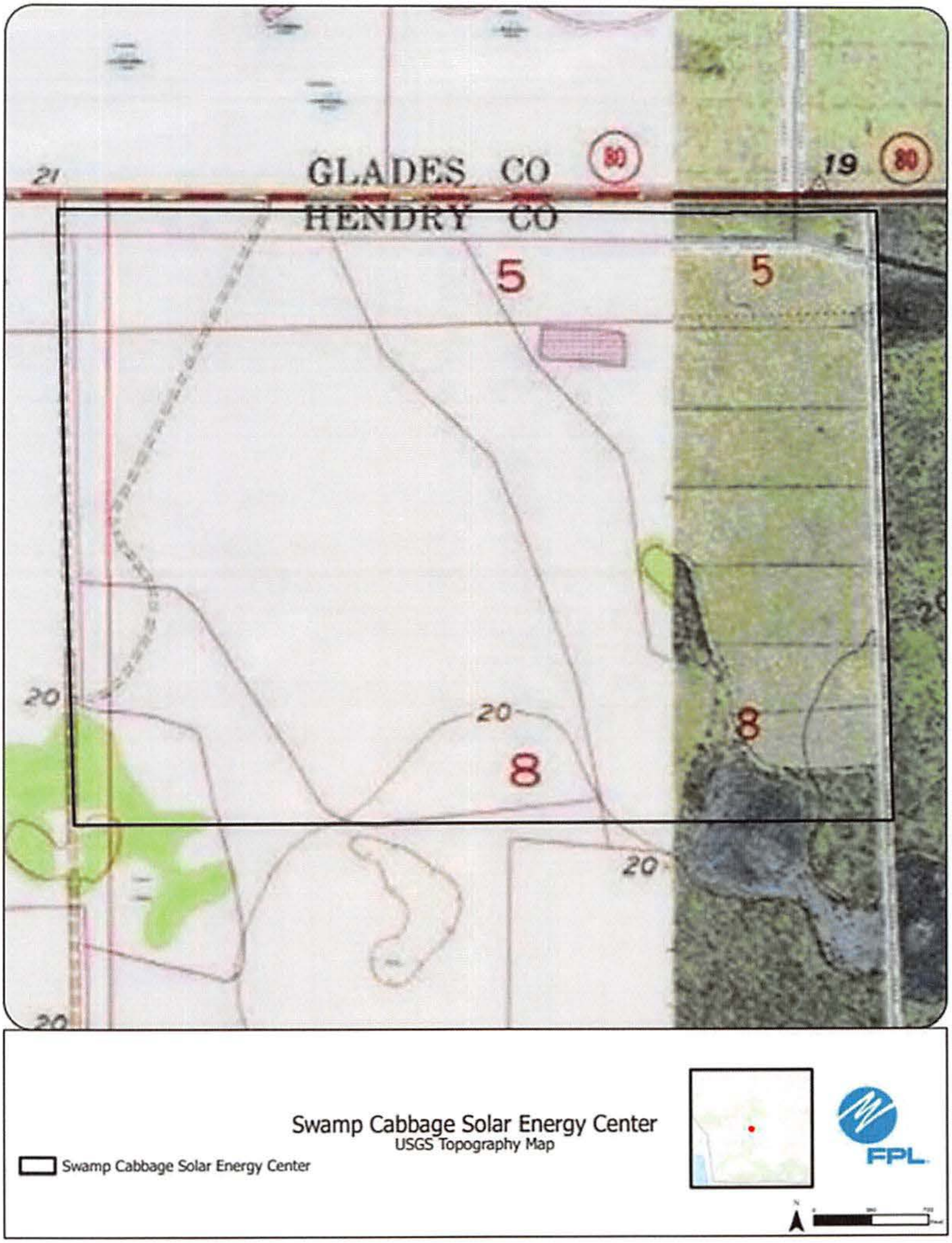
F2-10798

FPSC EXH NO. 783

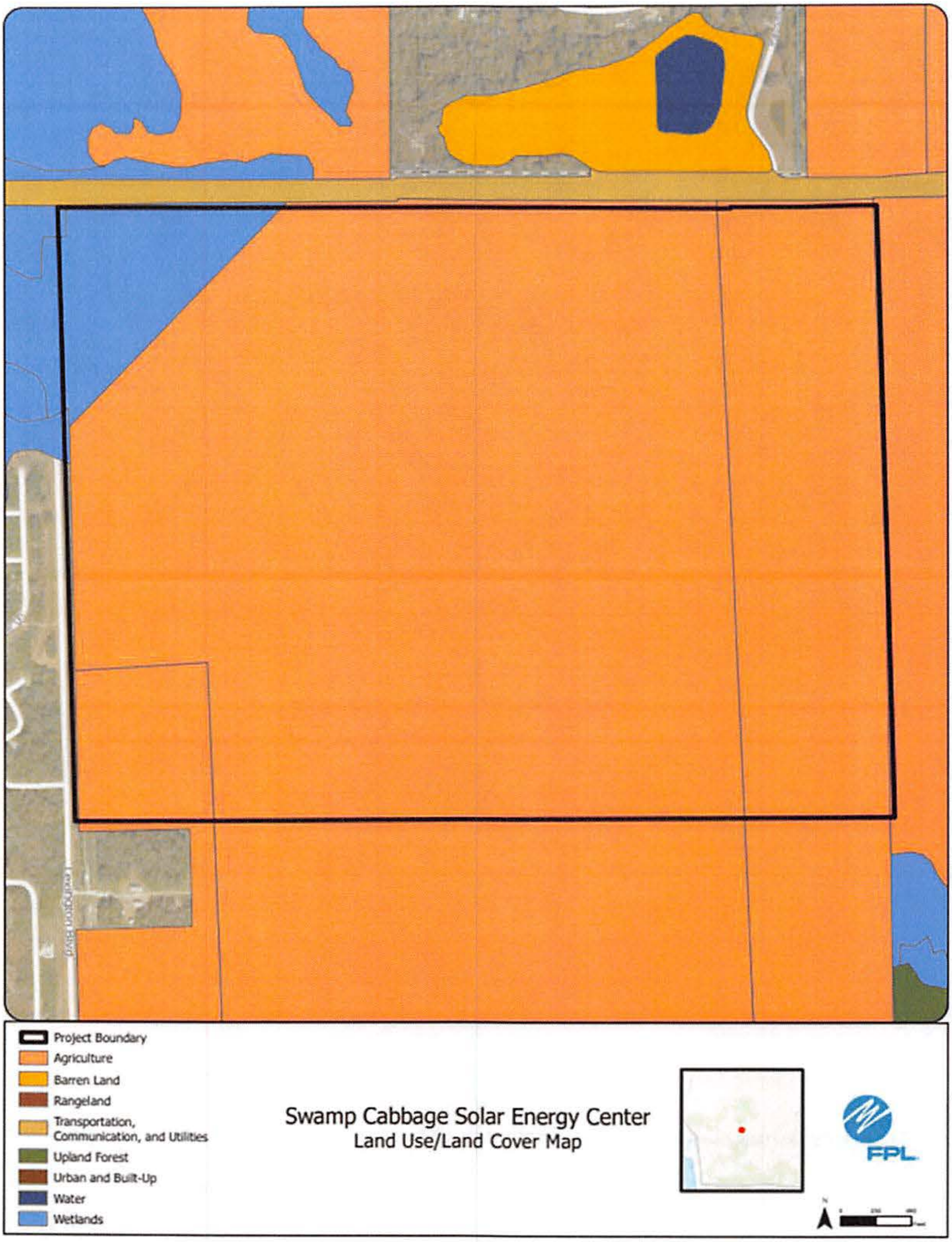
ADMITTED

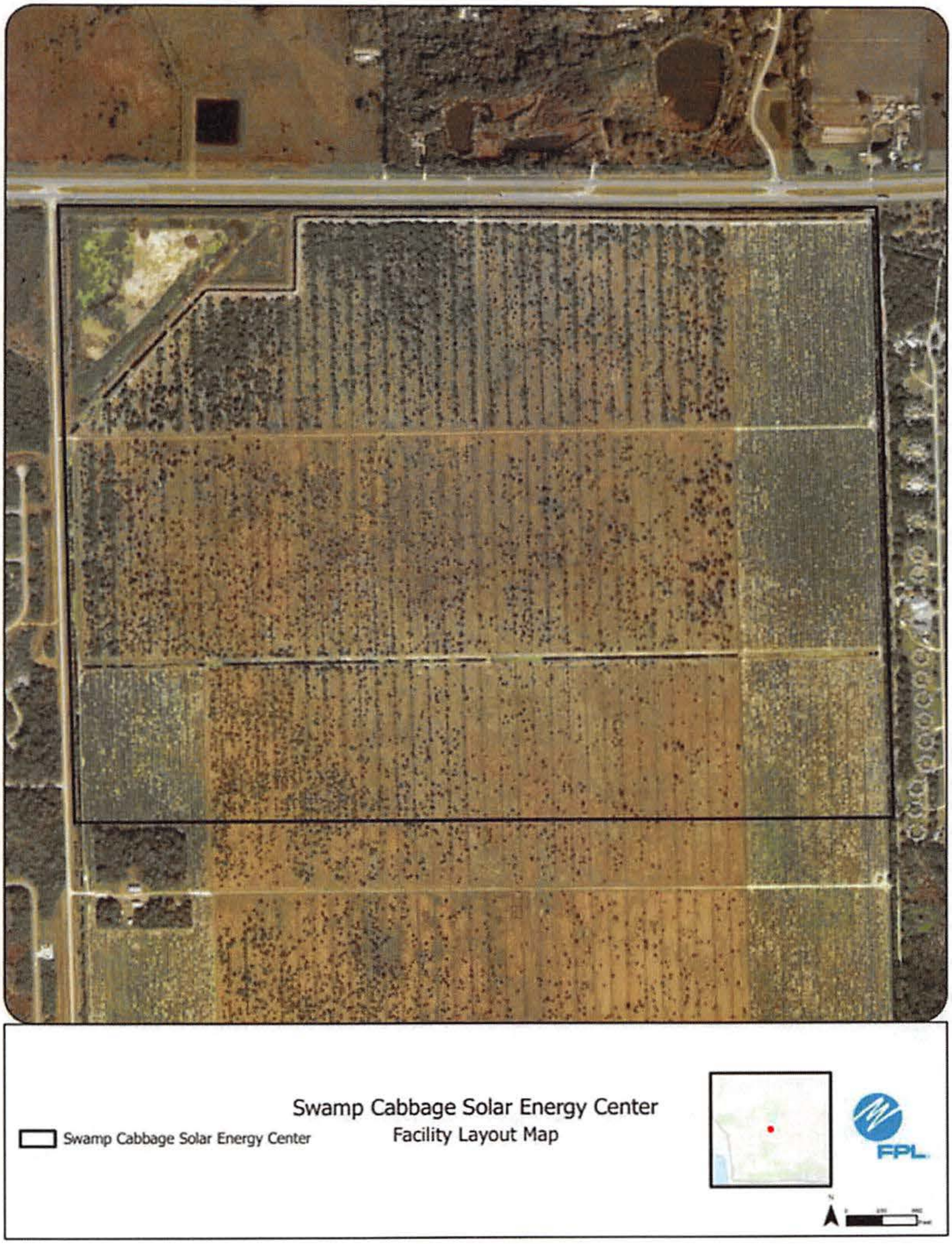
	Preferred Site	Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	725
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Active citrus and pasture from previous citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural and low density residential
f.		General Environment Features On and in the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily active citrus with pasture land from previous citrus areas
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, southeastern American kestrel, little blue heron, gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/21/2023 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 8/21/2023

F2-10799


GLADES CO
HENDRY CO
80
80
21
19
5
5
8
8
20
20
20
20
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
FPL

F2-10800


Lexington Blvd
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
N

F2-10802

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #5: Big Brook Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

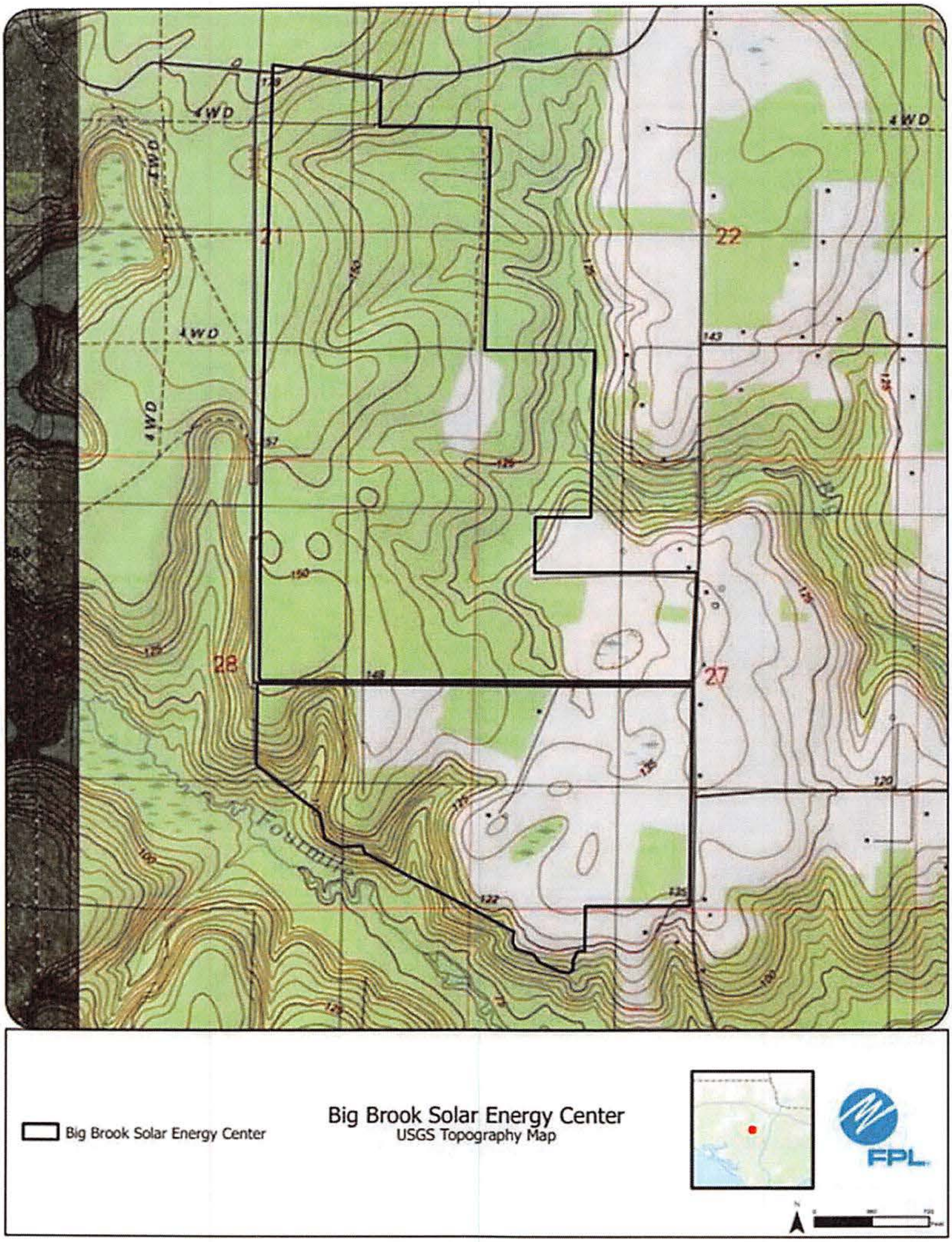
F2-10803

	Preferred Site	Big Brook Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	848
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Silviculture operation / deer hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Silvicultural and residential
f.		General Environment Features on and in the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is silviculture
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.)
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 3/25/2024

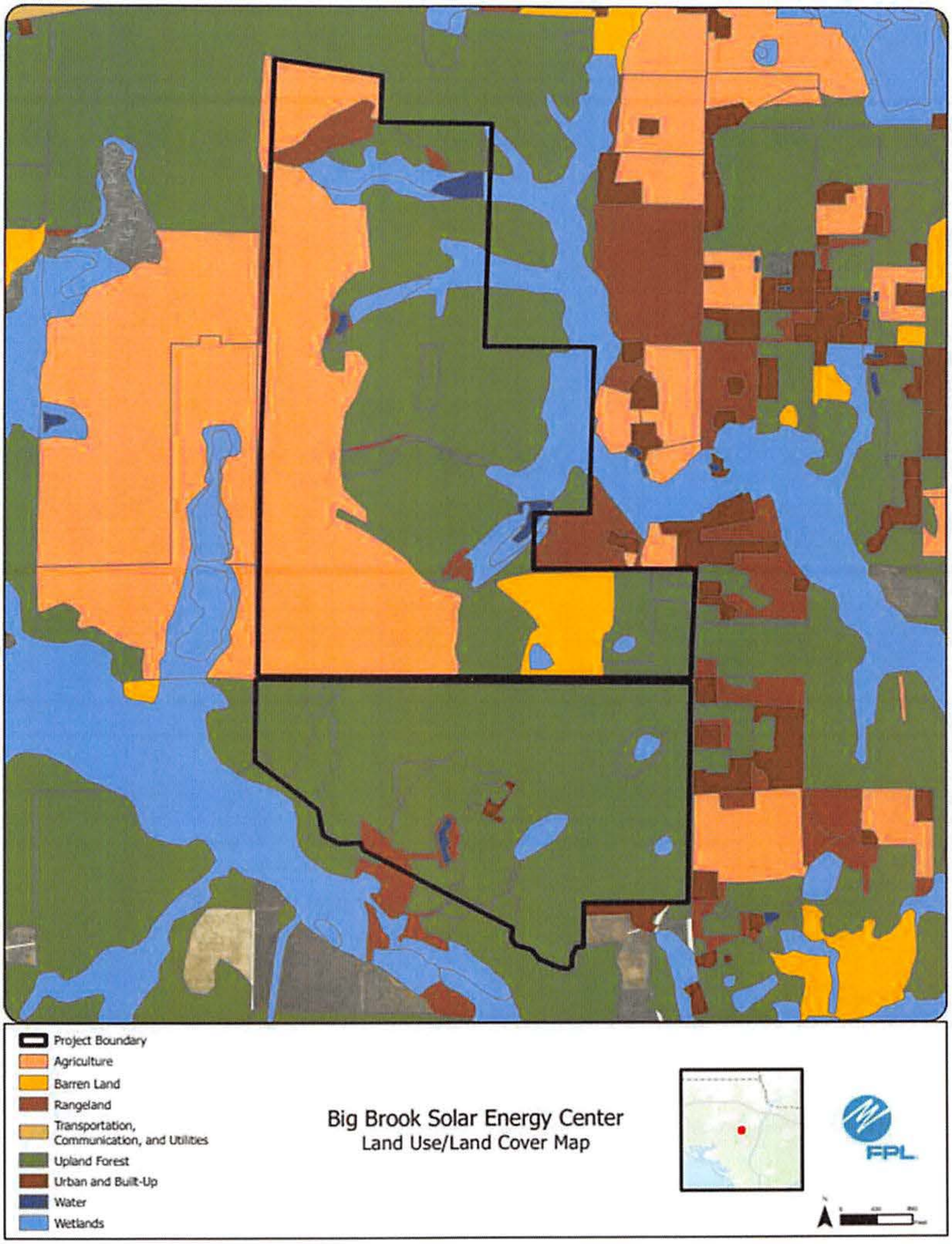
FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10805



F2-10805


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Big Brook Solar Energy Center

Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #6: Mallard Solar Energy Center, Brevard County

F2-10808

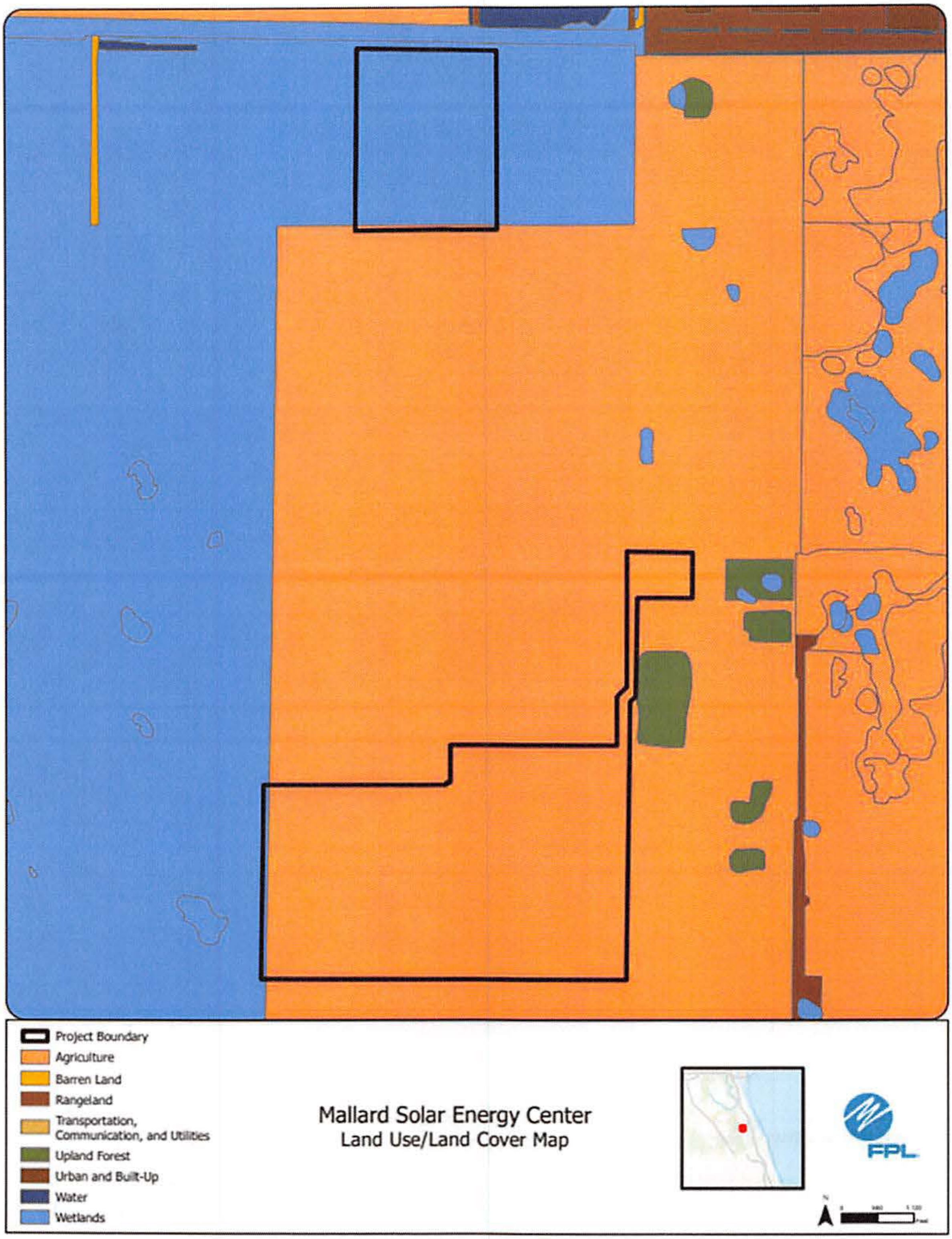
	Preferred Site	Mallard Solar Energy Center
	County	Brevard
	Facility Acreage	456
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	Existing Land Uses	
	Site	Agriculture
	Adjacent Areas	Various agriculture
f.	General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity	
1.	Natural Environment	Agriculture
2.	Listed Species	No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	None
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 7/24/2024

F2-10809

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10810


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Mallard Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Mallard Solar Energy Center

Mallard Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-10812

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

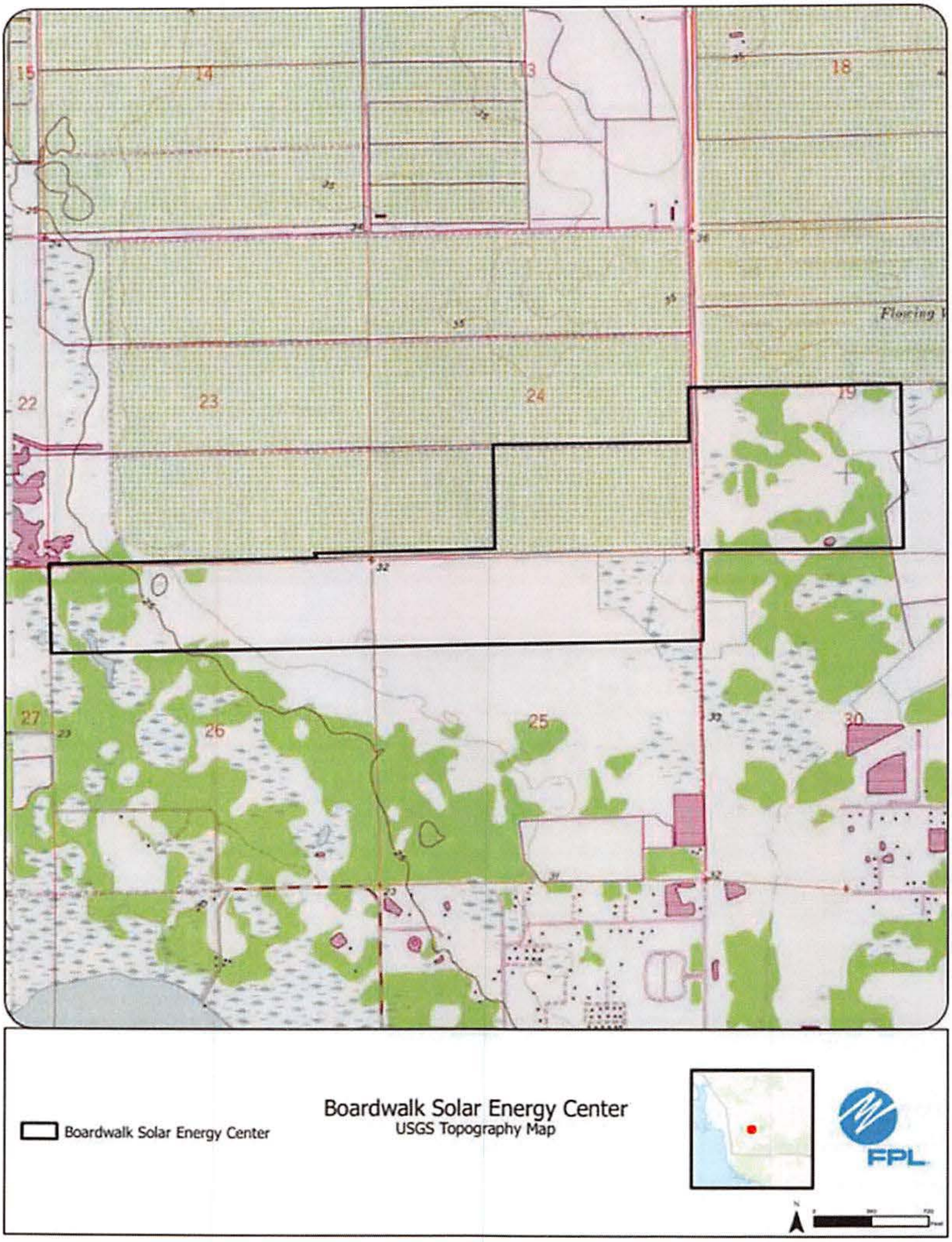
Preferred Site #7: Boardwalk Solar Energy Center, Collier County

F2-10813

	Preferred Site	Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
	County	Collier
	Facility Acreage	553
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Agriculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Agriculture
2.	Listed Species	No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Corkscrew Swamp on the adjoining property to the west.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 1/24/24 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 2/6/24

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

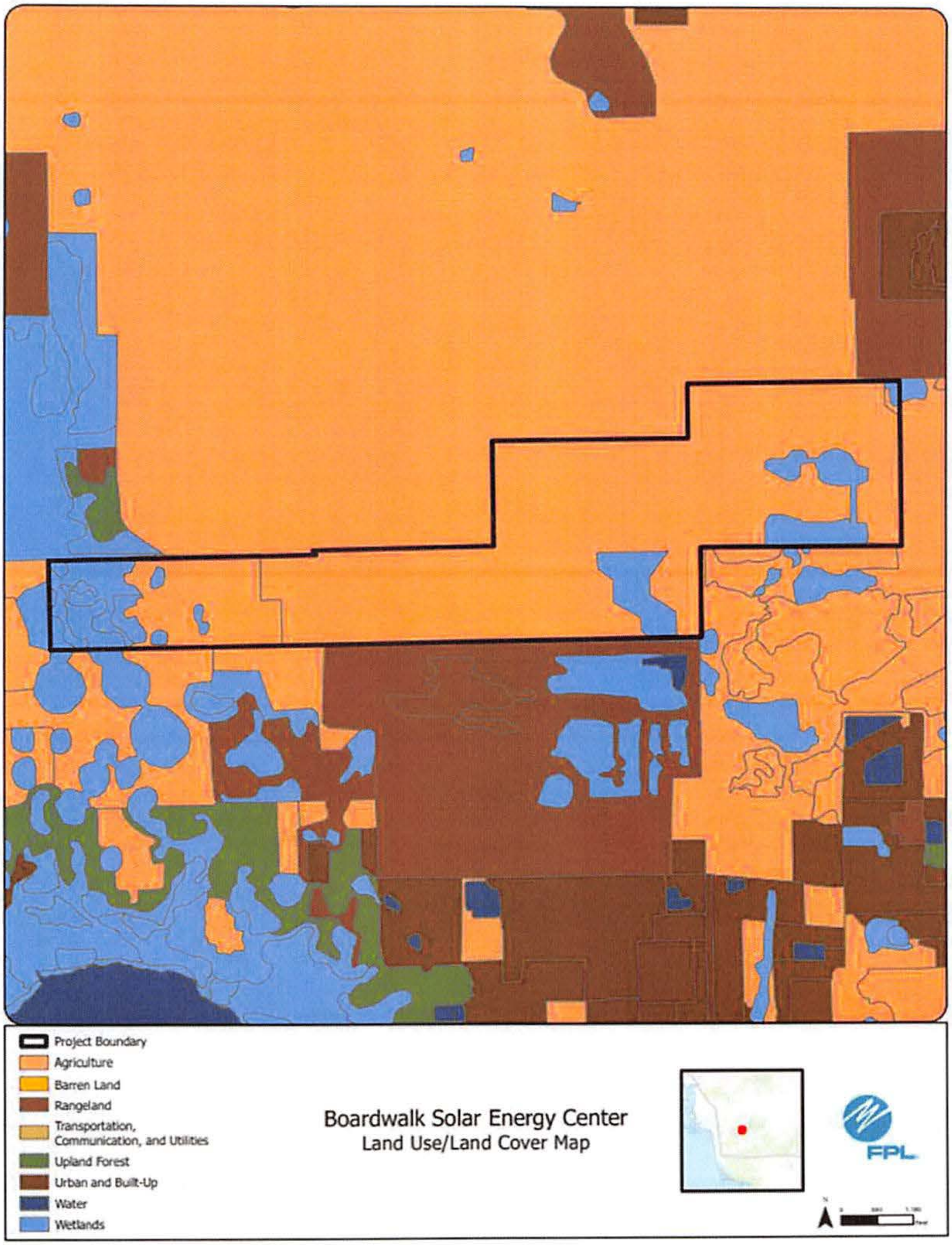


F2-10815

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10816



F2-10816


Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-10817

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

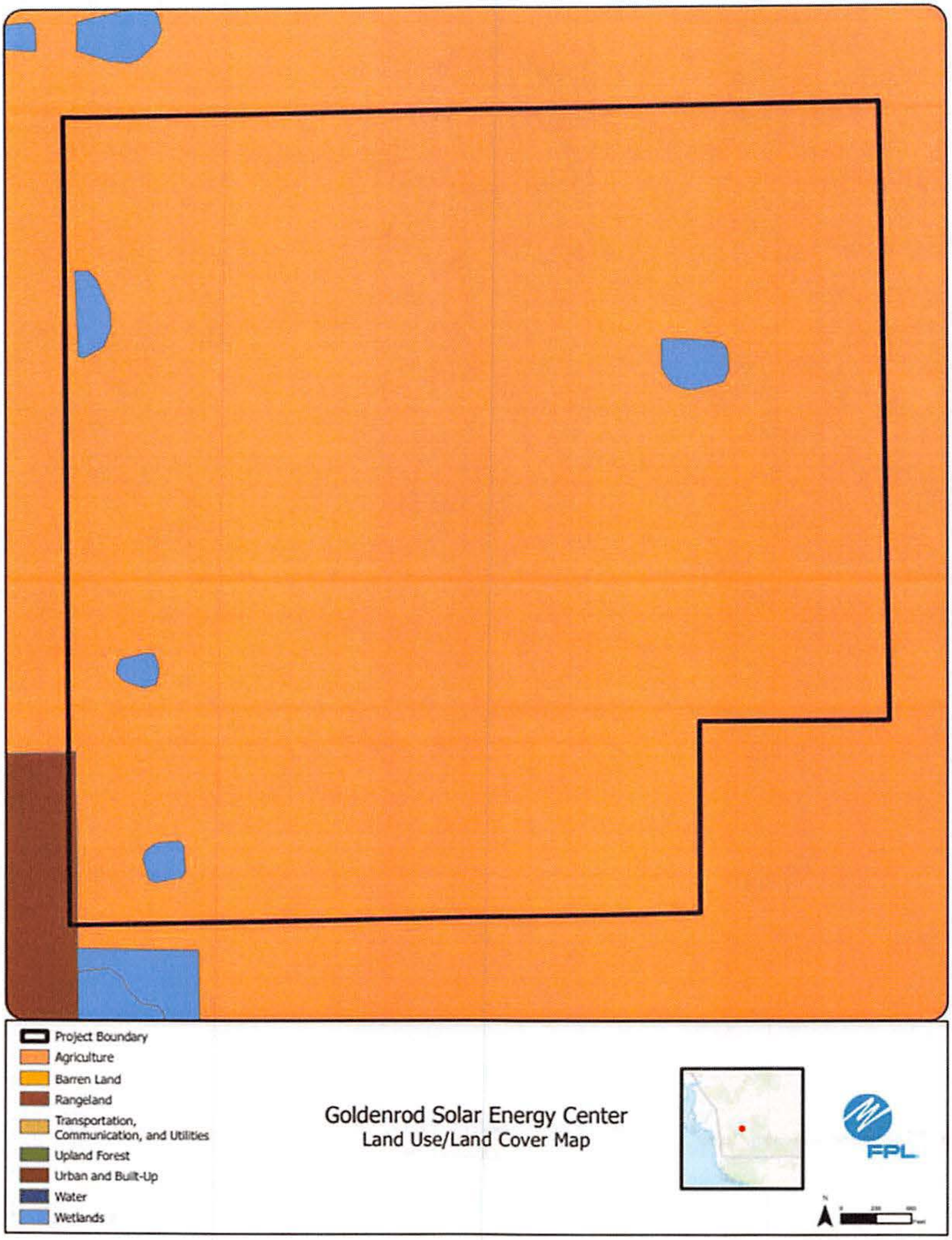
Preferred Site #8: Goldenrod Solar Energy Center, Collier County

F2-10818

	Preferred Site	Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
	County	Collier
	Facility Acreage	610
	COD	1/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Agriculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and in the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Agriculture
2.	Listed Species	No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Corkscrew Swamp on the adjacent property to the west.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.)
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/9/2024

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10821

Goldenrod Solar Energy Center

Goldenrod Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #9: North Orange Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10823

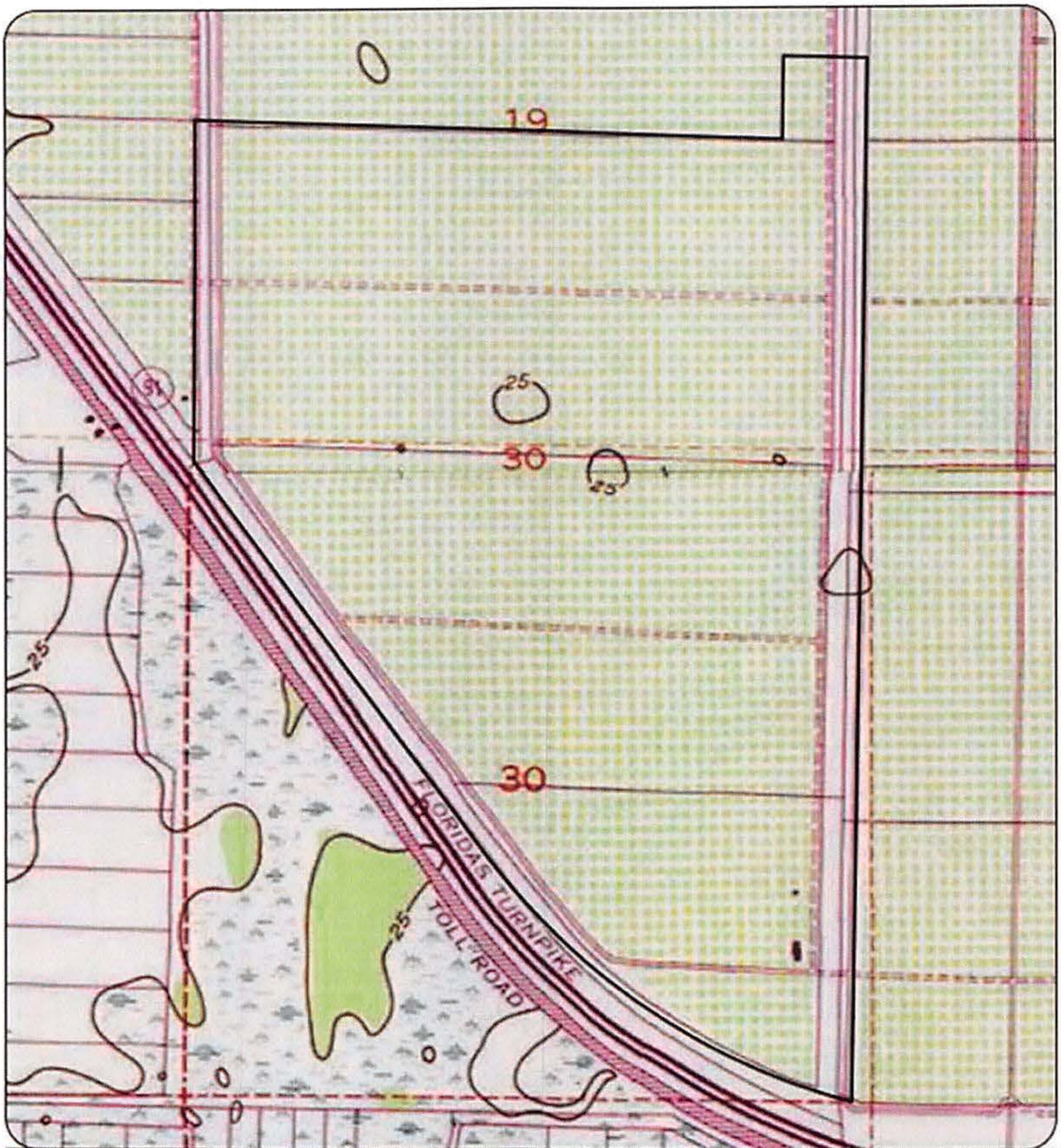
FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10824

	Preferred Site	North Orange Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2037 (656 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Previously used for agricultural purposes
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily fallow cropland.
2.	Listed Species	Everglade snail kite, Florida sandhill crane, Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Formerly documented bald eagle nests to west of property
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/5/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 5/5/23

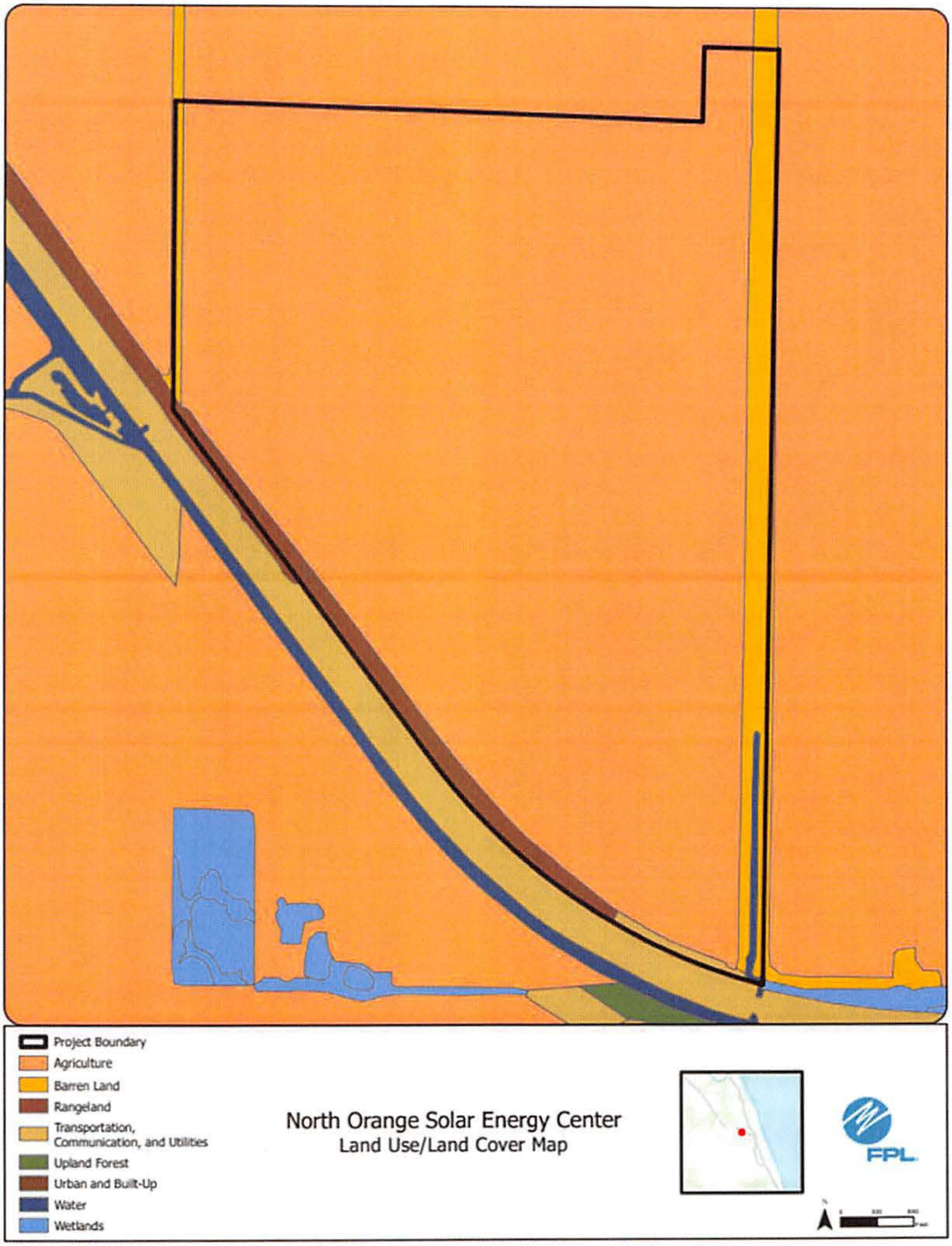
F2-10824

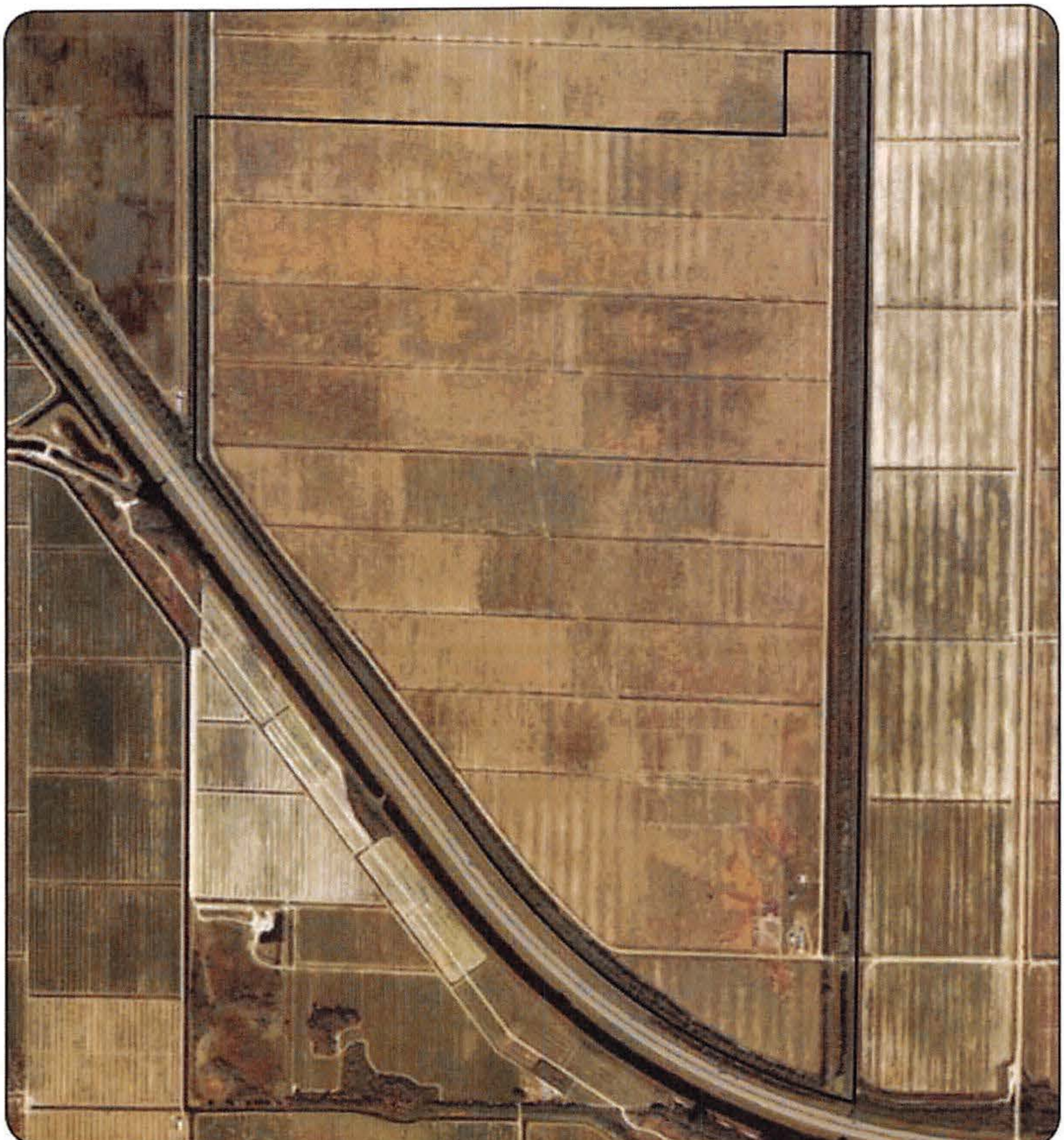


North Orange Solar Energy Center

North Orange Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
North Orange Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL



North Orange Solar Energy Center

North Orange Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

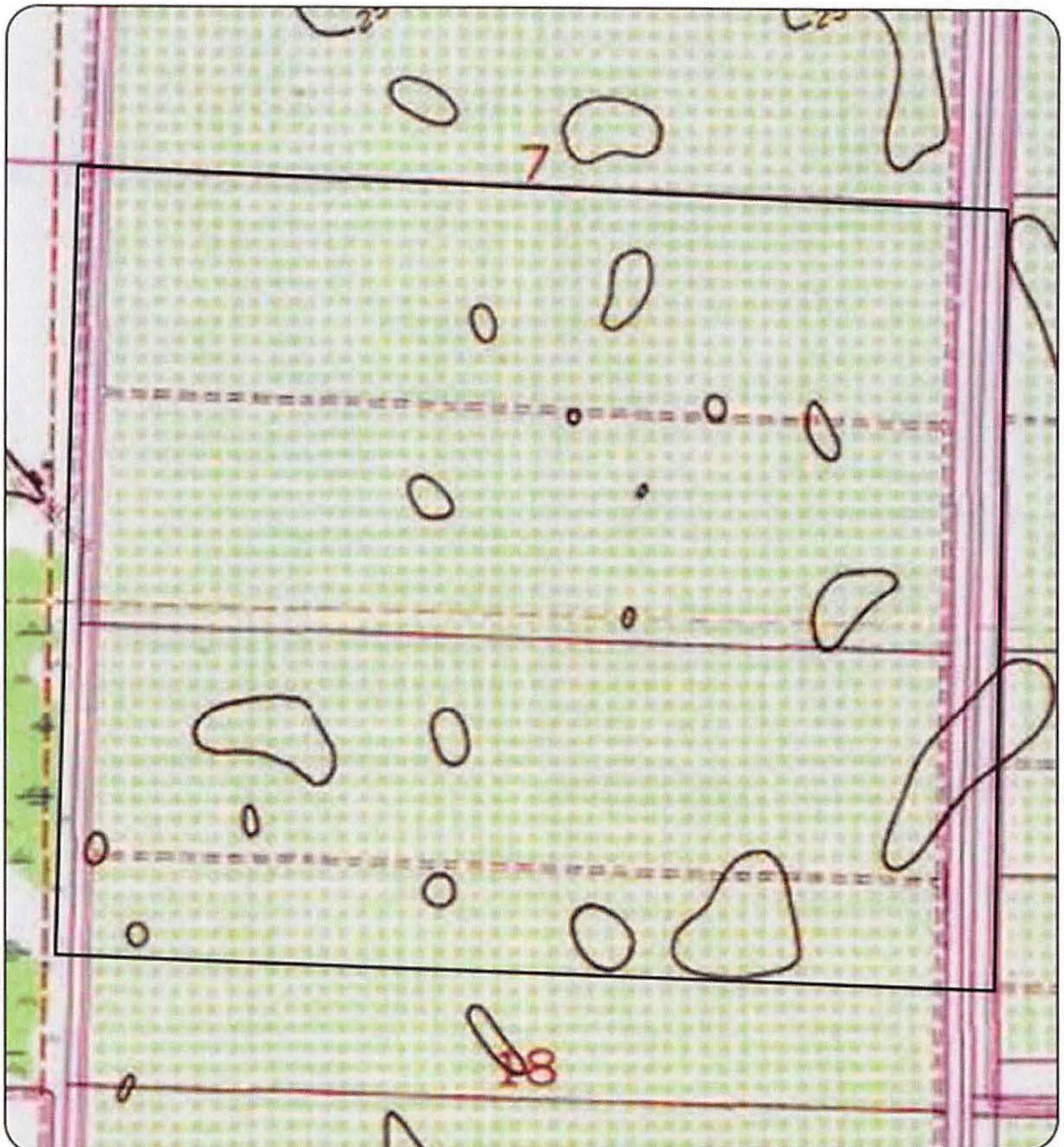
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #10: Sea Grape Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10828

	Preferred Site	Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2037 (564 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Inactive citrus grove, cattle
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural, solar sites
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily remnant citrus that is grazed by cattle.
2.	Listed Species	Everglade snail kite, Florida sandhill crane, Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Formerly documented bald eagle nests to west of property
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/26/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 7/5/23

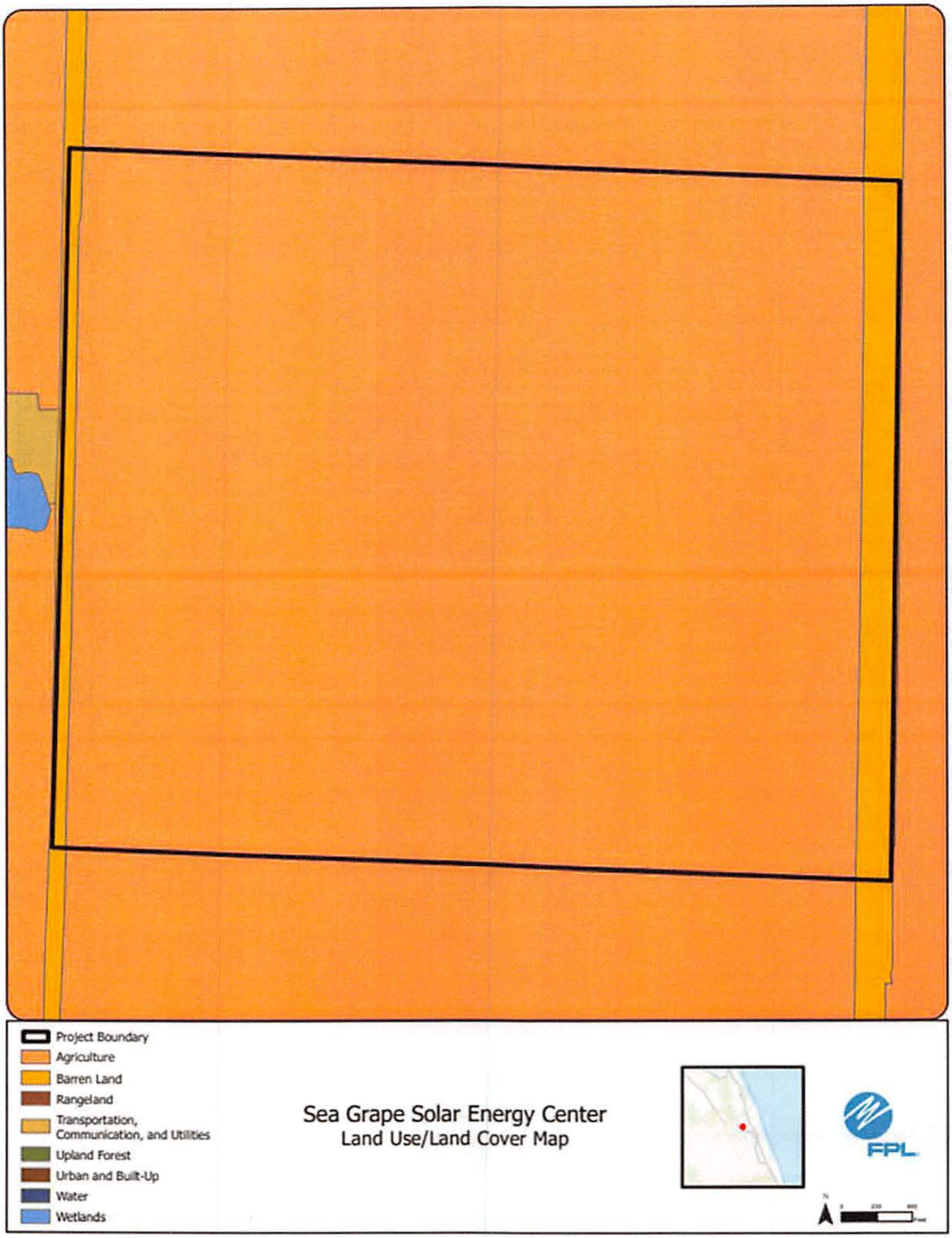


Sea Grape Solar Energy Center

Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

F2-10830

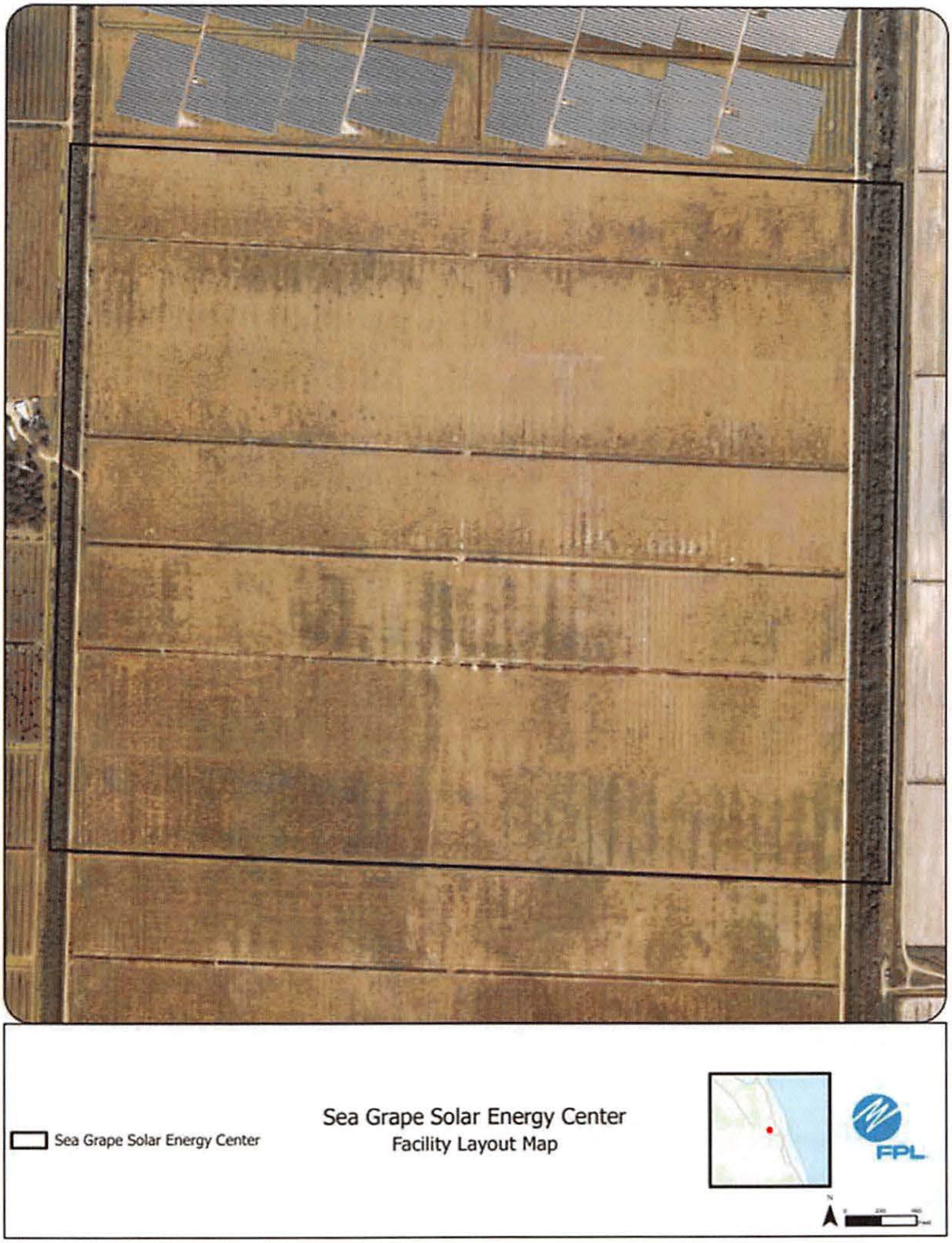

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10831

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10832



F2-10832

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #11: Clover Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10833

	Preferred Site	Clover Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	10,341 (433 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Fallow agriculture, improved pasture, C-25 canal
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	C-25 canal is located immediately south of the project.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/12/2024

F2-10834

FPSC EXH NO. 783

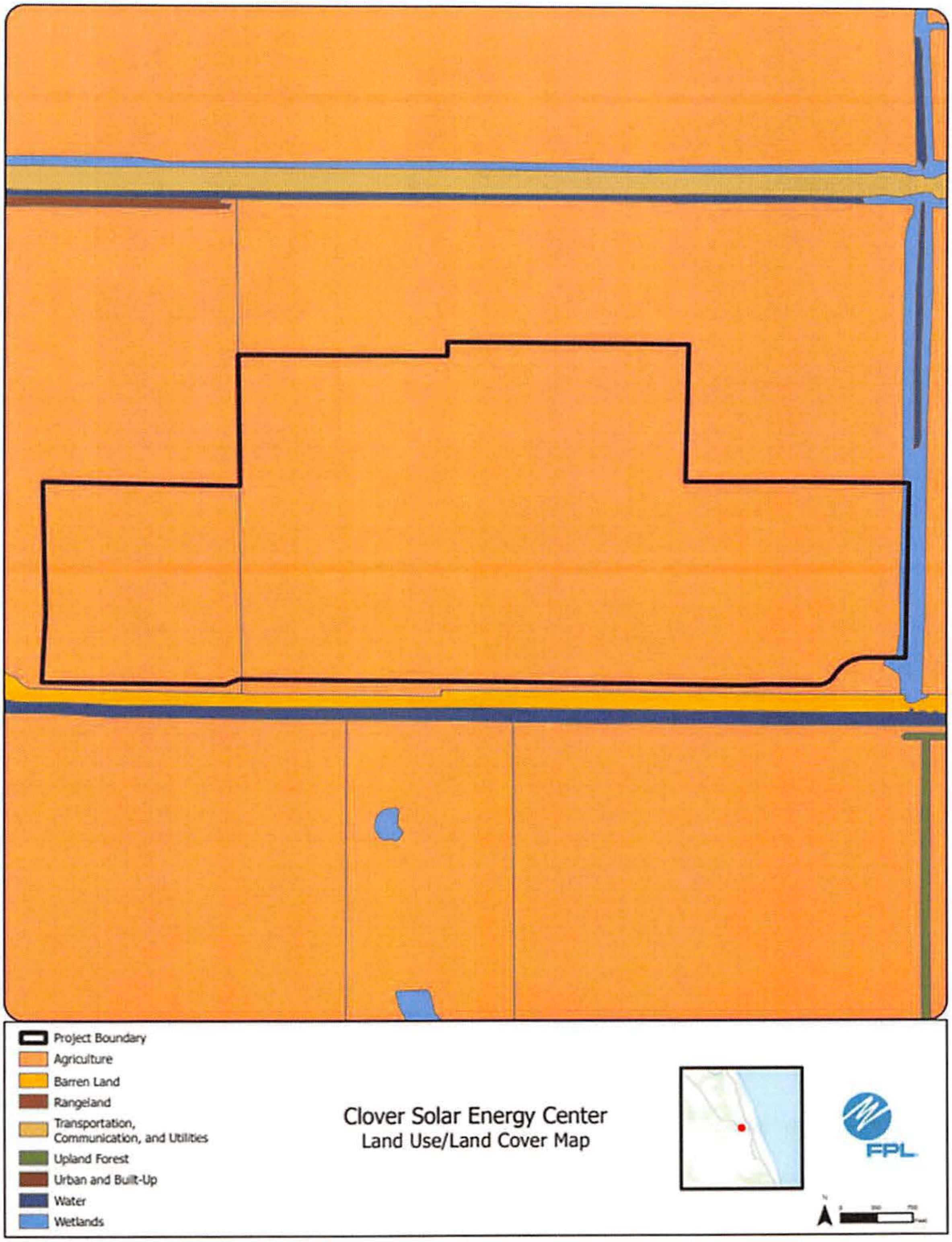
ADMITTED

F2-10835

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10836

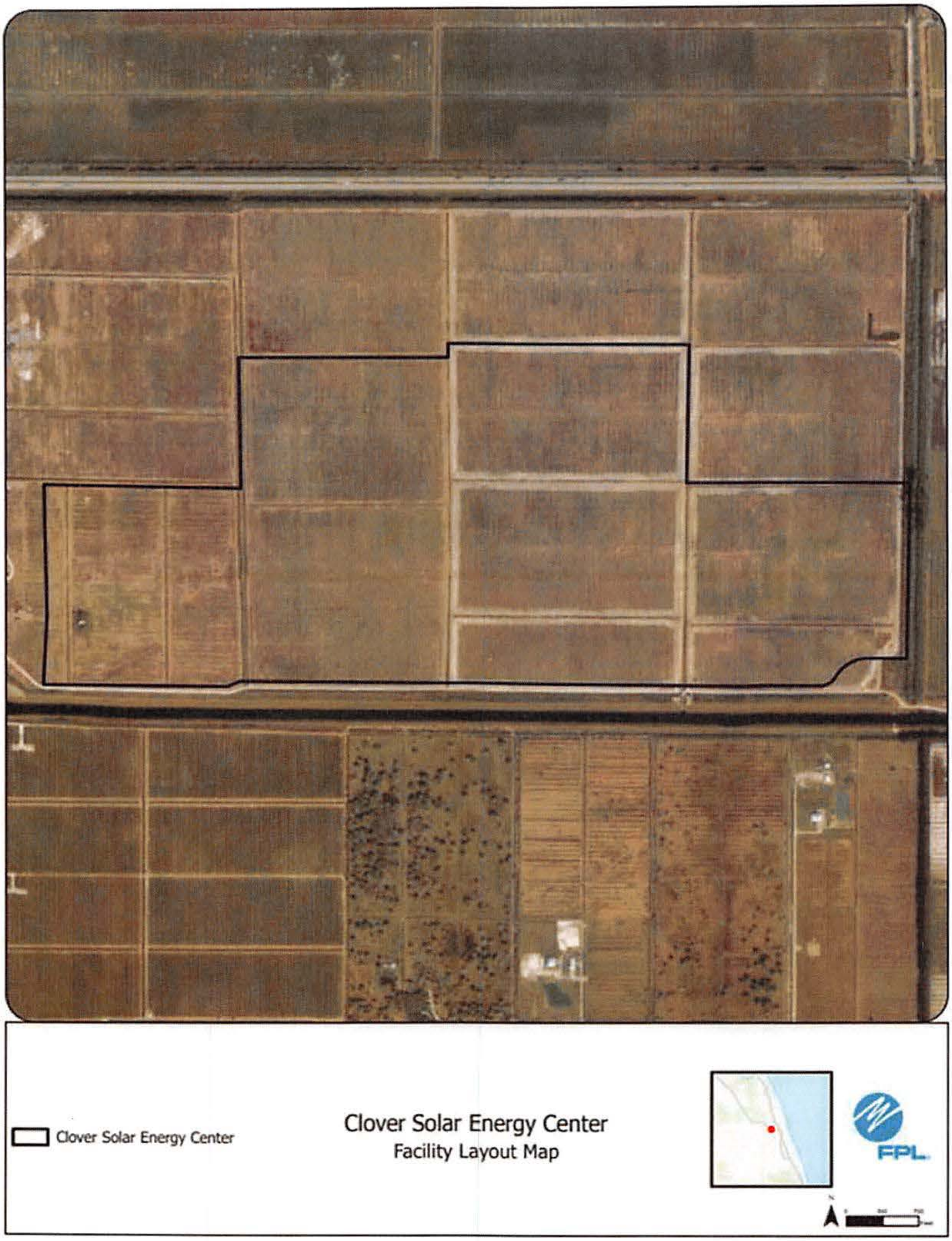


F2-10836

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10837



F2-10837

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #12: Sand Pine Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

F2-10838

F2-10839

	Preferred Site	Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	719
	COD	4/30/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	Existing Land Uses	
	Site	Silviculture, hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Timber, croplands, horse farms, solar
f.	General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily silviculture.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Chipola Experimental Forest and Juniper Creek Wildlife Management Area to South of property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 8/24/2023

Sand Pine Solar Energy Center

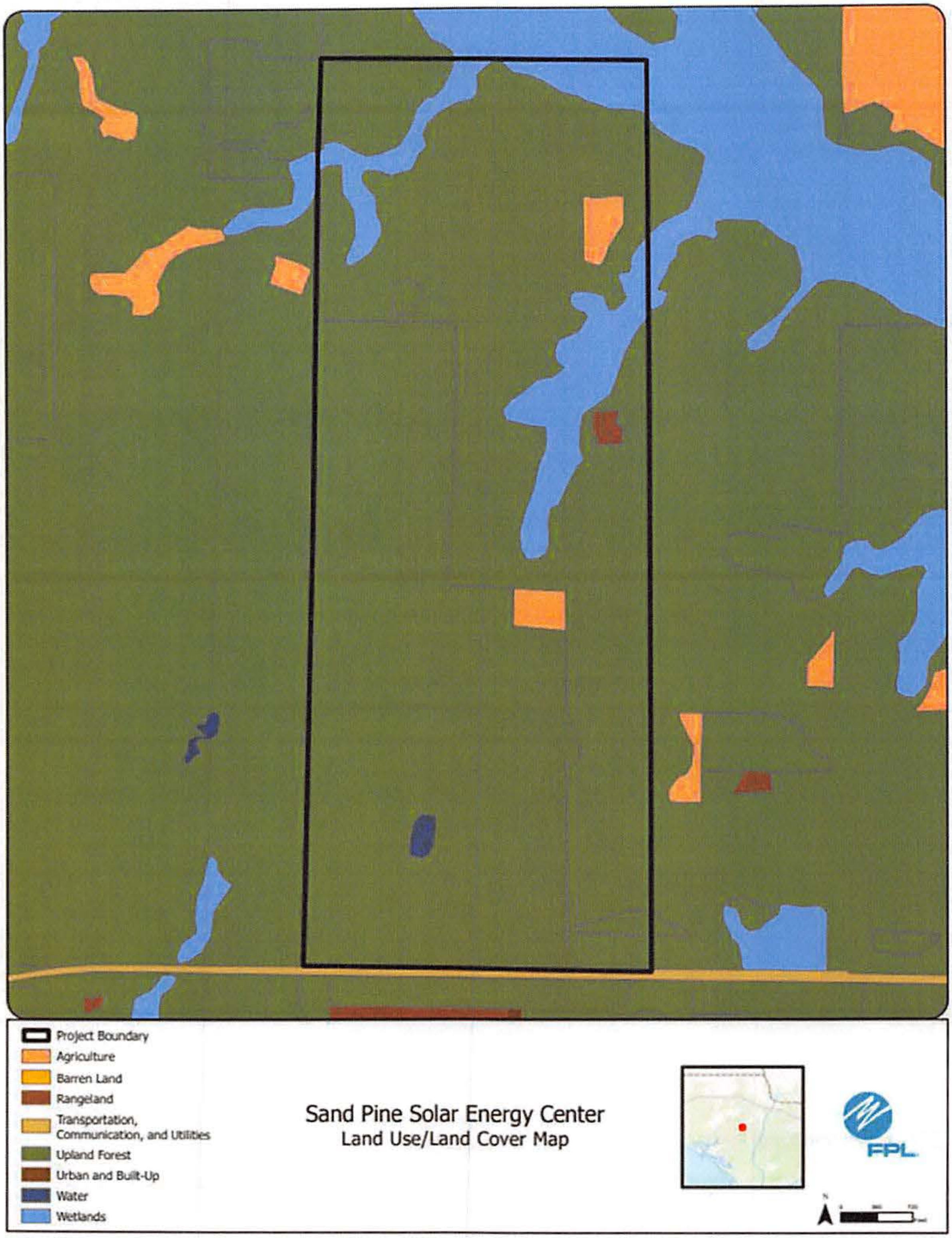
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

F2-10840

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

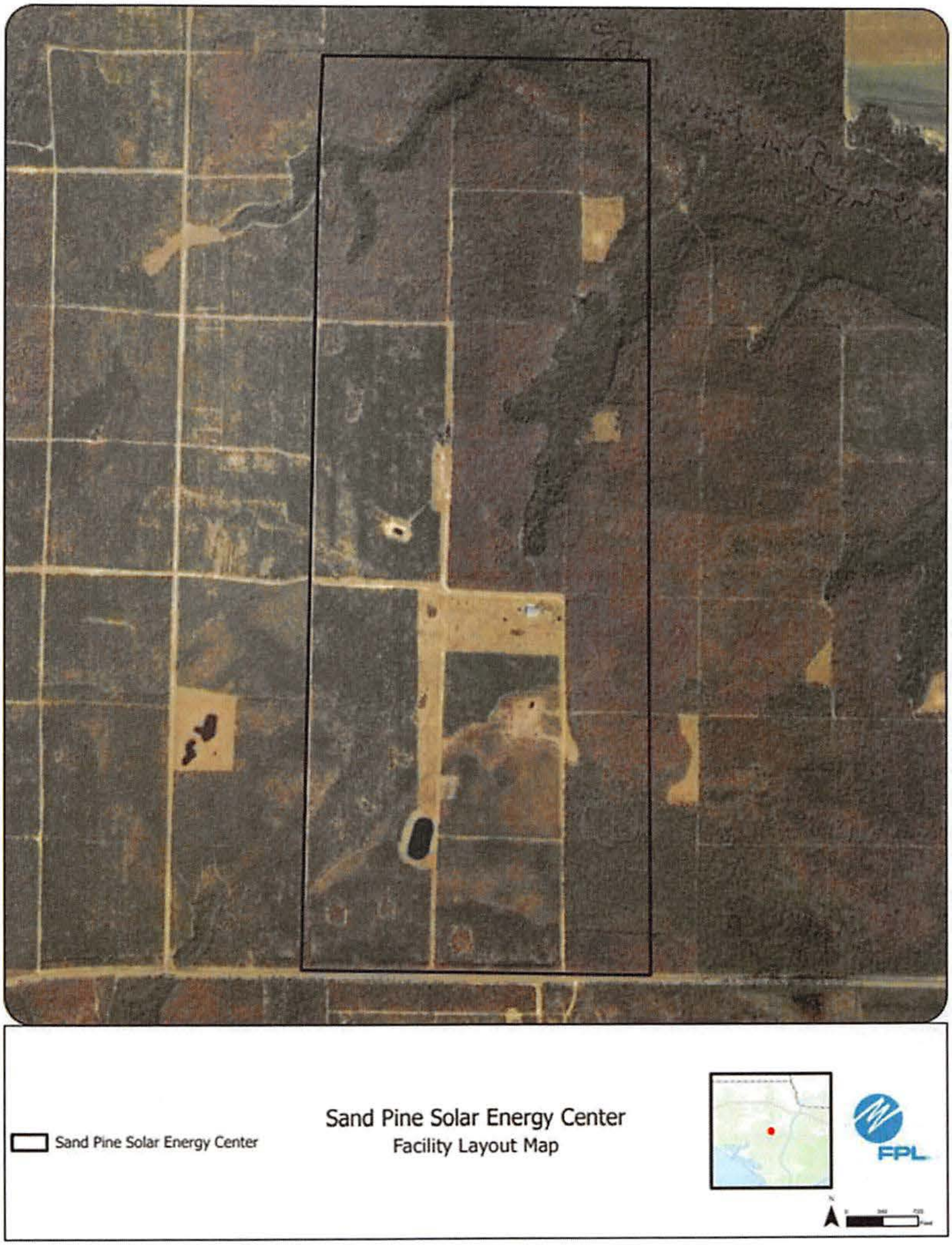


F2-10841

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10842



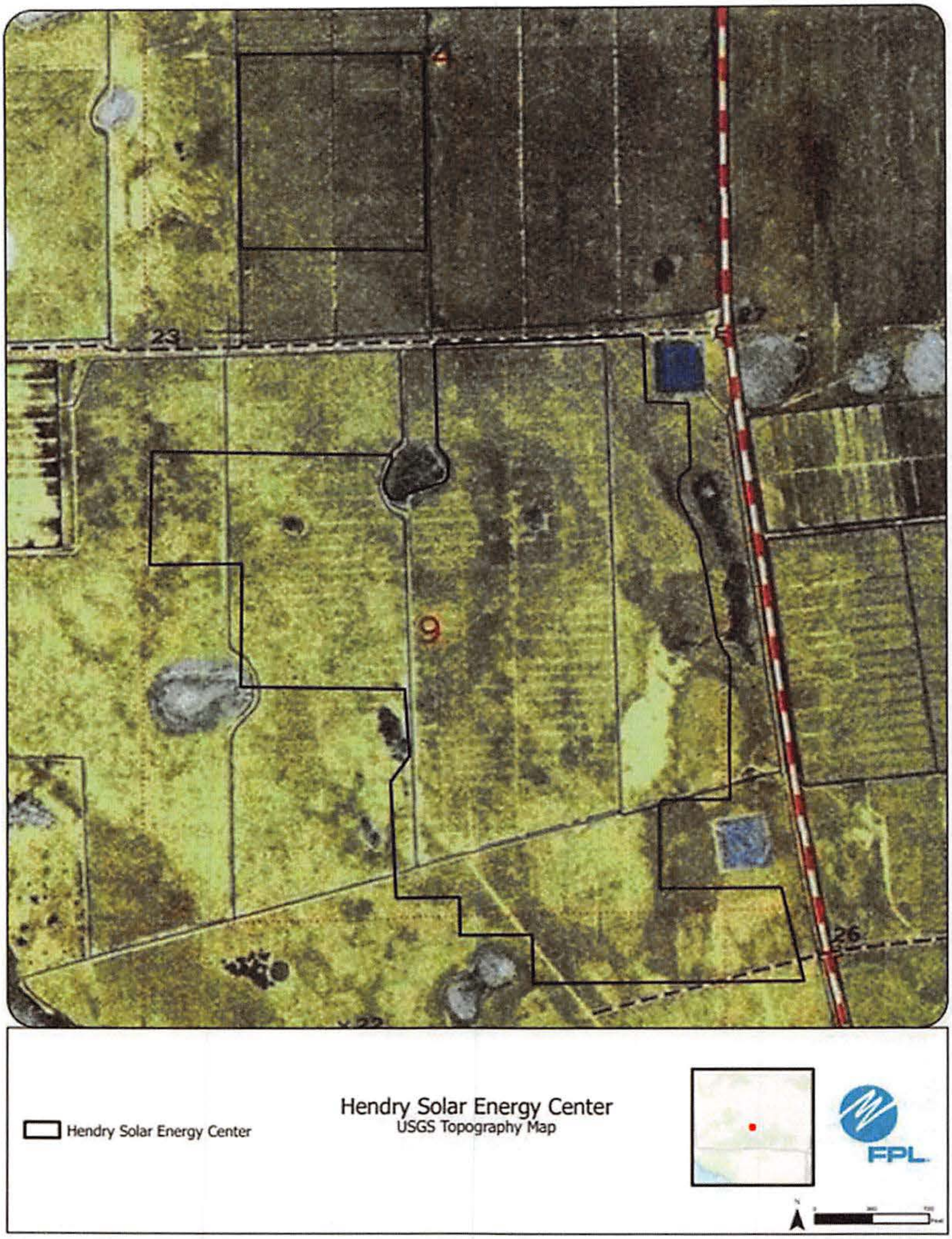
F2-10842

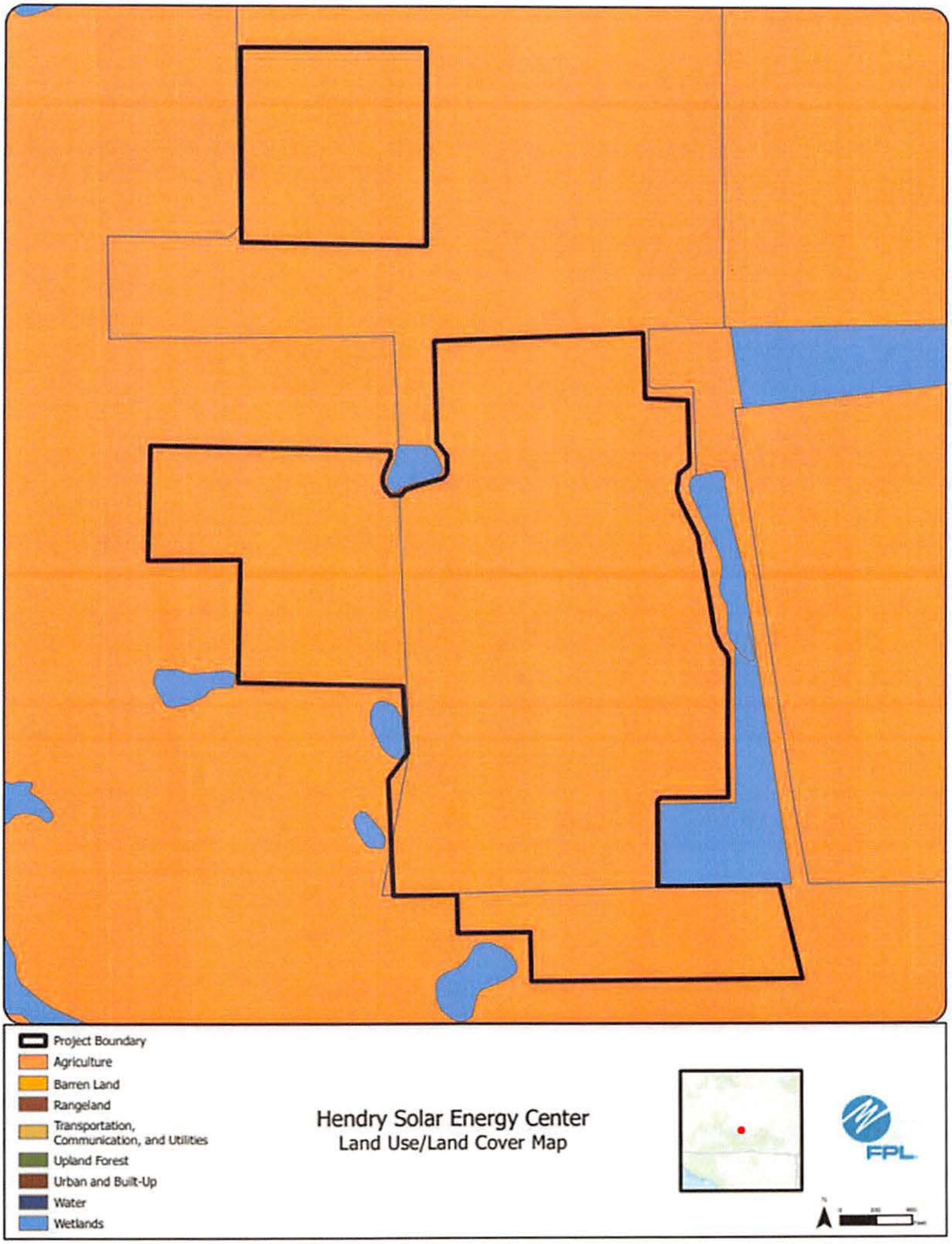
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #13: Hendry Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

F2-10843

	Preferred Site	Hendry Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	641
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Various crop agriculture
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is actively used as improved pasture with a few wetlands and agricultural ditches.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 1/10/24 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 1/10/24


4
23
9
26
Hendry Solar Energy Center
Hendry Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hendry Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10847

F2-10847

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #14: Tangelo Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

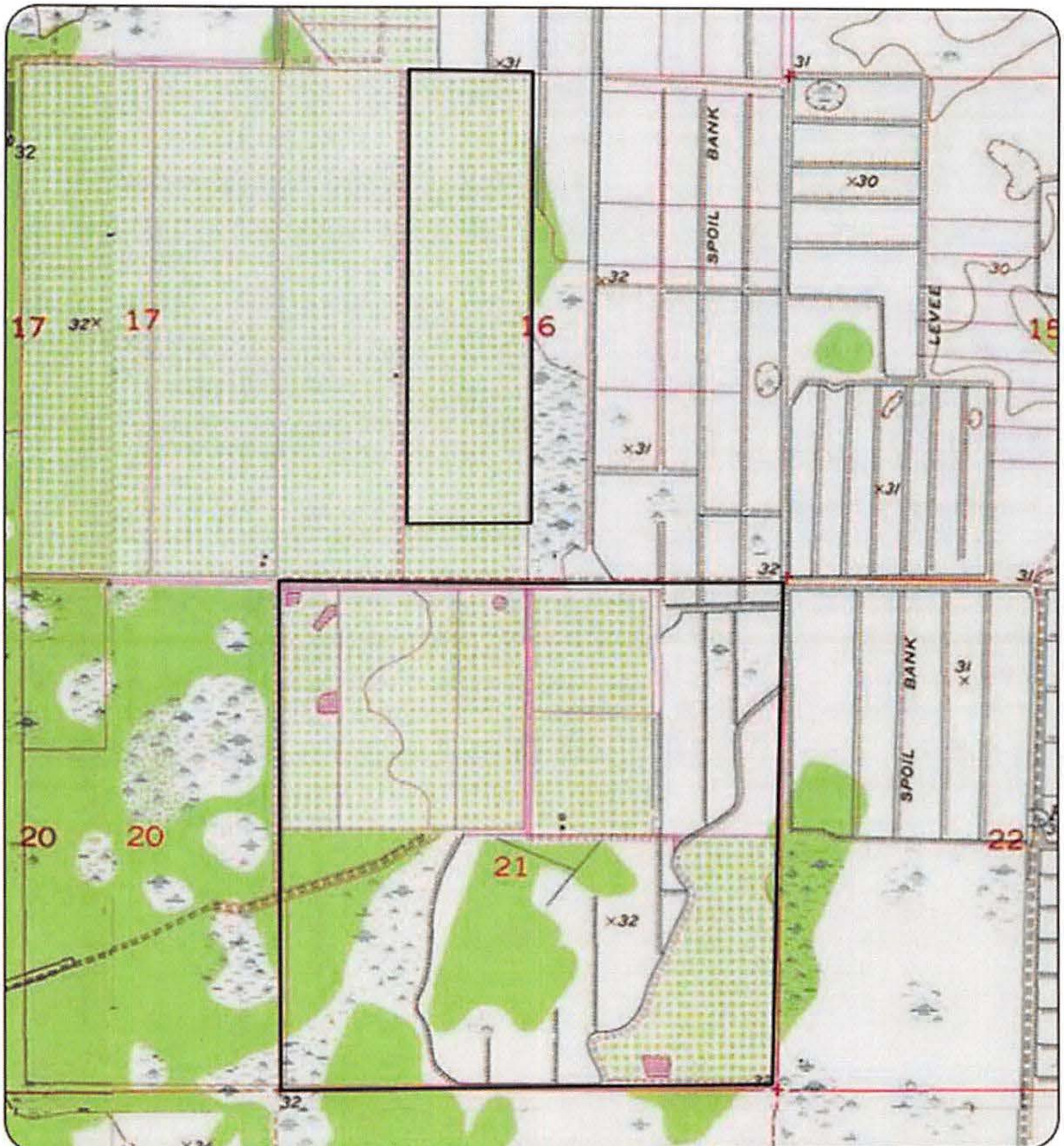
F2-10848

	Preferred Site	Tangelo Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	748
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Citrus groves, improved pastures, row crops, forested wetlands, agricultural ditches
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus and Sand Hill Rock mining
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	The upland use is predominantly improved pasture. There are also forested wetlands and agricultural ditches.
2	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 3/29/2024

F2-10849

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



Tangelo Solar Energy Center

Tangelo Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

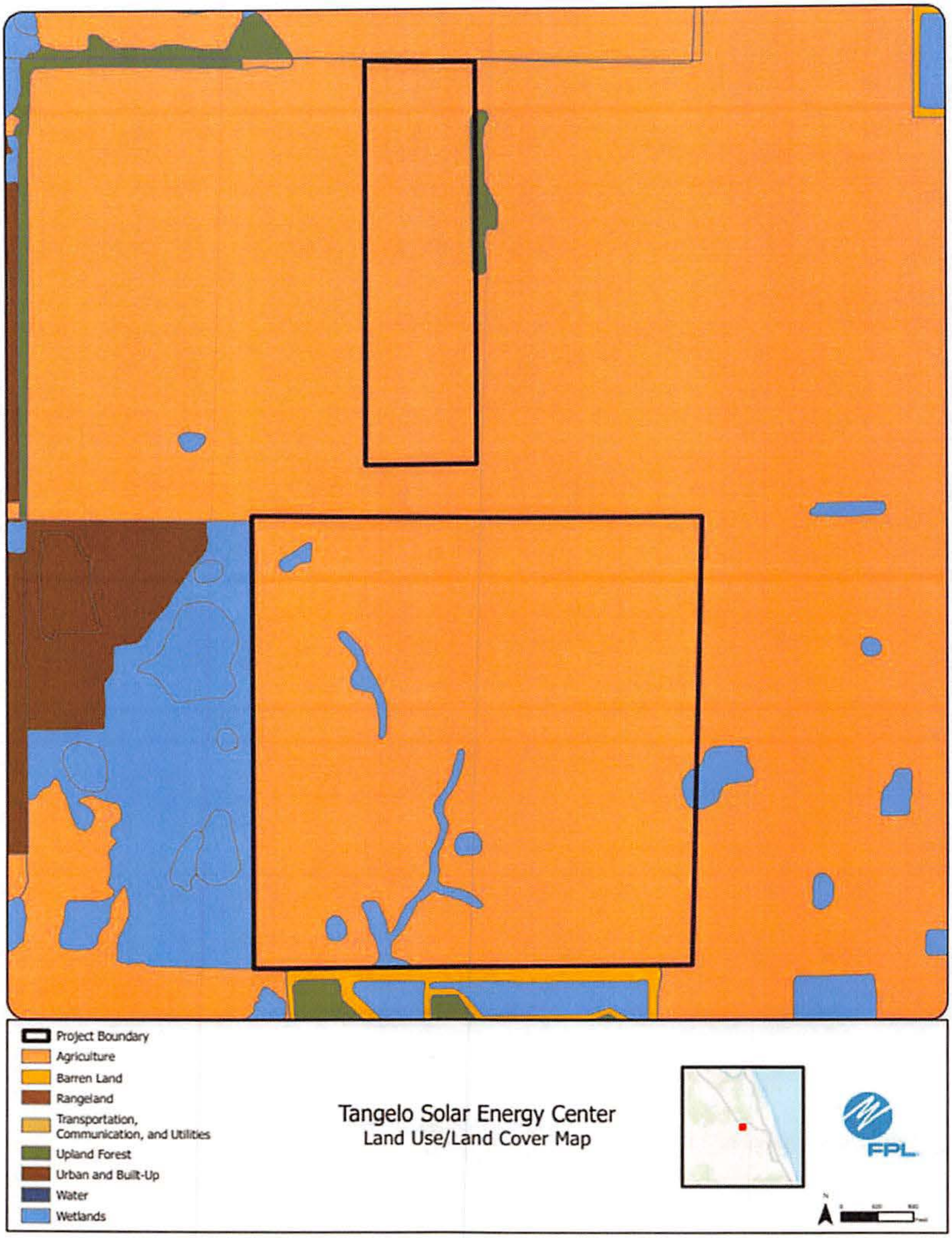
FPL

F2-10850

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10851



F2-10851

Tangelo Solar Energy Center

Tangelo Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-10852

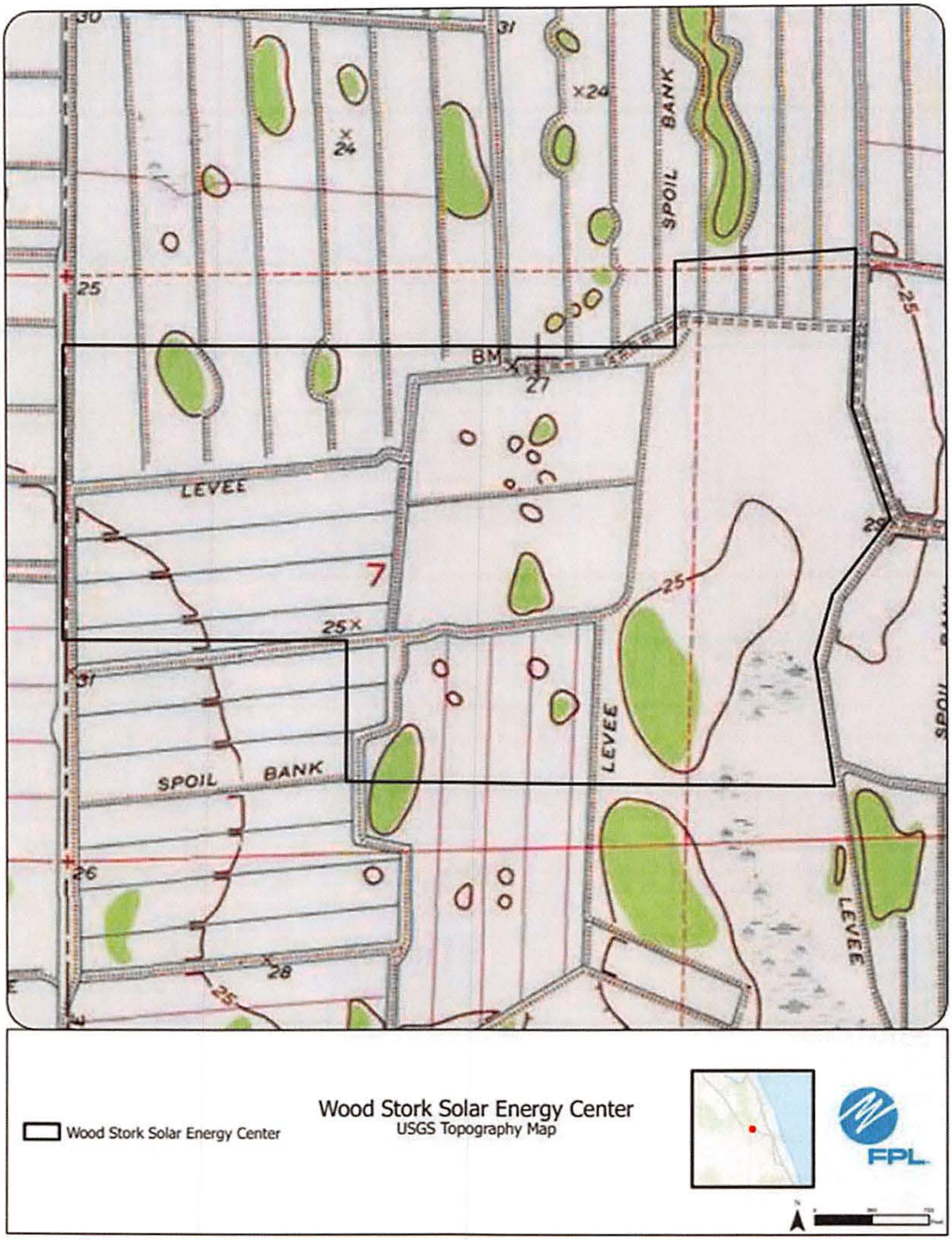
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

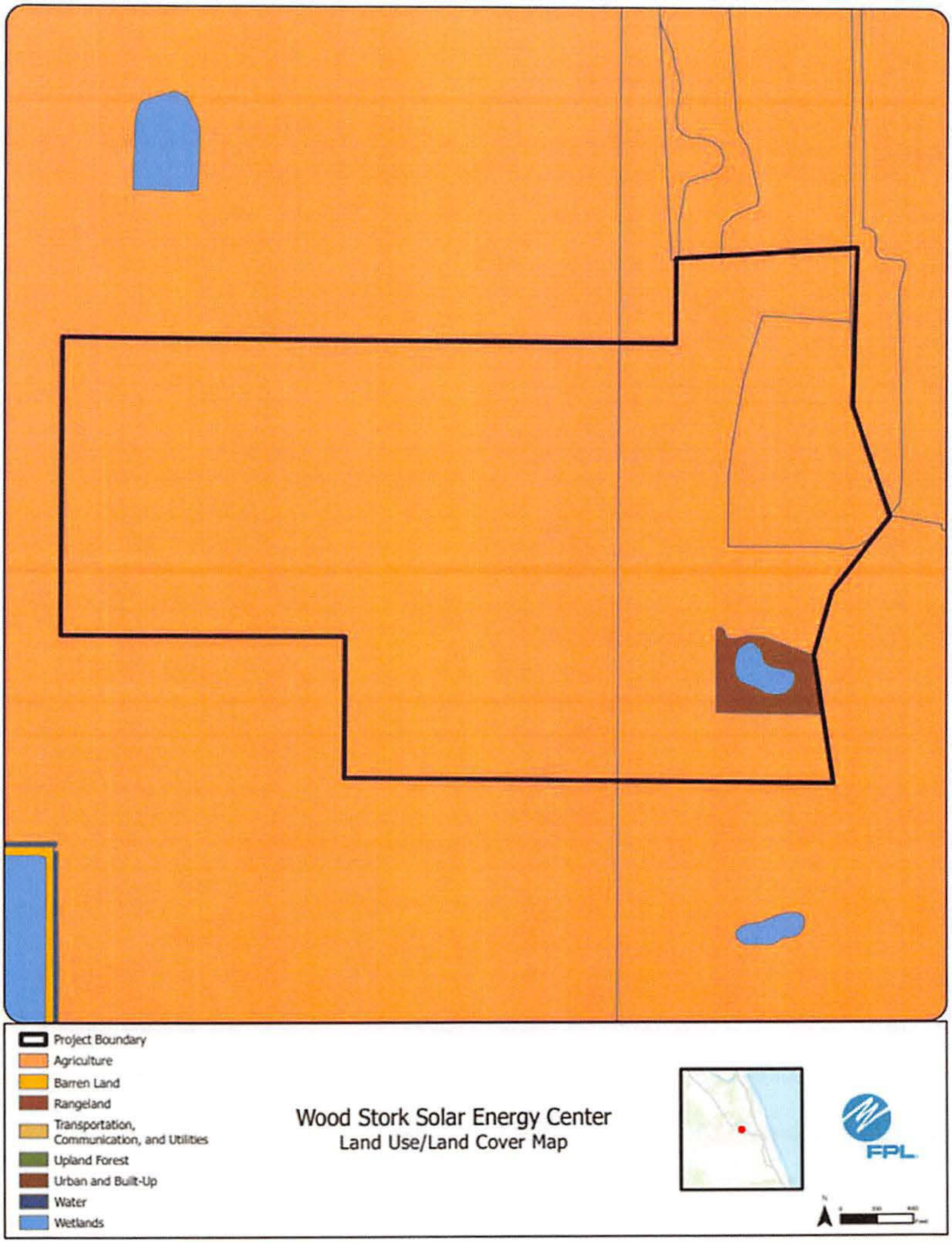
Preferred Site #15: Wood Stork Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10853

	Preferred Site	Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2831 (603 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Active citrus groves
	Adjacent Areas	Citrus, pasture, crop
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Most of the property consists of active citrus groves, with a large surface water in the northern portion of the property, a few sparsely located hardwood forest areas along the eastern side of the property, and irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle, Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	A documented Audubon's crested caracara nest is on site and accounted for in the project design.
4.	Other Significant Features	A bald eagle nest is located northeast of the project area.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 9/28/23 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 9/28/23

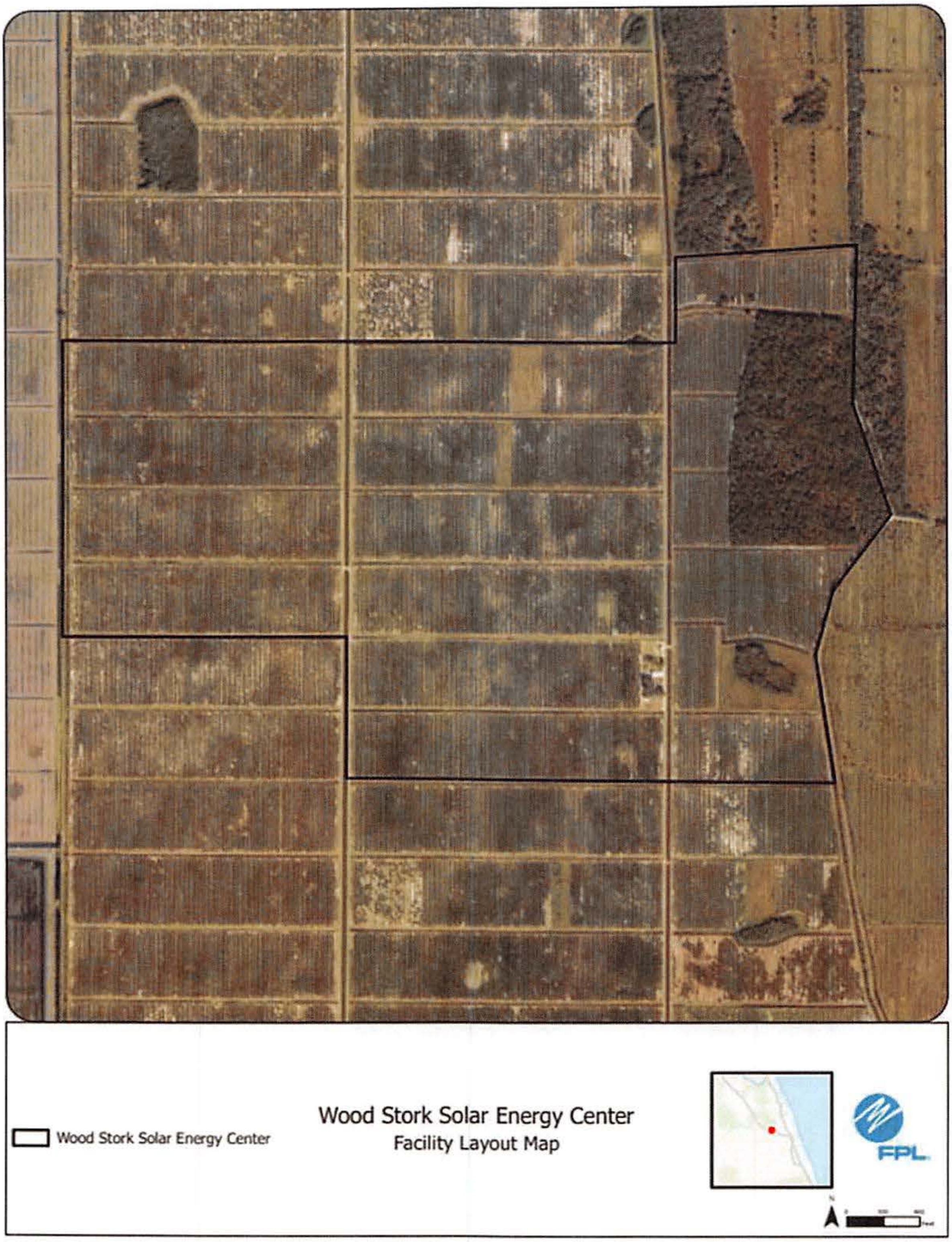
F2-10854


SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
LEVEE
BM
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #16: Indrio Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10858

F2-10859

	Preferred Site	Indrio Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	10,341 (400 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Fallow agriculture, improved pasture, above ground impoundments.
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches.
2	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, Everglade snail kite, wading birds
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Designated Everglade snail kite critical habitat is located immediately adjacent to the property.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 7/16/2024

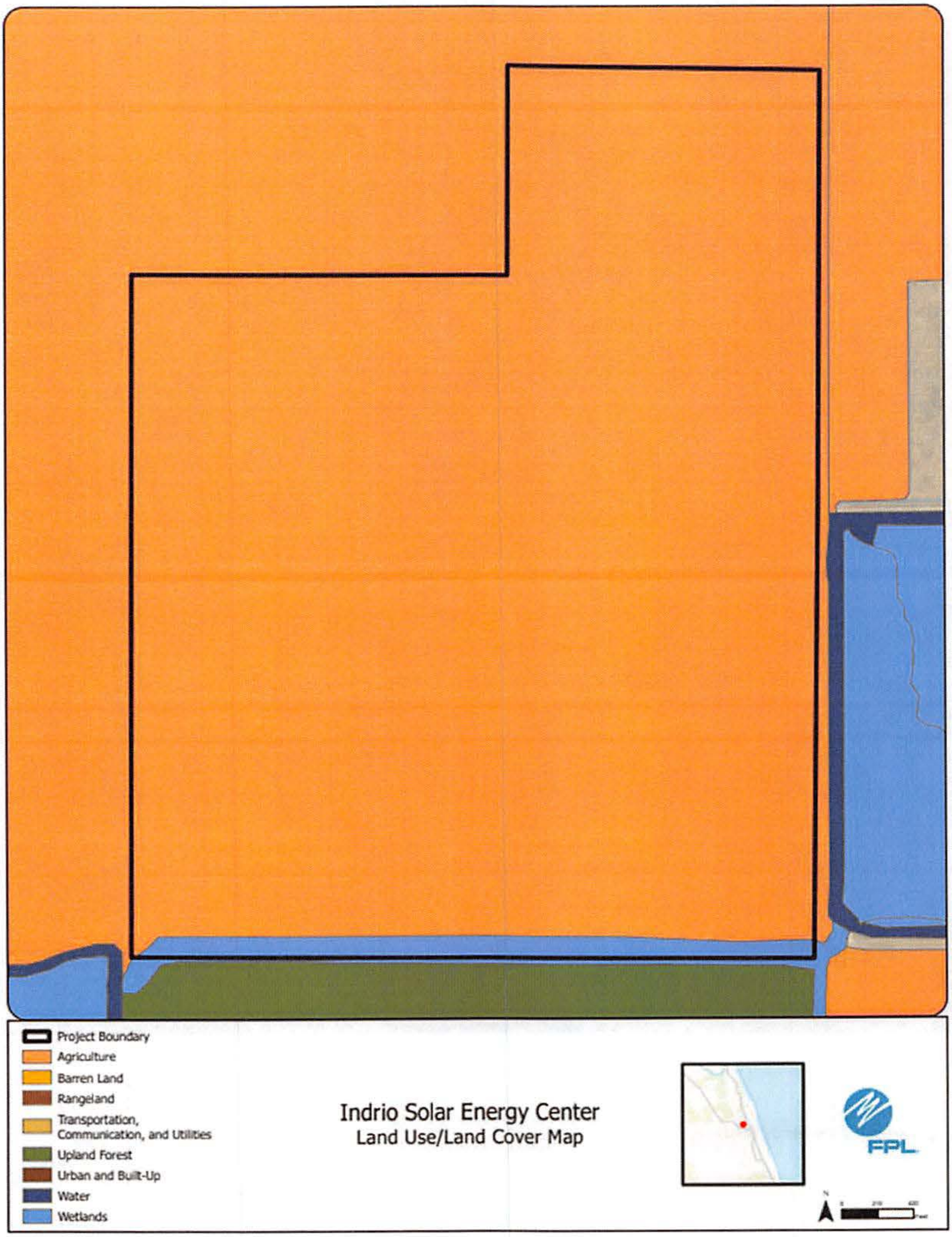
FPSC EXH NO. 783
ADMITTED

F2-10859

FPSC EXH NO. 783
ADMITTED

F2-10860

FPSC EXH NO. 783
ADMITTED



F2-10861

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10862

Indrio Solar Energy Center

Indrio Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

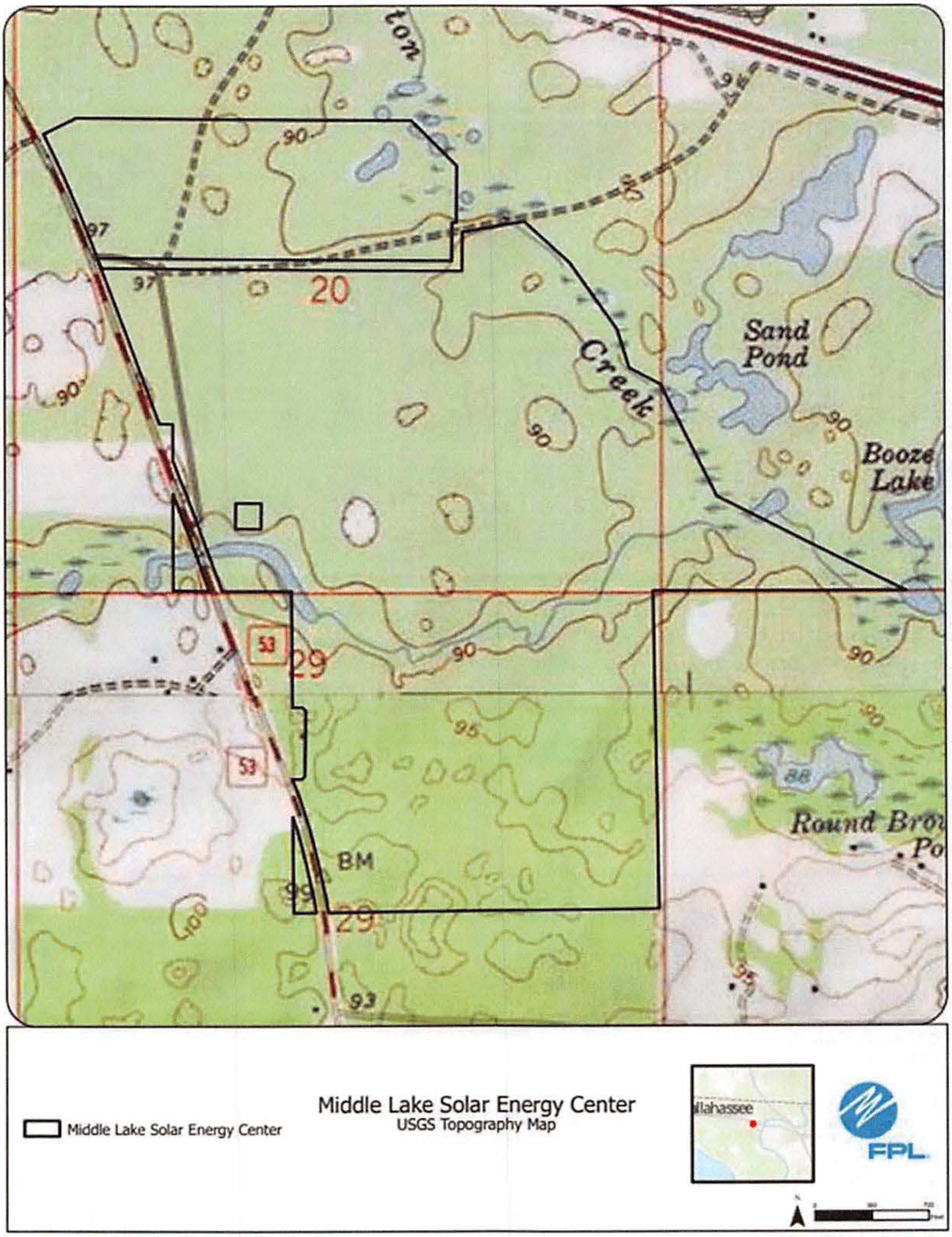
F2-10862

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #17: Middle Lake Solar Energy Center, Madison County

	Preferred Site	Middle Lake Energy Center
	County	Madison
	Facility Acreage	524
	COD	4/30/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Pasture and silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands, I-10 and low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is open pasture that is used for cattle and silviculture. Forested wetlands with other surface waters associated with Norton Creek.
2.	Listed Species	Bald eagle nest and gopher tortoises
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Norton Creek runs through this property which includes Booze Lake, Middle Lake and Peterson Sink.
4.	Other Significant Features	Karst features exist on this site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/15/2024

F2-10864


ton
90
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20
Sand
Pond
Creek
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Booze
Lake
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Round Bro
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BM
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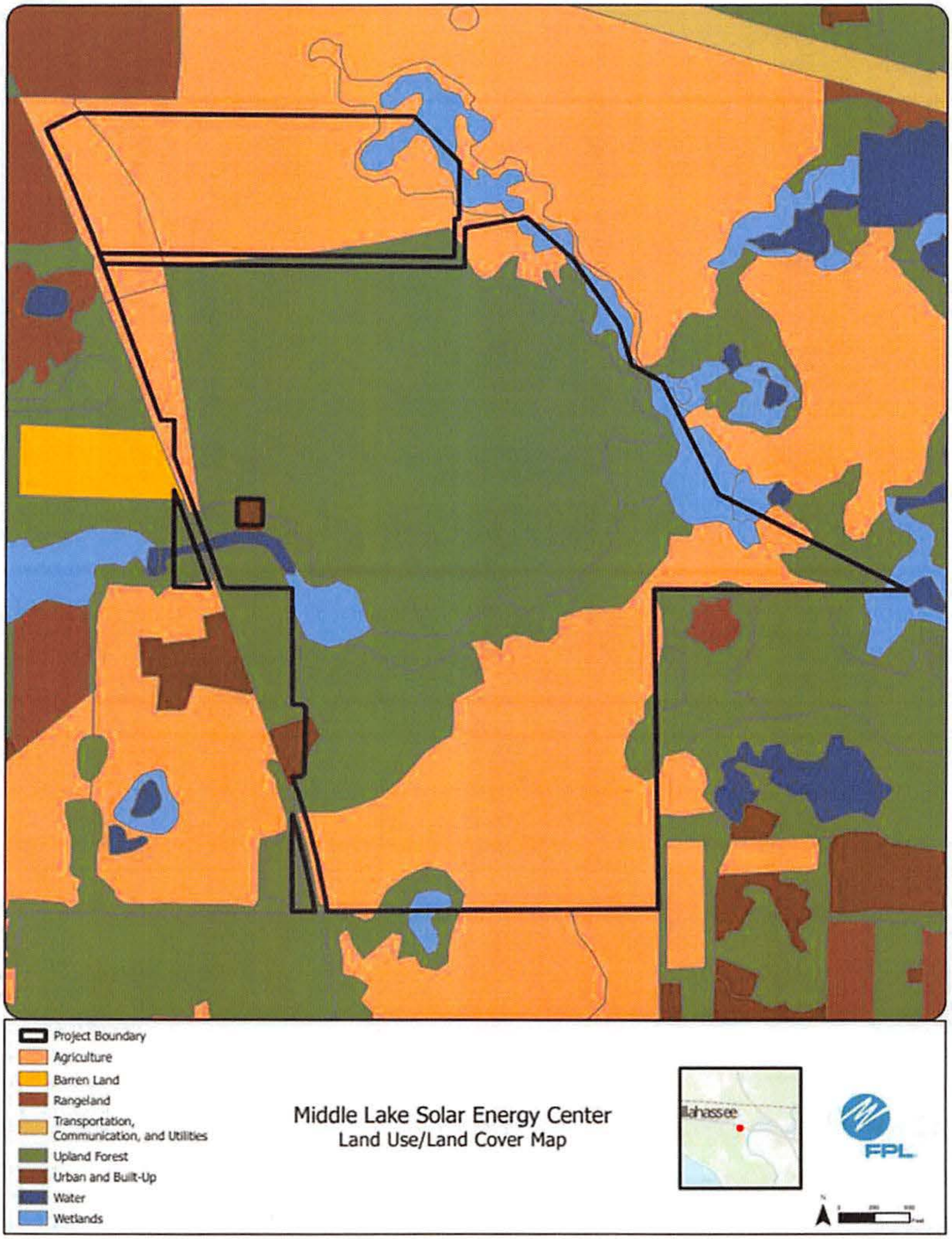
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
llahassee
FPL

F2-10865


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center

Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

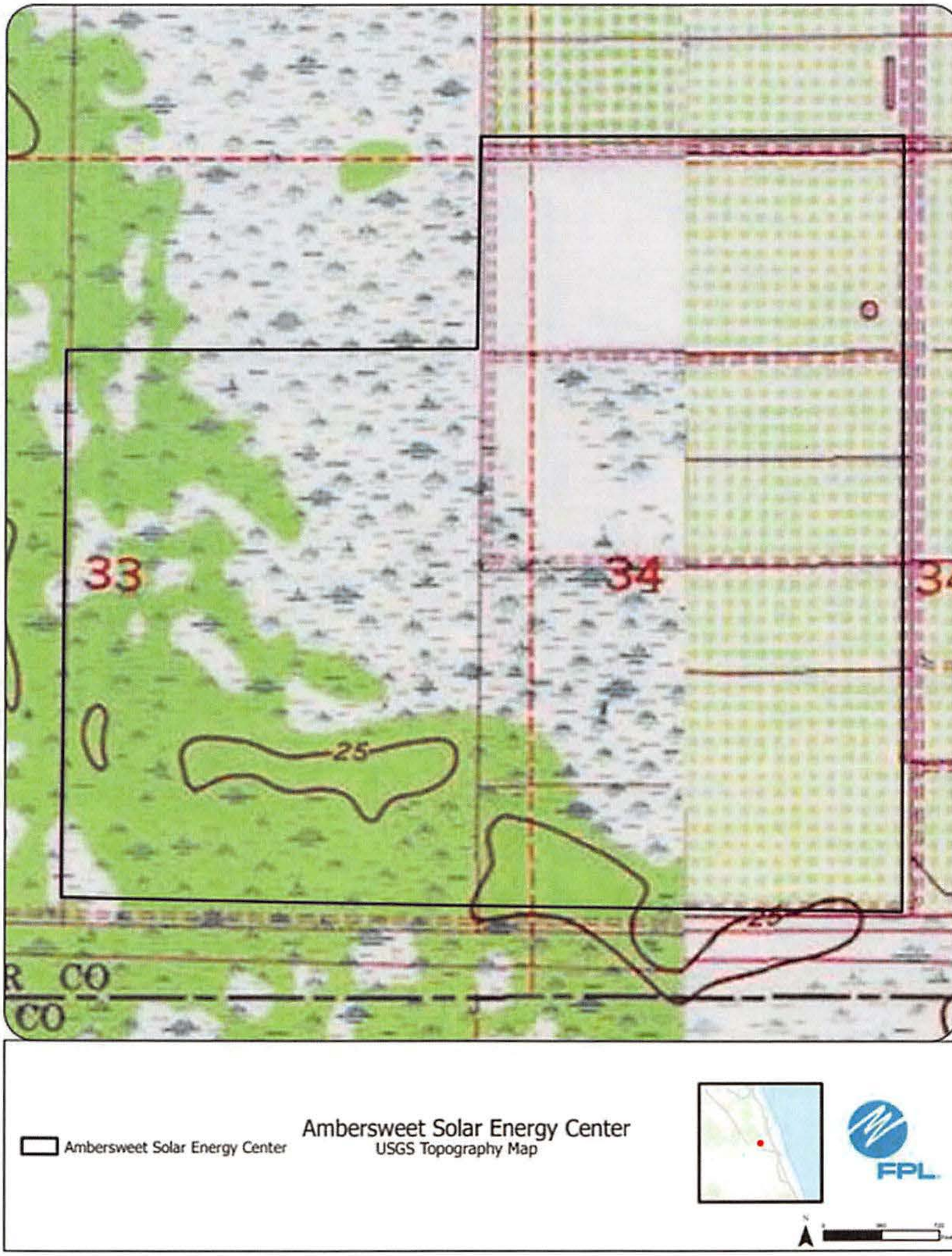
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #18: Ambersweet Solar Energy Center, Indian River County

F2-10868

	Preferred Site	Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
	County	Indian River
	Facility Acreage	518
	COD	4/30/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Solar, citrus
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is entirely improved pasture with several agricultural ditches
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 6/27/2024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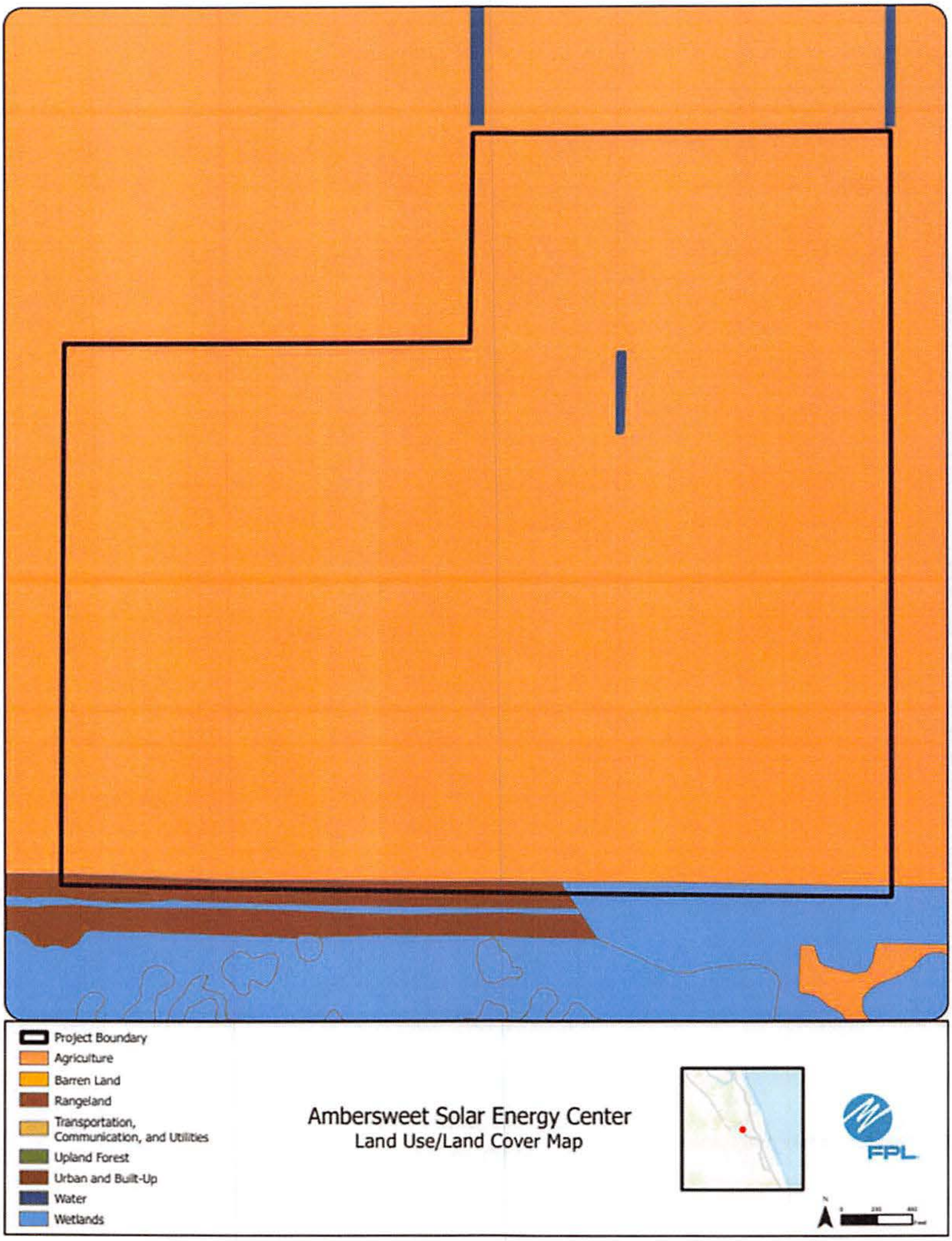
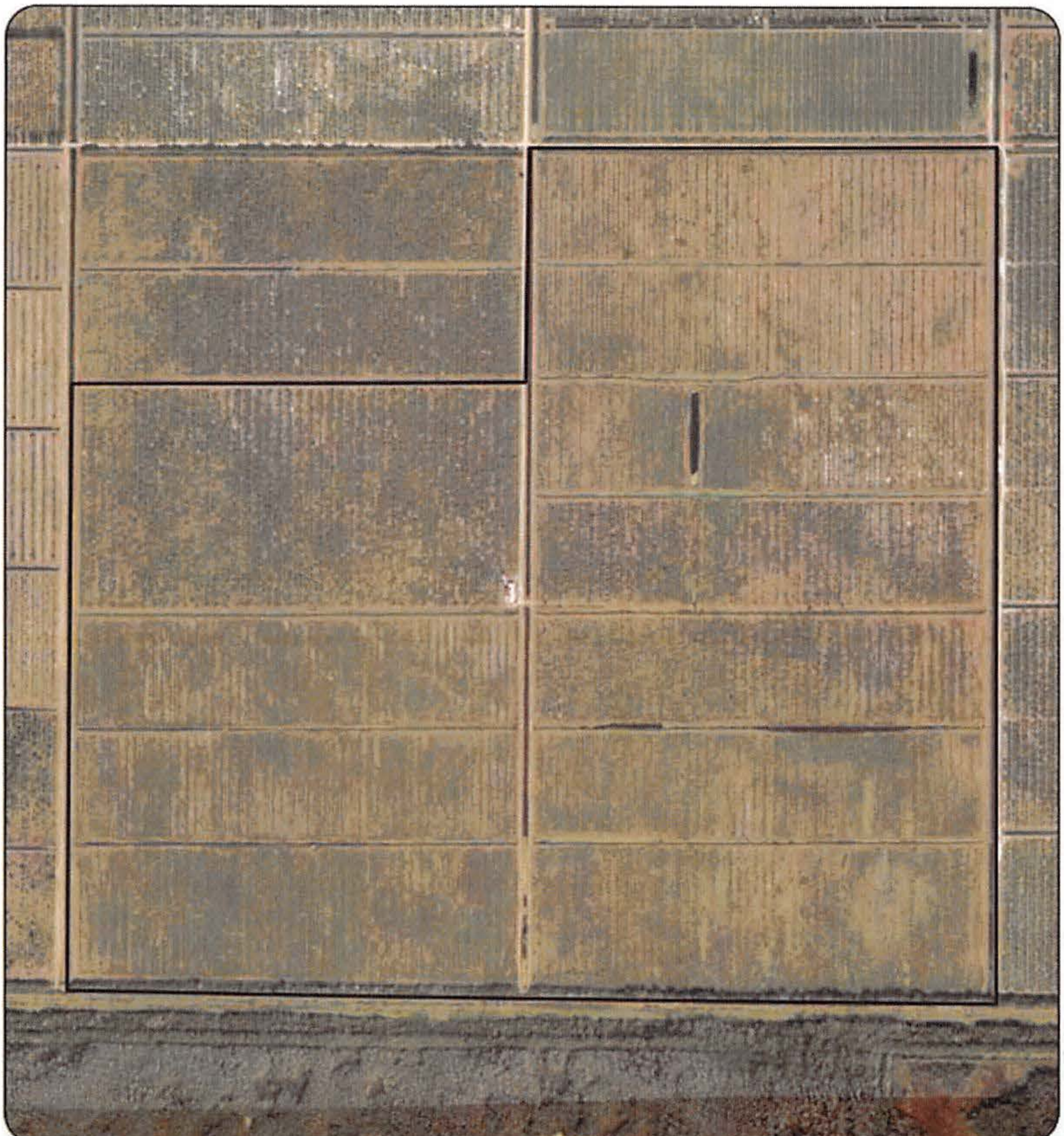
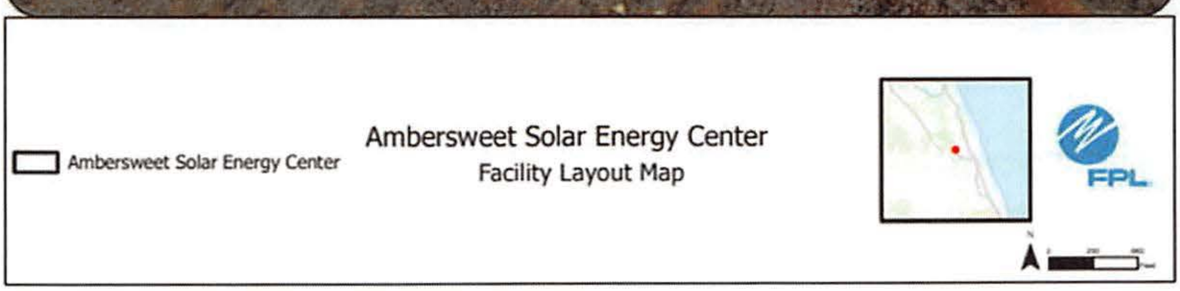
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10870


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL




Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Ambersweet Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #19: County Line Solar Energy Center, Charlotte/DeSoto County

F2-10873

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

	Preferred Site	County Line Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto/Charlotte
	Facility Acreage	630
	COD	4/30/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Citrus and pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Adjacent areas are primarily citrus and other agricultural land
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily citrus
2	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise and Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 2/6/2024 FDEP 404 GP Issued: 2/6/2024

F2-10874

County Line Solar Energy Center

County Line Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

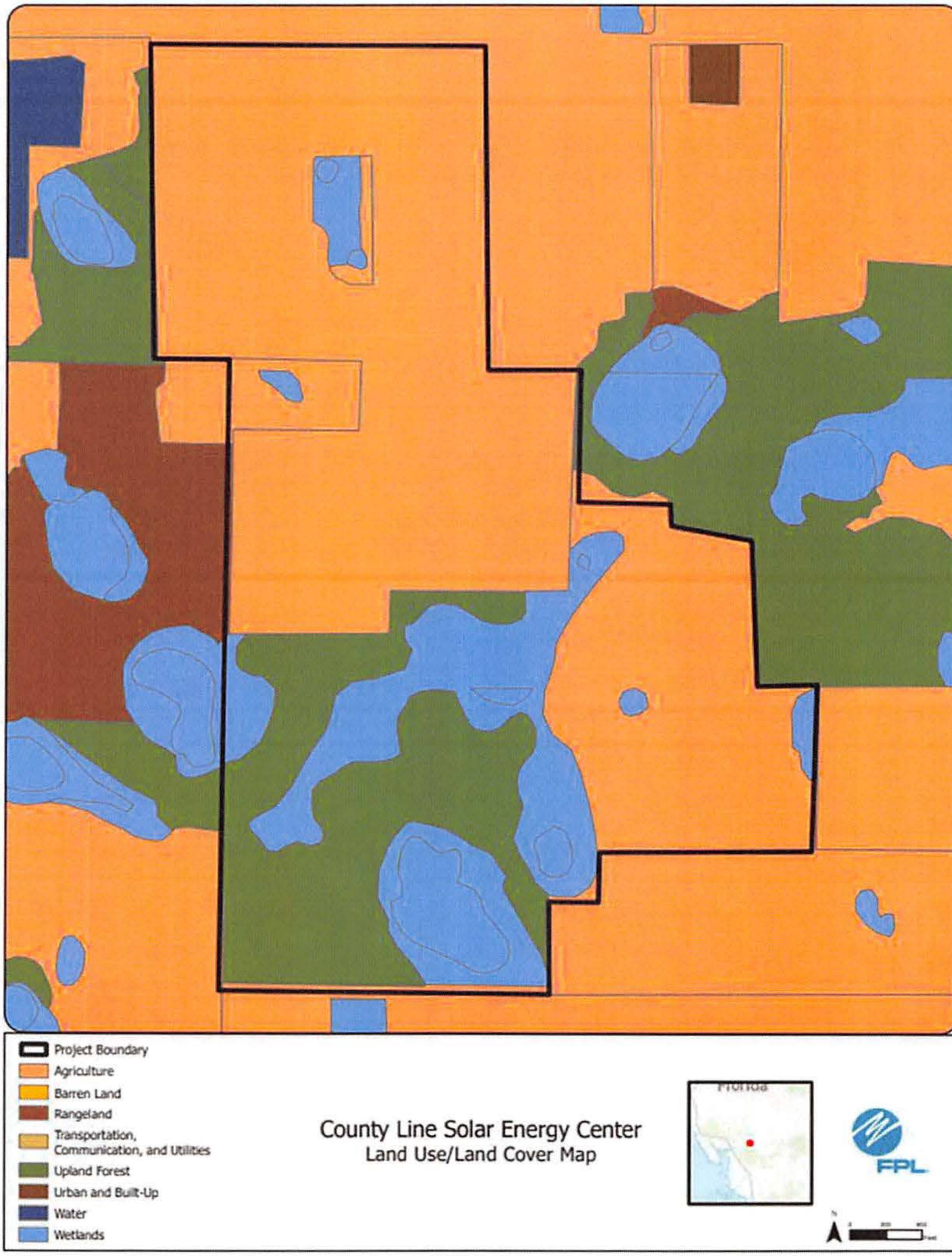
FPL

F2-10875

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10876

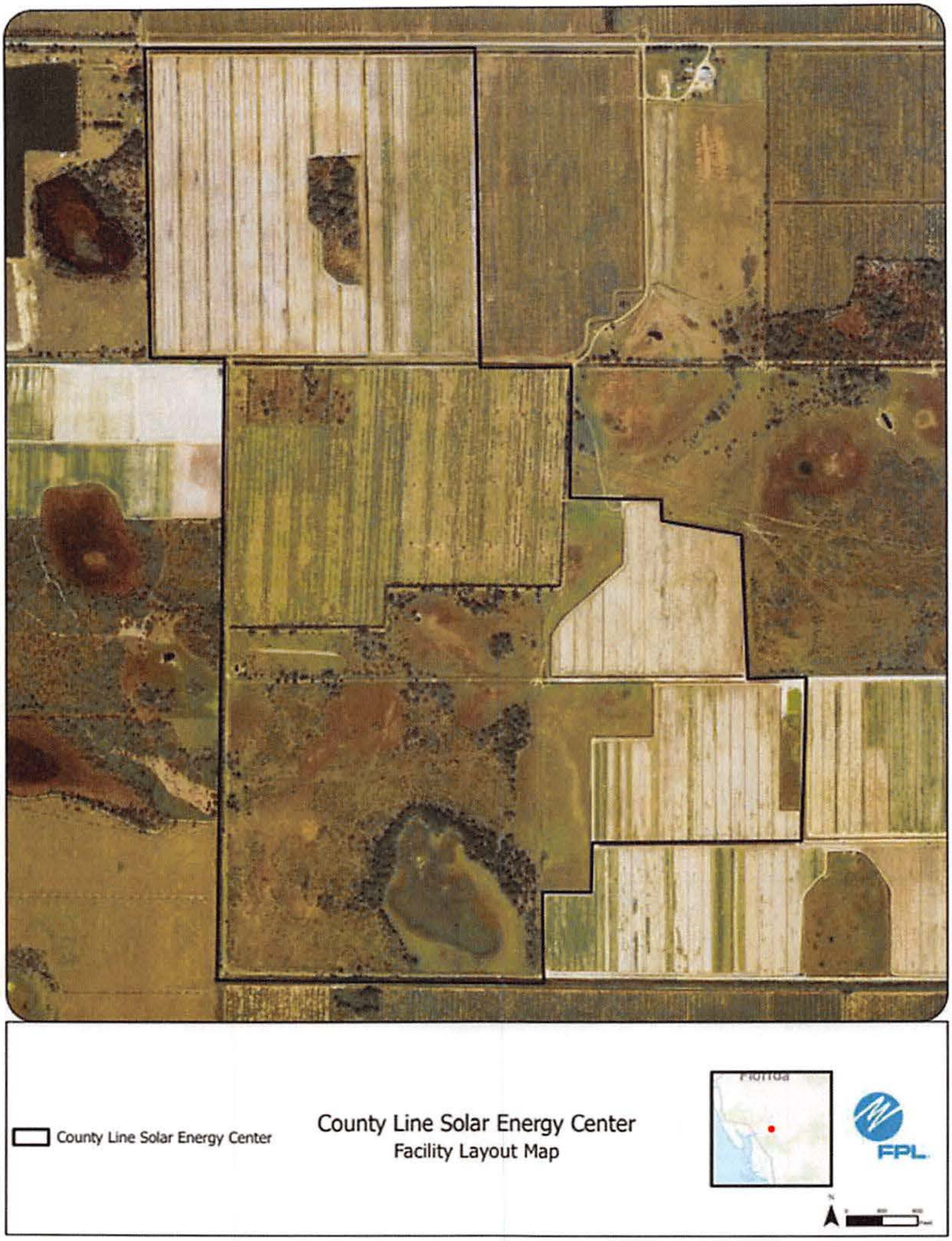


F2-10876

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10877



F2-10877

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #20: Saddle Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

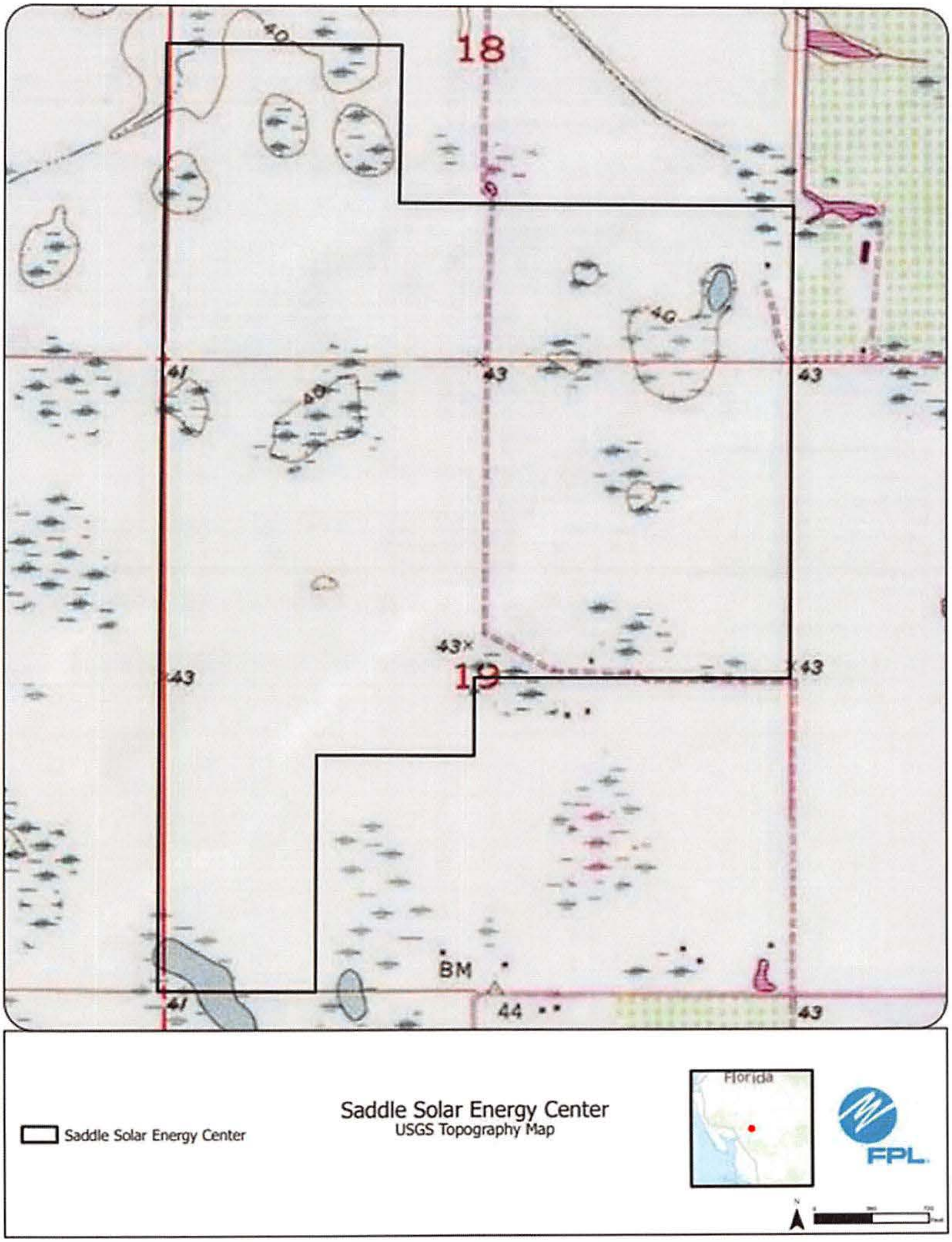
F2-10878

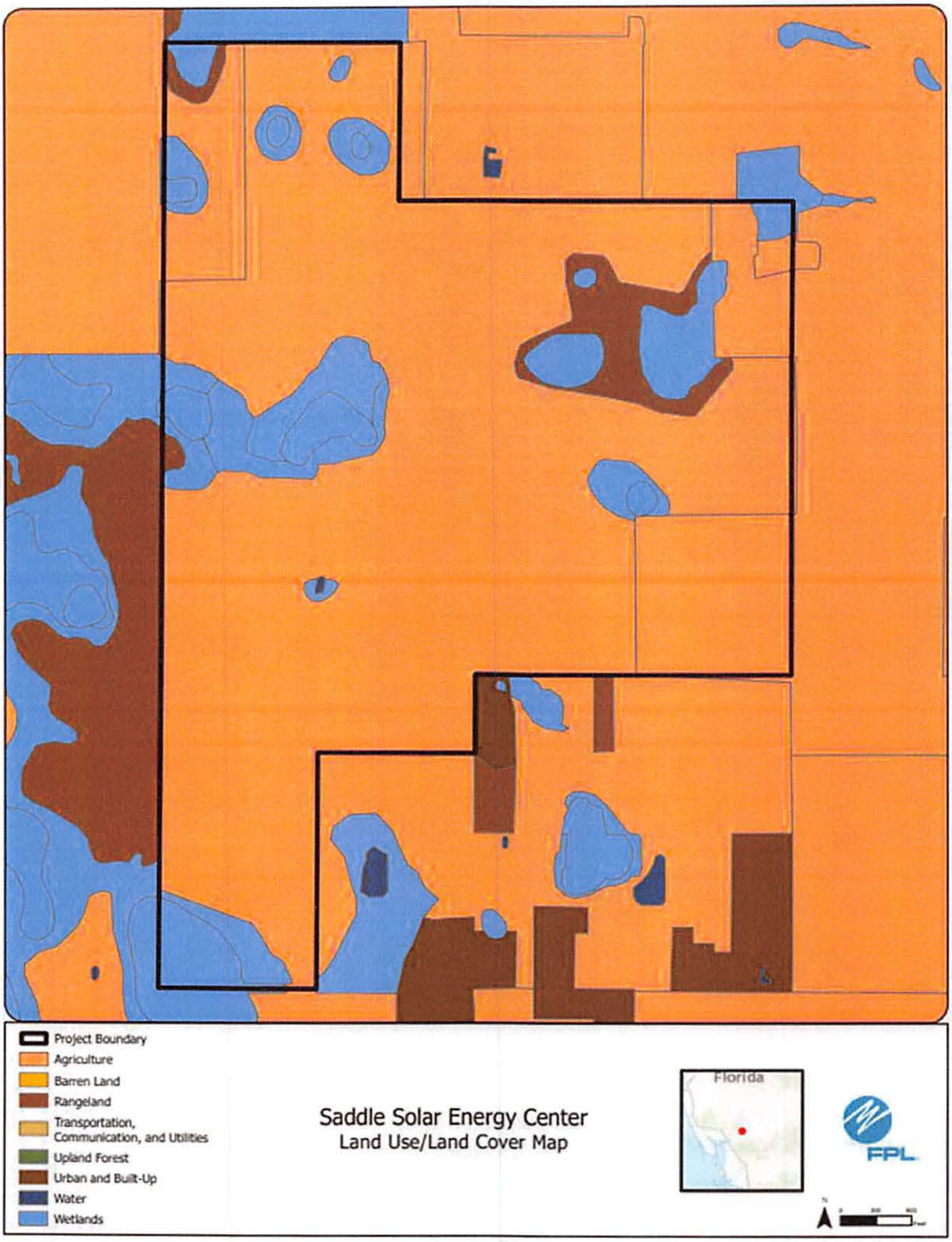
	Preferred Site	Saddle Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	647
	COD	4/30/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Former citrus and row crops
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands and low density residential
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site has been cleared of citrus and is currently open fields.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara and Florida burrowing owls
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Hawthorne Creek and Hog Bay are located just north of the project area.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes a approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 2/29/2024

F2-10879

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED




Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Saddle Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

Saddle Solar Energy Center

Saddle Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

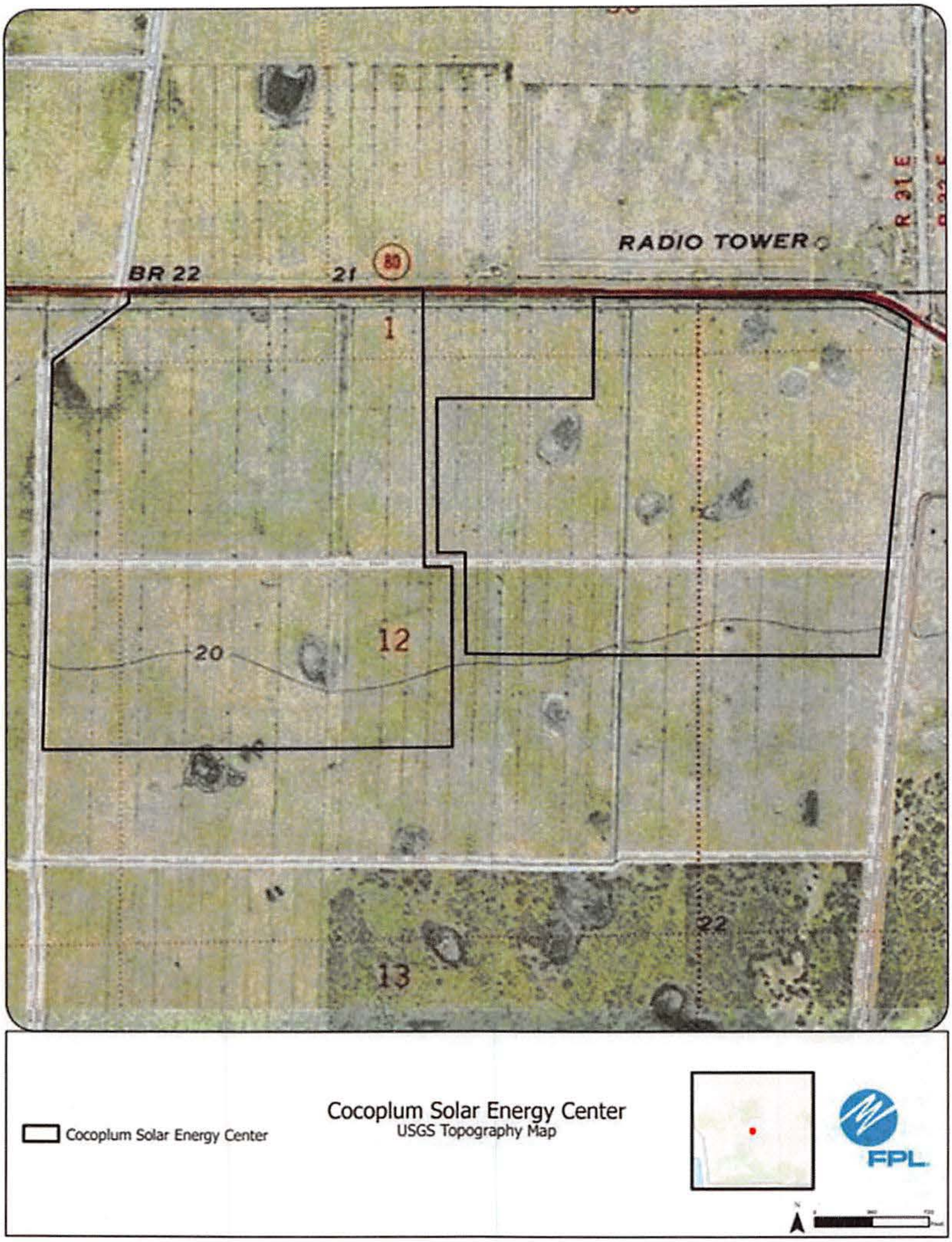
Preferred Site #21: Cocoplum Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

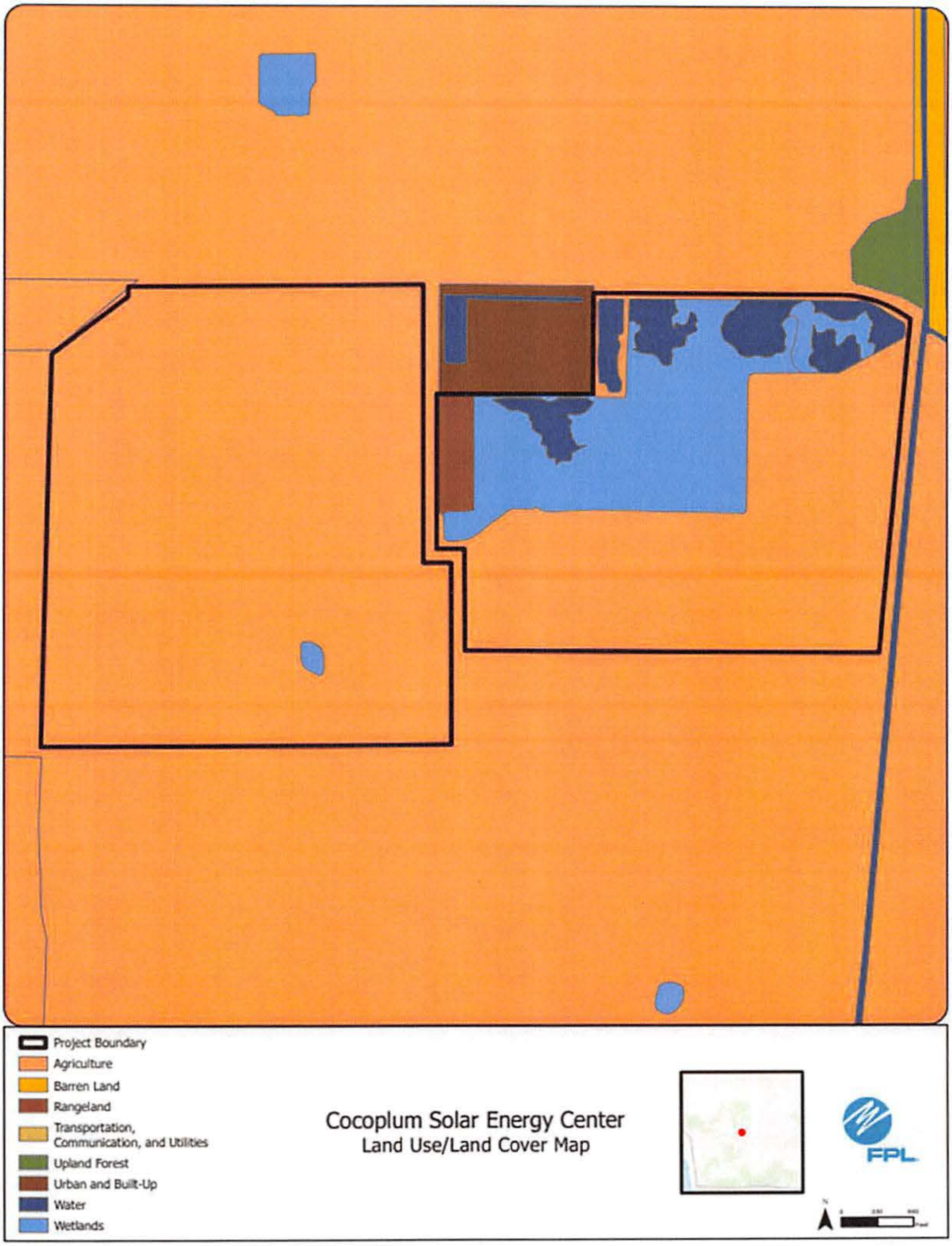
F2-10883

	Preferred Site	Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1665 (470 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Agricultural pasture, agricultural ditches, and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Various agriculture, above ground impoundment, and SR80
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The entire property consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches and some natural wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Large, aboveground impoundment located adjacent to site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP 404 NPR Issued: 9/14/2023 FDEP ERP Issued: 9/14/2023

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED




Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10886

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10887

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #22: Catfish Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

F2-10888

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

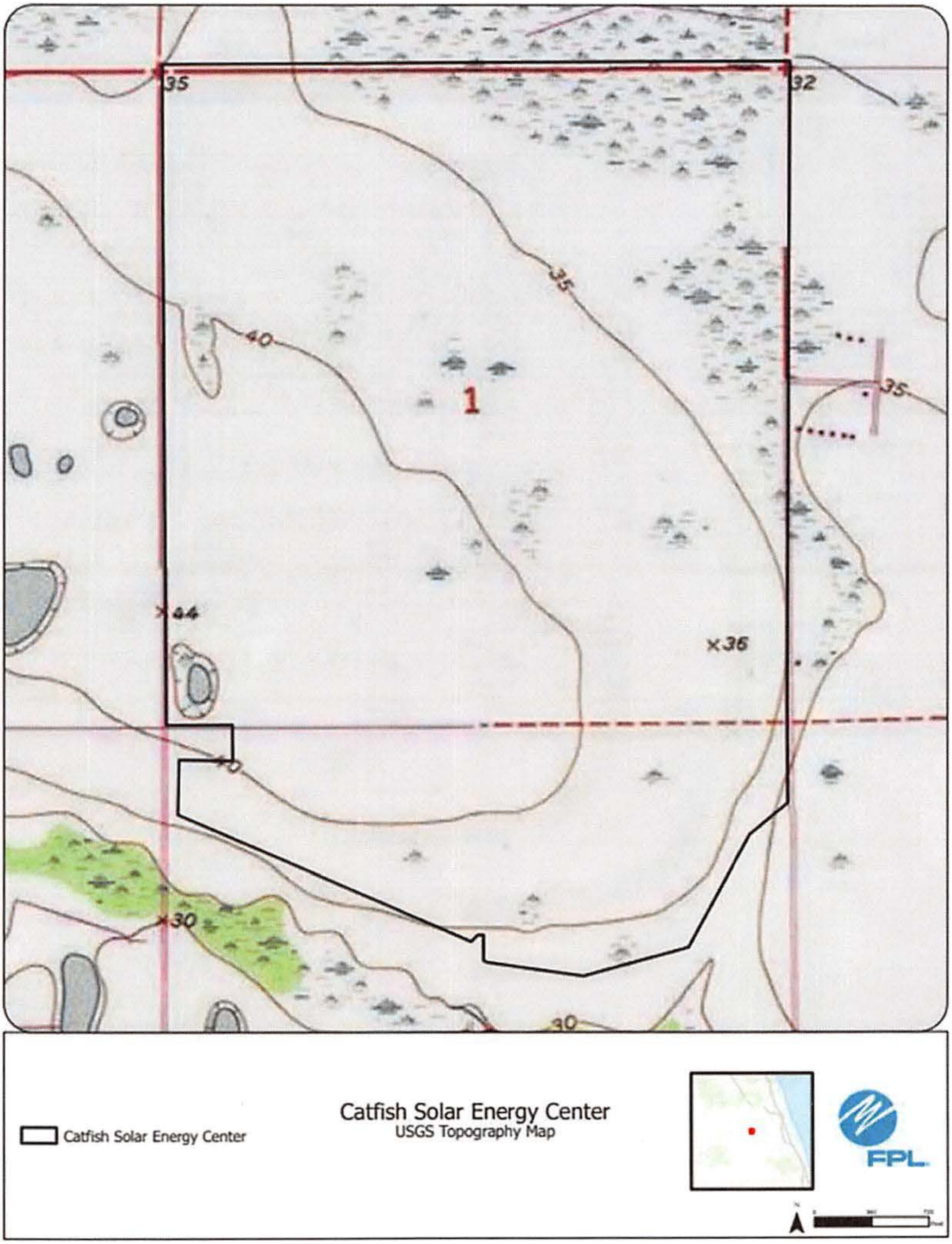
F2-10889

	Preferred Site	Catfish Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	1525 (837 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Predominantly improved pasture and woodland pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Solar, residential
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is improved pasture with some interspersed forested and herbaceous wetlands.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Audubon's crested caracara, Florida burrowing owl
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Historic Evergreen Cemetery located just NW of project area.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 11/27/2023

F2-10889

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10890

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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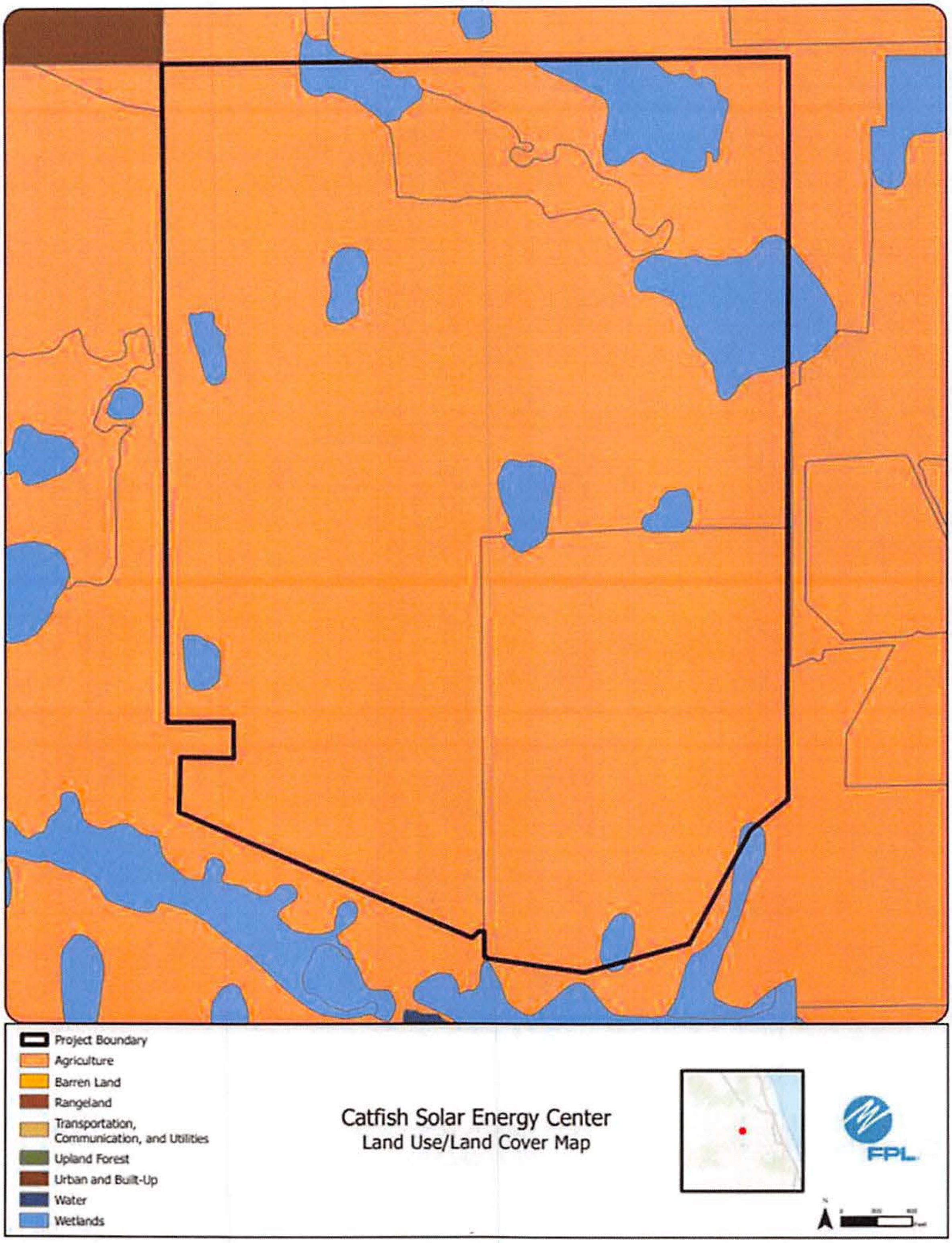


F2-10891


Catfish Solar Energy Center
Catfish Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-10892

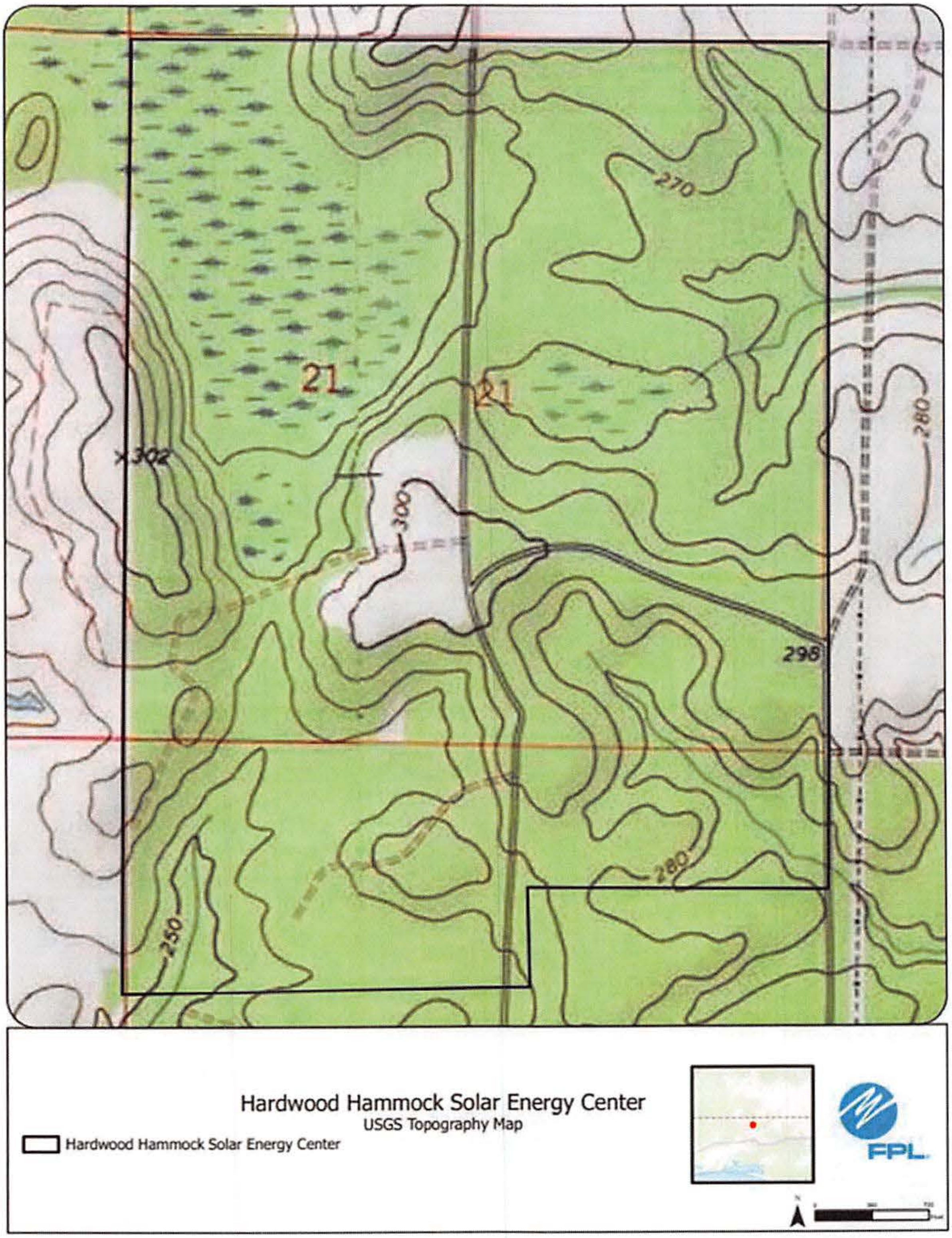
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #23: Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center, Walton County

F2-10893

	Preferred Site	Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	750
	COD	7/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Pine and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Primarily pine
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily pine and wetlands.
2	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following pages. Site located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel, therefore there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 5/10/24 USACE 404 Issued: 9/25/24

F2-10894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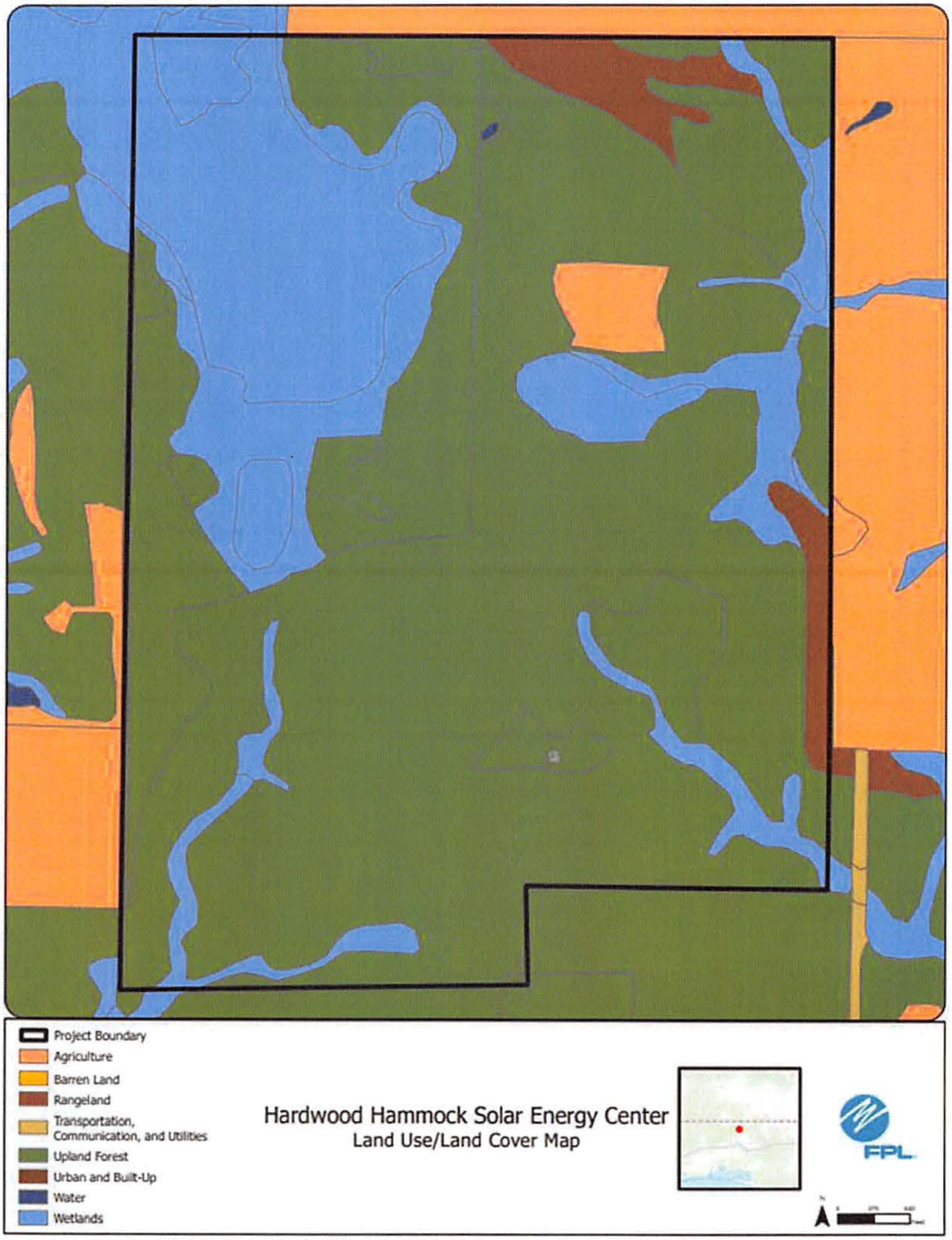
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
FPL

F2-10895


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10896

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10897

Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center

FPL

F2-10897

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #24: Maple Trail Solar Energy Center, Baker County

F2-10898

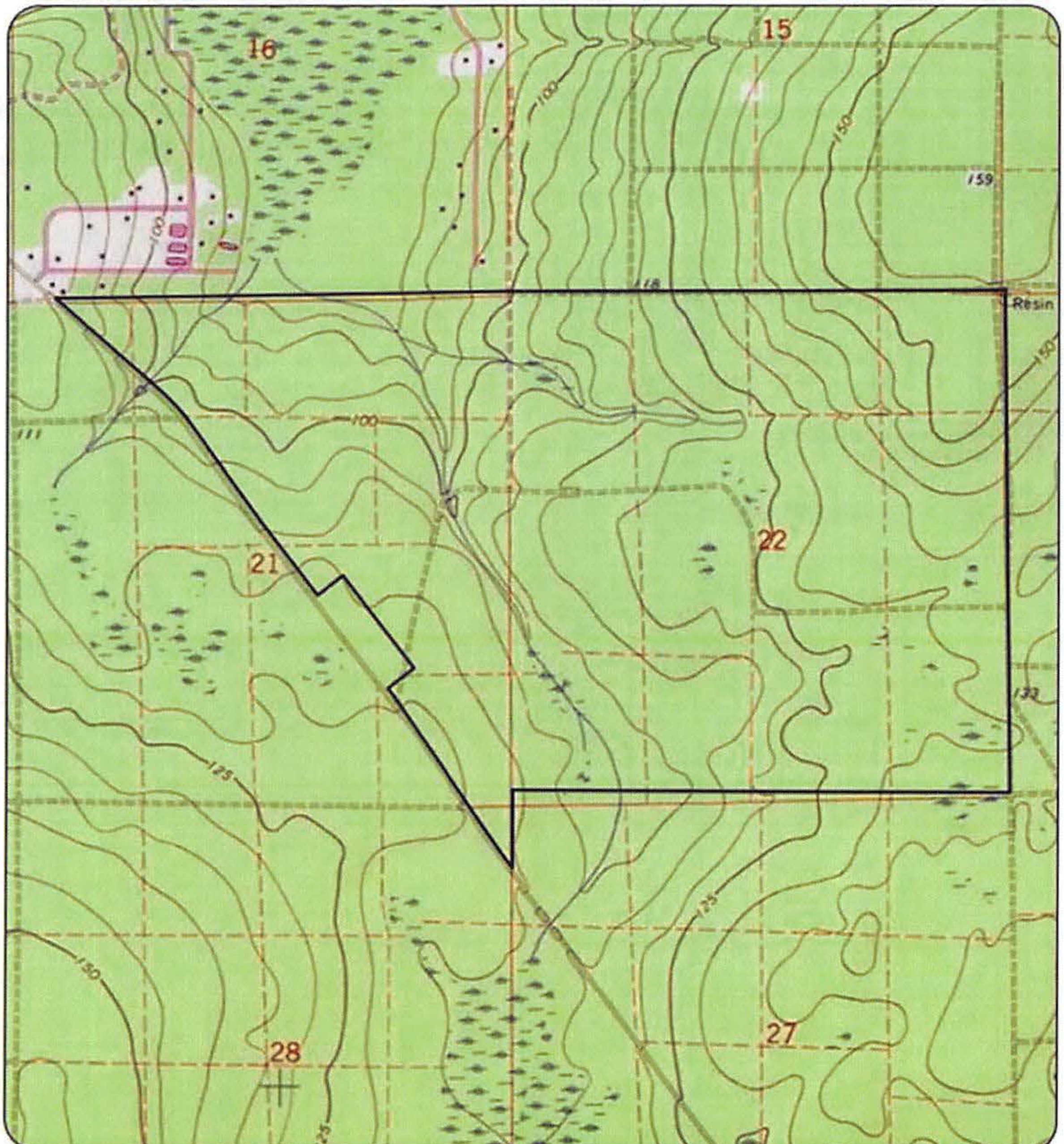
	Preferred Site	Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Baker
	Facility Acreage	2430 (930 project acres)
	COD	7/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	Existing Land Uses	
	Site	Silviculture, other surface waters, natural wetlands, and a creek system
	Adjacent Areas	Residential, silviculture, wetlands, solar energy center
f.	General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity	
1.	Natural Environment	The site is dominated by silviculture with a natural creek system, wetlands, and other surface waters also present on site.
2	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Natural creek running through the site.
4	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figures in the following page. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 9/3/2024 USACE 404 Permit Issued: 1/28/2025

F2-10899

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10900



Maple Trail Solar Energy Center

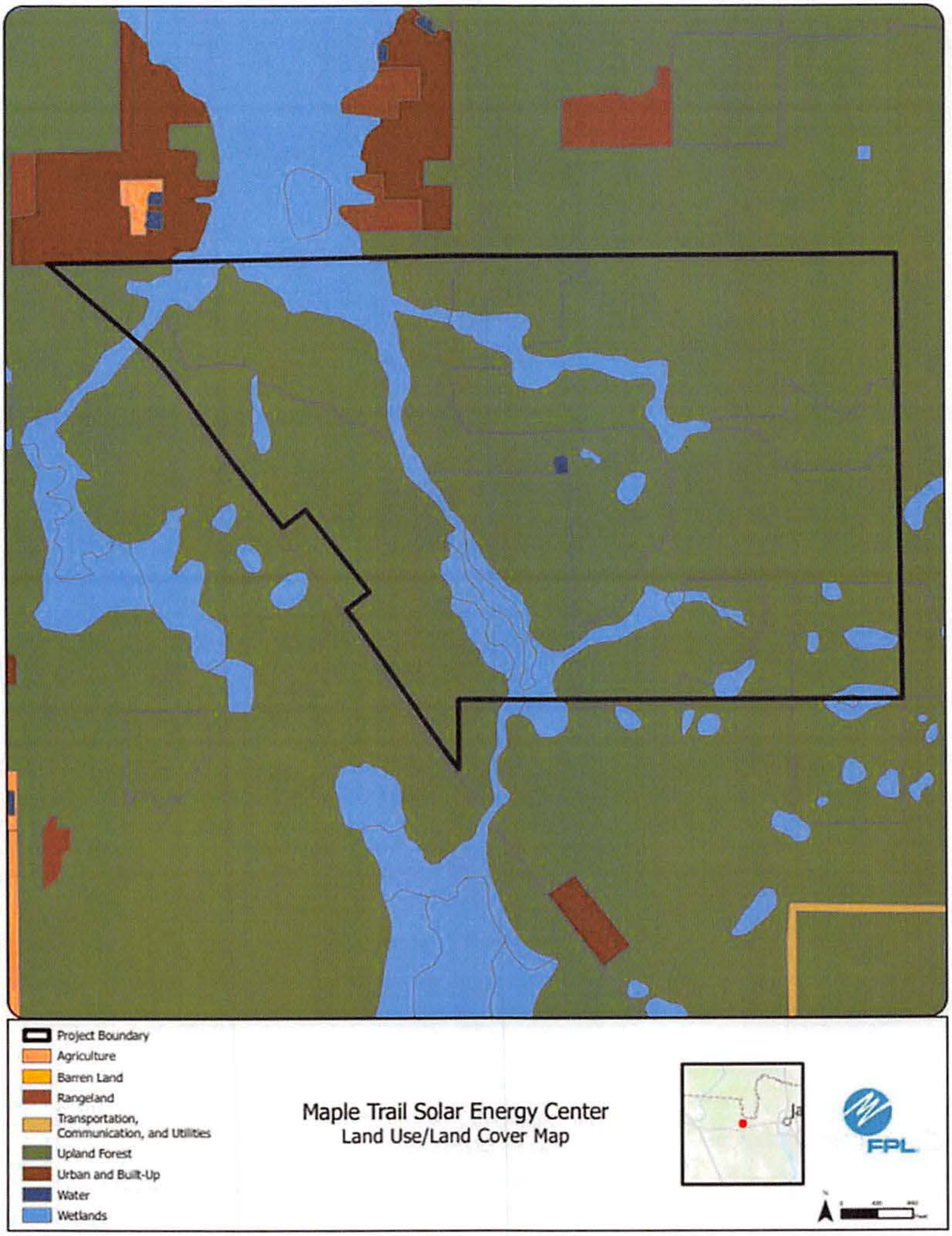
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

F2-10900

FPSC EXH NO. 783

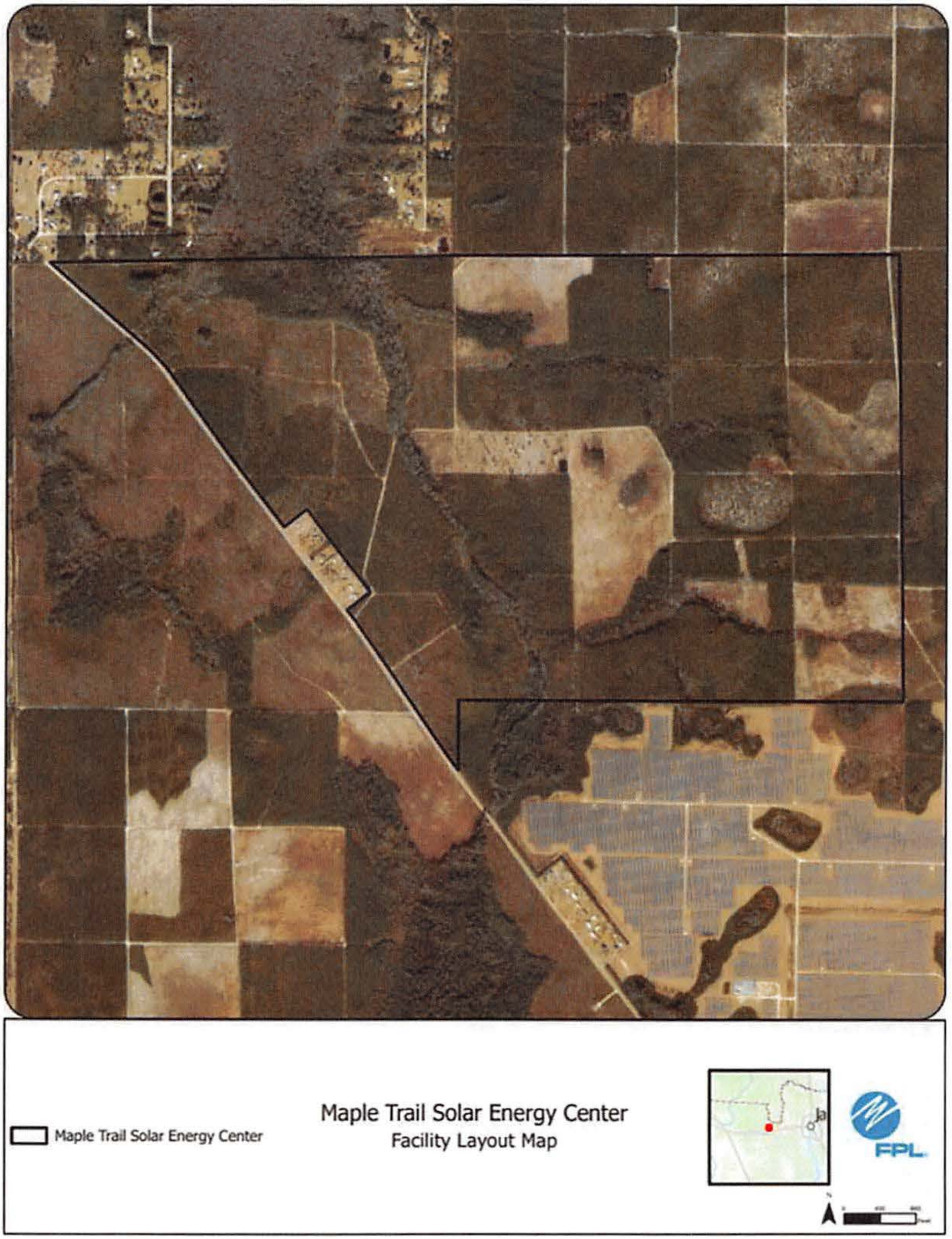
ADMITTED



F2-10901

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10902

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #25: Pinecone Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

F2-10903

	Preferred Site	Pinecone Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	1220.29 (438 project area)
	COD	10/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Silviculture, hunting
	Adjacent Areas	Timber, croplands, horse farms
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is primarily silviculture with some forested wetlands
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Chipola Experimental Forest and Juniper Creek Wildlife Management Area to South of property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 2/3/2025

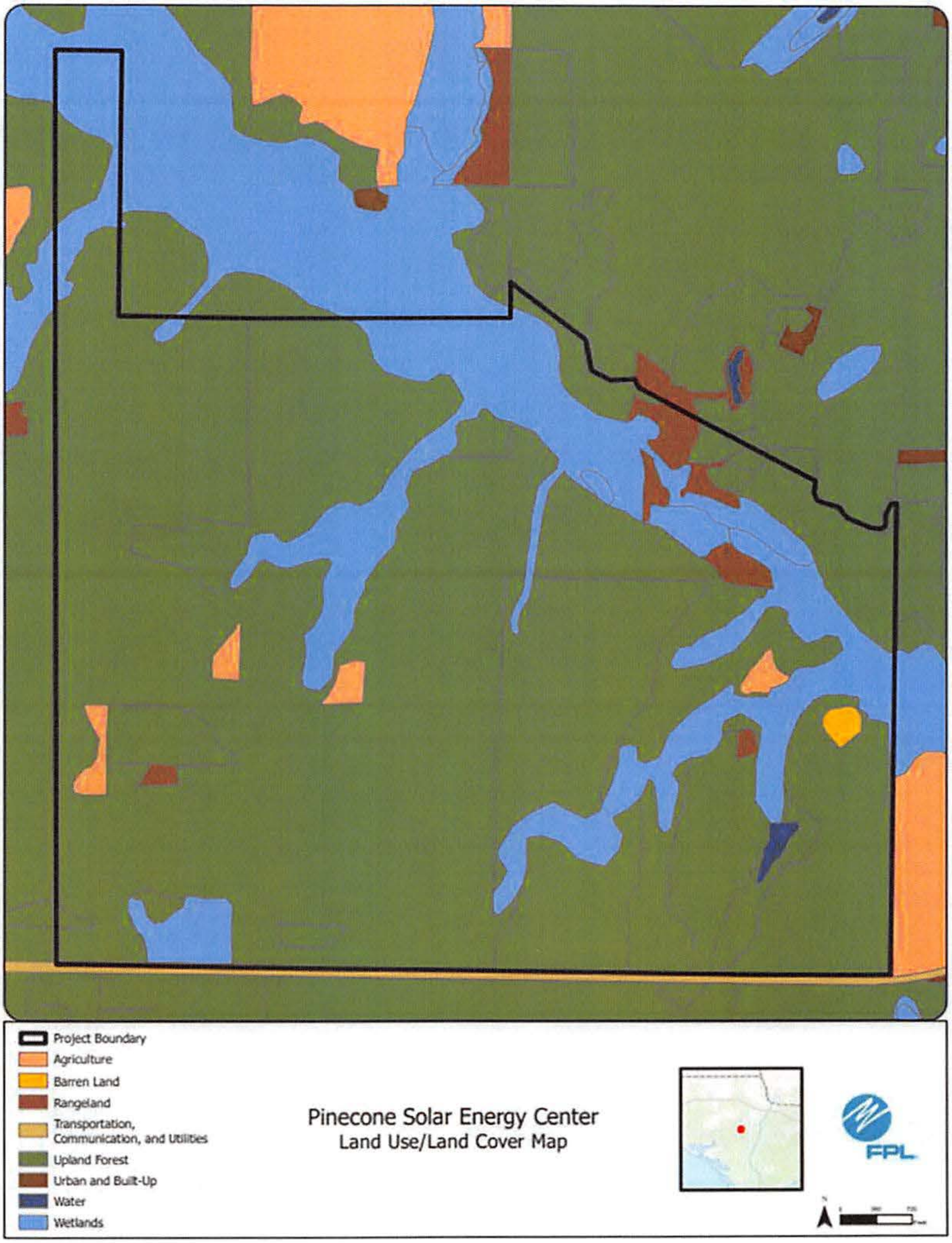
Pinecone Solar Energy Center

Pinecone Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10906

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10907

Pinecone Solar Energy Center

Pinecone Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-10907

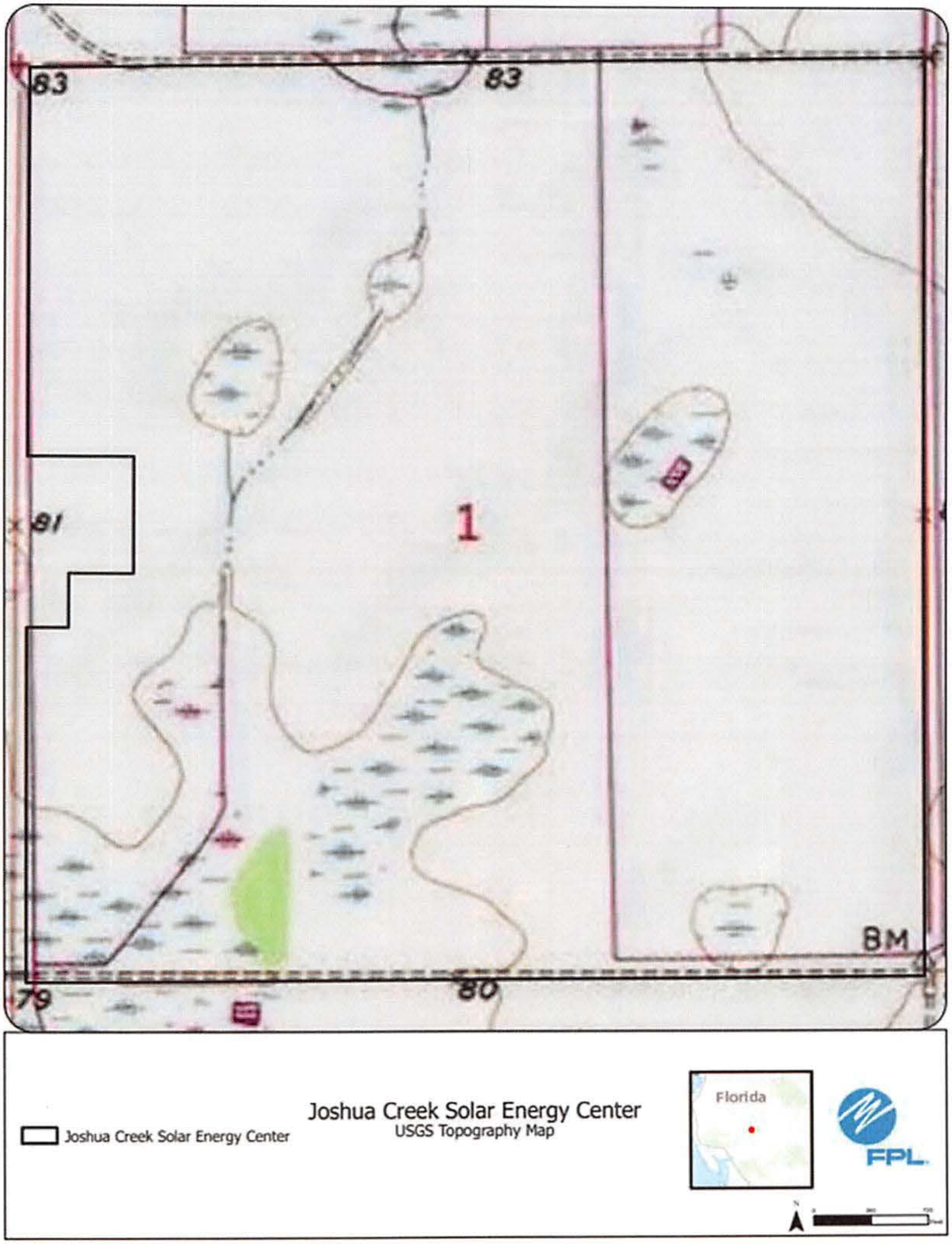
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #26: Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

F2-10908

	Preferred Site	Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	DeSoto
	Facility Acreage	621
	COD	10/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Row crops
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands and low density residential
f.		General Environment Features On and in the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Site is row crop fields with some wetland features around the property.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Joshua Creek
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes a approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Central region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 4/24/2024

F2-10909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BM
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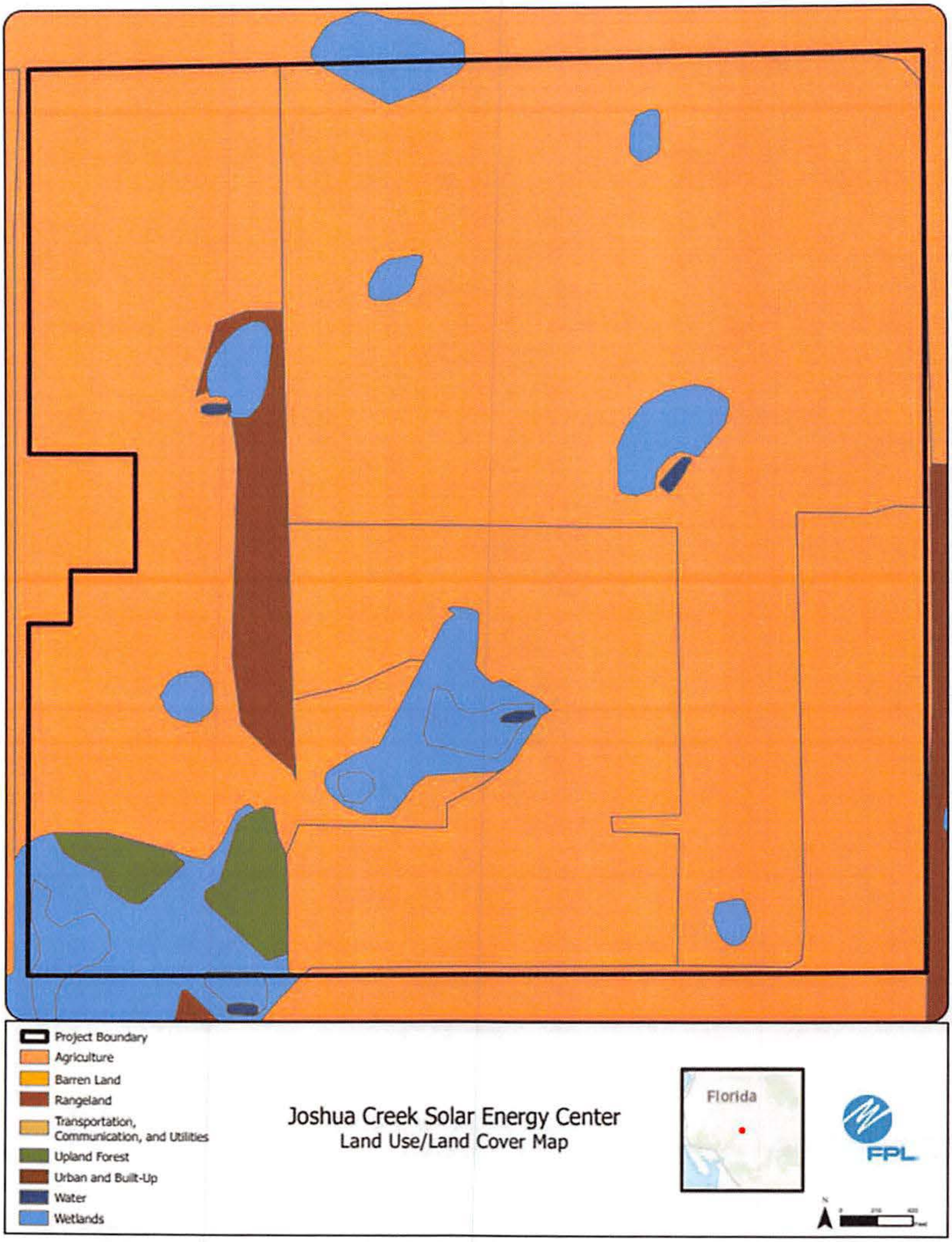
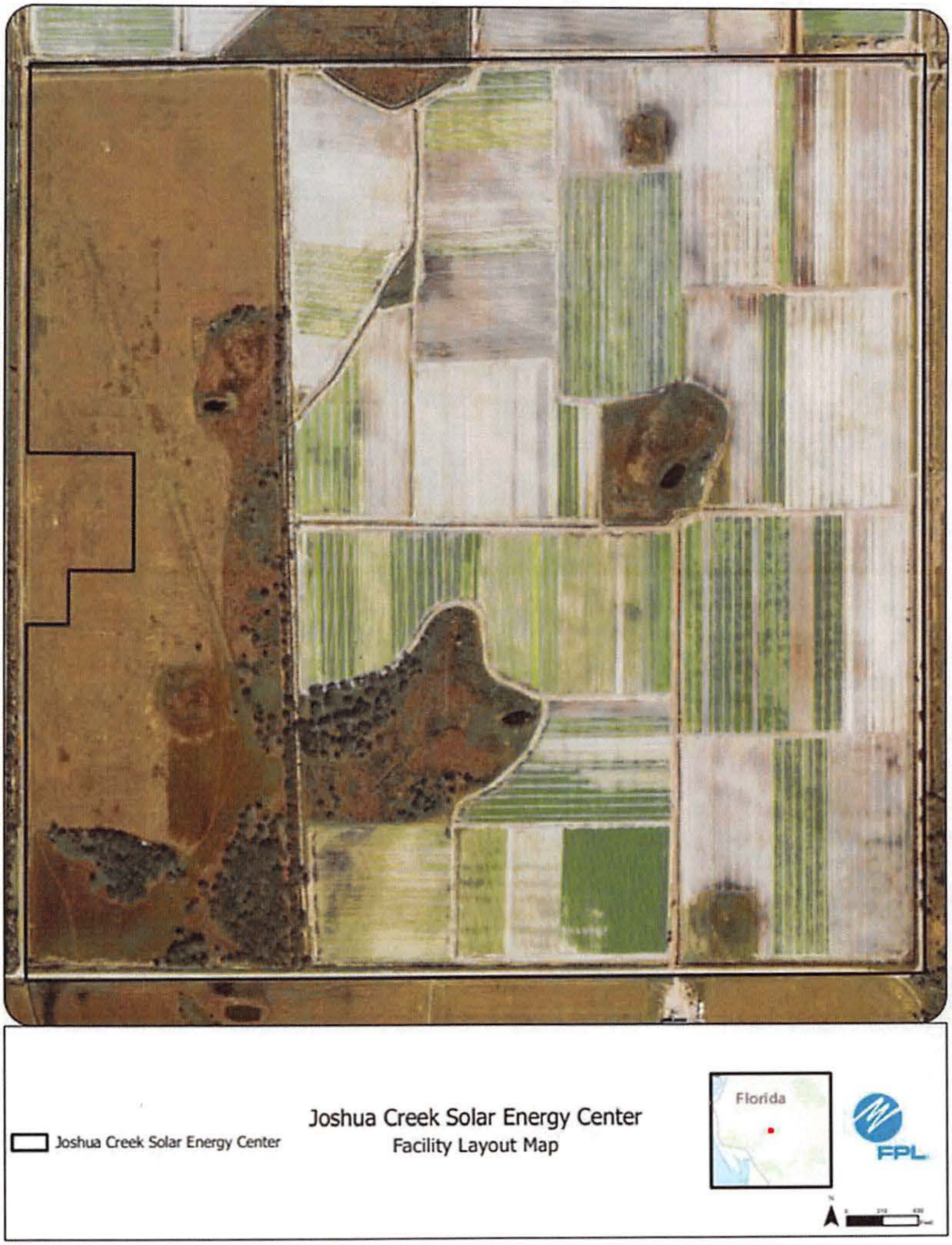
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

F2-10910


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL


Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

F2-10912

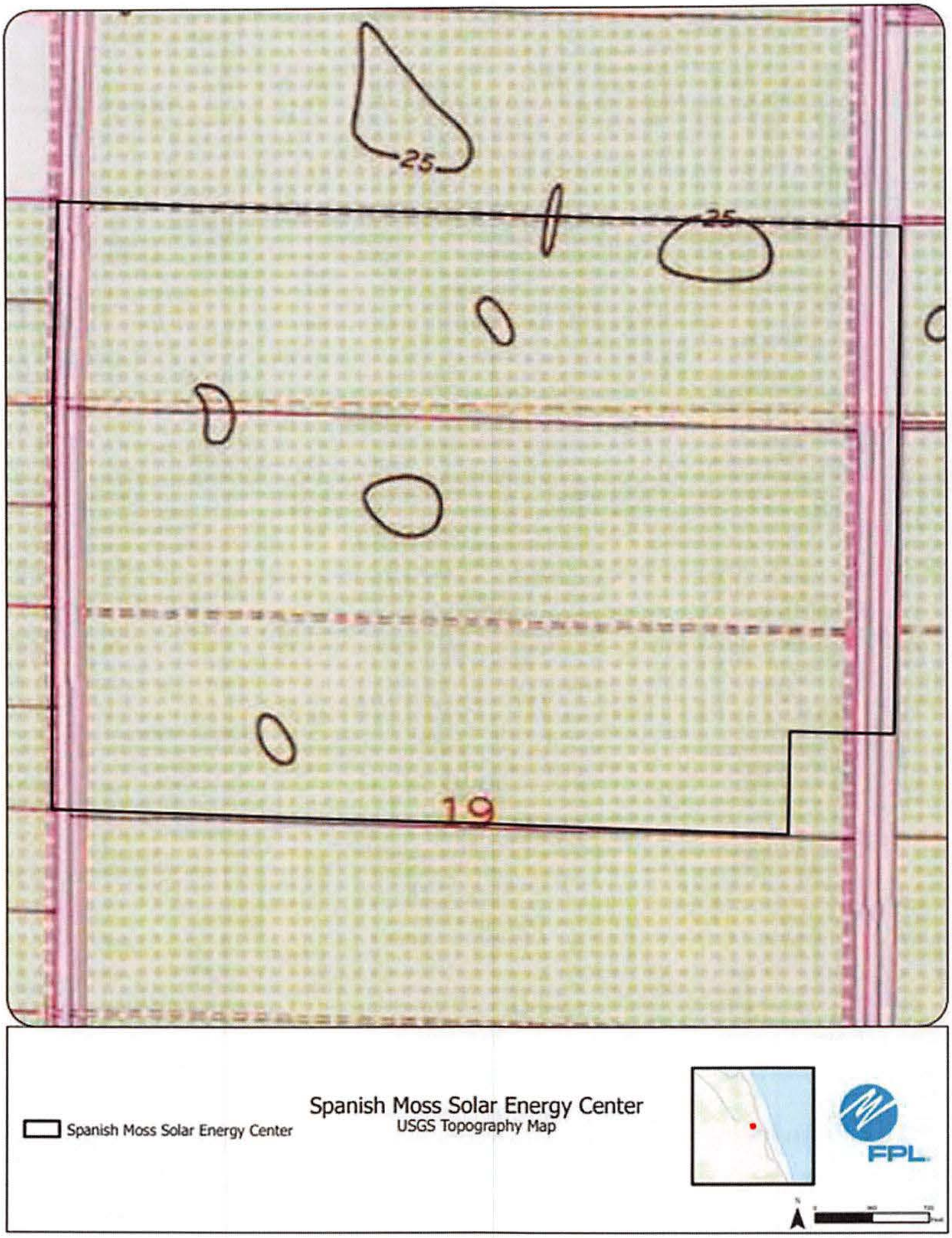
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #27: Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

F2-10913

	Potential Site	Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2037 (483 project acres)
	COD	10/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Improved pasture with agricultural ditches and wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Various agriculture, ditches, and wetlands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Improved pasture with agricultural ditches and two small wetlands
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	Formerly documented bald eagle nests to west of property
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP Issued: 3/13/24

F2-10914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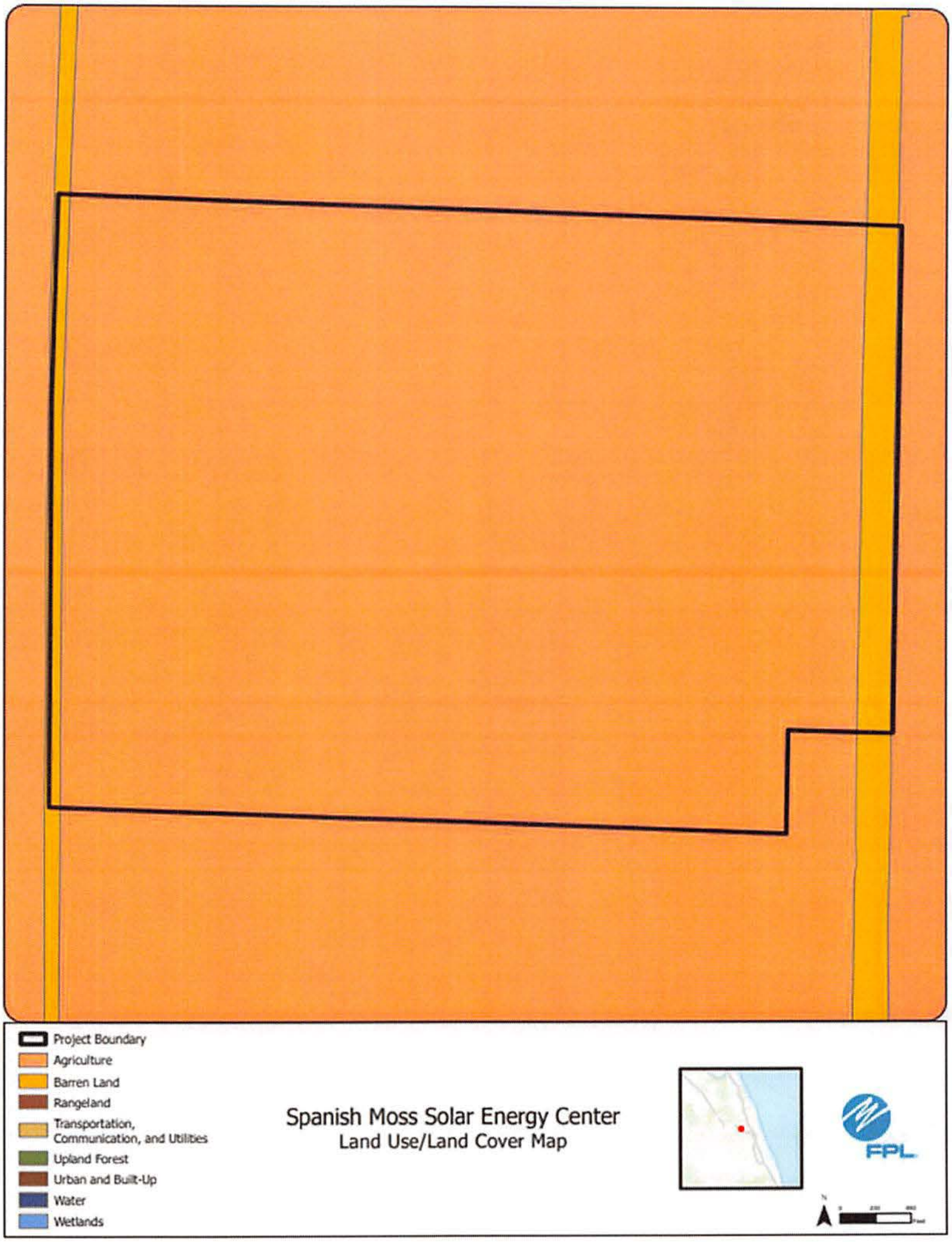
19
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10915

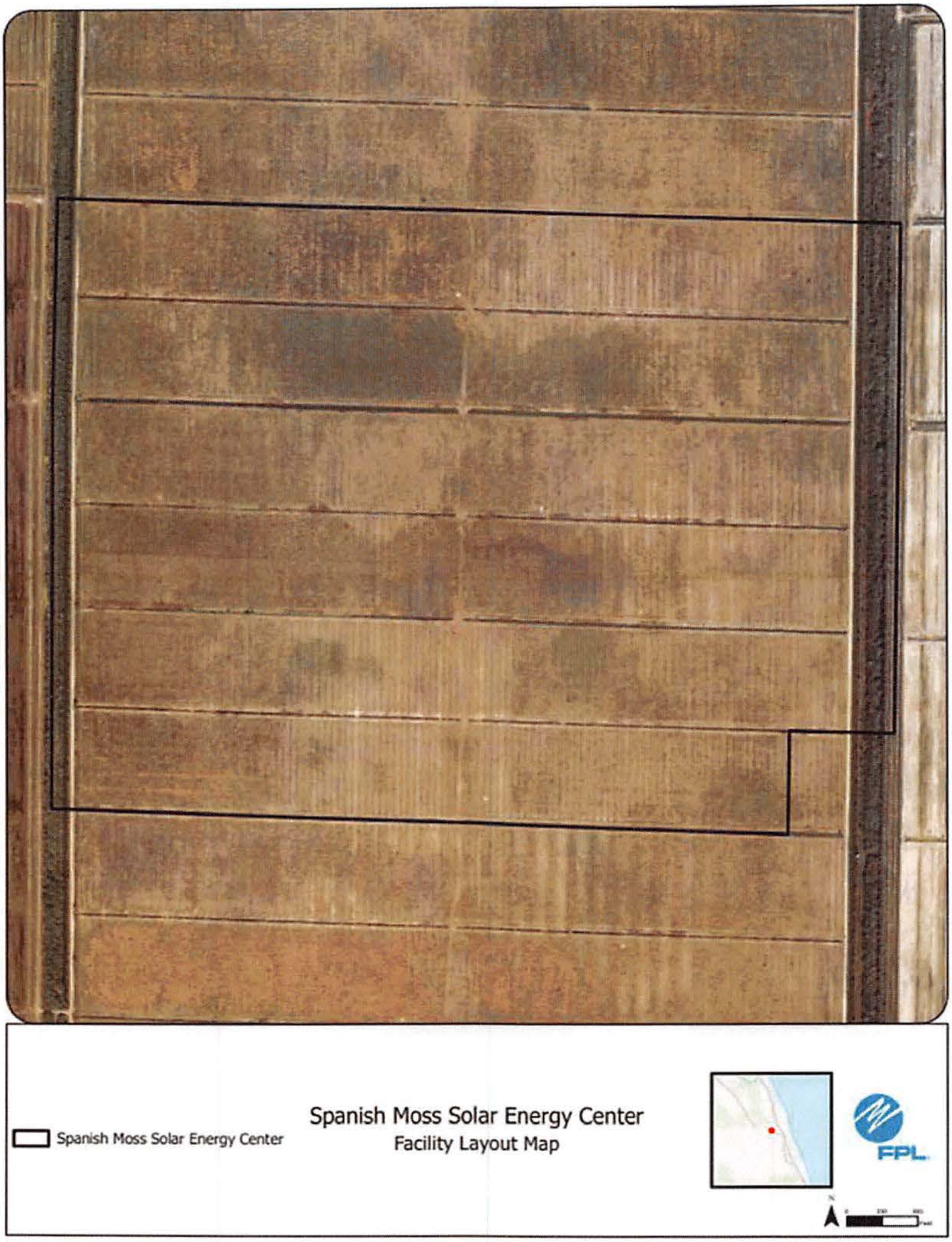
FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10916



F2-10916

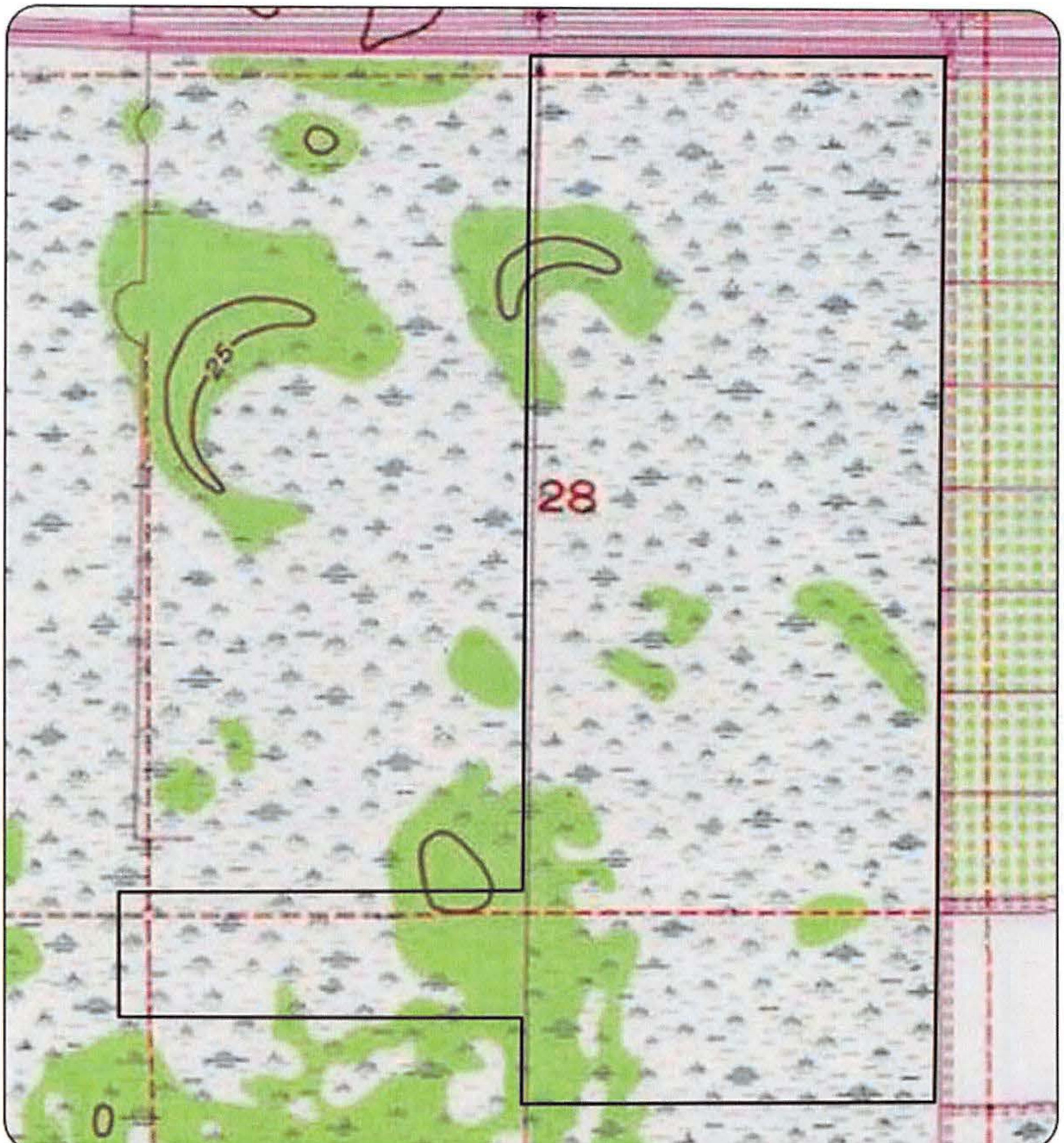

Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #28: Vernia Solar Energy Center, Indian River County

F2-10918

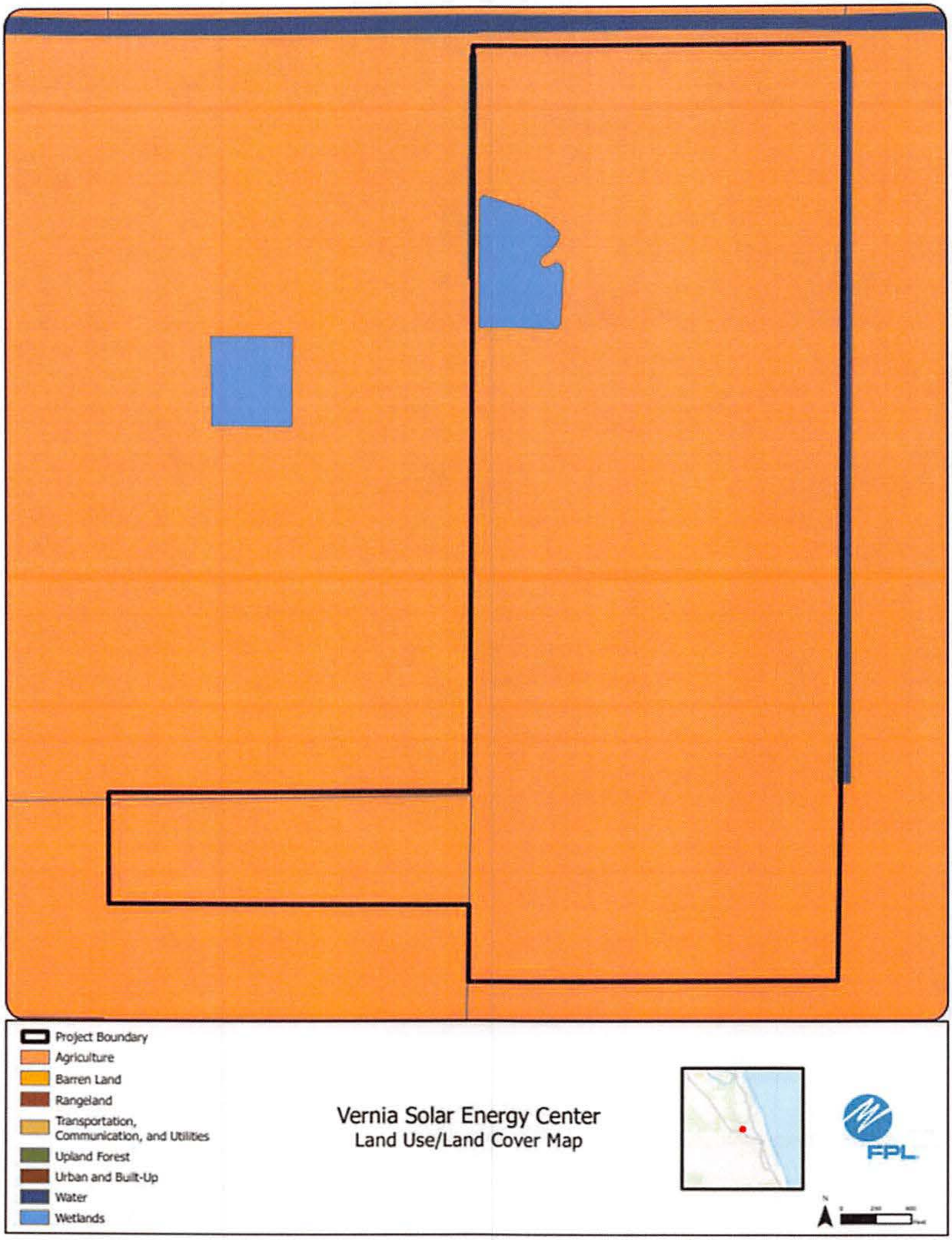
	Preferred Site	Vernia Solar Energy Center
	County	Indian River
	Facility Acreage	533
	COD	10/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Citrus, improved pasture, forested wetlands, agricultural ditches
	Adjacent Areas	Solar and citrus
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	Citrus, improved pasture, forested wetlands, and agricultural ditches
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara, wading birds
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP: Application not yet submitted



Vernia Solar Energy Center

Vernia Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Vernia Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10921

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

Vernia Solar Energy Center

Vernia Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

F2-10922

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #29: LaBelle Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

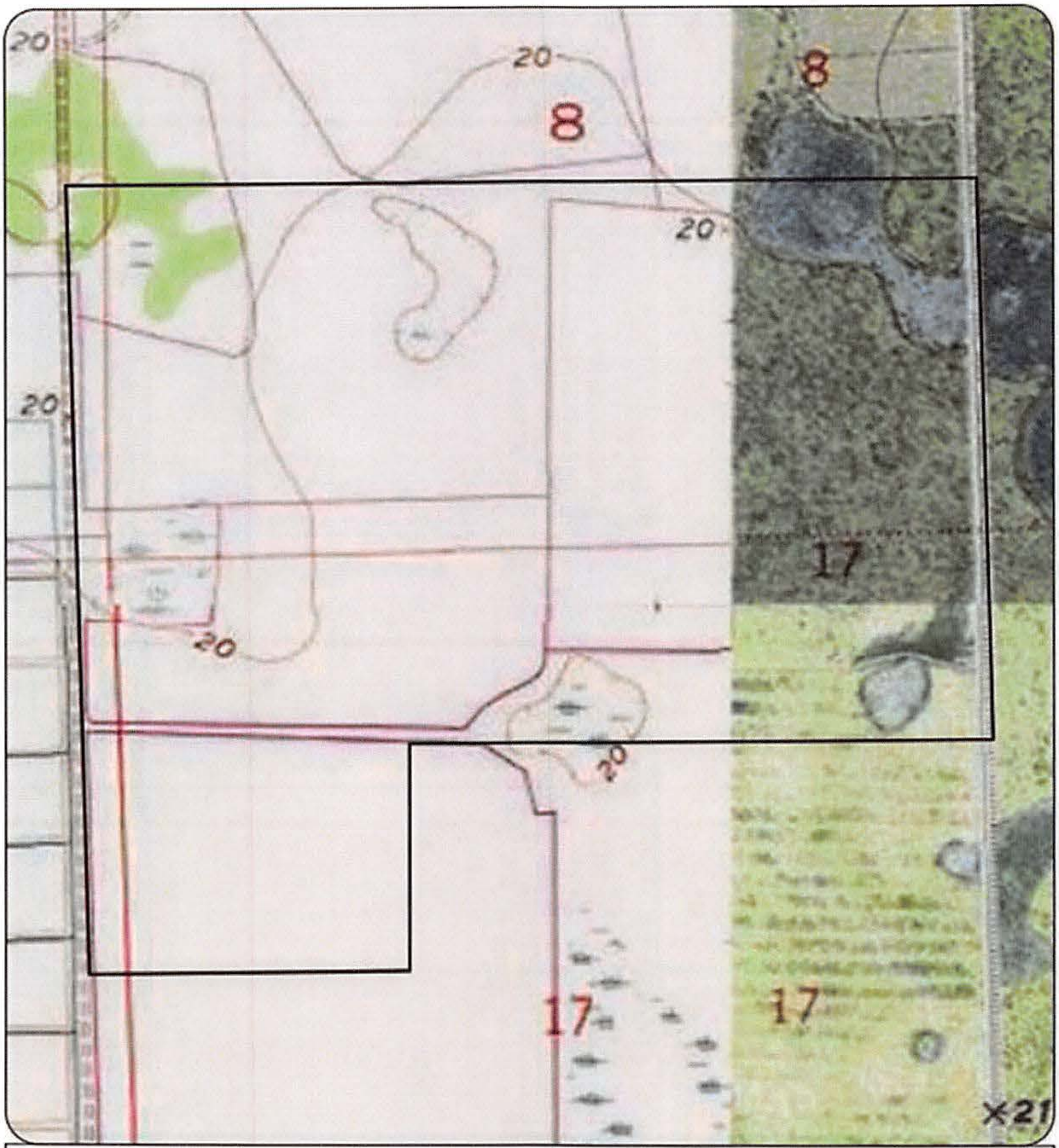
F2-10923

	Preferred Site	Labelle Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	459
	COD	7/31/2028
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Actively managed citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands/low density residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Entire project site is managed citrus with some ponds dug for irrigation.
2.	Listed Species	Audubon's crested caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	A few miles north of the project site is the Caloosahatchee River.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any significant features nearby.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes a approximately 74.5 MW solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Solar facilities are permitted in unincorporated agriculturally zoned areas at this time.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing on-site water resources may be used to meet water requirements if a permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked in from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable: Minimal Panel Cleaning: Minimal and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Solar Process: Not Applicable for Solar Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Solar (PV) does not require a permanent water source. Additional water conservation strategies include selection and planting of low-to-no irrigation grass or groundcover.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Solar does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - PV Solar energy generation does not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	PV Solar energy generation does not emit noise therefore there will be no need for noise control systems.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP: Application not yet submitted

F2-10924

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



LaBelle Solar Energy Center

LaBelle Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

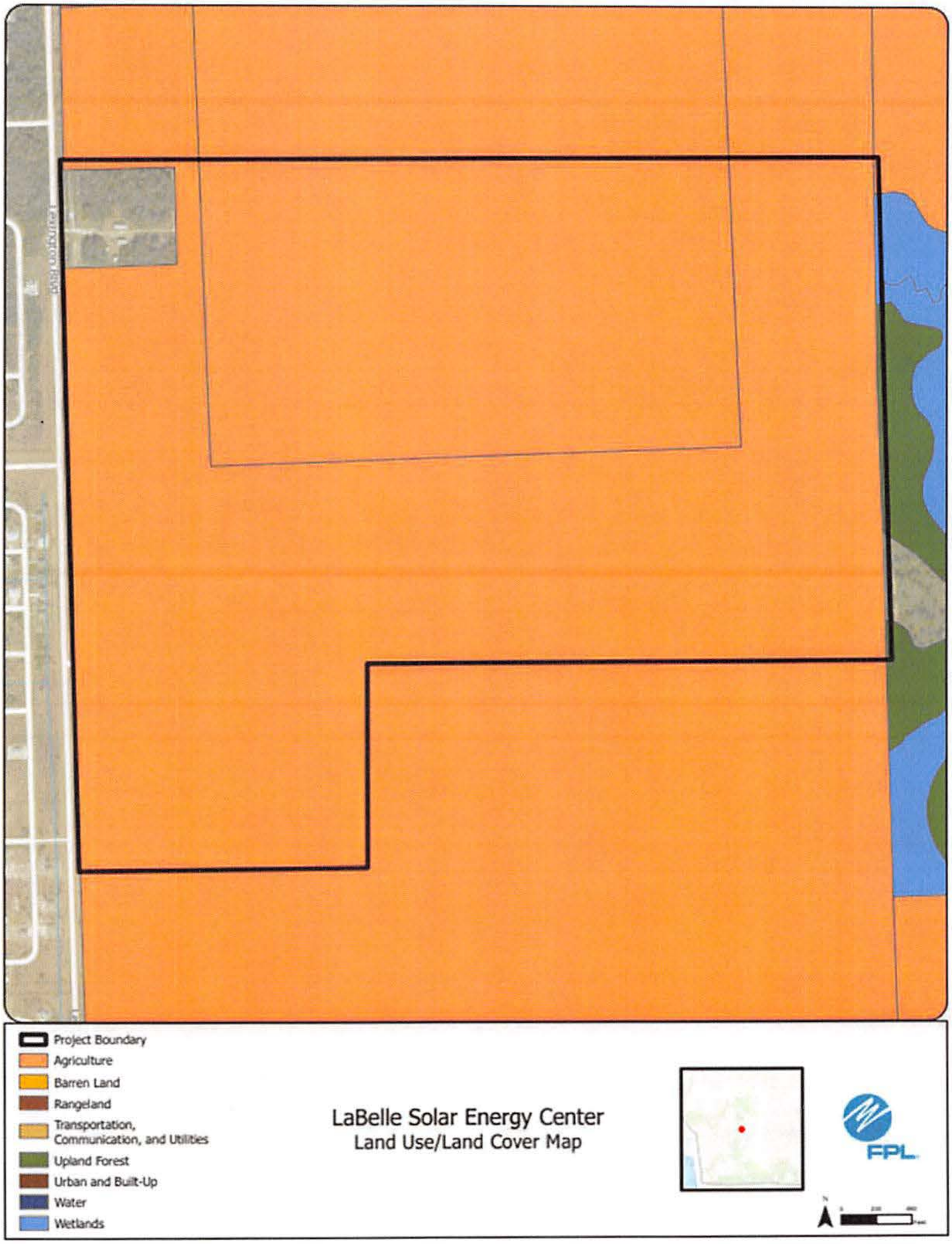
FPL

F2-10925

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10926



F2-10926

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

LaBelle Solar Energy Center

LaBelle Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

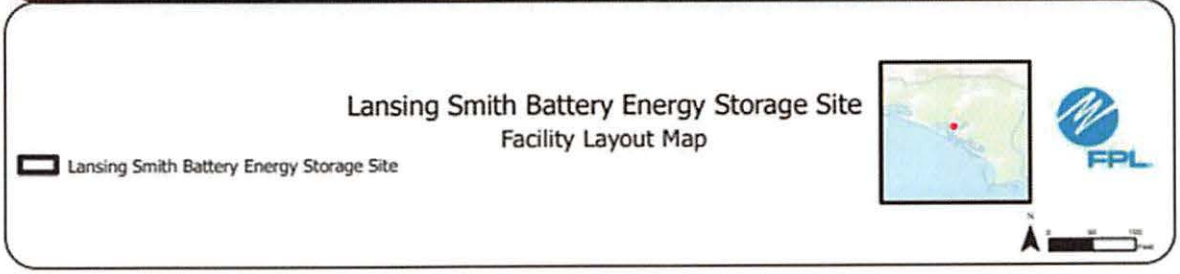
F2-10927

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

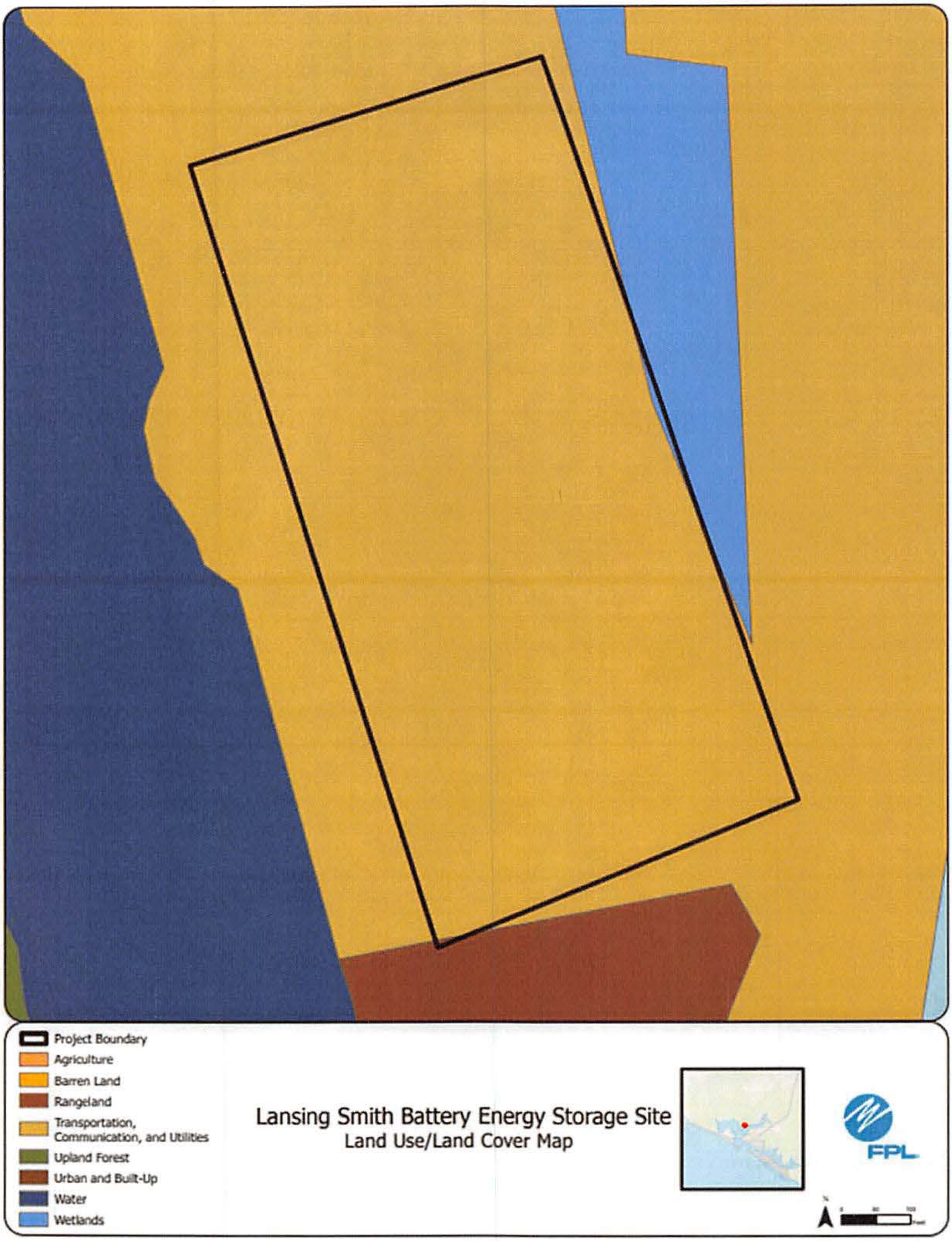
Preferred Site #30: Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage Site, Bay County

F2-10928

	Preferred Site	Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage
	County	Bay
	Facility Acreage	27
	COD	10/31/2026
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	N/A
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	FPL Plant Lansing Smith
	Adjacent Areas	North Bay
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	N/A, former coal storage area at FPL Plant Lansing Smith
2.	Listed Species	N/A
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes 400 MW of 4-hour batteries (1,600MWh total) surrounded by a berm for storm surge protection. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	CSVH Conservation Habitation
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the North region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Battery Process: Not Applicable for Battery Potable: Minimal
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Battery Process: Not Applicable for Battery Potable: Onsite well or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Battery projects do not require a permanent water source.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Battery does not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - Battery projects do not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	If applicable, noise control system will be installed if results from any required sound noise studies show the need for one.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP issued: 11/15/2024 USACE 404 NWP issued: 12/16/2024


Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage Site
Facility Layout Map
Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage Site
FPL

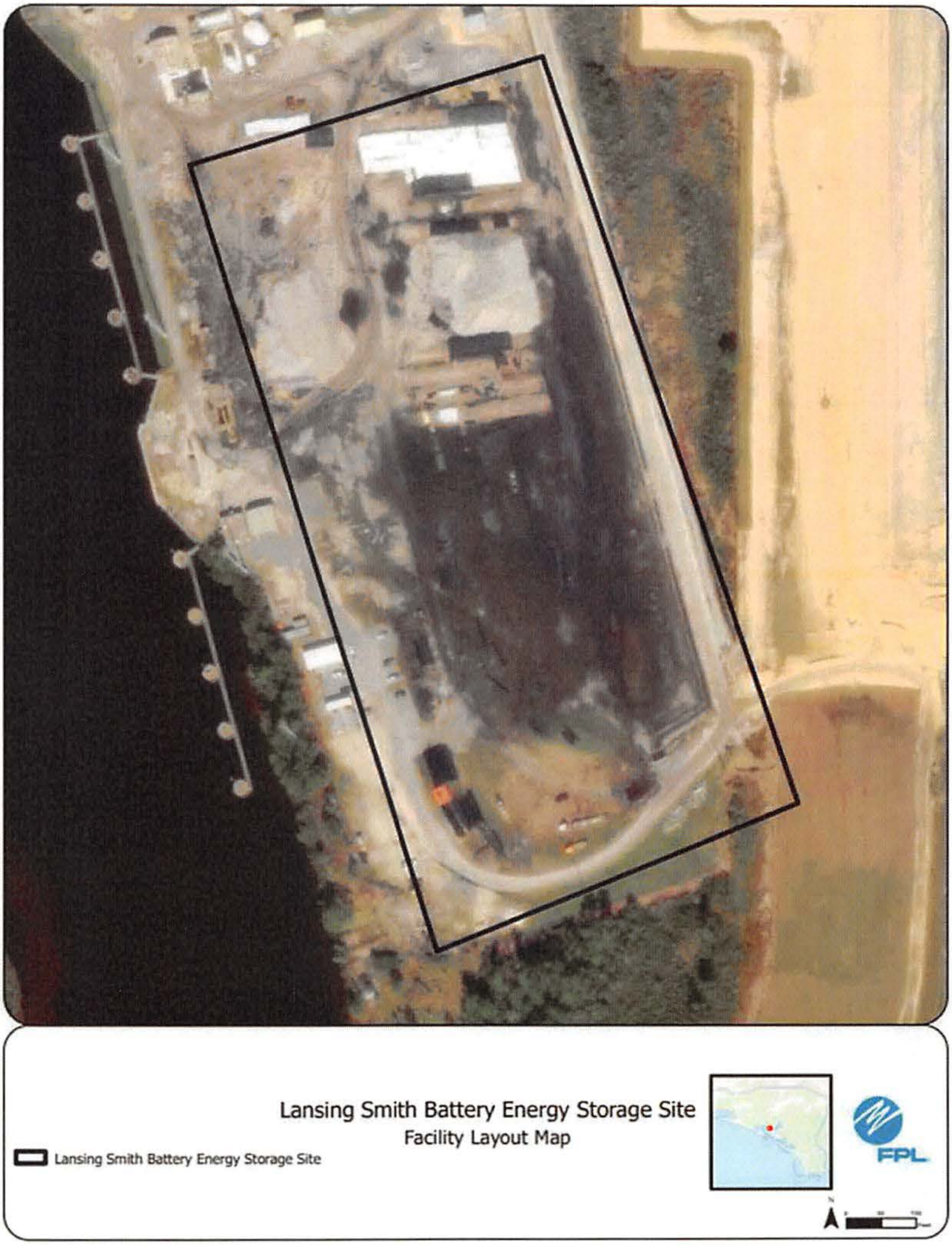
F2-10930


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Lansing Smith Battery Energy Storage Site
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10932



F2-10932

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #31: Putnam Battery Energy Storage Site, Putnam County

F2-10933

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10934

	Preferred Site	Putnam Battery Energy Storage
	County	Putnam
	Facility Acreage	57
	COD	7/31/2027
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	N/A
	Reference Maps	
a.	USGS Map	See Figures in the following pages
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.	Existing Land Uses	
	Site	Industrial
	Adjacent Areas	Power generation facilities and highway
f.	General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity	
1.	Natural Environment	Forested wetlands, disturbed land, shrub and brush, ditches, reservoir
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Site is located along the St.John's River, conservation areas and state parks are in the general vicinity
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The design includes a battery energy storage system (BESS), stormwater system, and transmission substation and an on-site transmission interconnection line and ROW. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Property is zoned as Industrial Heavy (IH). Previously permitted for industrial power generation facility.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	The site selection criteria included system load, transmission interconnection, economics, and environmental compatibility (e.g., wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, etc.).
j.	Water Resources	Existing onsite water resources may be used to meet water requirements if permit is pulled or if the facility has an existing CUP/WUP or meets WMD permit-by-rule criteria. Otherwise, water will need to be trucked from off-site.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure in the following pages.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: Not Applicable for Battery Process: Not Applicable for Battery Potable: Minimal
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Not Applicable for Battery Process: Not Applicable for Battery Potable: Onsite well or delivered to site
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Batteries do not require a permanent water source.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be employed to prevent and control inadvertent release of pollutants.
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	Batteries do not require fuel and no waste products will be generated at the site.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - Battery projects do not use any type of combustion fuel; therefore, there will be no air emissions or need for Control Systems. Combustion Control - Not Applicable Combustor Design - Not Applicable
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	If applicable, noise control system will be installed if results from any required sound noise studies show the need for one.
s.	Status of Applications	FDEP ERP: Application not yet submitted

F2-10934

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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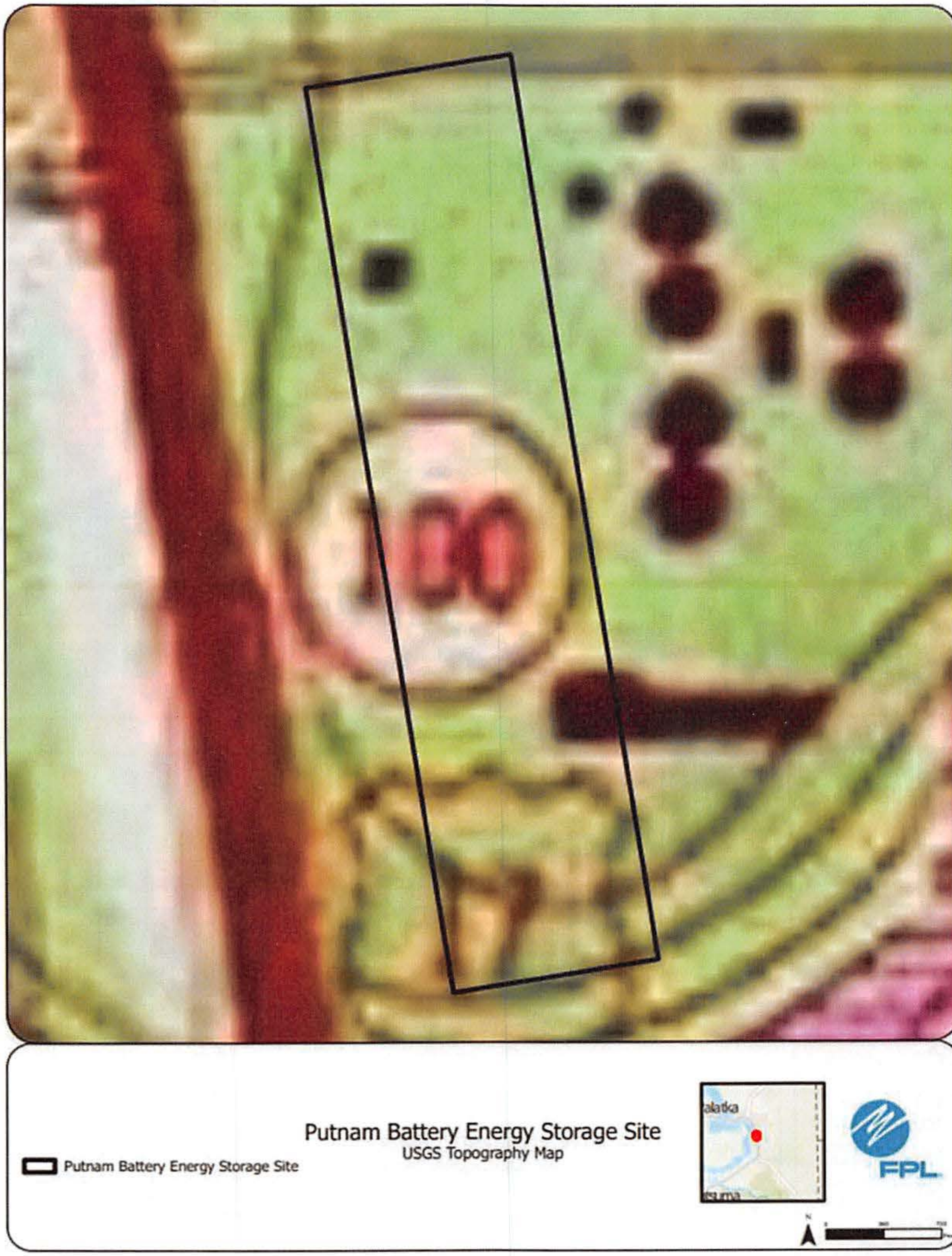
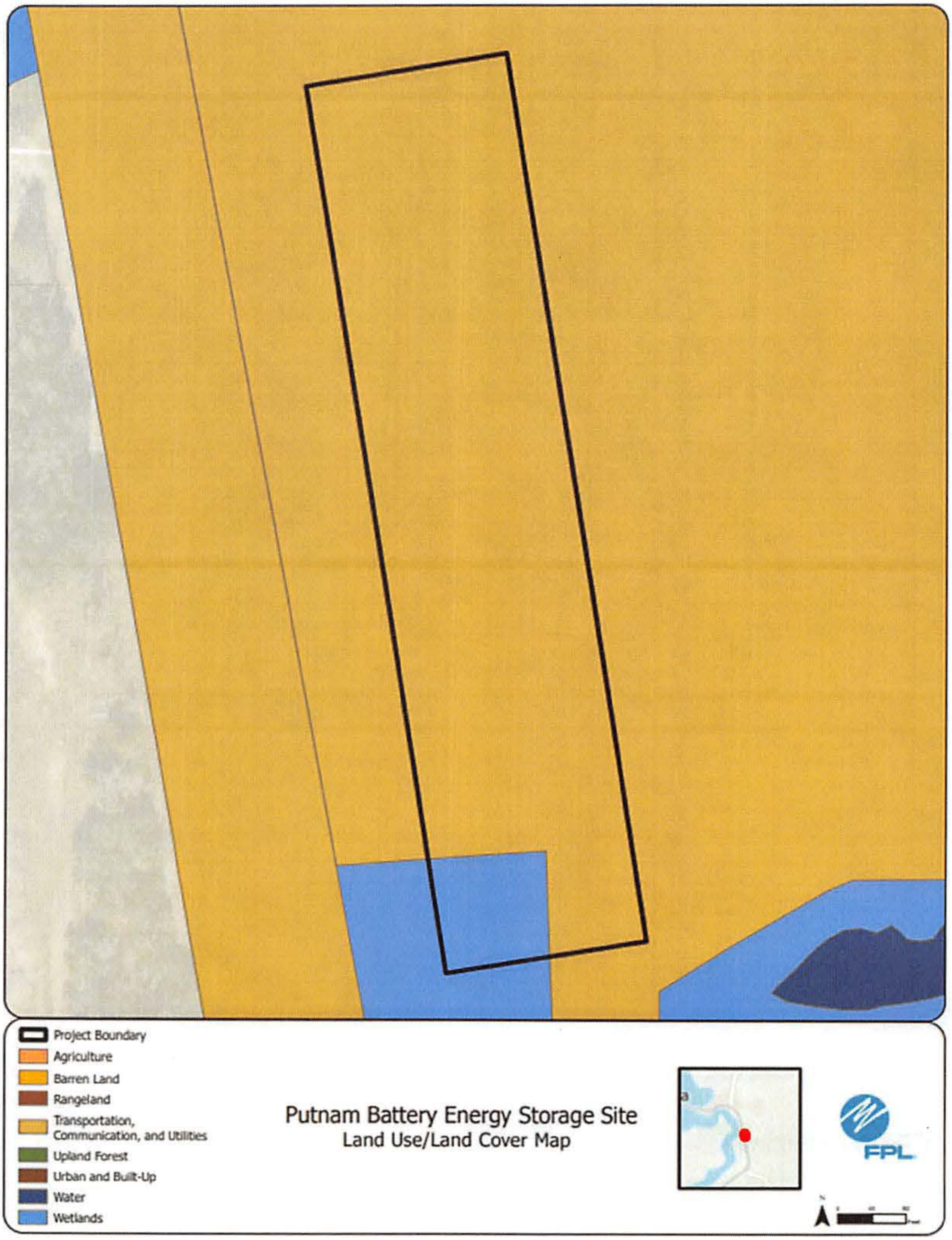


F2-10935

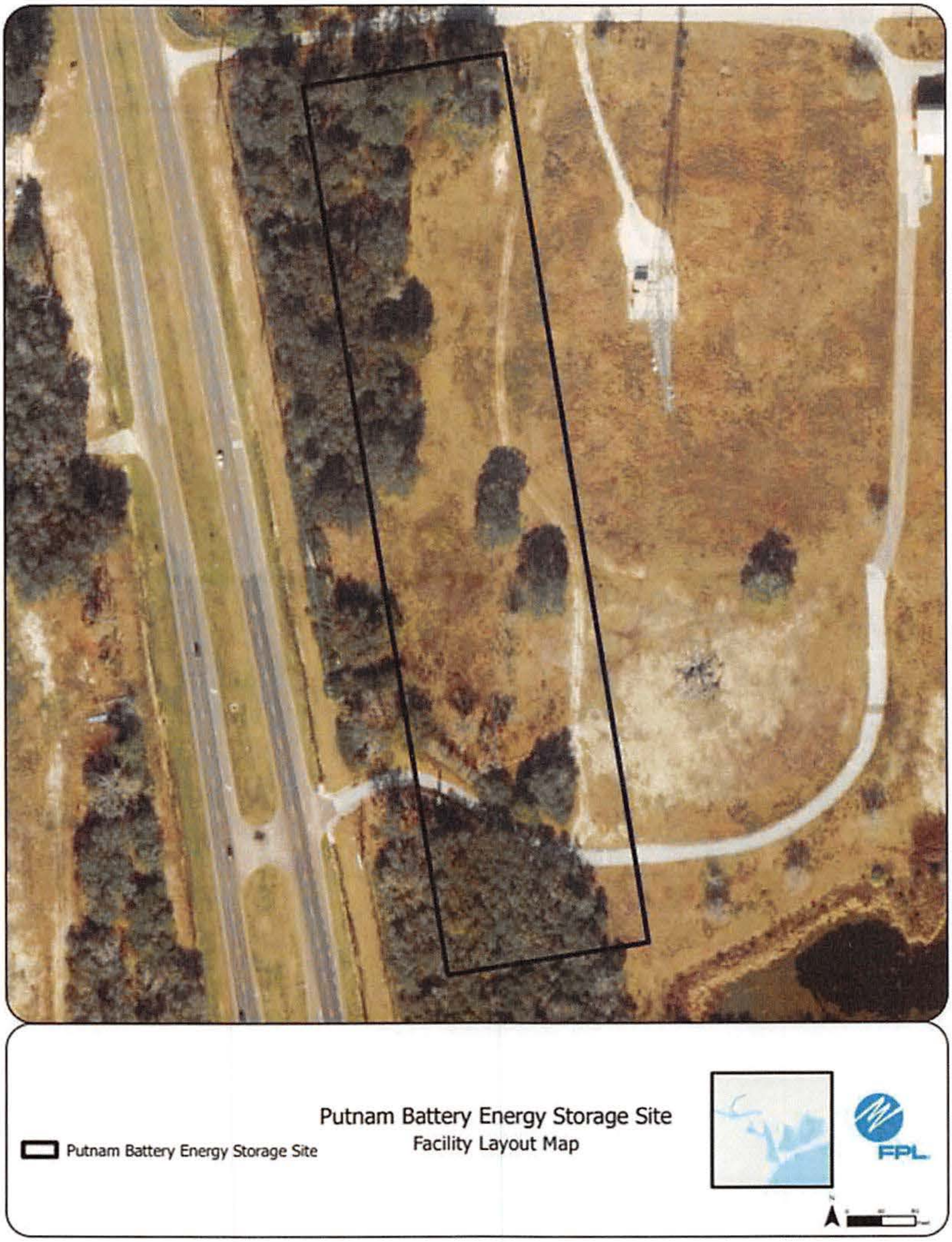

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Putnam Battery Energy Storage Site
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10936

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10937



F2-10937

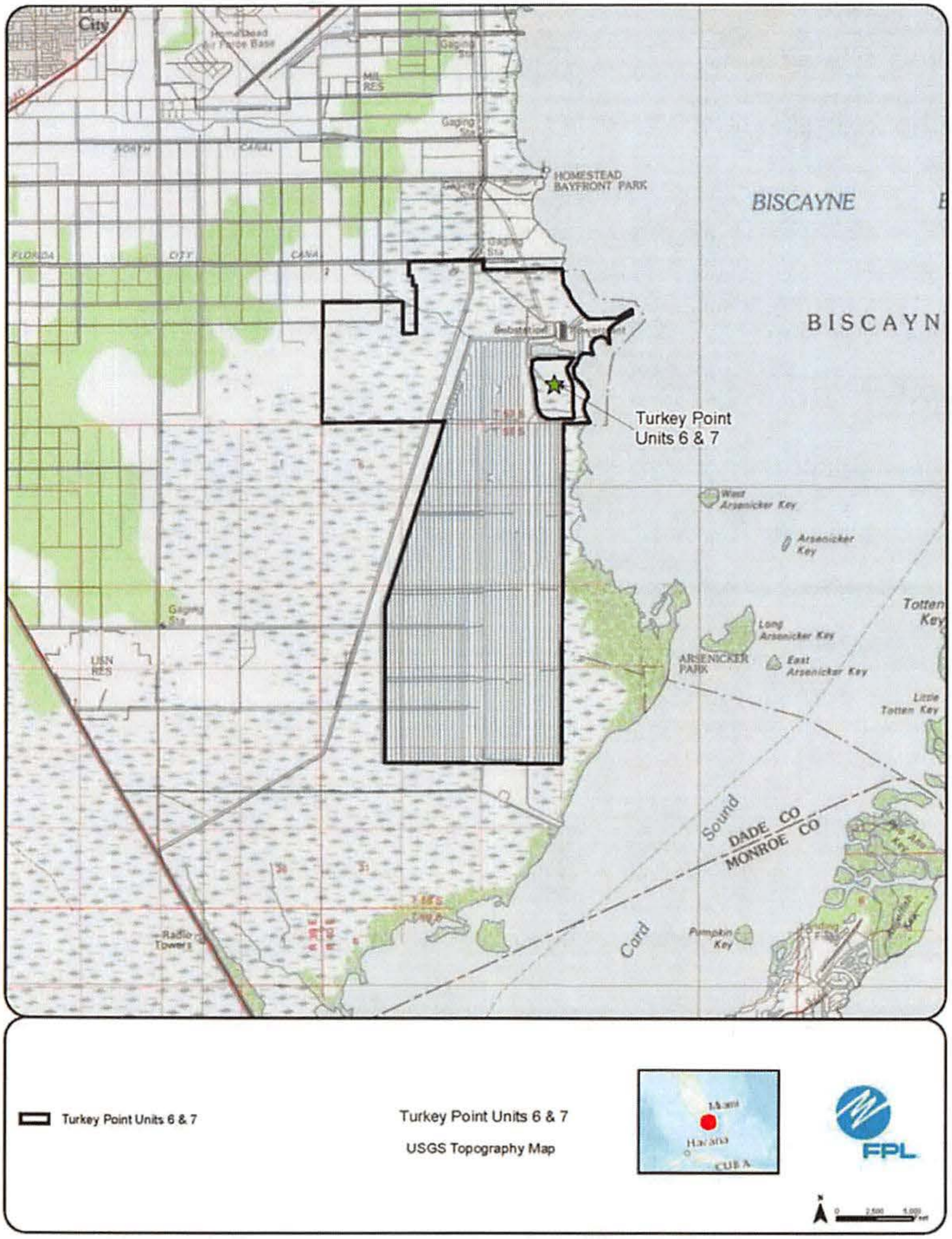
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

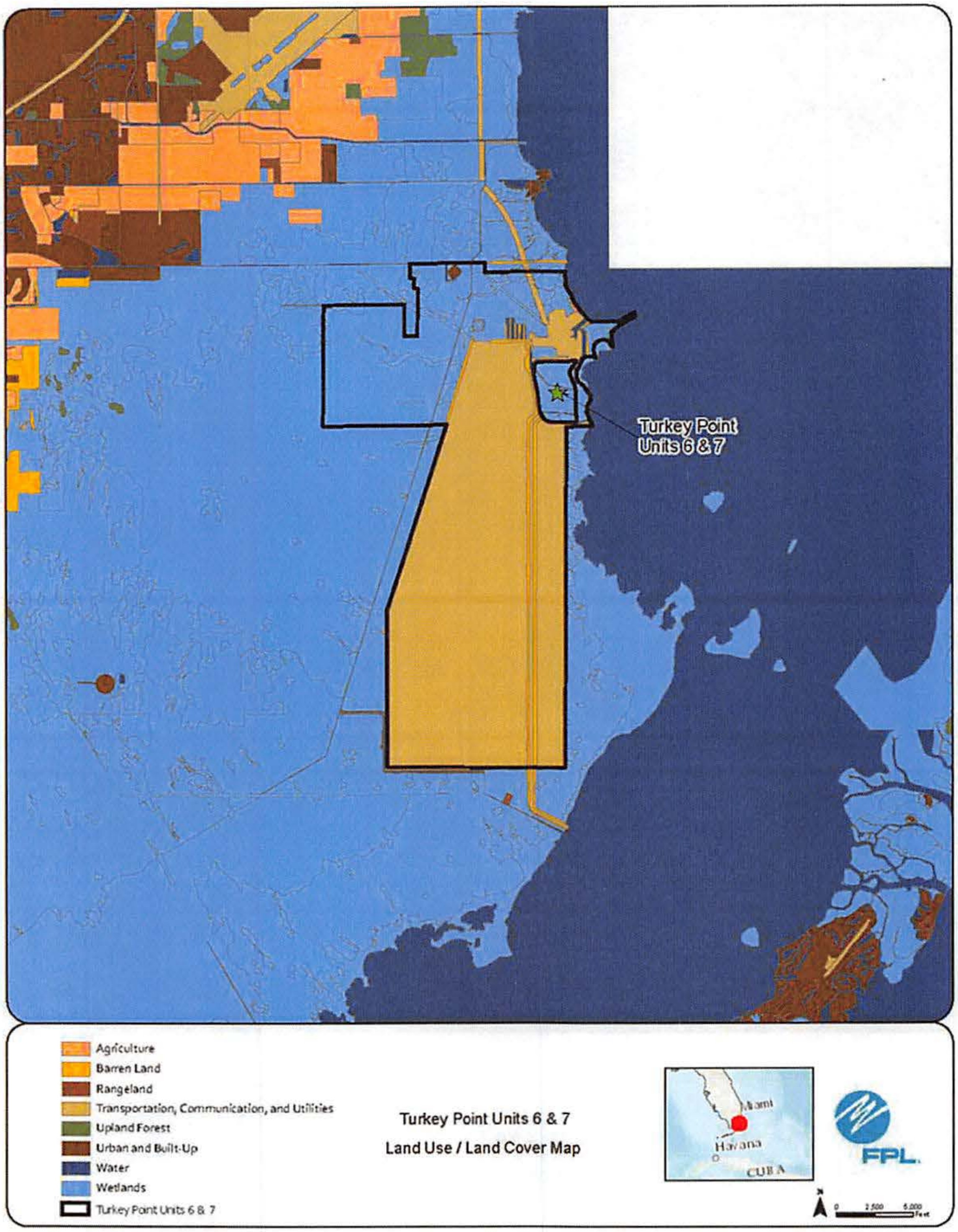
Preferred Site #32: Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, Miami-Dade County

F2-10938

	Preferred Site	Turkey Point Units 6&7
	County	Miami-Dade
	Facility Acreage	N/A
	COD	TBD
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	N/A
		Reference Maps
a.	USGS Map	See Figures at the end of this chapter
b.	Proposed Facilities Layout	
c.	Map of Site and Adjacent Areas	
d.	Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas	
e.		Existing Land Uses
	Site	Electrical generating facilities
	Adjacent Areas	Undeveloped, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, South Florida Water Management District Canal L-31E, Biscayne Bay, and state-owned land on Card Sound
f.		General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity
1.	Natural Environment	The site includes hypersaline mud flats, man-made cooling canals and remnant canals, previously filled areas/roadways, mangrove heads associated with historical tidal channels, dwarf mangroves, open water/discharge canal associated with the cooling canals on the western portion of the site, spoil berms associated with remnant canals, and upland spoil areas
2.	Listed Species	Listed species known to occur include the peregrine falcon, wood stork, American crocodile, roseate spoonbill, little blue heron, snowy egret, American oystercatcher, least tern, white ibis, Florida manatee, eastern indigo snake, snail kite, and white-crowned pigeon. Some listed flora species likely to occur include pine pink, Florida brickell-bush, Florida lantana, mullein nightshade, and Lamarck's trema. The construction and operation of Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 are not expected to adversely affect listed species.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Significant features in the vicinity of the site include Biscayne Bay, Biscayne National Park, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, Miami-Dade County Homestead Bayfront Park, and Everglades National Park.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features of the site.
g.	Design Features and Mitigation Options	The technology proposed is the Westinghouse AP1000 pressurized water reactor. This design is certified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 52. The Westinghouse AP1000 consists of the reactor, steam generators, pressurizer, and steam turbine/electric generator. The projected generating capacity from each unit is 1,100 MW. Condenser cooling will use six circulating water cooling towers. The structures to be constructed include the containment building, shield building, auxiliary building, turbine building, annex building, diesel generator building, and radwaste building. The plant area will also contain the Clear Sky substation (switchyard) that will connect to FPL's transmission system
h.	Local Government Future Land Use Designations	Current future land use designations include Industrial, Utilities, Communications, and Unlimited Manufacturing with a dual designation of Mangrove Protection Area. There are also areas of the site designated Interim District.
i.	Site Selection Criteria Factors	Site selection included the following criteria: existing transmission and transportation infrastructure to support new generation, the size and seclusion of the site while being relatively close to the load center, economics, and the long-standing record of safe and secure operation of nuclear generation at the site since the early 1970s.
j.	Water Resources	Water requirements will be met by reclaimed water from Miami-Dade County and a back-up supply of saline groundwater from below the marine environment of Biscayne Bay.
k.	Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas	See Figure at the end of this Chapter. The site is located in the South Florida region.
l.	Project Water Quantities for Various Uses	Cooling: 55.3 million gallons per day (mgd) Process: 1.3 mgd Potable: .05 mgd Panel Cleaning: Not Applicable
m.	Water Supply Sources by Type	Cooling: Miami-Dade reclaimed water and saline groundwater from Biscayne Bay via radial collector wells Process: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department Potable: Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department
n.	Water Conservation Strategies Under Consideration	Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 will use reclaimed water 24 hours per day, 365 days per year when operating and when the reclaimed water is available in sufficient quantity and quality.
o.	Water Discharges and Pollution Control	Blowdown water or discharge from the cooling towers, along with other waste streams, will be injected into the boulder zone of the Floridan Aquifer. Non-point source discharges are not an issue since there will be none at this facility. Stormwater runoff will be released to the closed-loop cooling canal system
p.	Fuel Delivery, Storage, Waste Disposal, and Pollution Control	The Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 reactors will contain enriched uranium fuel assemblies. Fuel assemblies will be transported to Turkey Point for use in Units 6 & 7 by truck from a fuel fabrication facility in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and NRC regulations. Spent fuel being discharged will remain in the permitted spent fuel pool while short half-life isotopes decay. After a sufficient decay period, the fuel would be transferred to an on-site independent spent fuel storage installation facility or a permitted off-site disposal facility. Packaging of the fuel for off-site shipment will comply with the applicable DOT and NRC regulations for transportation of radioactive material The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for spent fuel transportation from reactor sites to a repository under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended. FPL has executed a standard spent nuclear fuel disposal contract with DOE for fuel used in Units 6 & 7.
q.	Air Emissions and Control Systems	Fuel - The units will minimize FPL system air pollutant emissions by using nuclear fuel to generate electric power. Combustion Control / Combustor Design - Not Applicable Note: The diesel engines necessary to support Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 and fire pump engines will be purchased from manufacturers whose engines meet the EPA's New Source Performance Standards Subpart III emission limits.
r.	Noise Emissions and Control Systems	Predicted noise levels associated with these projects are not expected to result in adverse noise impacts in the vicinity of the site.
s	Status of Applications	Need Determination Issued: April 2008 FL Site Certification Received: May 14, 2014 USACE Section 404 Permit: December 18, 2019 COL received: April 5, 2018 Miami-Dade County Unusual Use approvals: issued in 2007 and 2013 Land Use Consistency Determination: issued in 2013 Prevention of Significant Deterioration: issued in 2009

F2-10939


HOMESTEAD BAYFRONT PARK
BISCAYNE
BISCAYN
Turkey Point
Units 6 & 7
West Arsenicker Key
Arsenicker Key
Long Arsenicker Key
East Arsenicker Key
ARSENICKER PARK
Totten Key
Little Totten Key
Sound
DADE CO
MONROE CO
Card
Pumpkin Key
Radio Towers
USN RES
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
USGS Topography Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL

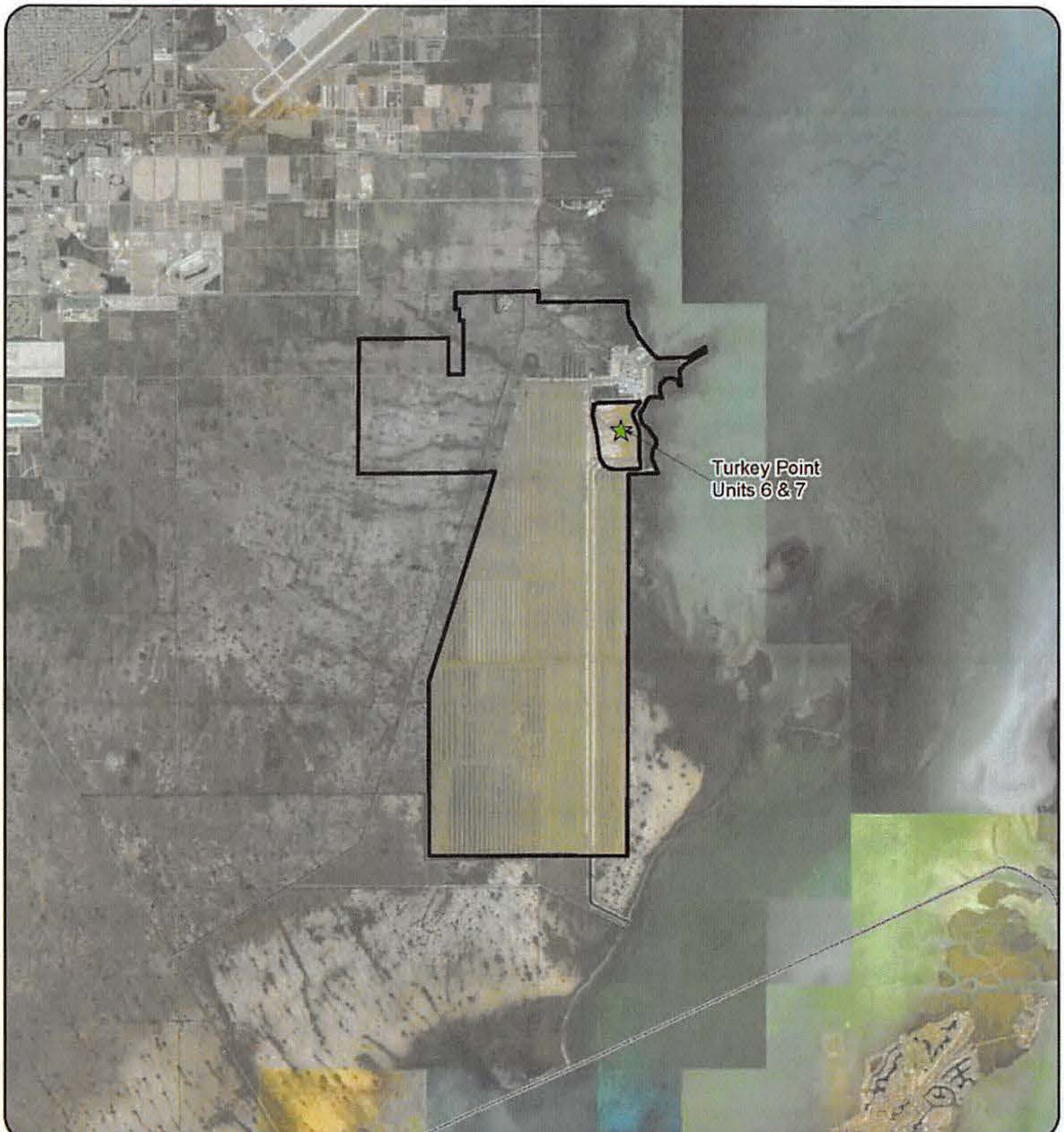

Turkey Point
Units 6 & 7
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Land Use / Land Cover Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL.

F2-10941

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10942



Turkey Point Units 6 & 7

Turkey Point Units 6 & 7

Facility Layout Map

FPL

N
0 2,500 5,000 Feet

F2-10942

Appendix C Potential Sites

Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 18 Potential Sites listed in Table IV.G.2 in Chapter IV. Following the descriptions are maps showing the topographical features, land use, and facility layout of each site.

F2-10943

FPL Area Potential Site #1: Waveland Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is currently improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is improved pasture, fallow agriculture and various active agriculture.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

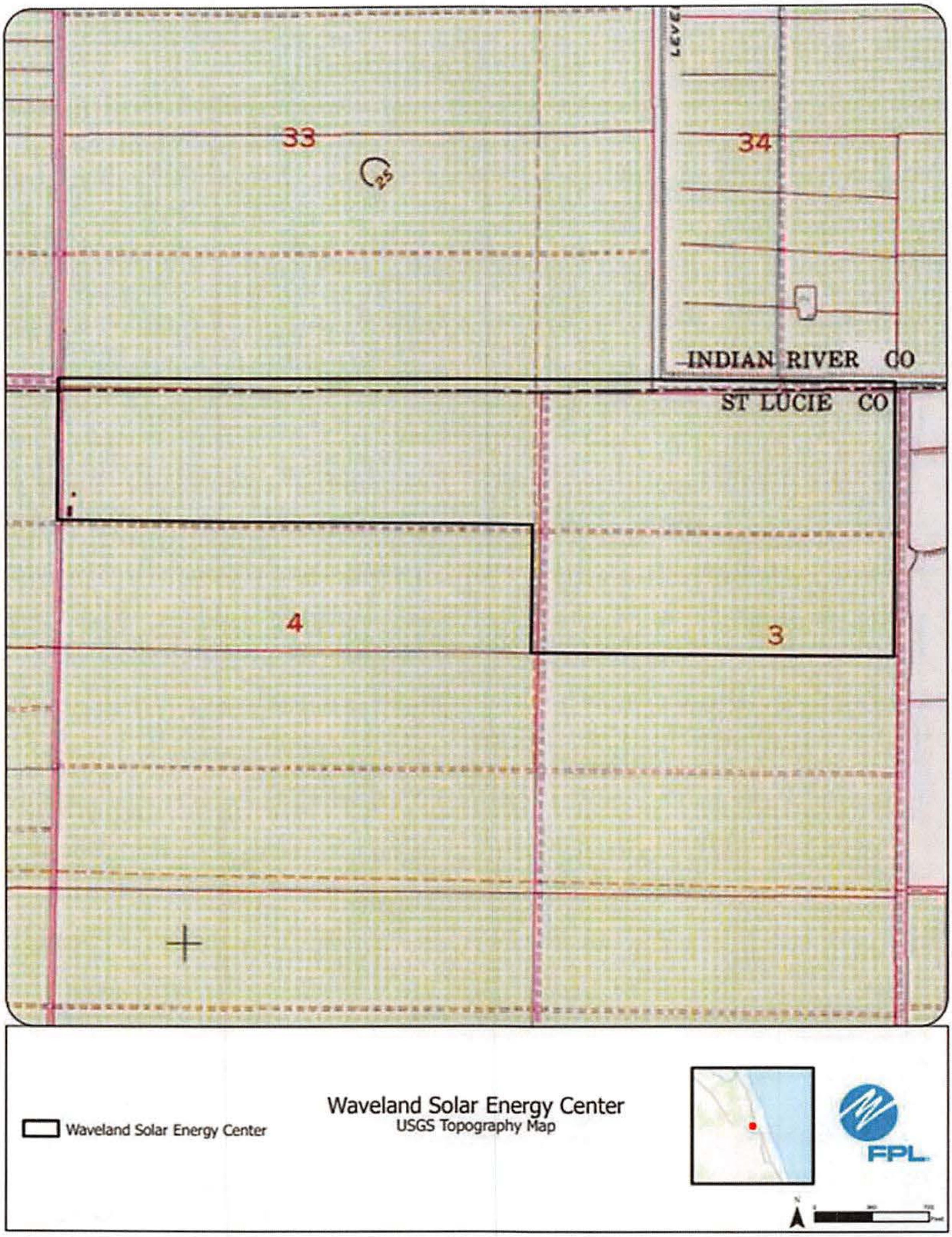
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10944

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10945



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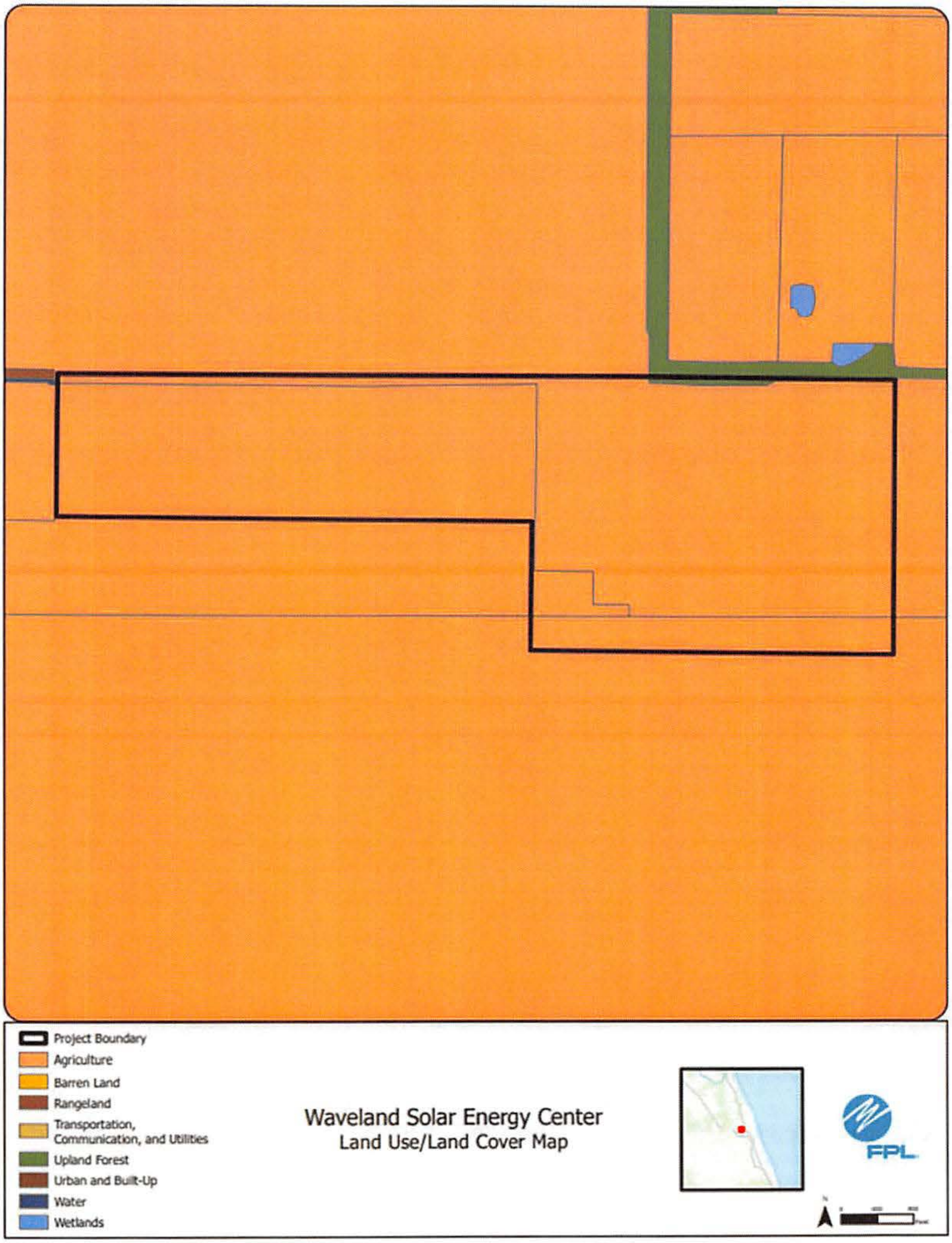
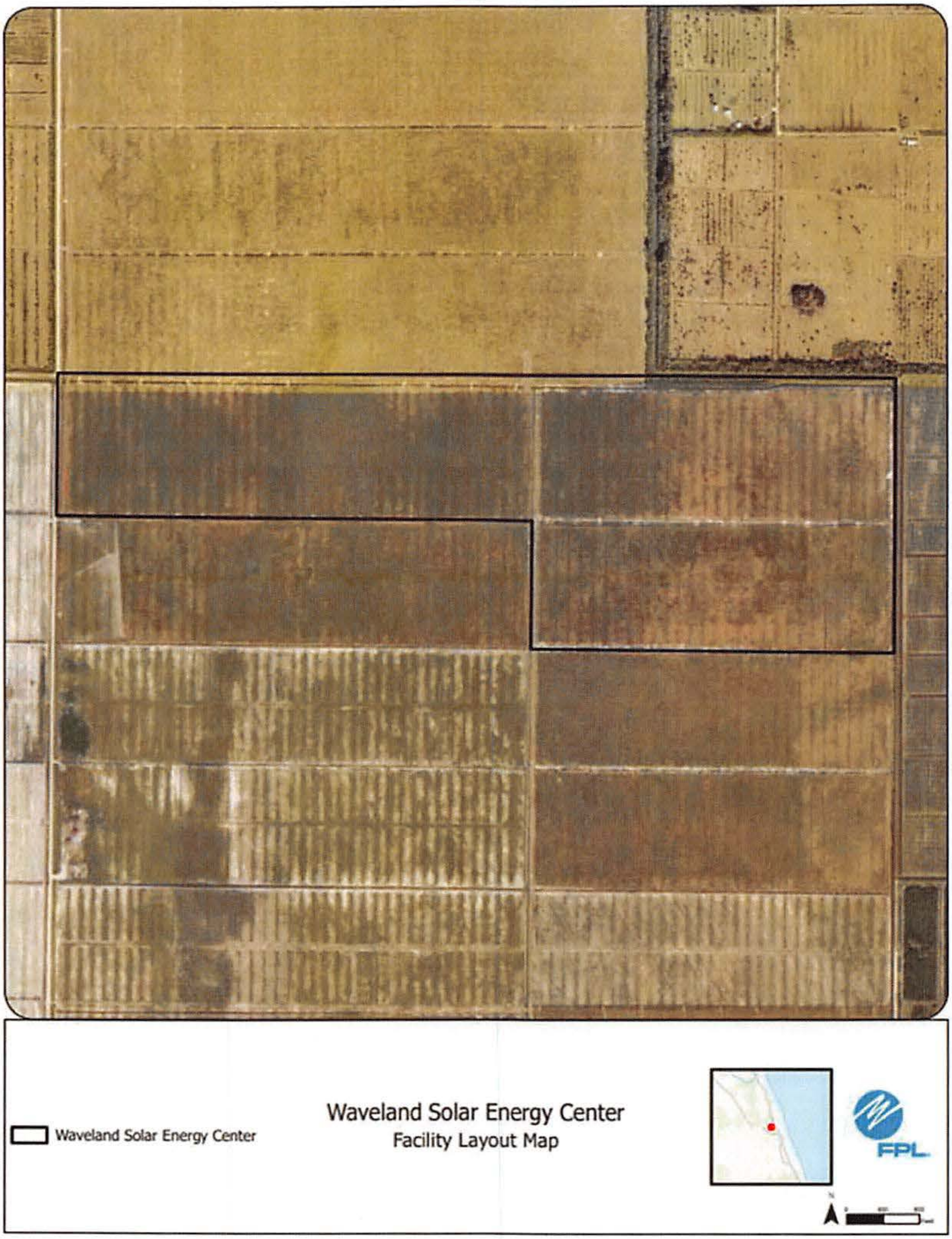

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Waveland Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10946


Waveland Solar Energy Center
Waveland Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-10947

FPL Area Potential Site #2: Inlet Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site consists of improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is categorized by fallow agriculture, improved pasture and an adjacent solar energy center. A cell tower (not owned by FPL) is located in the central/west portion of the project area.

c. Environmental Features

The entire site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Listed species include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

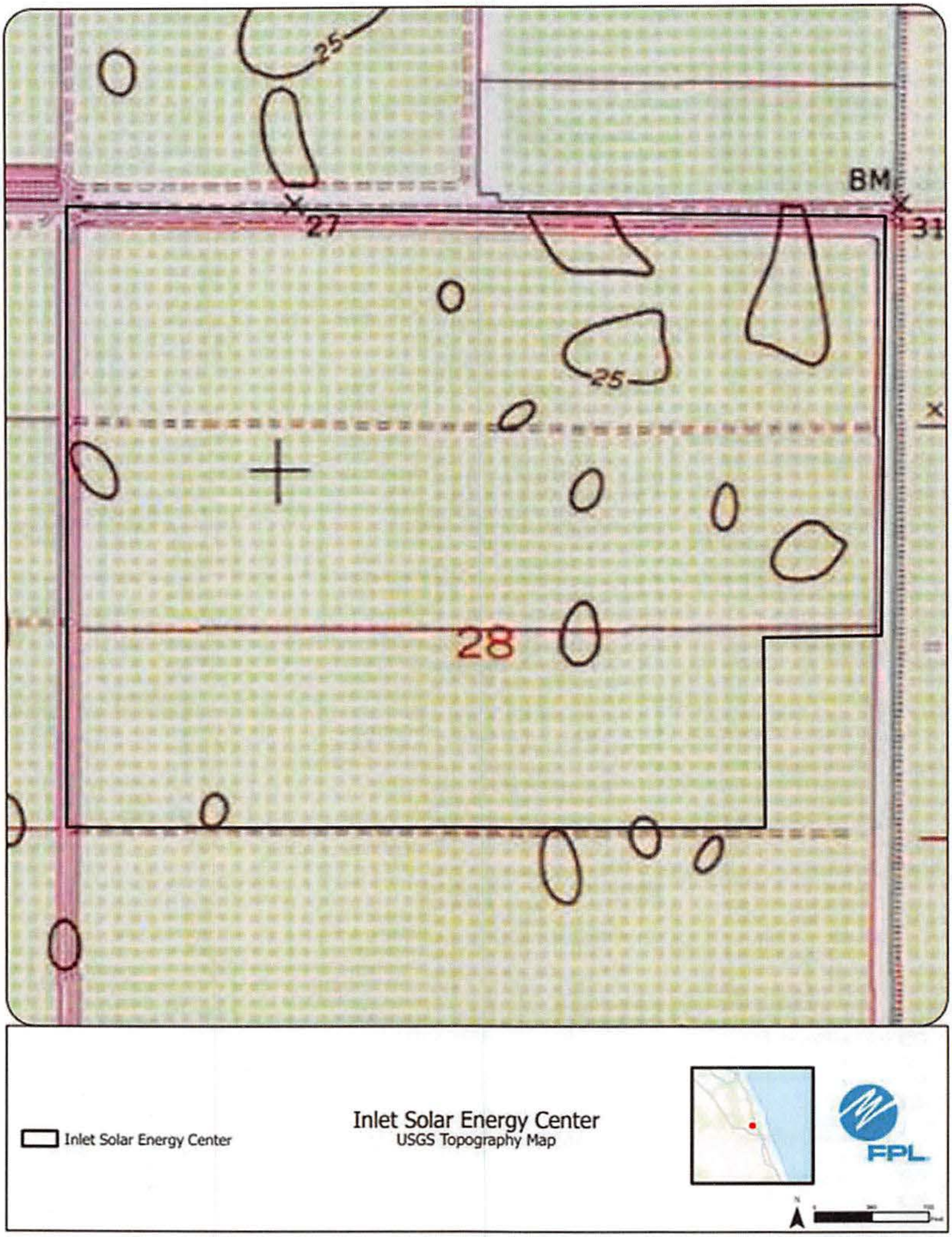
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10948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BM
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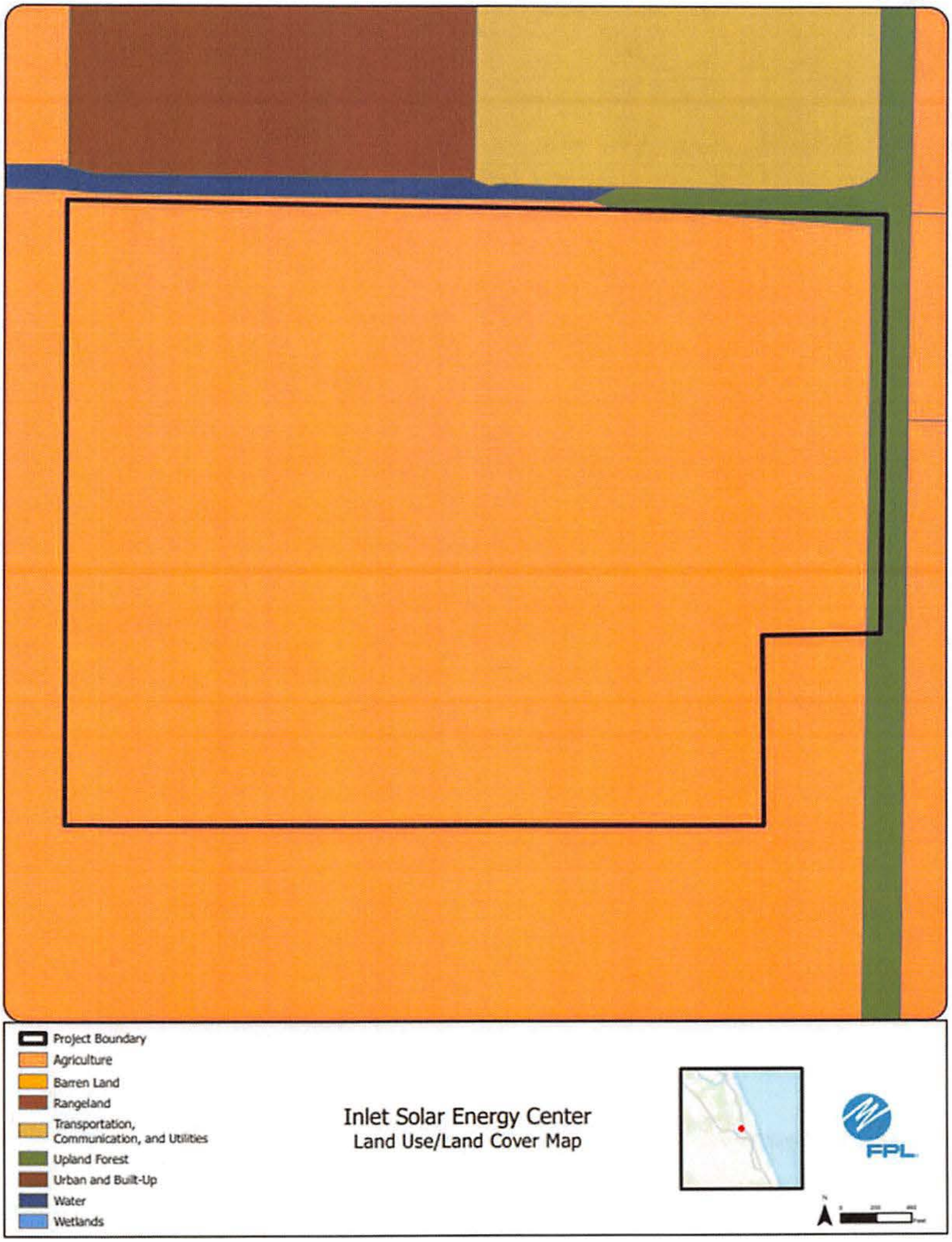
28
Inlet Solar Energy Center
Inlet Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10949


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Inlet Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10951

F2-10951

FPL Area Potential Site #3: Wabasso Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture and citrus. Surrounding area includes citrus groves and an adjacent solar energy center.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily citrus and improved pasture with agricultural ditches throughout the property. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the project are Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10952

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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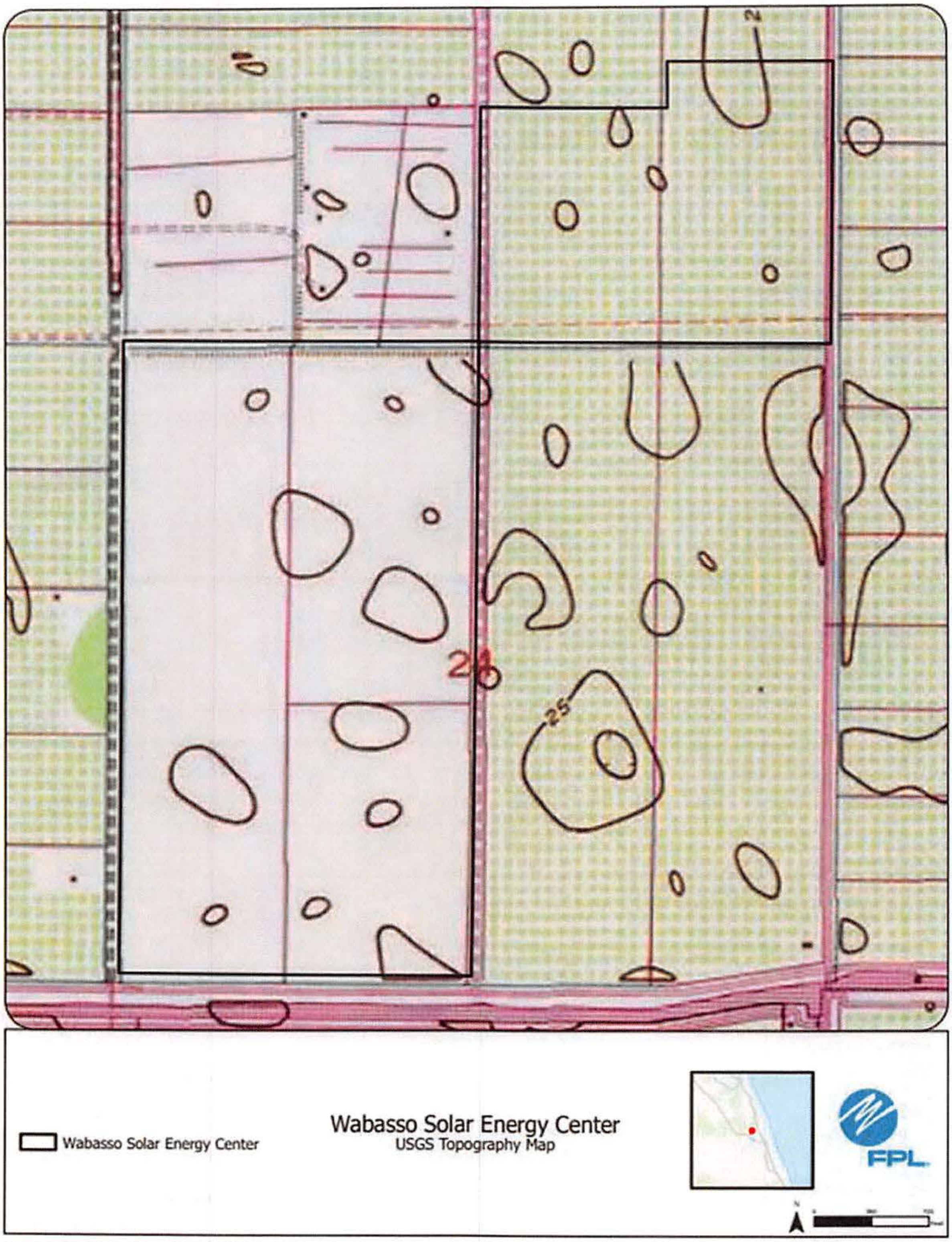

F2-10953

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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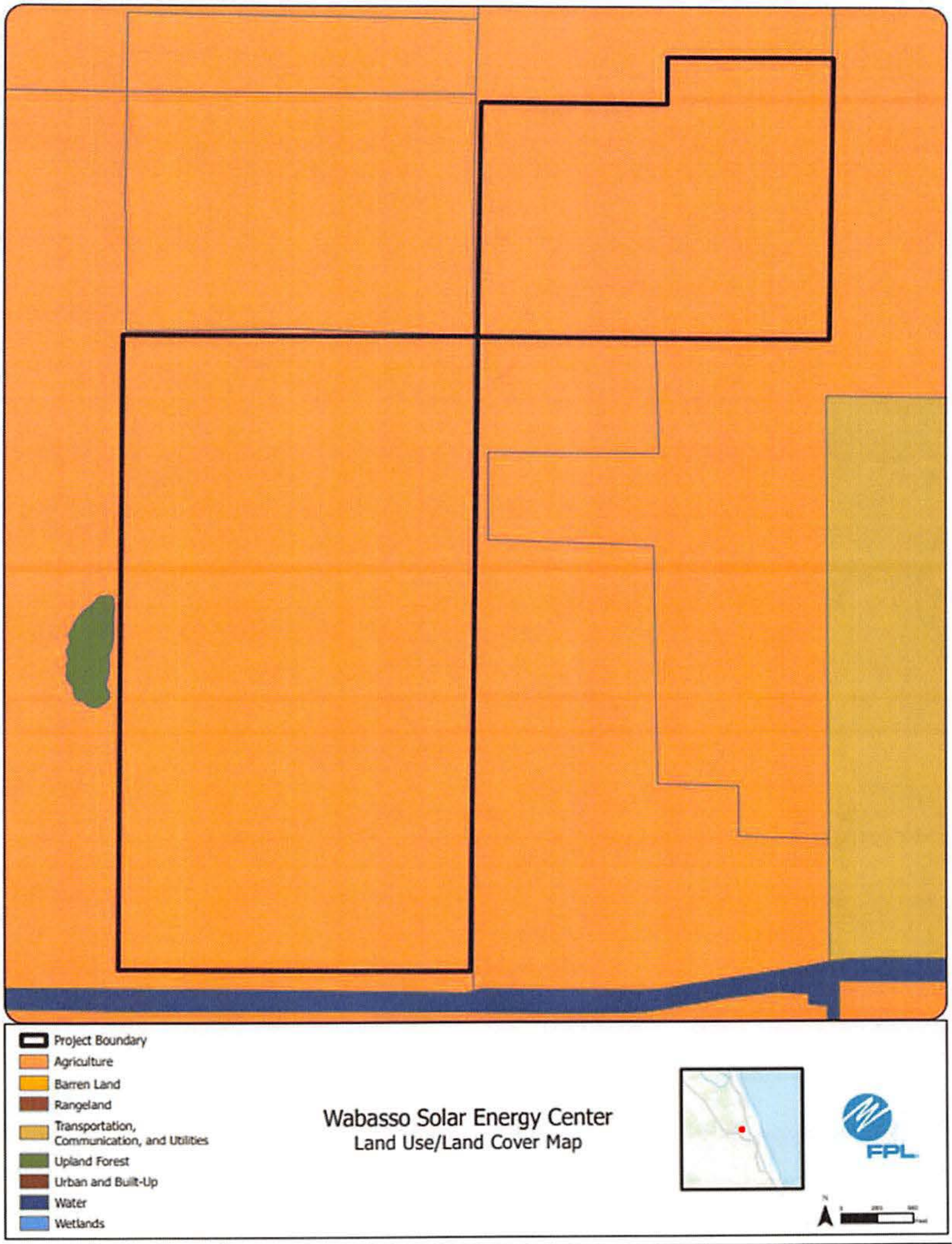
F2-10954



F2-10954


Wabasso Solar Energy Center
Wabasso Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #4: Shores Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture and citrus. Surrounding area includes agricultural ditches, citrus groves and an adjacent solar energy center.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily citrus and improved pasture with agricultural ditches throughout the property. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the project are Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

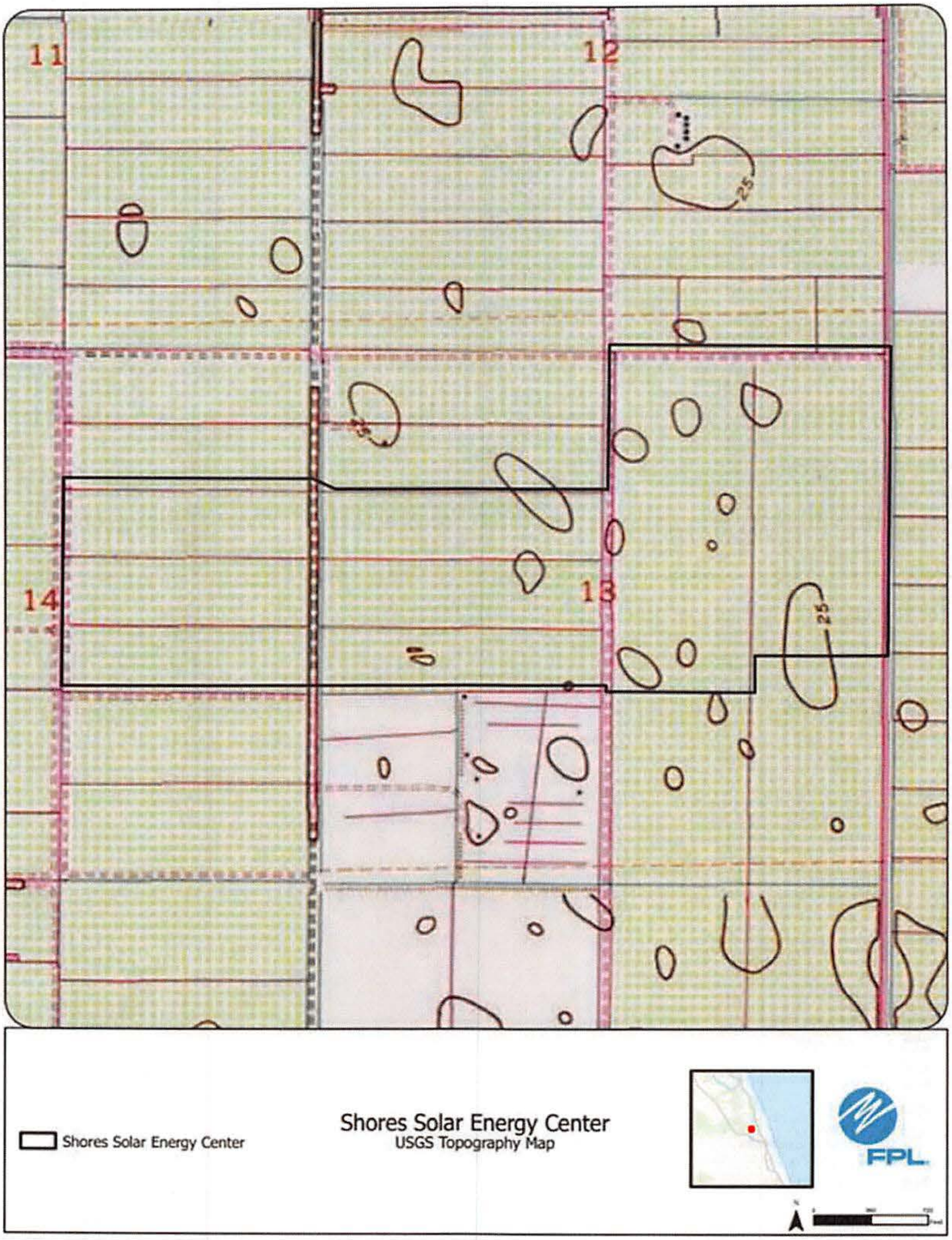
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10957



F2-10957

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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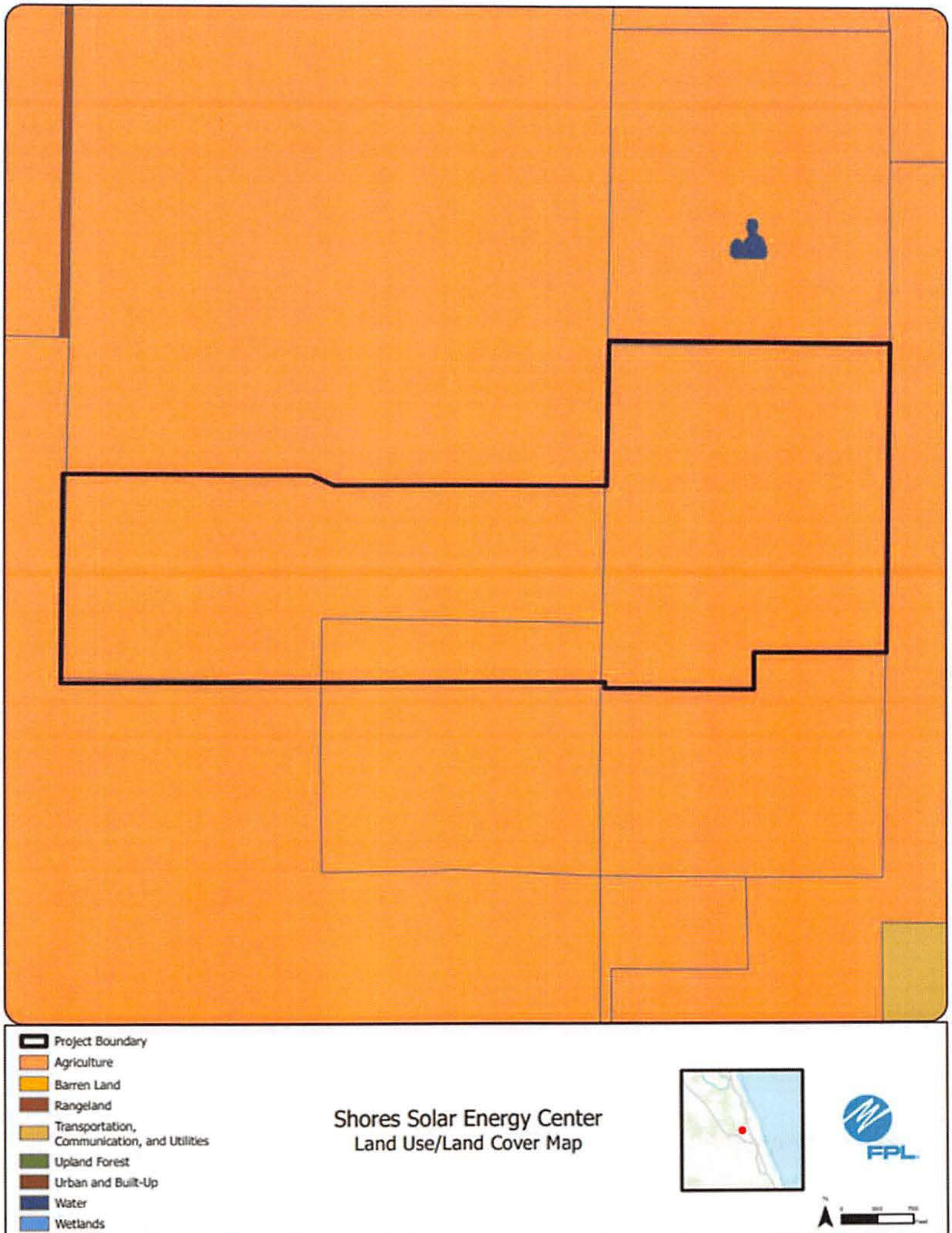
F2-10958



F2-10958

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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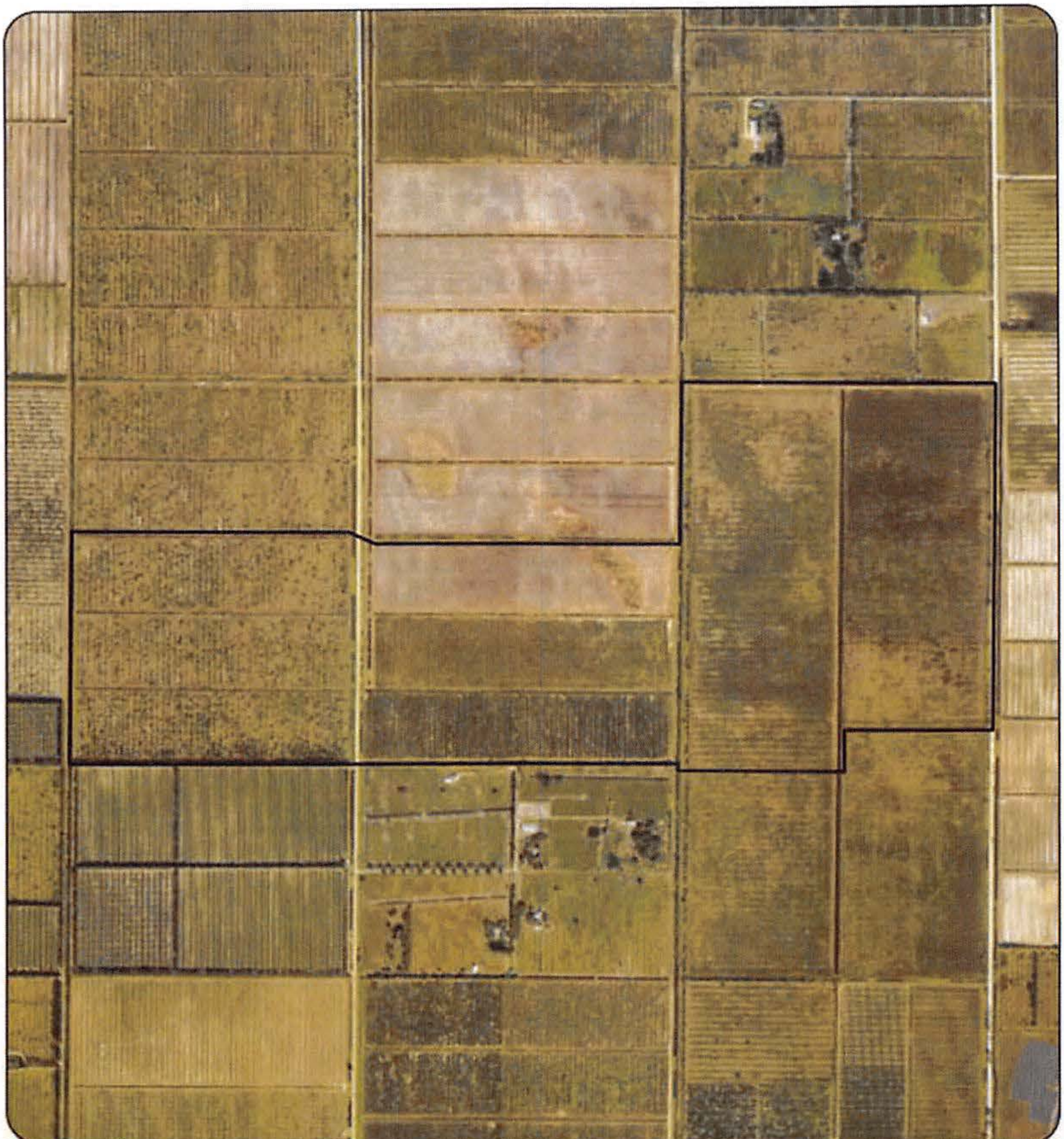
F2-10959



Shores Solar Energy Center

Shores Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-10959

FPL Area Potential Site #5: Beachland Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Indian River County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture and citrus. Surrounding area includes agricultural ditches, citrus groves and an adjacent solar energy center.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily citrus and improved pasture with agricultural ditches throughout the property. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the project are Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

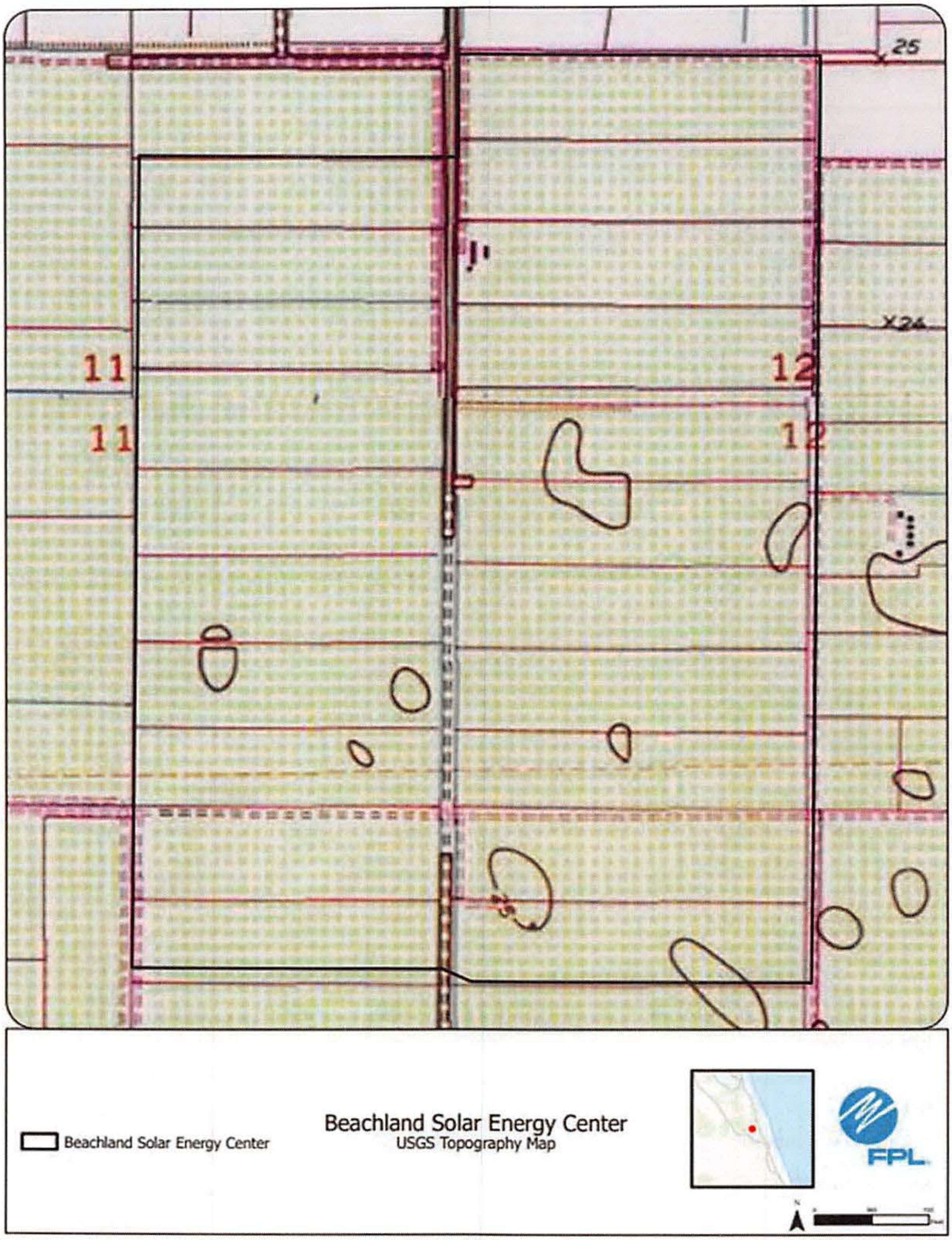
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.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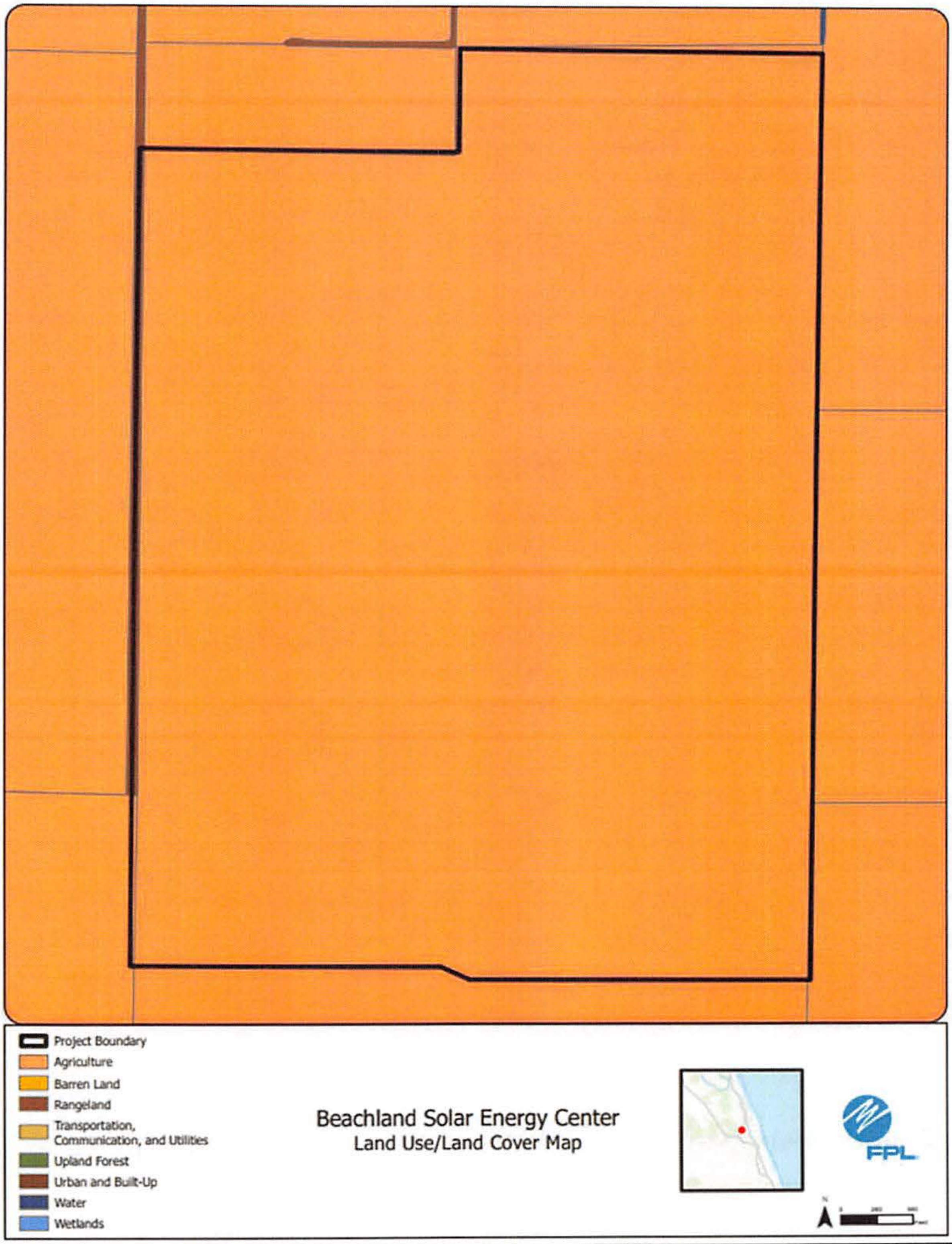
Beachland Solar Energy Center
Beachland Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

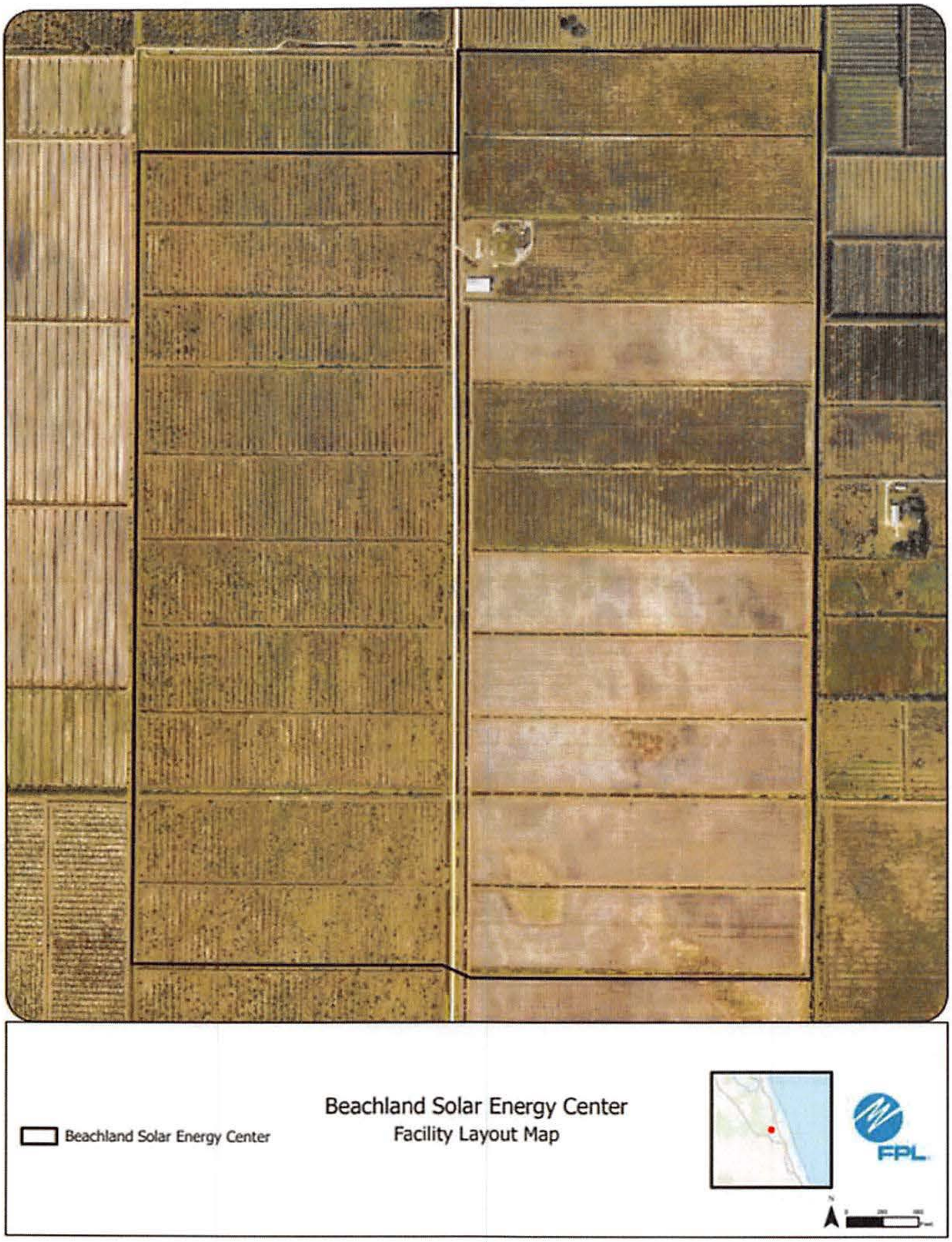
F2-10961


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Beachland Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10963



F2-10963

FPL Area Potential Site #6: Treefrog Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Collier County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consist of various agricultural activities.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas and wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include the Audubon's crested caracara, Florida panther and gopher tortoise. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated. Corkscrew Swamp is located approximately 5,000 feet to the west.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

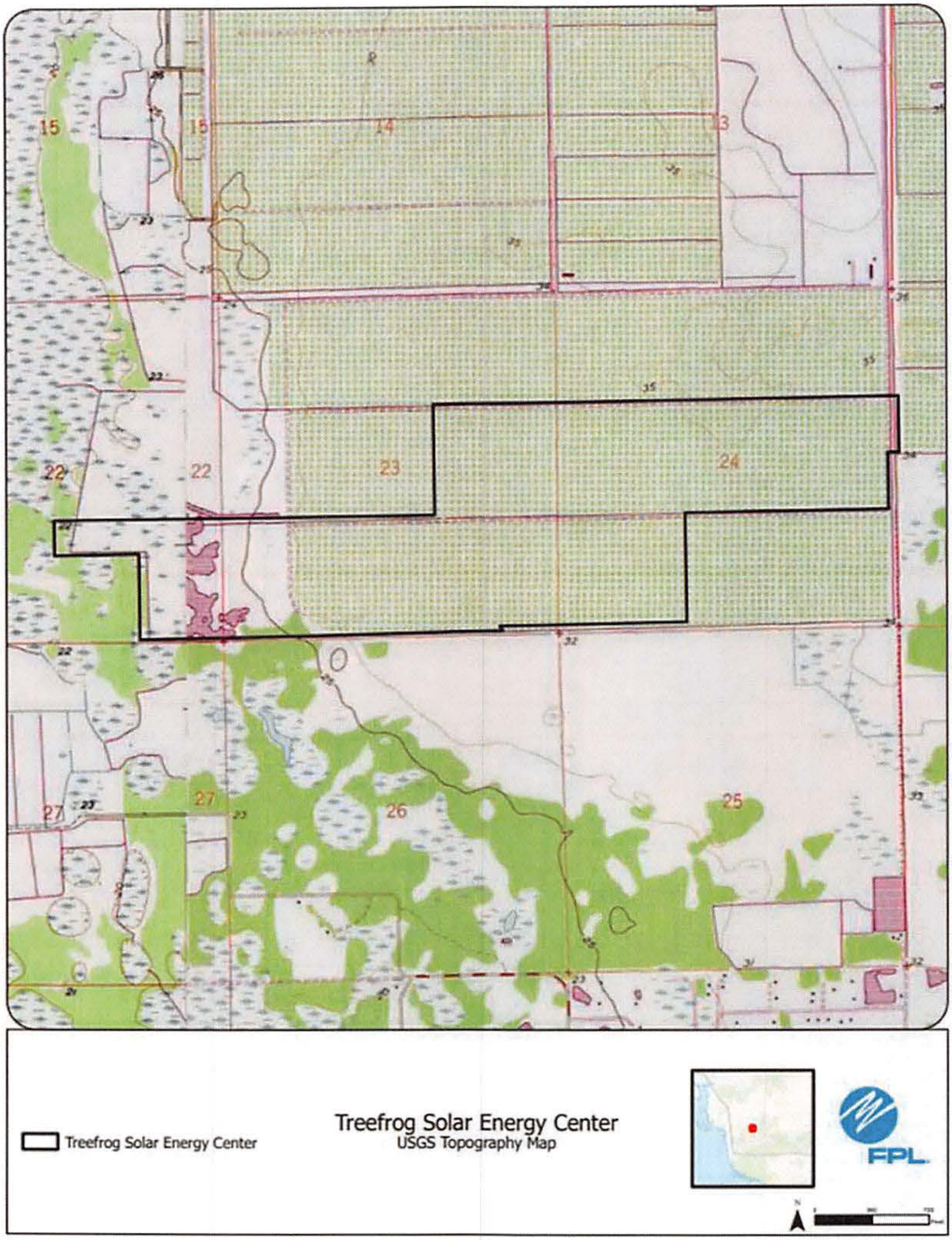
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.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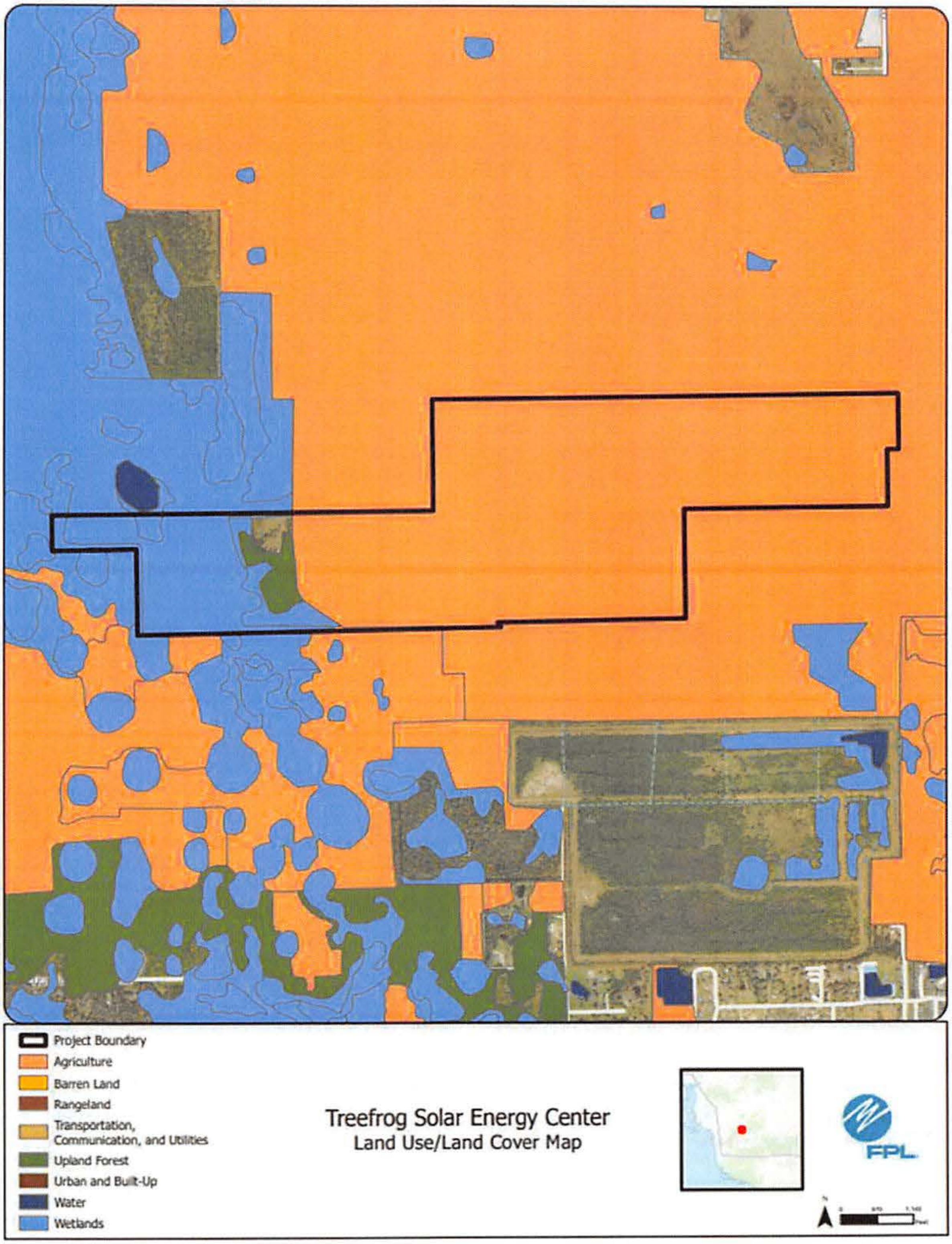
Treefrog Solar Energy Center
Treefrog Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Treefrog Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10966

Treefrog Solar Energy Center

Treefrog Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-10967

FPL Area Potential Site #7: Honeybee Branch Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Collier County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consist of various agricultural activities.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas and wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include the Audubon's crested caracara, Florida panther and gopher tortoise. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated. Corkscrew Swamp is located approximately 4,000 feet to the southwest.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

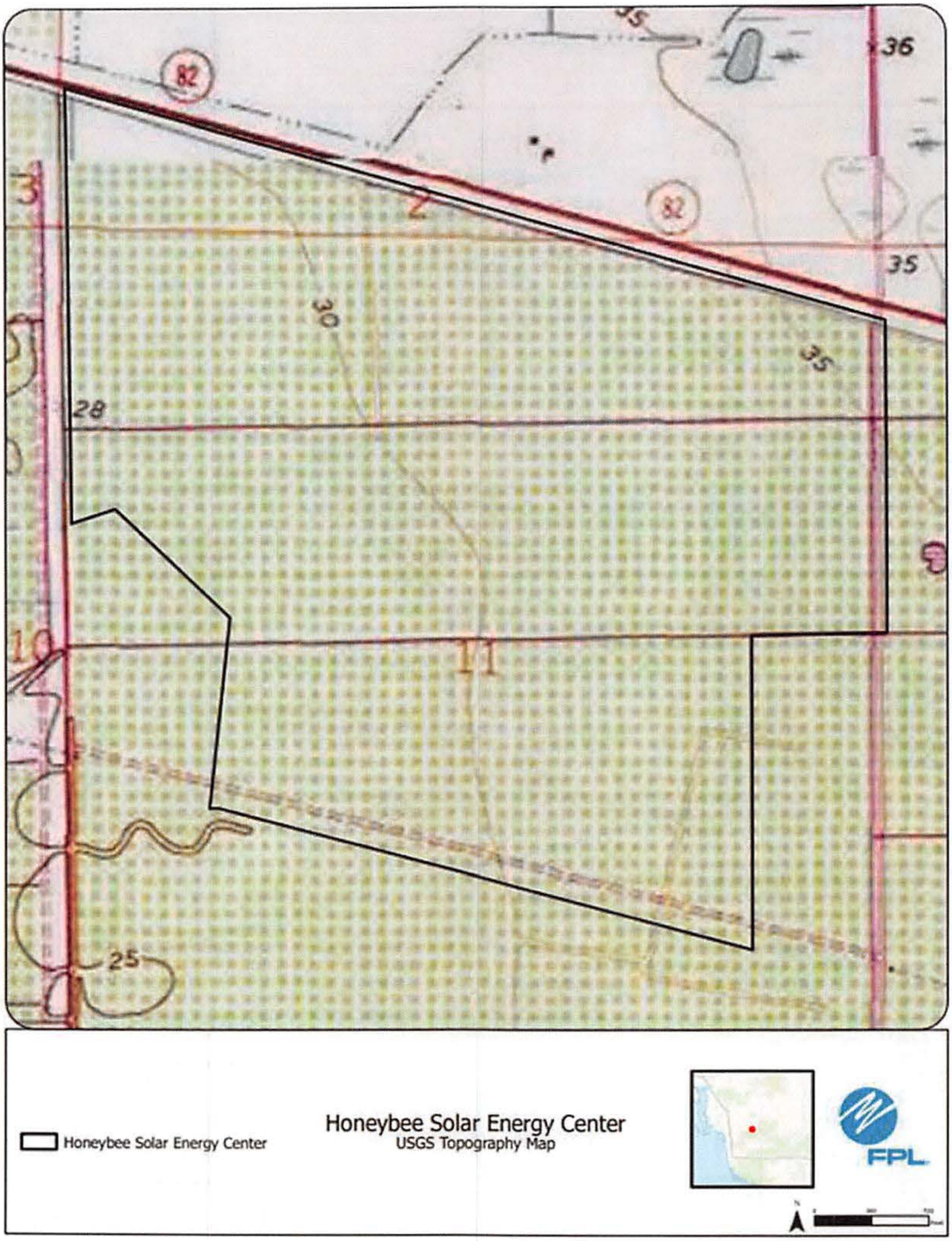
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10968


82
35
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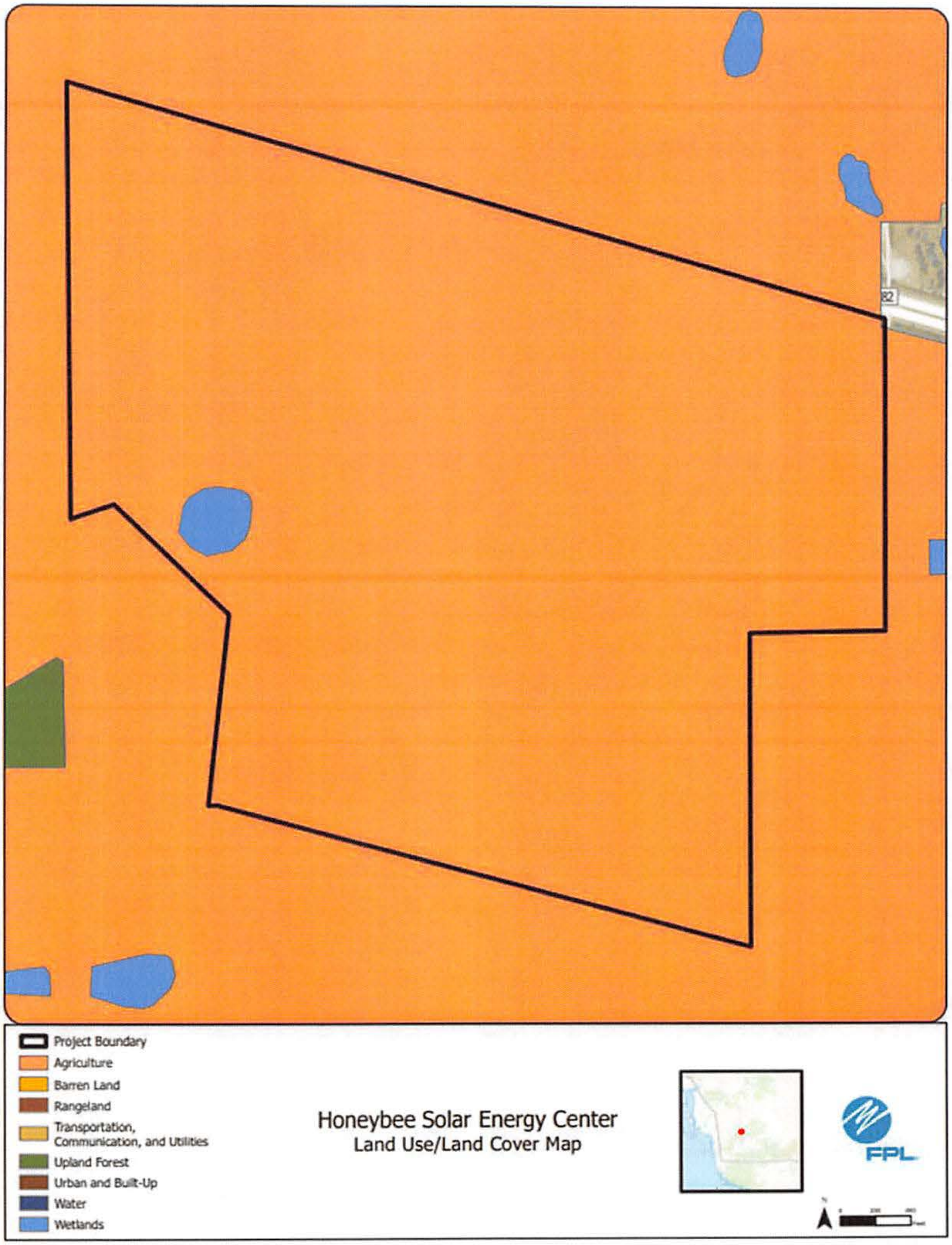
Honeybee Solar Energy Center
Honeybee Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10969

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10970

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

Honeybee Solar Energy Center

Honeybee Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-10971

FPL Area Potential Site #8: Bromeliad Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Collier County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consist of various agricultural activities.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas and wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include the Audubon's crested caracara, Florida panther and gopher tortoise. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated. Corkscrew Swamp is located approximately 1,800 feet to the west.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

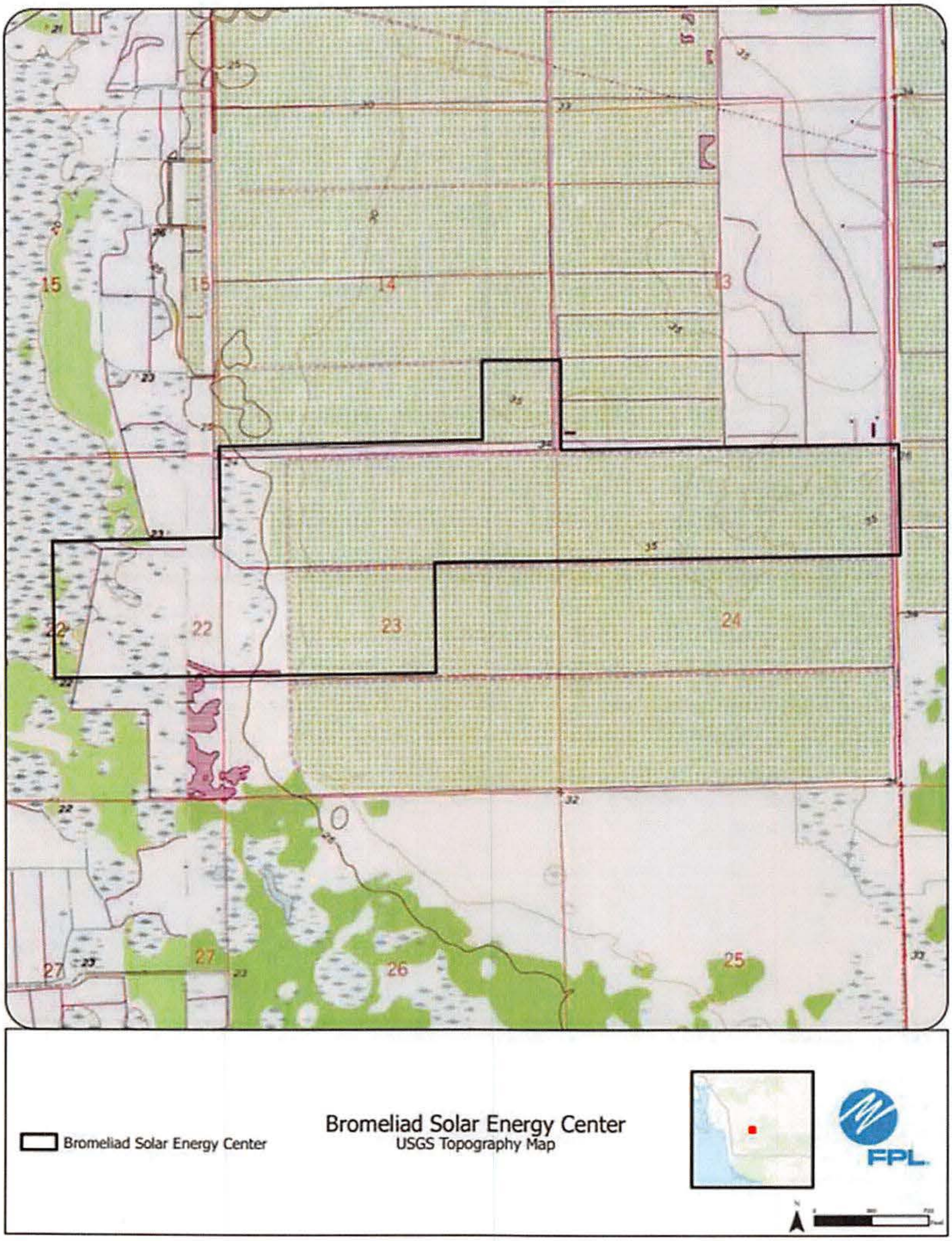
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

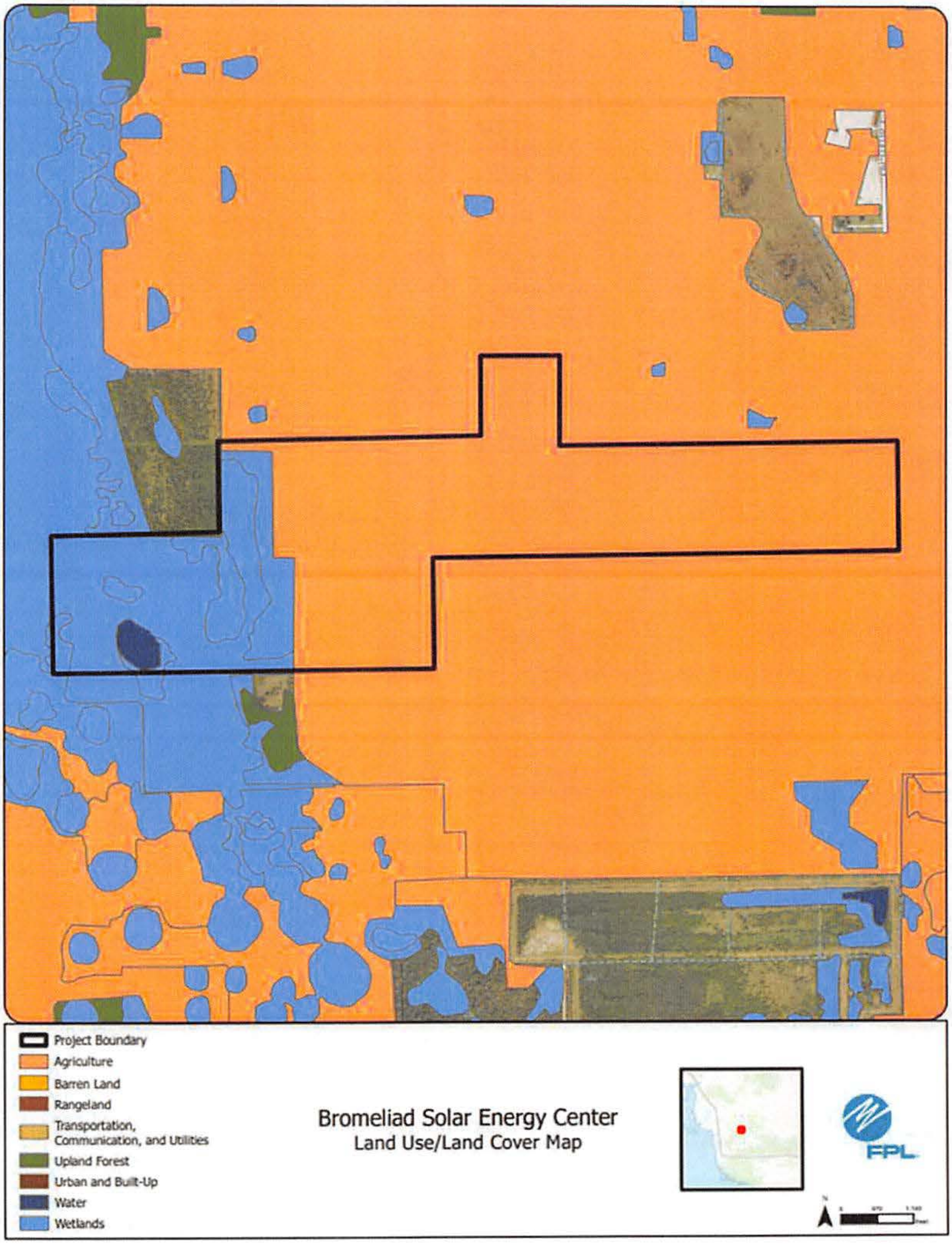


F2-10973

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10974



F2-10974

Bromeliad Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL Area Potential Site #9: Myakka Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Manatee County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site was formerly citrus and now consists of open fields with adjacent wetlands. Surrounding area is currently agricultural land and low-density residential areas.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of open fields with adjacent wetlands. Owens Branch is near the project. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

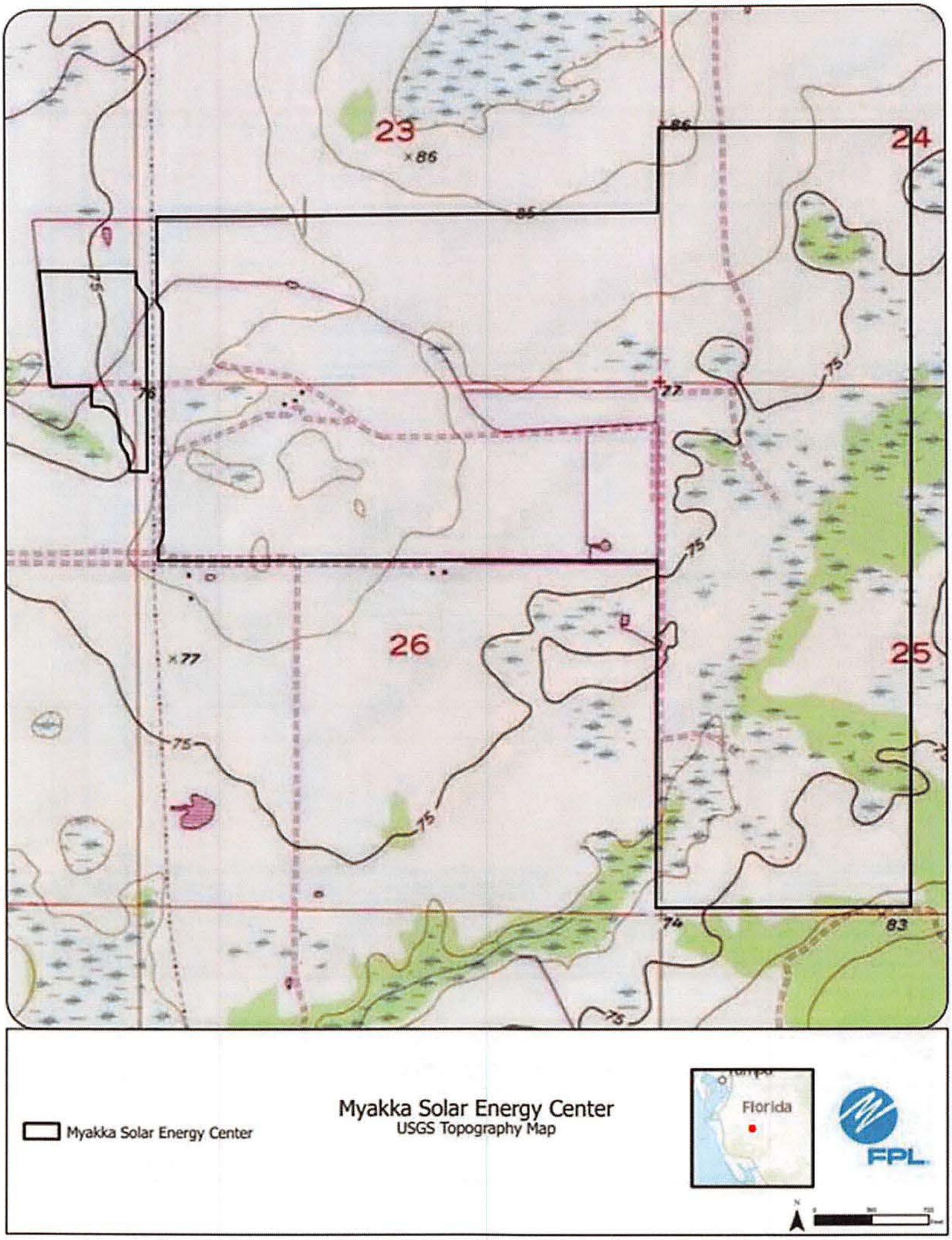
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10976


23
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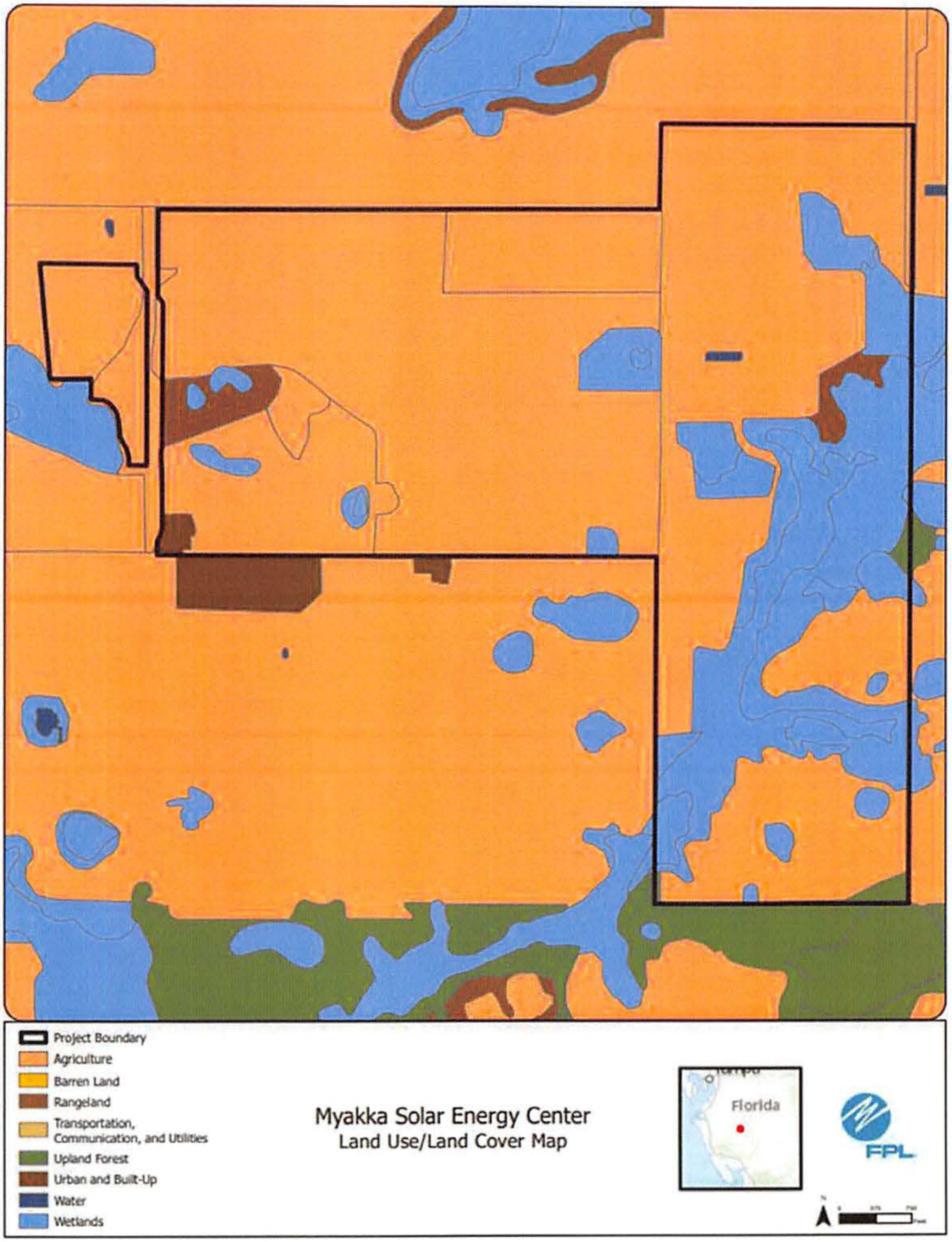
Myakka Solar Energy Center
Myakka Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

F2-10977


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Myakka Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-10979

F2-10979

FPL Area Potential Site #10: Sand Gully Solar Energy Center

This potential site in DeSoto County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area includes various agricultural activities, agricultural ditches, canals and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

Site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

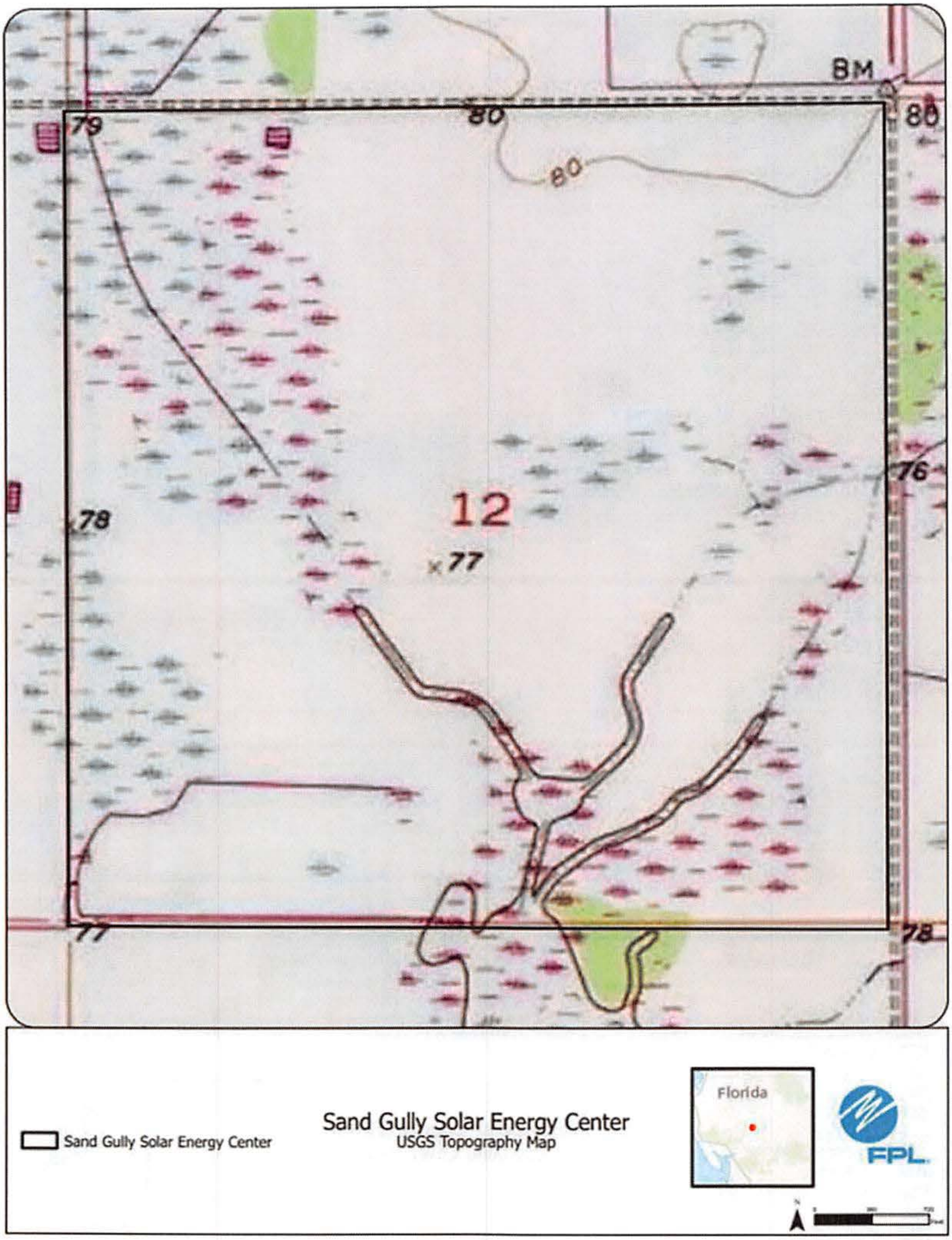
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

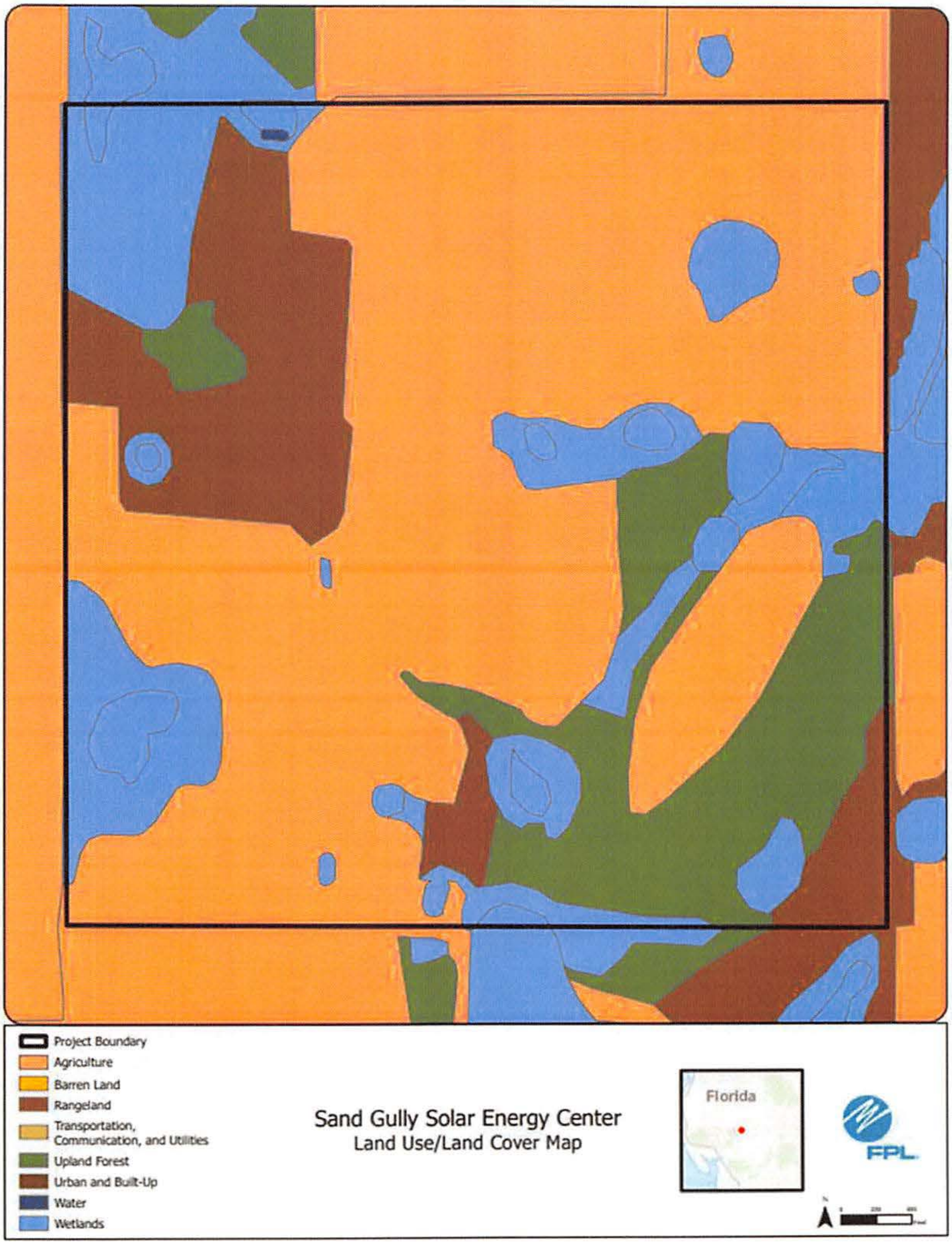
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10981


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sand Gully Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL


Sand Gully Solar Energy Center
Sand Gully Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #11: Gum Creek Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Jackson County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is primarily silviculture and wetlands. Surrounding area includes agricultural lands, silviculture operations and residential properties.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily silviculture and wetlands. Listed species observed during the general wildlife survey were limited to gopher tortoise.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

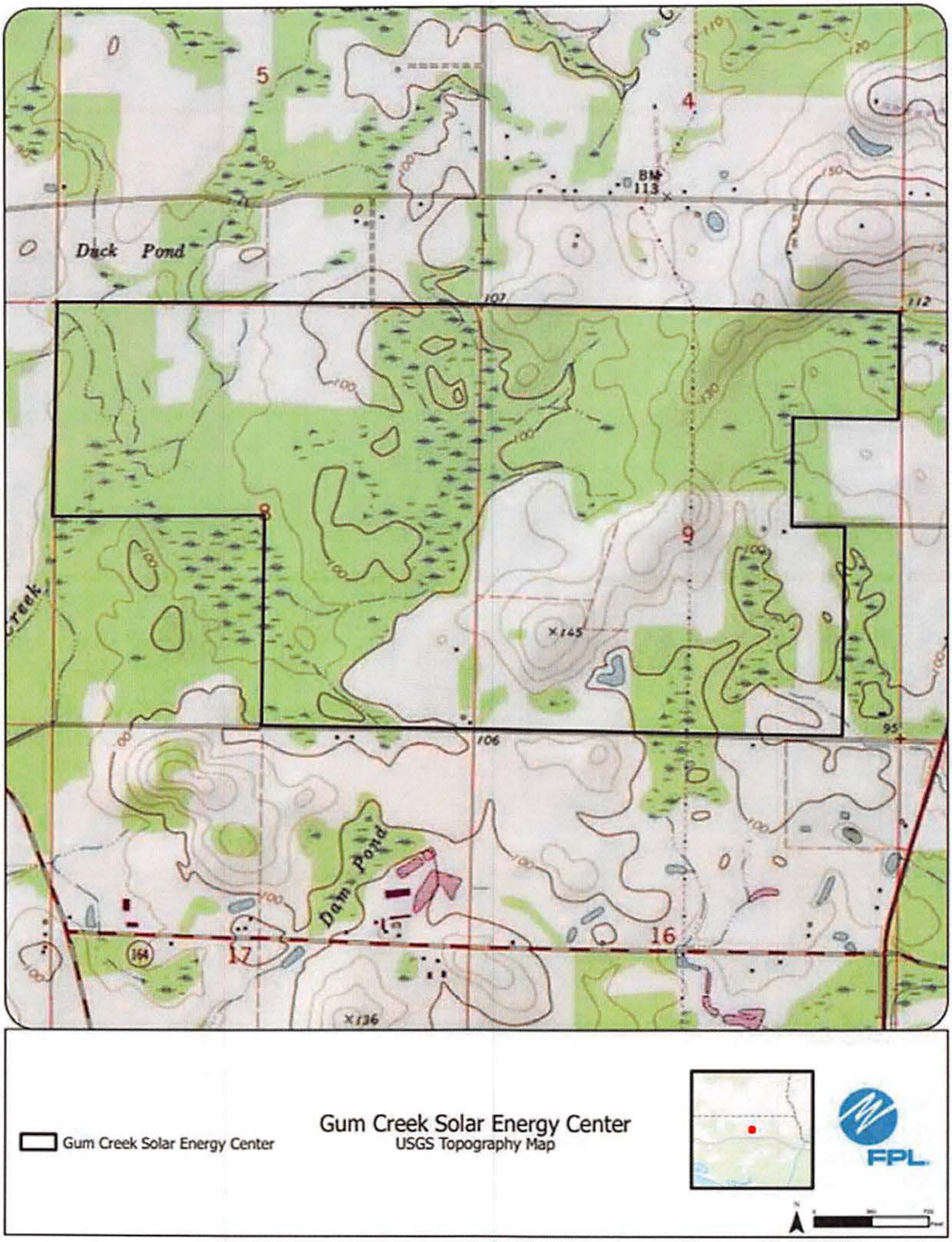
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

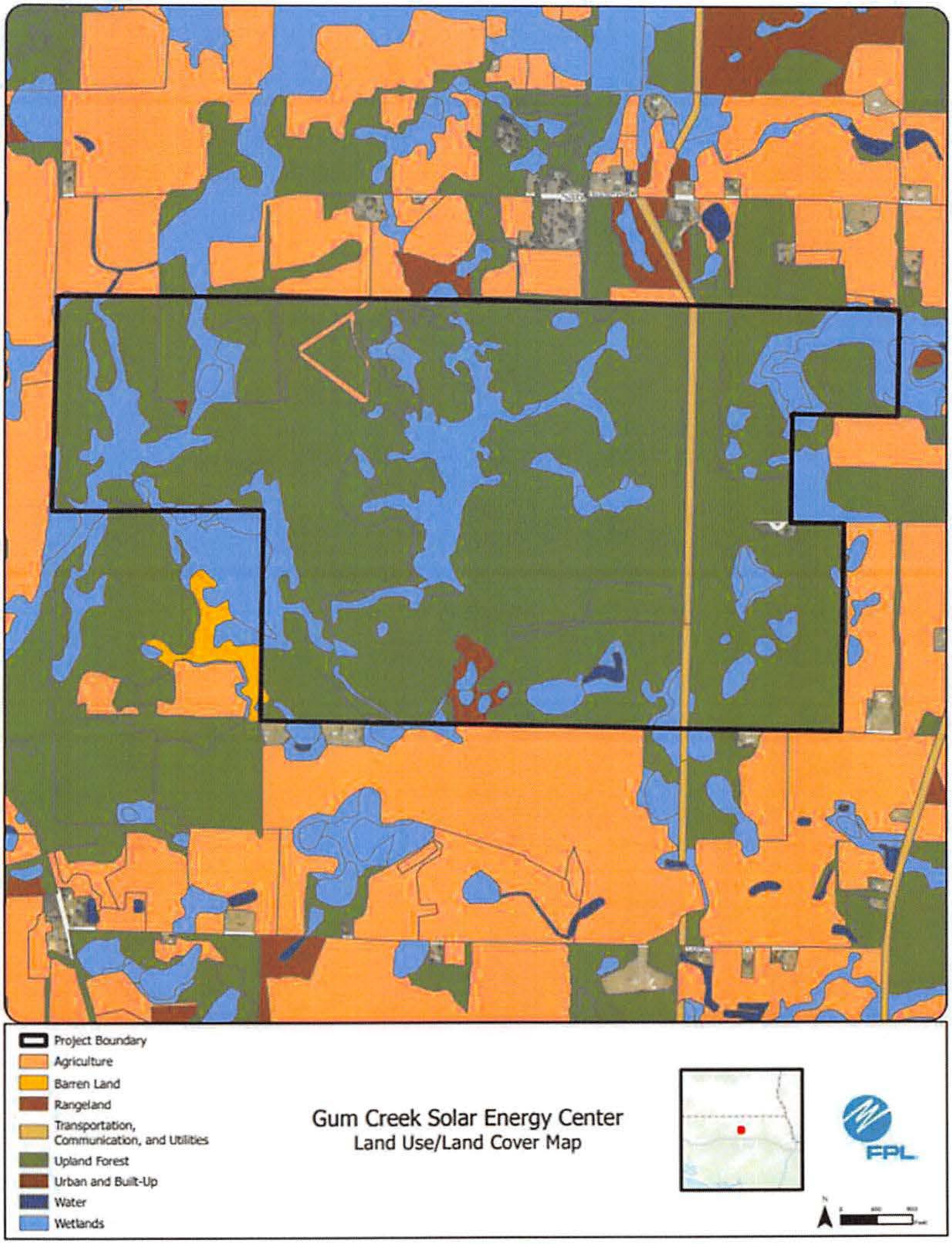
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.


Duck Pond
Dam Pond
Creek
5
4
8
9
16
17
BM 113
107
112
106
95
145
136
100
Gum Creek Solar Energy Center
Gum Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10985

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED




Gum Creek Solar Energy Center
Gum Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #12: Cardinal Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Brevard County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site and adjoining properties consist of agricultural lands, wetlands, and reservoirs.

c. Environmental Features

Site is agricultural. An Audubon's crested caracara nest was identified approximately 2000 feet to the east on the adjoining property. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

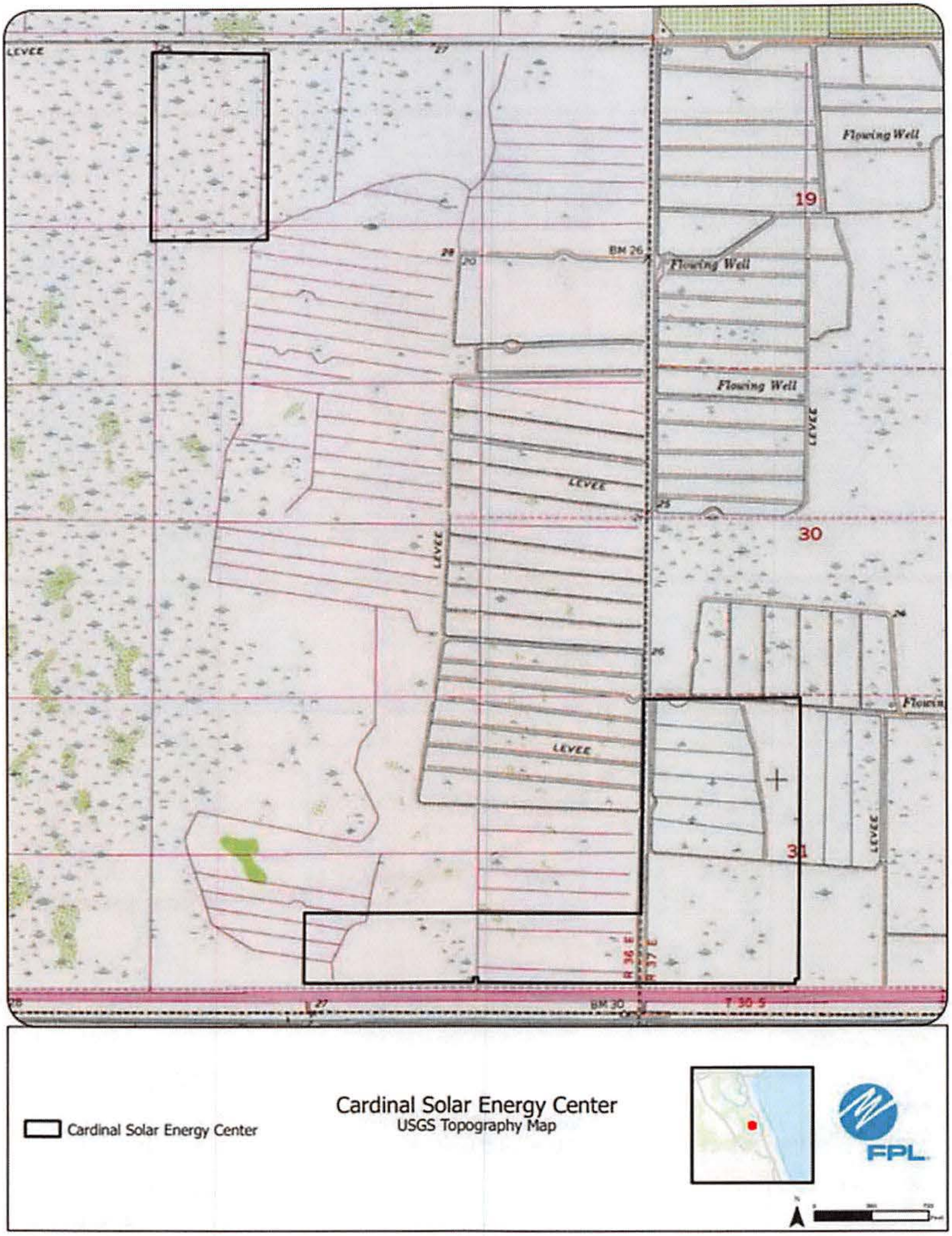
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

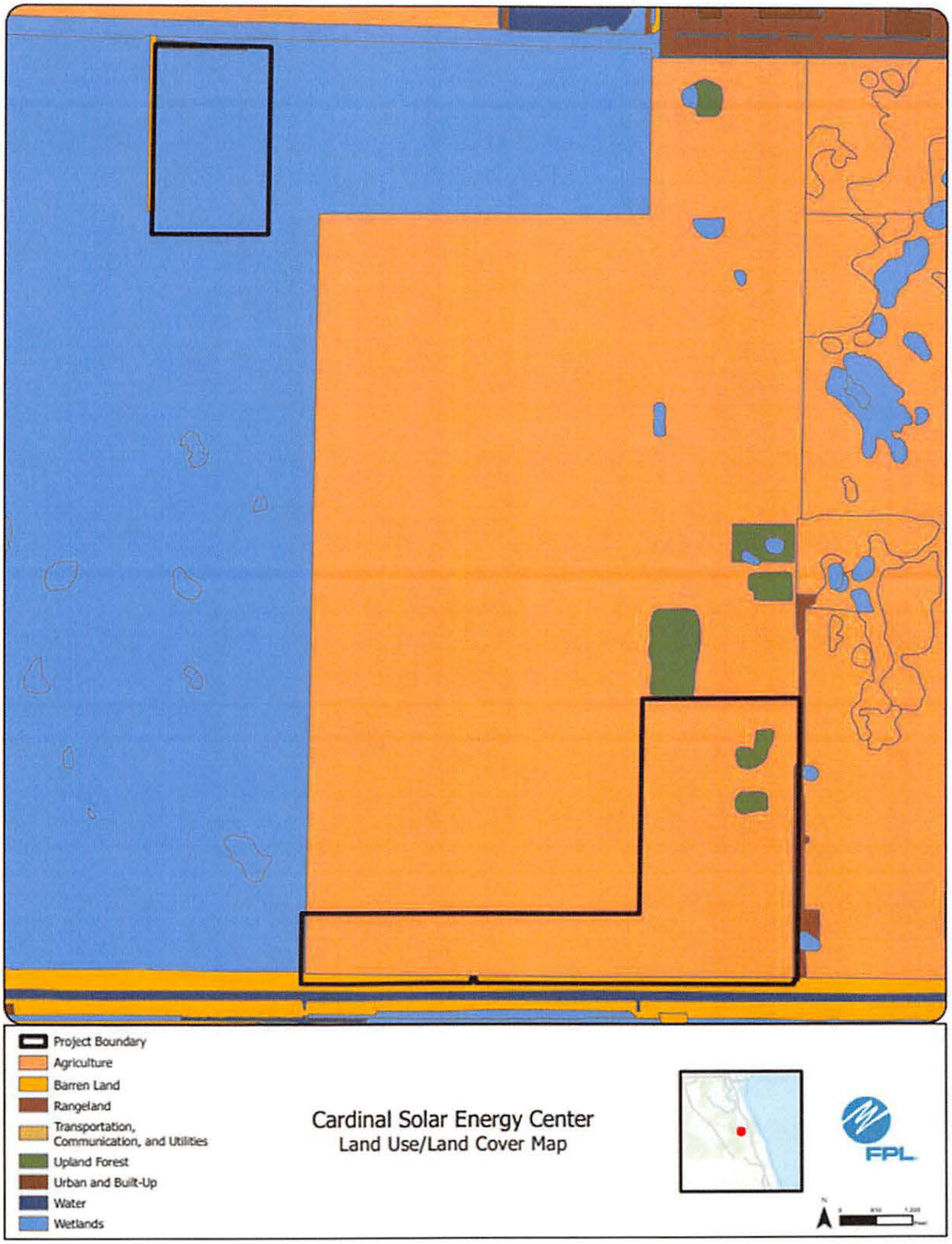
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10988

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED




Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cardinal Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

Cardinal Solar Energy Center

Cardinal Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #13: Pine Lily Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is active citrus with agricultural ditches and natural wetlands. Adjacent properties include citrus, ditches, and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

The site is dominated by active citrus groves with agricultural ditches and some natural wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

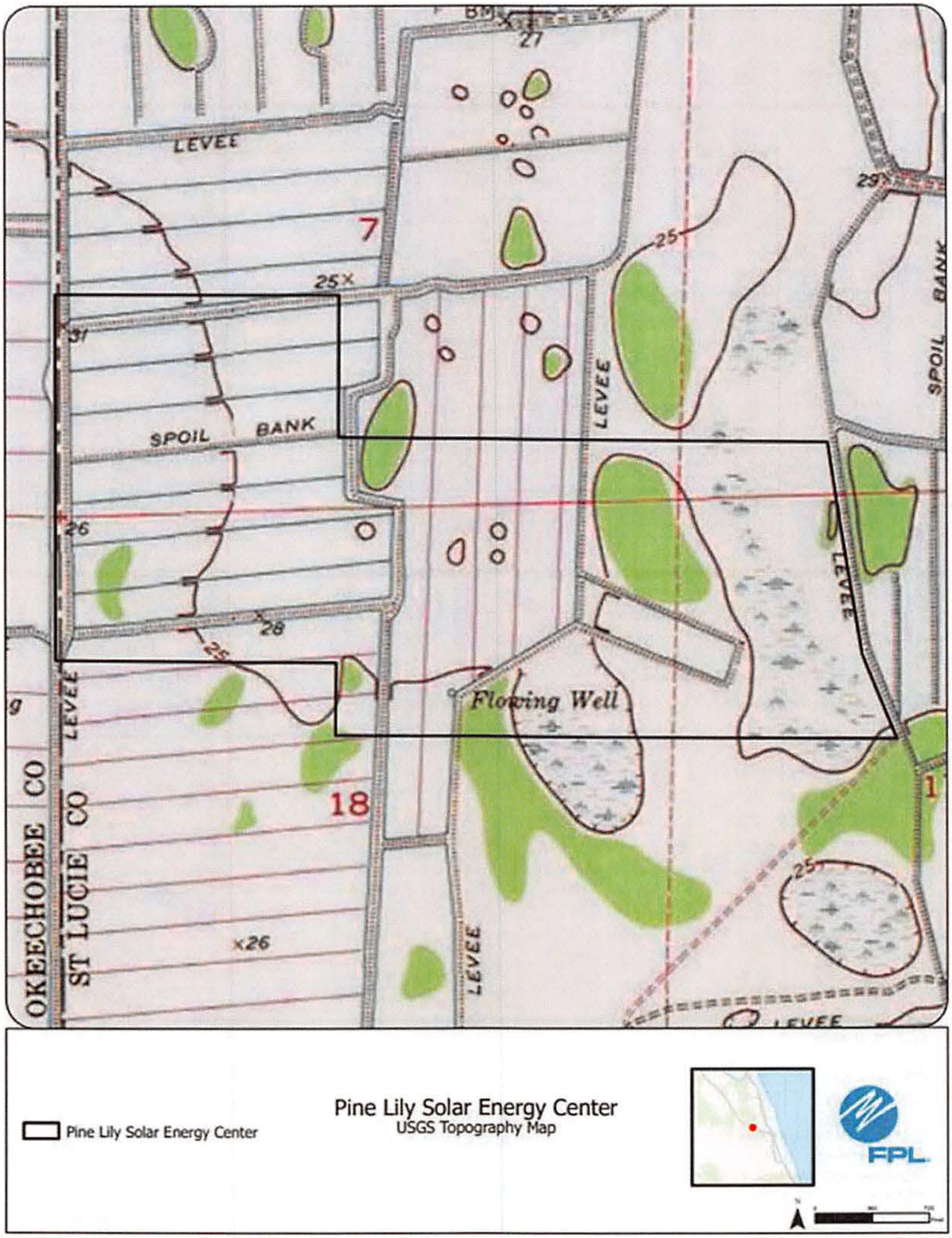
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

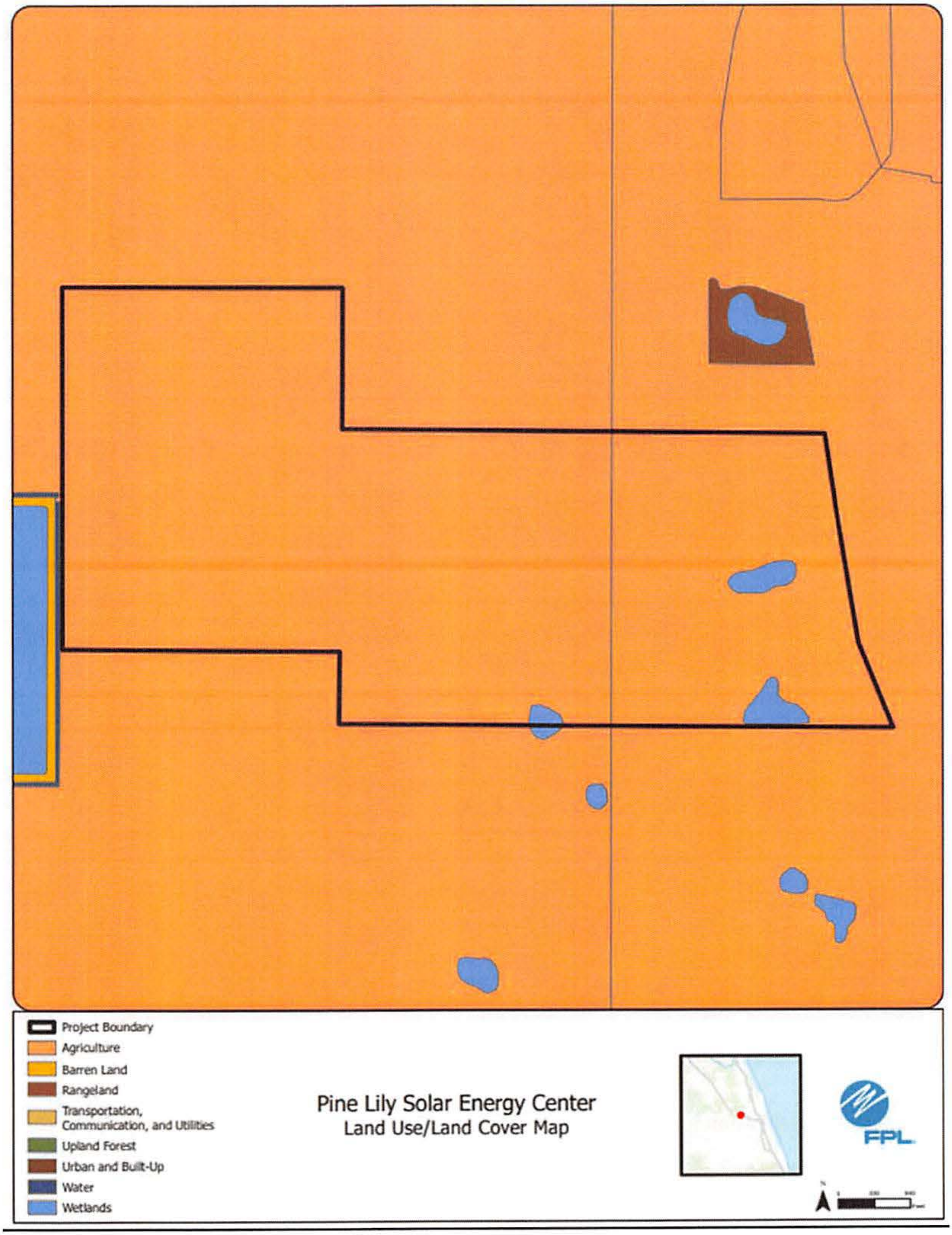
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

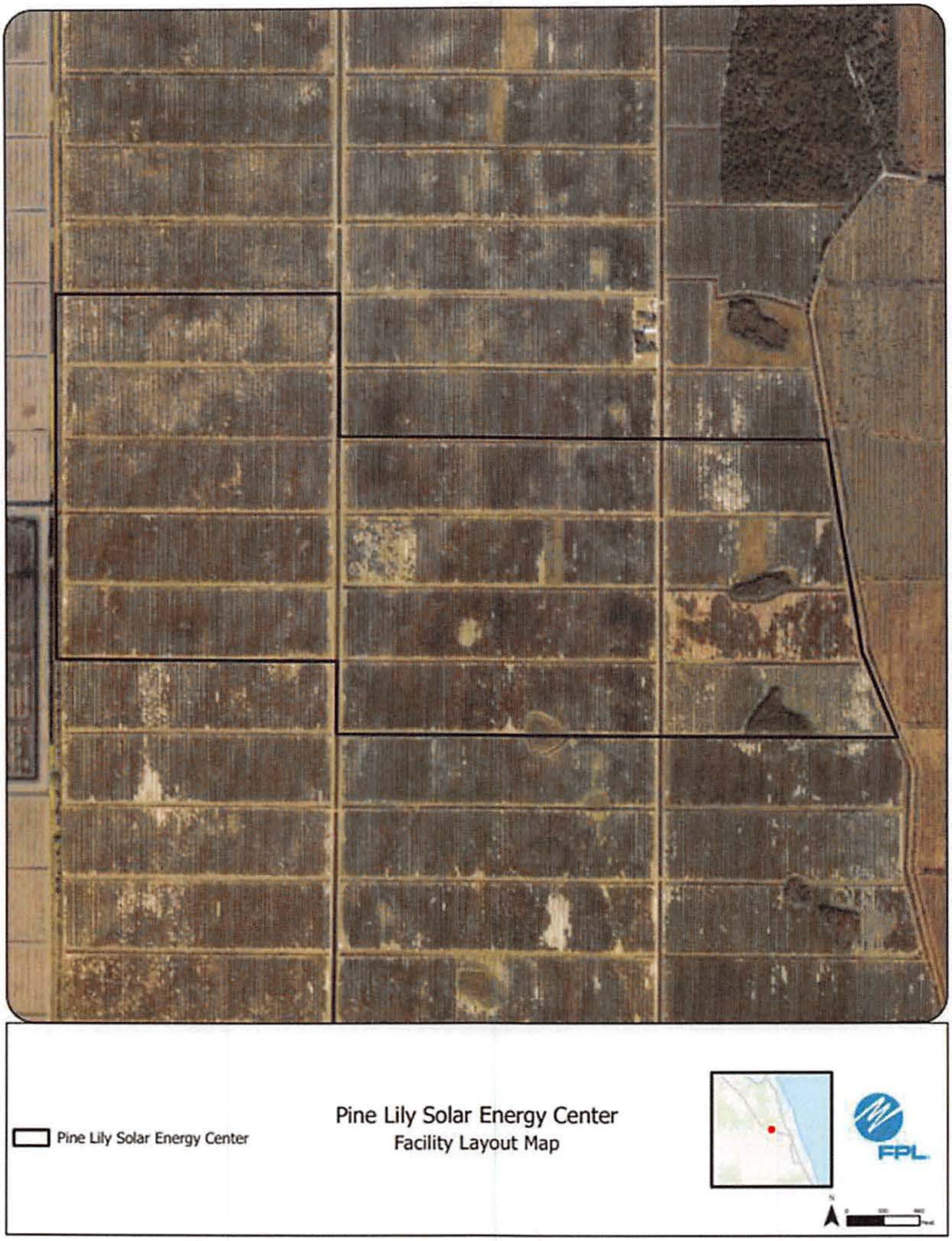
F2-10992


LEVEE
7
25
SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
SPOIL BANK
26
28
Flowing Well
LEVEE
18
OKEECHOBEE CO
ST LUCIE CO
LEVEE
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-10993


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

F2-10994


Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
Pine Lily Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #14: Wild Lime Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is active citrus and improved pasture with agricultural ditches and natural wetlands. Adjacent properties include citrus, ditches, and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

The site is dominated by active citrus groves, improved pasture, agricultural ditches and some natural wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

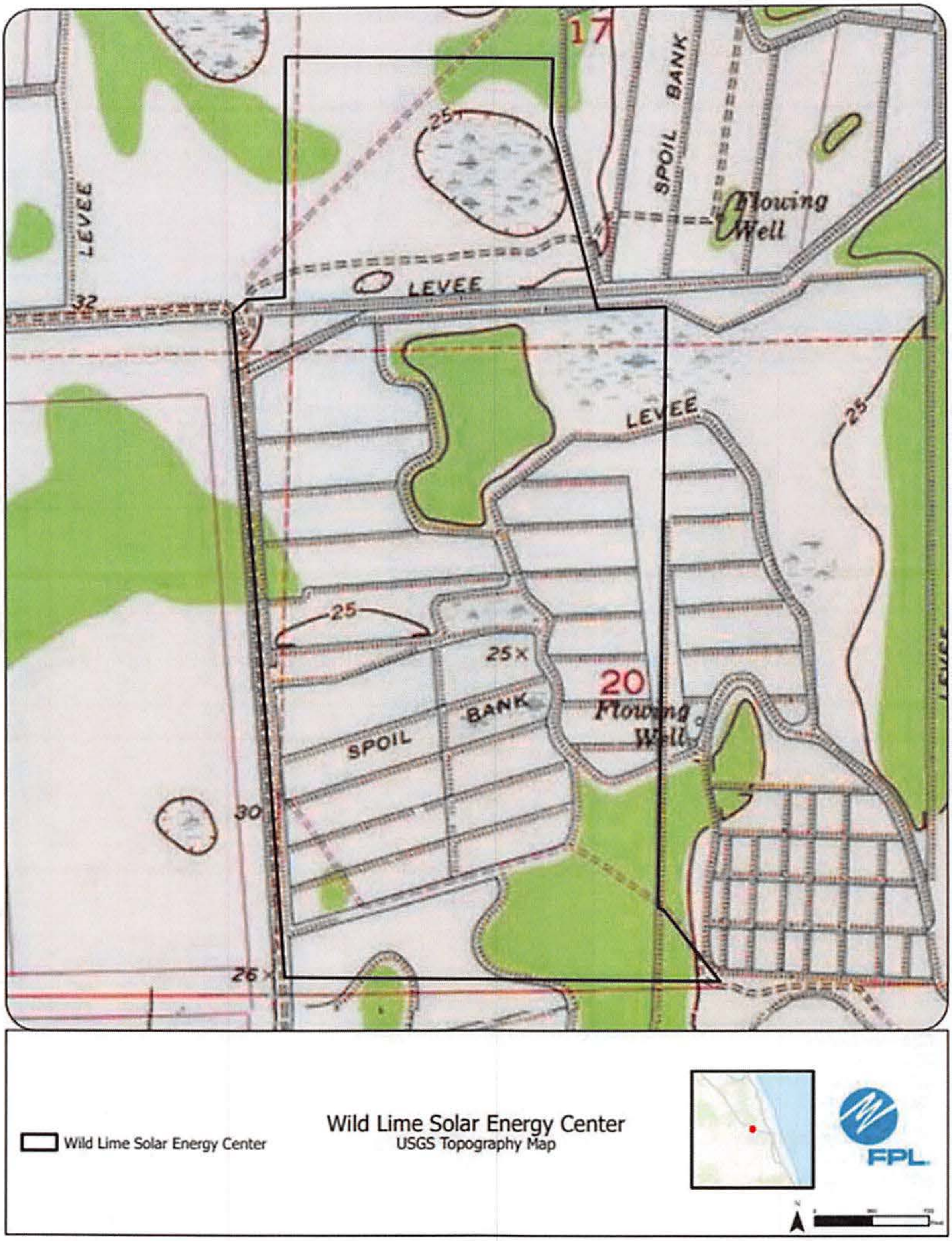
Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-10996

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

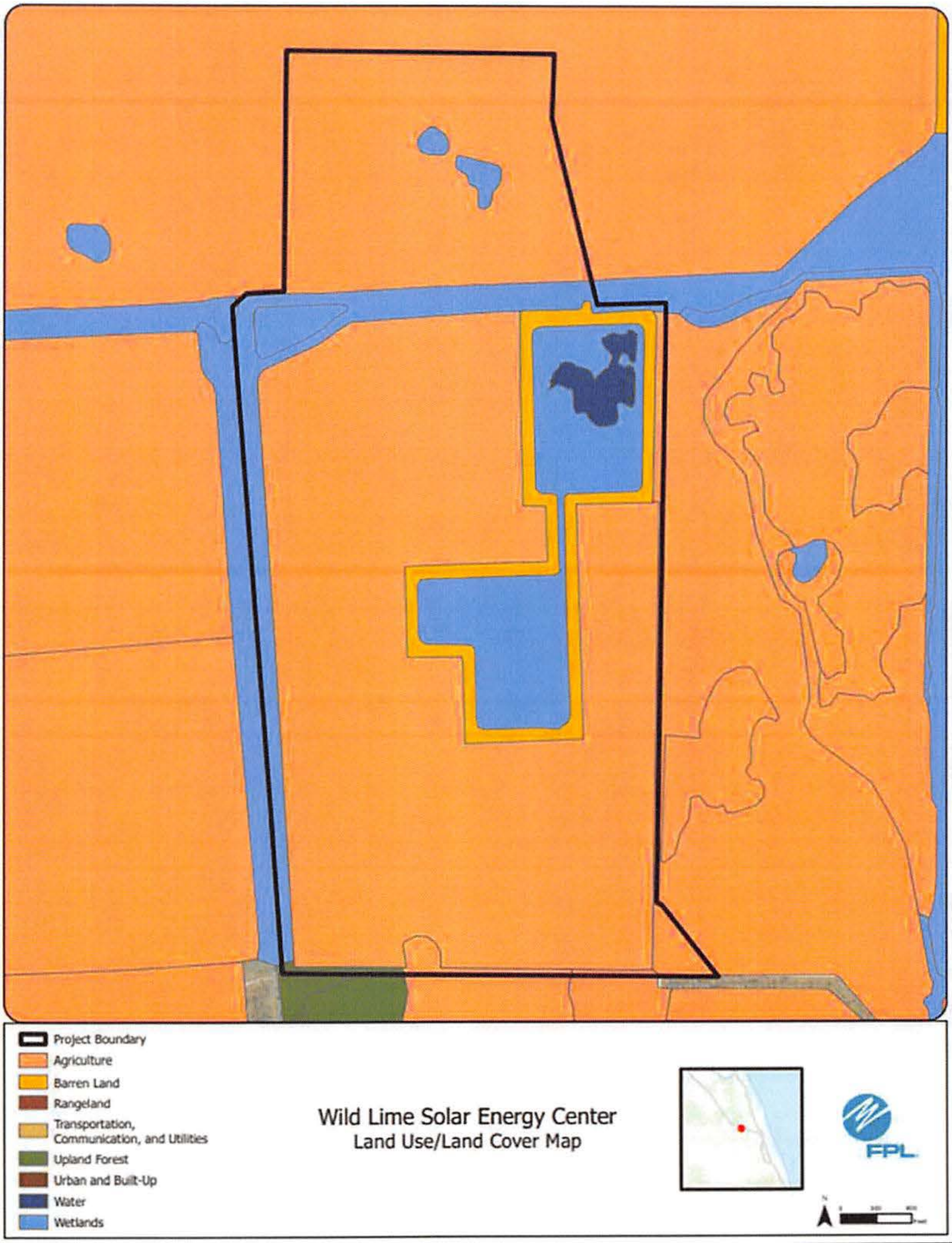
F2-10997



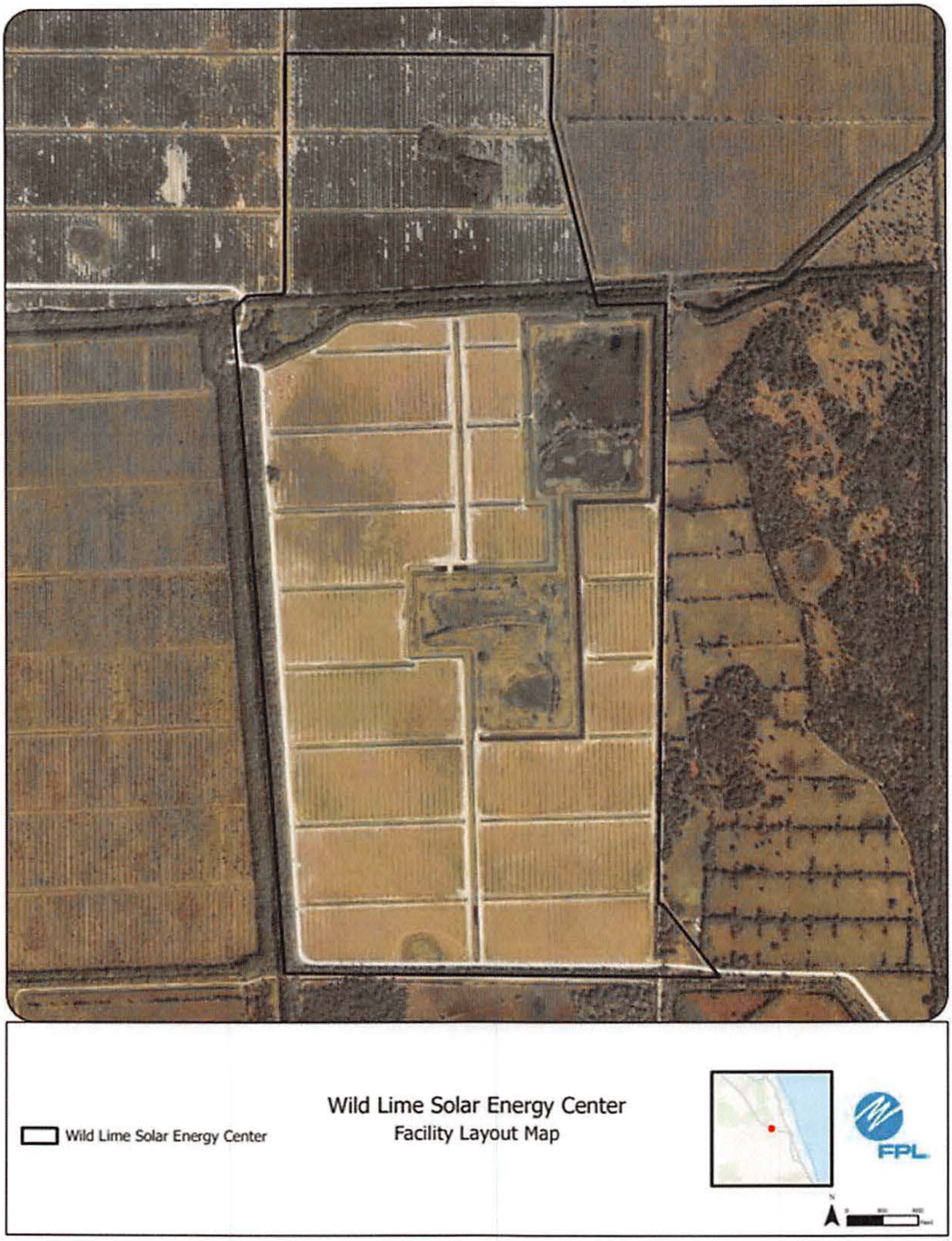
F2-10997

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-10998


Wild Lime Solar Energy Center
Wild Lime Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

F2-10999

FPL Area Potential Site #15: Spoonbill Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Collier County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consist of various agricultural activities.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas and wetlands. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include the Audubon's crested caracara, Florida panther and gopher tortoise. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated. Corkscrew Swamp is located approximately 3,000 feet to the west.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

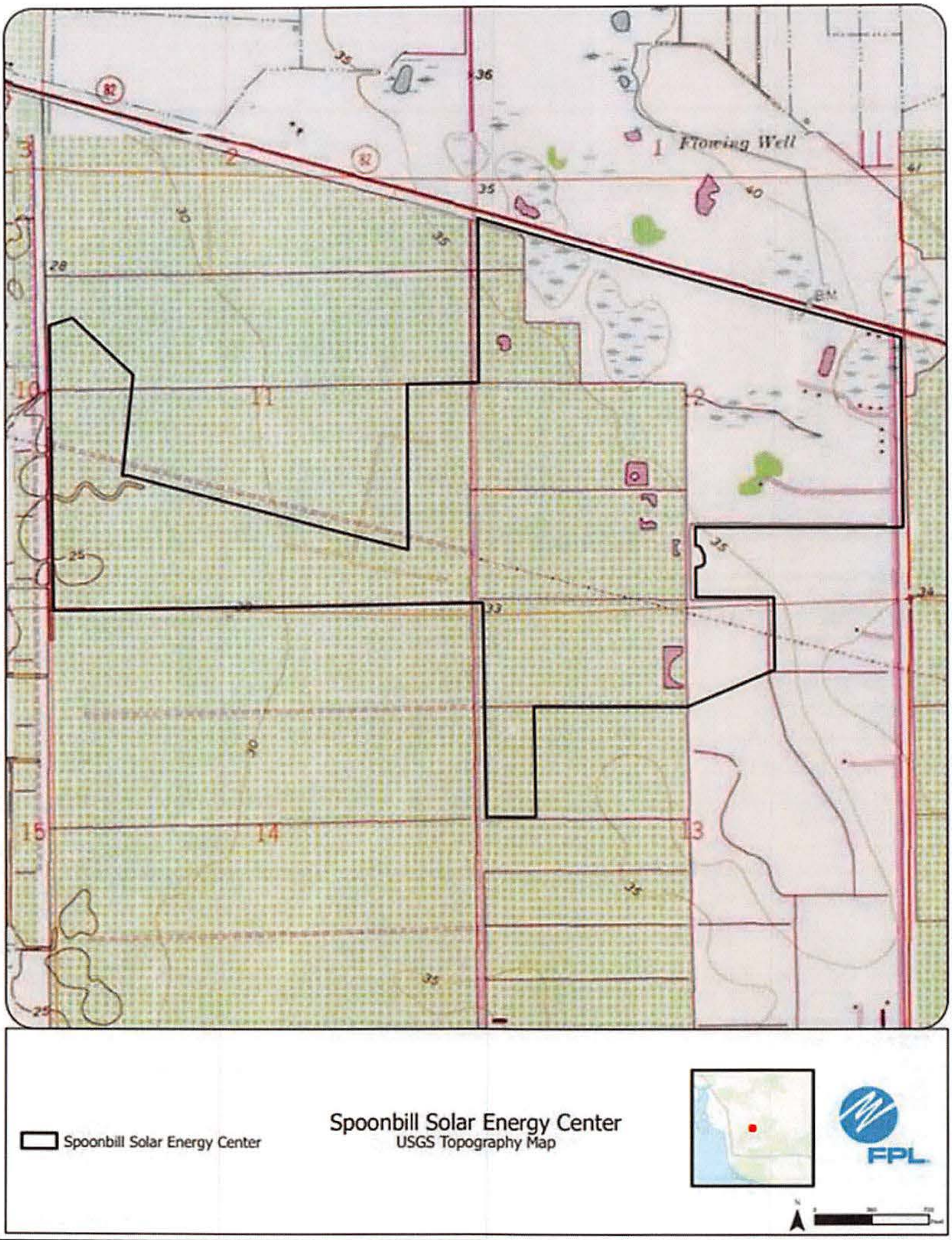
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-11000

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-11001

FPSC EXH NO. 783

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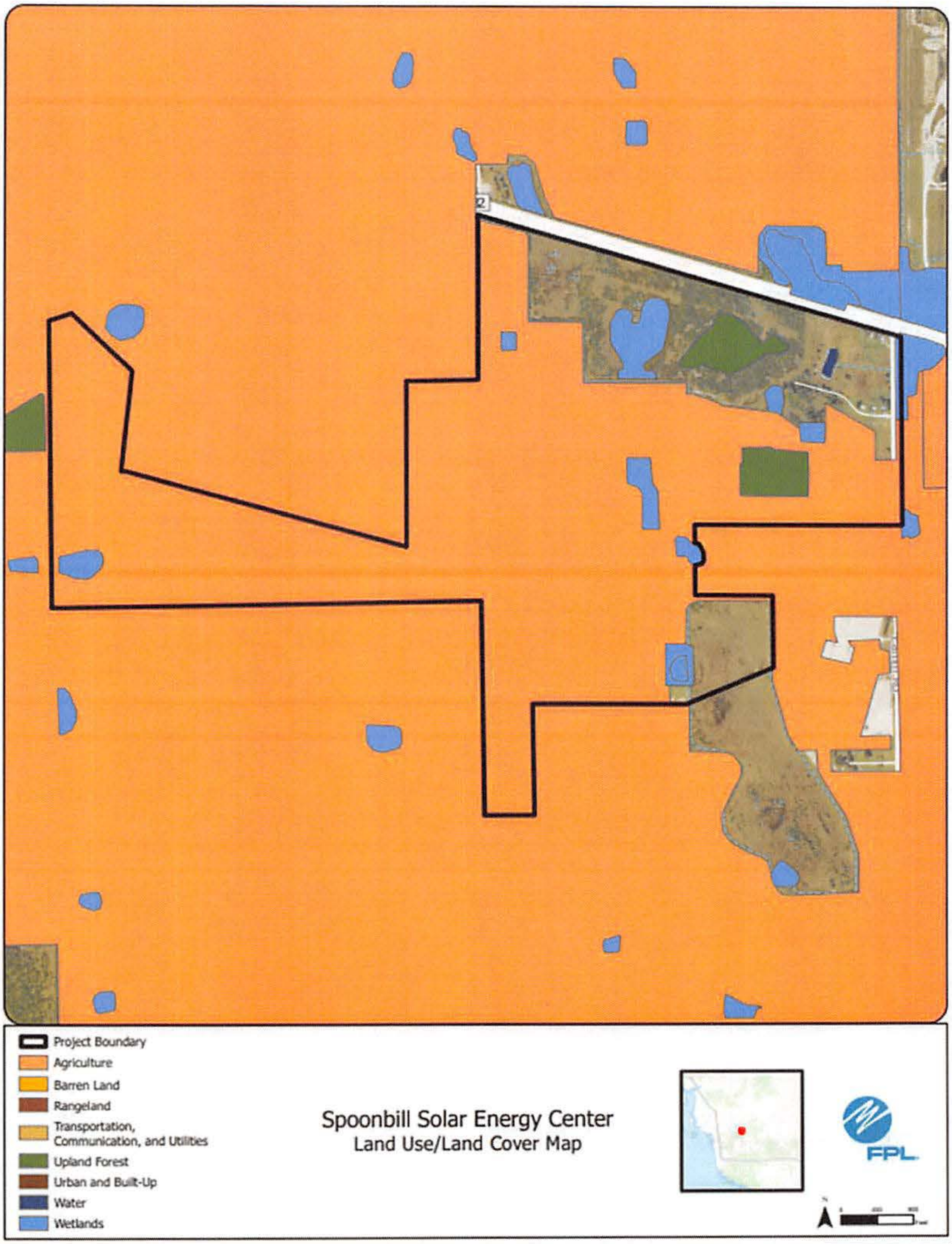
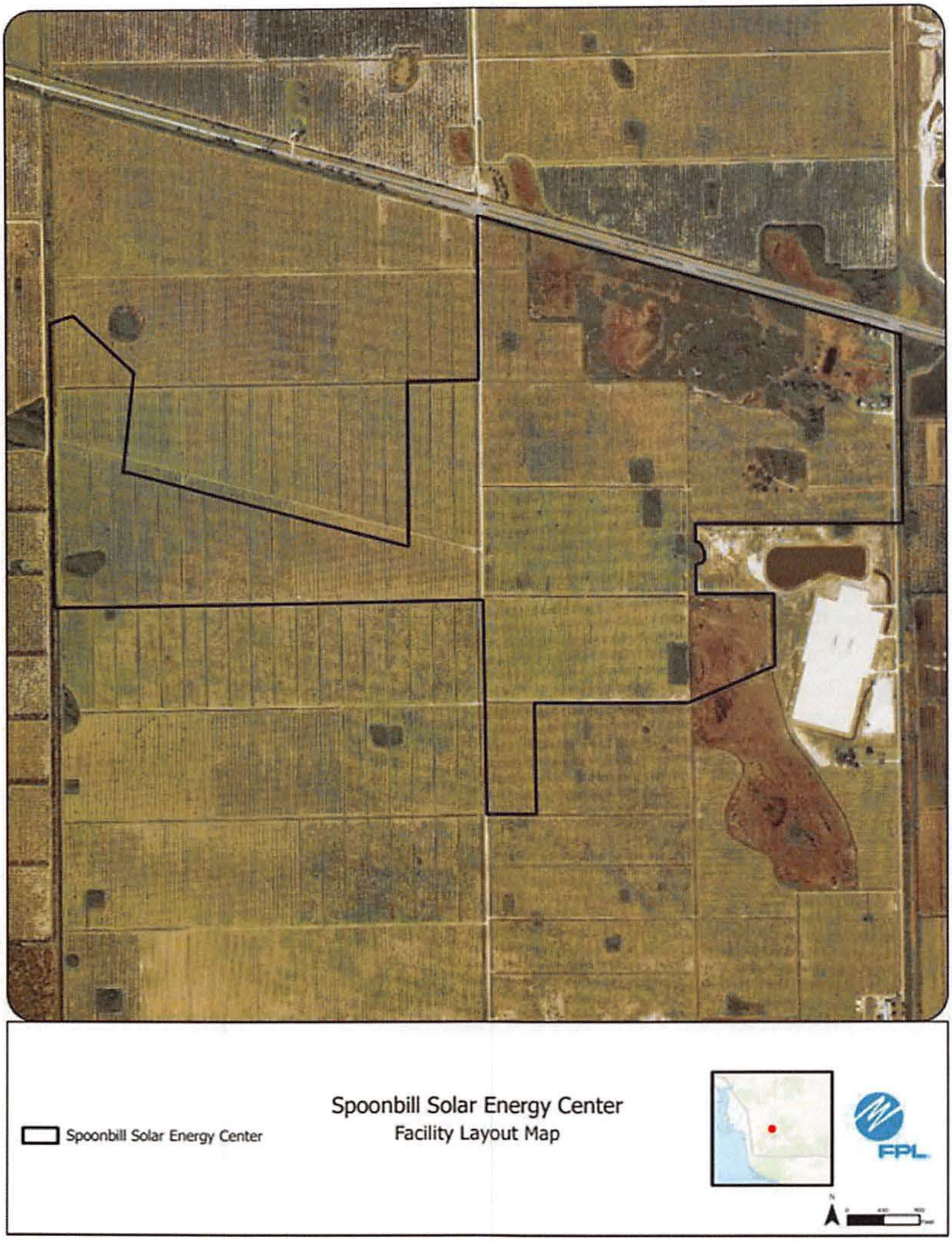



Spoonbill Solar Energy Center
Spoonbill Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #16: Shell Creek Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Charlotte and DeSoto Counties is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

The site and the surrounding area consist of various agricultural areas, pasture, and wetlands.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of various agricultural areas. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and gopher tortoise. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

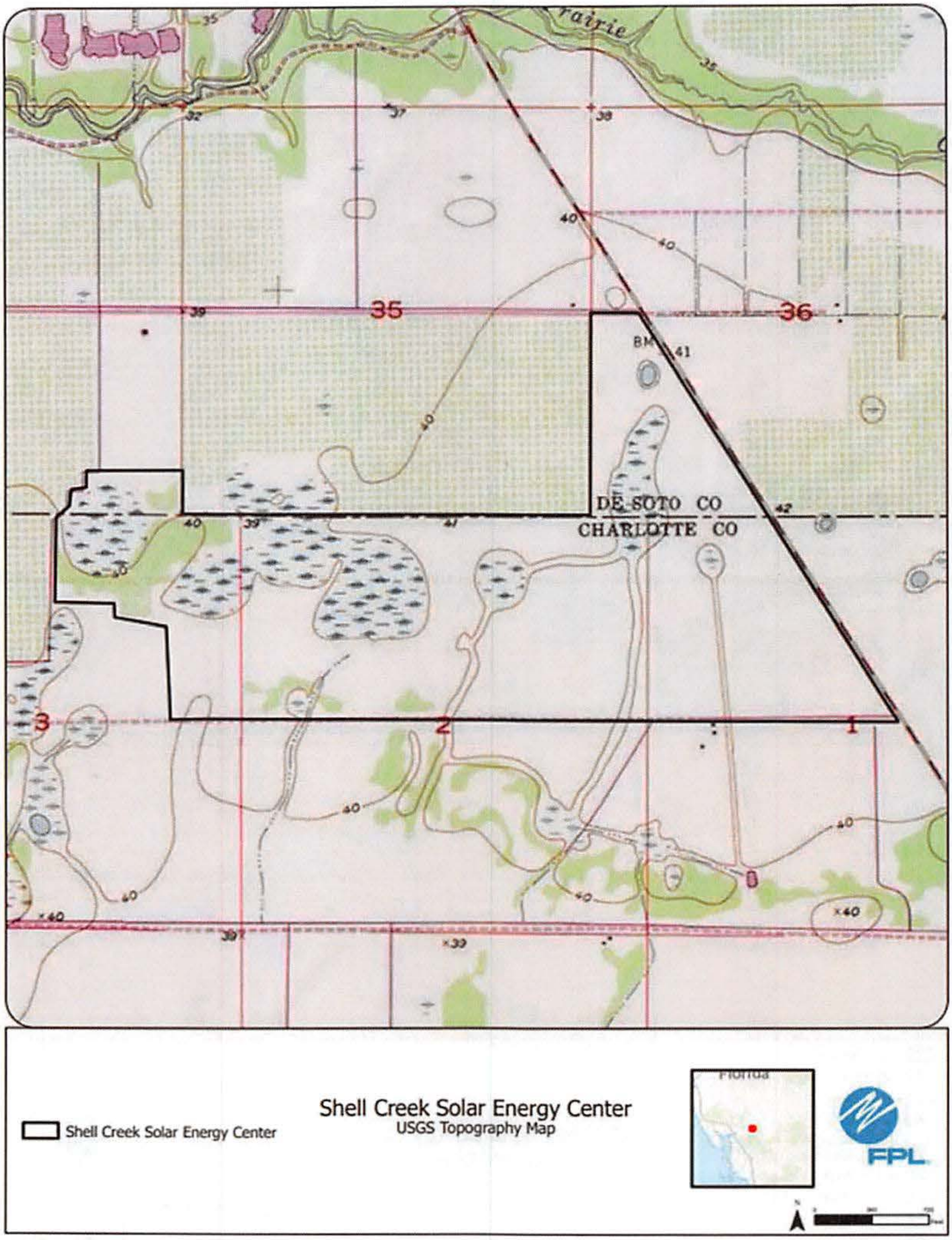
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-11004


35
36
BM 41
DE SOTO CO
CHARLOTTE CO
3
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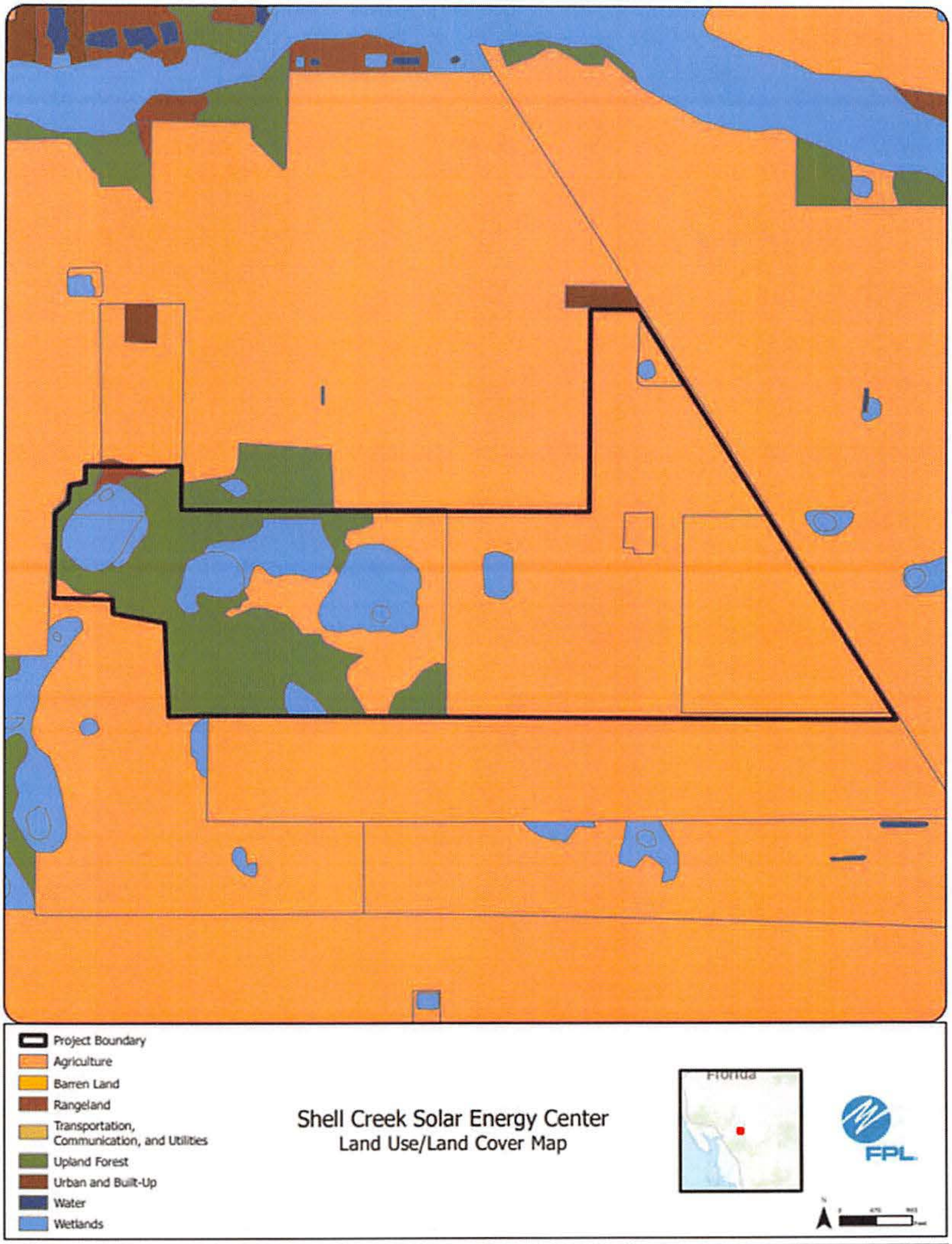
1
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-11006

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

Shell Creek Solar Energy Center

Shell Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-11007

FPL Area Potential Site #17: Carlton Solar Energy Center

This potential site in St. Lucie County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture with agricultural ditches. Surrounding area is used for various agricultural purposes.

c. Environmental Features

Site is improved pasture surrounded by agricultural ditches. The County Line Canal is west of the property. Listed species in the vicinity of the project include Audubon's crested caracara and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

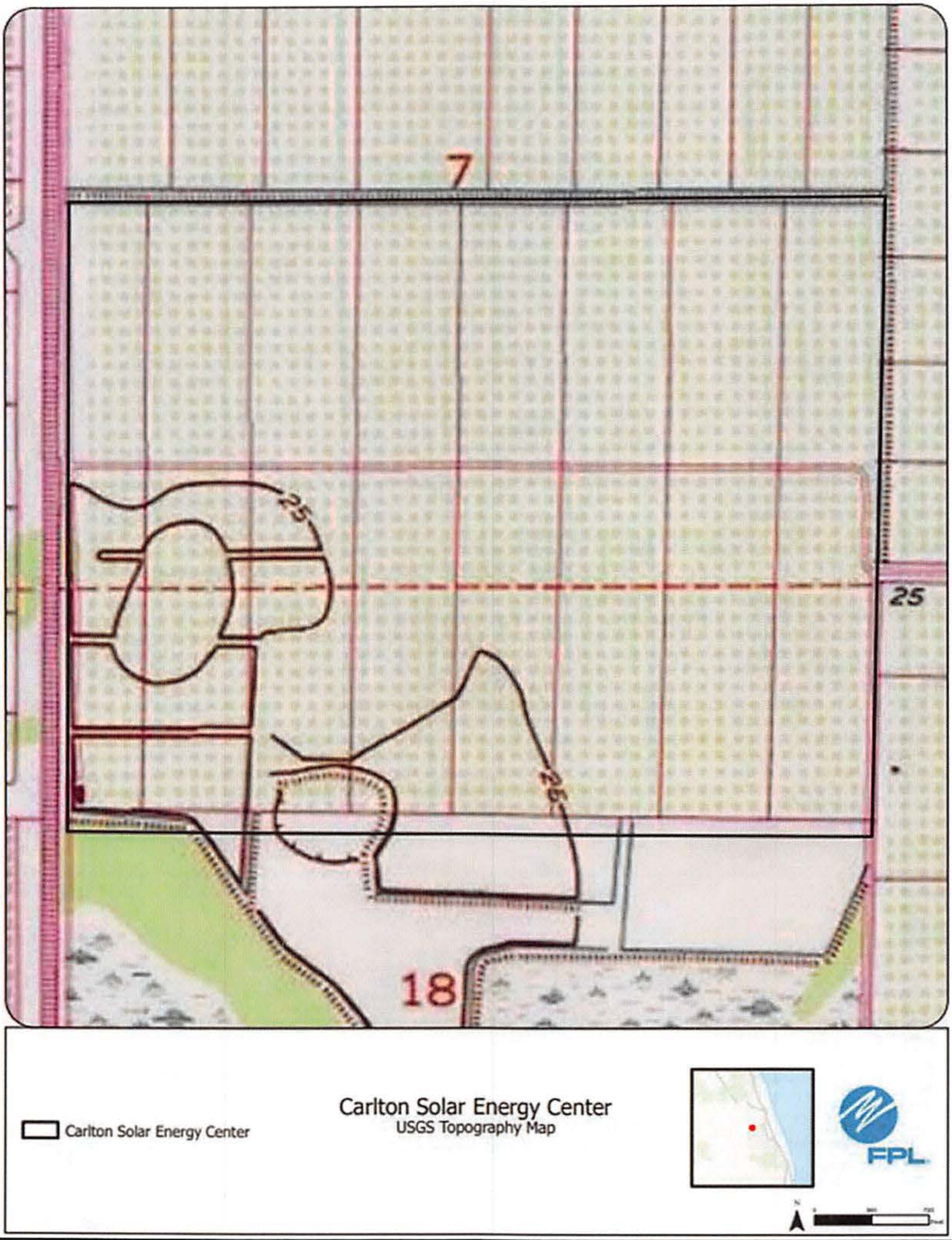
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.

F2-11008


7
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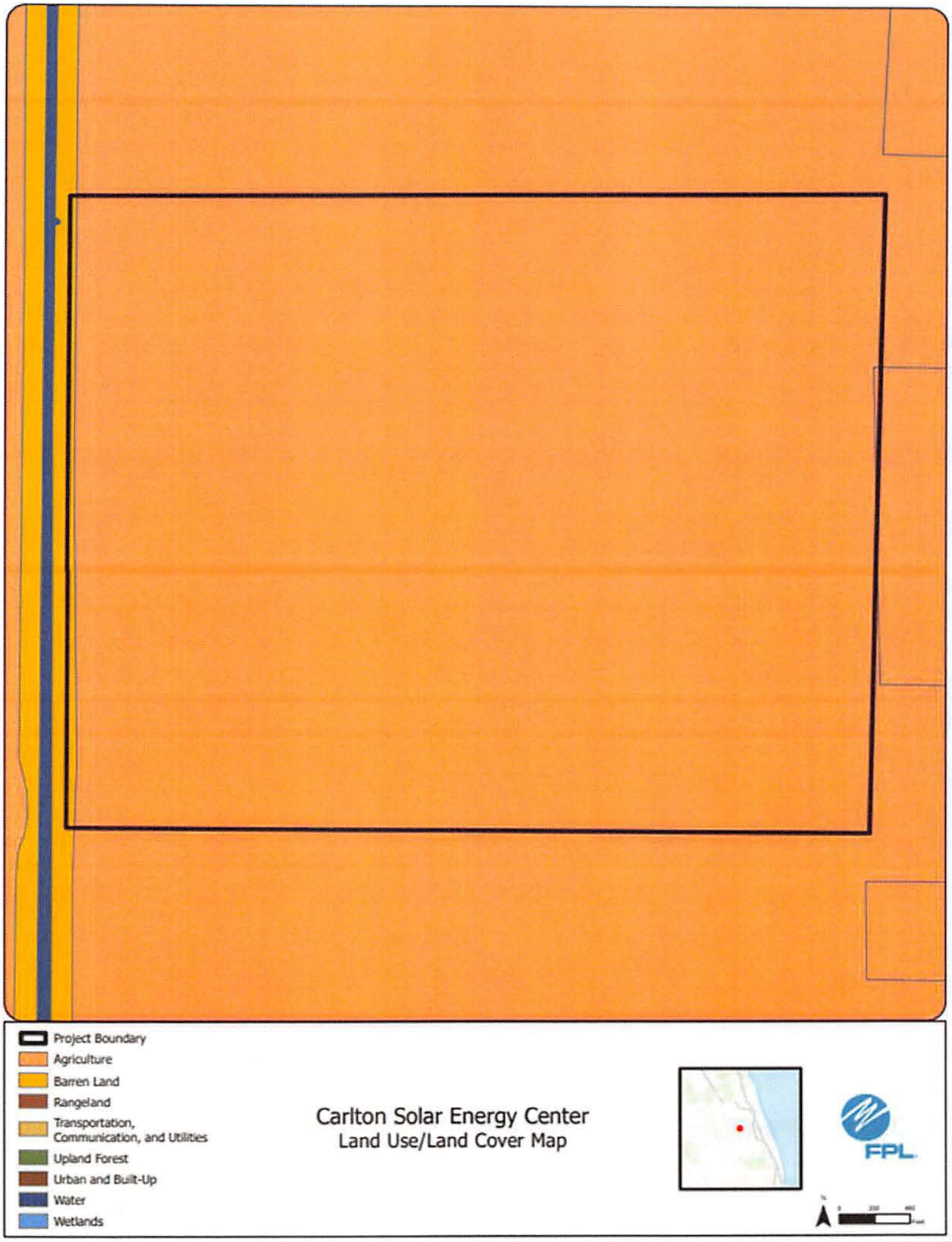
Carlton Solar Energy Center
Carlton Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

F2-11009

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-11010



F2-11010

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

Carlton Solar Energy Center

Carlton Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-11011

FPL Area Potential Site #18: Owen Branch Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Manatee County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site was former citrus with open fields with an adjacent wetland system. Surrounding area is primarily agricultural land and low-density residential area.

c. Environmental Features

Maple Creek is in the vicinity of the site. Listed species expected in the vicinity of the site include Audubon's crested caracara, gopher tortoise and wading birds. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal.

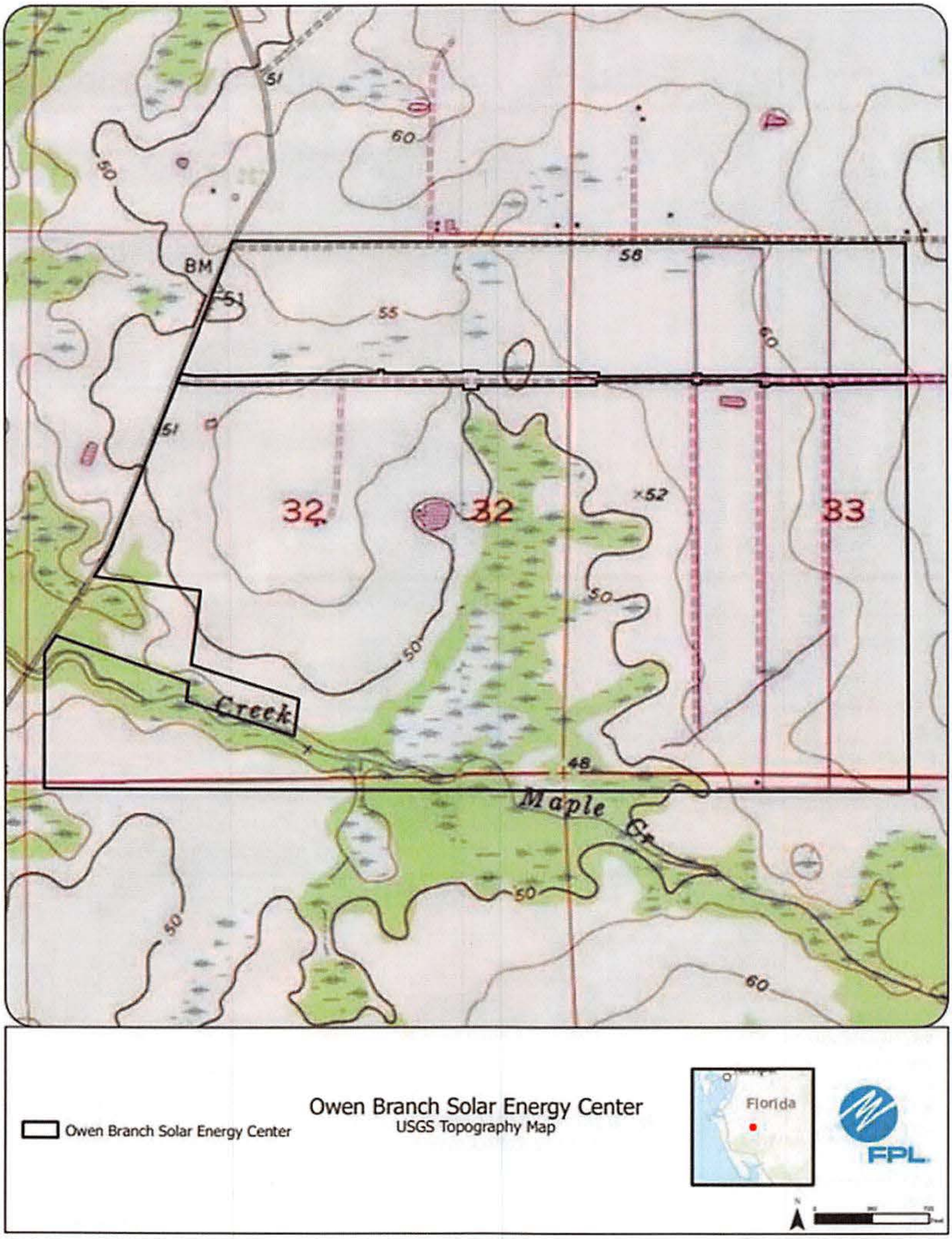
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable and Panel Cleaning: Onsite well or surface water or delivered to site.


51
60
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BM
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58
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60
51
32
32
52
33
50
50
Creek
48
Maple
Cr
50
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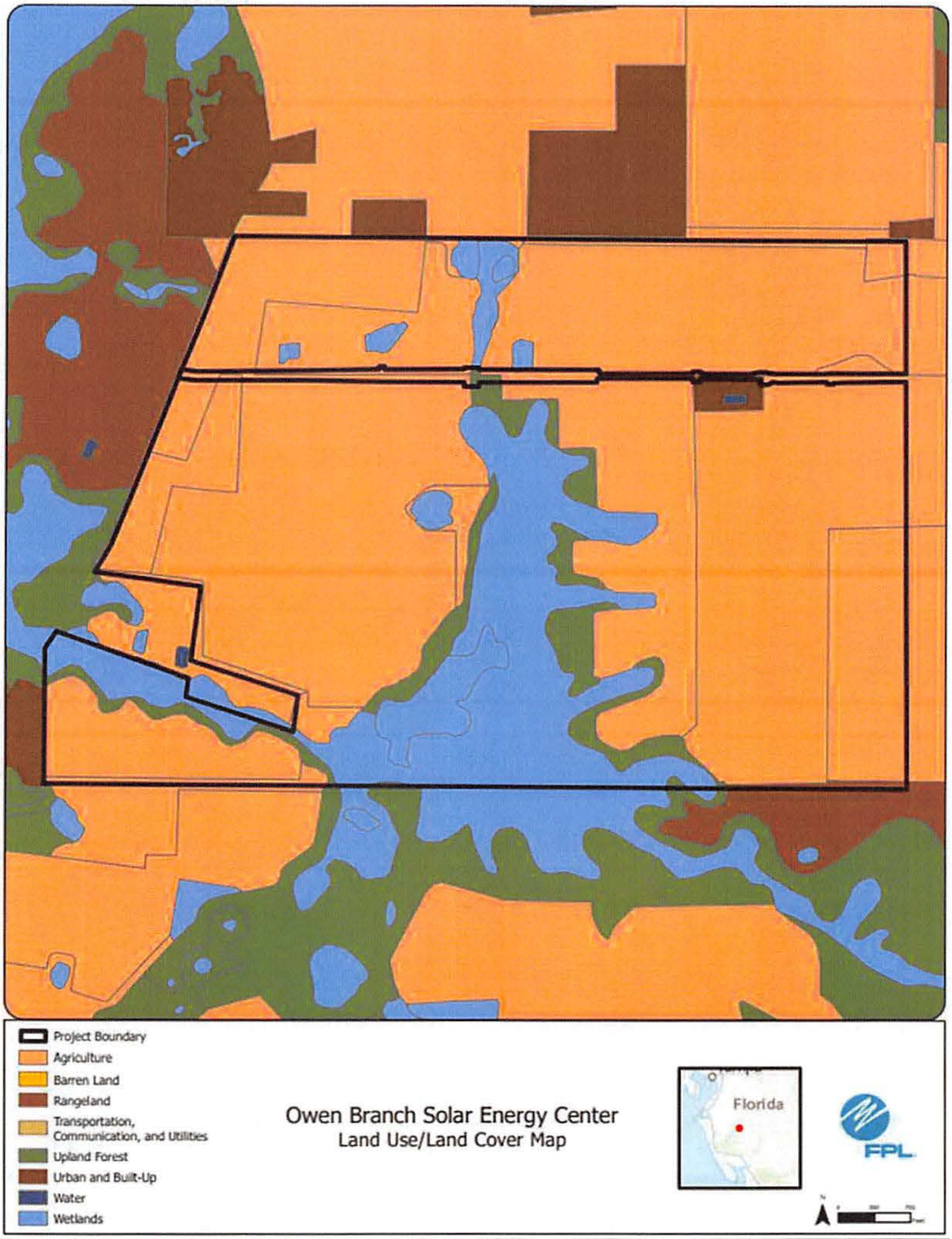
60
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED



F2-11014

FPSC EXH NO. 783

ADMITTED

F2-11015

Owen Branch Solar Energy Center

Owen Branch Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

FPL

F2-11015

APPENDIX A:

STATUS OF CONSENT AGREEMENT AND CONSENT ORDER ACTIVITIES

Table A.1-1. Permitting Activities Status.

Project	Agency	Permit Type	Permit Application Number	Permit Number	Submittal Date	Permit Issued Date
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 20.a.						
CCS Freshening; Supplemental Salinity Management Plan – Phase I Maximize Use of Existing Allocations	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Site Certification License Amendment	AM19-205 AM20-215	PA 03-45	AM19-205 10/29/19 AM20-215 4/02/20	AM19-205 11/26/19 AM20-215 4/30/20
CCS Freshening; Supplemental Salinity Management Plan – Phase II Increase Salinity Reduction Allocation from 14 to 34 MGD	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Site Certification License Modification	Modification F	PA 03-45	10/09/20	10/19/21
CCS Freshening; Supplemental Salinity Management Plan – Phase I Maximize Use of Existing Allocations F2	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-16183	13-59-16183	12/6/20	1/10/21
CCS Freshening; Supplemental Salinity Management Plan – Phase I Maximize Use of Existing Allocations F7	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-16182	13-59-16182	12/6/20	1/10/21
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 21.a						
Turtle Point and Barge Canal Restoration	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Joint Application Environmental Resource Permit	13-0127512-013	13-0127512-013	8/4/16	9/21/16
Turtle Point and Barge Canal Restoration	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404: Dredge & Fill	SAJ-2016-02462(SP-MLC)	SAJ-2016-02462	8/4/16	5/7/18

Table A.1-1. Permitting Activities Status.

Project	Agency	Permit Type	Permit Application Number	Permit Number	Submittal Date	Permit Issued Date
Turtle Point and Barge Canal Restoration	Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management	Class I Wetlands Permit	CLI-2016-0244	CLI-2016-0244	8/4/16	8/17/18
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 27.c						
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-8S	Miami-Dade County	Right-of-Way	2017002979	2017002979	9/15/16	5/24/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-8S	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13647	13-59-13647	4/7/17	4/11/17
Miami-Dade County Consent Agreement Paragraph 17.d.iv						
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-17	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	Shallow: 13-59-13648 Mid:13-59-13692 Deep: 13-59-13693	Shallow: 13-59-13648 Mid:13-59-13692 Deep: 13-59-13693	4/7/17	5/2/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-18	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	Shallow: 13-59-13885 Mid:13-59-13886 Deep: 13-59-13887	Shallow: 13-59-13885 Mid:13-59-13886 Deep: 13-59-13887	6/30/17	7/6/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-18	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Joint Application Environmental Resource Permit	13-0127512-014EI	13-0127512-014EI	9/15/16	12/19/16
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-18	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404: Dredge & Fill	SAJ-2016-02462(NW-MLC)	SAJ-2016-02462	9/15/16	2/28/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-18	Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management	Class I Wetlands Permit	CLI-2016-0303	CLI-2016-0303	11/11/16	1/19/18
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-19	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	Shallow: 13-59-13888 Mid: 13-59-13889 Deep: 13-59-13884	Shallow: 13-59-13888 Mid: 13-59-13889 Deep: 13-59-13884	6/30/17	7/6/17

Table A.1-1. Permitting Activities Status.

Project	Agency	Permit Type	Permit Application Number	Permit Number	Submittal Date	Permit Issued Date
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 27.d						
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-20	City of Homestead	Right-of-Way	NA	17-14	3/2/17	5/31/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-20	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	Deep: 13-59-13650	Deep: 13-59-13650	4/7/17	4/11/17
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 27.b						
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-21	Miami-Dade County	Right-of-Way	2017002980	201700298	9/15/16	5/18/17
Groundwater Monitoring Wells: TPGW-21	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	Shallow: 13-59-13649 Mid:13-59-1394 Deep: 13-59-13695	Shallow: 13-59-13649 Mid:13-59-1394 Deep: 13-59-13695	4/7/17	5/2/17
Florida Department of Environmental Protection Consent Order Paragraph 21.c and Miami-Dade County Consent Agreement Paragraph 17.b.i						
Recovery Well System: Pipeline & L31 Levee Crossing	South Florida Water Management District	Right-of-Way	16-0920-2	14742	9/15/16	3/7/17
Recovery Well System: Pipeline & L31 Levee Crossing	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 408	NA	NA	2/24/17	1/25/18
Recovery Well System: Pipeline along Palm Drive	Miami-Dade County	Right-of-Way	2017003859	2017003859	5/30/17	8/25/17
Recovery Well System: Consumptive Use (15 MGD)	South Florida Water Management District	Consumptive Water Use	160916-12	13-06251-W	9/15/16	2/27/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-1	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13736	13-59-13736	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-2	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13737	13-59-13737	5/5/17	5/8/17

Table A.1-1. Permitting Activities Status.

Project	Agency	Permit Type	Permit Application Number	Permit Number	Submittal Date	Permit Issued Date
Recovery Well System: RWS-3	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-12460	13-59-12460	1/6/16	1/8/16
Recovery Well System: RWS-4	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13738	13-59-13738	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-5	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13739	13-59-13739	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-6	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13740	13-59-13740	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-7	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13741	13-59-13741	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-8	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13742	13-59-13742	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System: RWS-9	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13743	13-59-13743	5/5/17	5/8/17
Recovery Well System RWS-10	Miami-Dade County	Well Construction Permit	13-59-13744	13-59-13744	5/5/17	5/8/17
Underground Injection Control Well: Disposal Well	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Operational Permit	0293962-004-UO/1I	0293962-004-UO/1I	6/1/17	7/12/18
Underground Injection Control Well: Disposal Well	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Operational Permit - Minor Modification to increase injection capacity	0293962-005-UO/MM	0293962-005-UO/MM	11/30/18	4/23/19
Underground Injection Control Well: Disposal Well	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Operational Permit - Minor Modification to modify piping configuration	0293962-006-UO/MM	0293962-006-UO/MM	7/23/21	8/30/21

Key:
MGD = Million Gallons per Day
RWS = Recovery Well System
NA = Not Applicable

Table A.1-2. Overall Status of Compliance Activities.

Activity	CO / CA No.	Status	Additional Comments
CCS Freshening Activities			
UFA Salinity Reduction Wells	CO 20.a.	Ongoing.	Annual Average CCS salinity from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, was 32.0 PSU, which is the lowest value recorded. The average daily freshening rate from F-series wells was 8.9 mgd which was 30% of the permit allocation.
Application to modify SCA PA 03-45E (Mod F)	CO 20.a.	Complete.	Application filed on 10/12/2020. FDEP issued Notice of Intent on 9-8-21. Final permit received 10/19/21. Implementation of PA 03-45F began in November 2021.
Marine Well Operation	CA 17.a.i.2.	Complete	Marine wells are for emergency use only; were not operated during the reporting period.
L-31E Canal Source Water	CA 17.a.i.2.	Complete.	
Evaluation of Alternative Sources	CA 17.a.ii.	Complete	FPL's Clean Water Recovery Center to begin operations on 1/15/2025
Thermal Efficiency Plan	CO 20.b.	Ongoing.	Average CCS thermal efficiency from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024, was 83.7%.
Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)	CO 21.b.	Ongoing.	CCS total nitrogen, total phosphorous, salinity and water clarity were all within the acceptable to good target ranges specified in the NMP.
Remediation – Restoration Activities			
Recovery Well System (RWS)	CO 20.c.i. & ii. CA 17.b.i.	Ongoing.	Since remediation operations began, over 36 billion gallons of hypersaline groundwater containing 13.84 billion pounds of salt have been extracted through June 30, 2024. This has resulted in halting the westward movement of the hypersaline plume, statistically significant reductions in hypersaline groundwater concentrations, and retraction of the plume towards the L-31E Canal.
Turtle Point and Barge Basin Canal Restoration	CO 21.a.	Completed.	Turtle Point restoration complete April 2019. Barge Basin restoration completed May 2020.
Site Assessment Plan (SAP)	CA 34.a.	Completed.	None.
Site Assessment Report (SAR)	CA 34.b.	Completed.	None.

Table A.1-2. Overall Status of Compliance Activities.

Activity	CO / CA No.	Status	Additional Comments
Corrective Action Plan (CAP)	CA 34.c.d.	Ongoing.	The CCS Nutrient Management Plan continues to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous levels while ground extraction wells have removed 1,187,100 lbs of TN and 15,500 lbs of TP from the aquifer.
Inspection of CCS Perimeter	CO 21.c.	Ongoing.	Annual perimeter berm and dam inspection completed in March 2024. No erosion of concern or structural defects were observed.
Mitigation for Impacts Related to Historical Operations of the CCS			
SWI allocation of contributions	CO 23.a.	Completed.	Modeling results presented to FDEP on 6/19/2018.
Review of Interceptor Ditch Operations	CA 17.a.iii.	Alternative operations being tested	Salinity based pump operational criteria under second year of field testing.
Agreements to convey property interests for CERP BBCW and S-20 structure projects	CO 23.b. CA 17.c.iii.	Completed.	BBCW purchase/sales and exchange agreements completed on 4/23/2018. No determination of need for property/ easements from SFWMD for the S-20 structure.
Filling portions of Model Lands North Canal	CA 17.c.ii.	Complete	Activity completed 4/4/2016 and as-built certification sent to Agencies on 5/19/2016.
Increase weir control elevation test in FPL EMB	CO 32. CA 17.c.i.	Complete.	One-year weir elevation test completed, report submitted to MDC and FDEP on 5/9/2017.
Escrow funding for mitigation of saltwater intrusion	CO 23.d.	Complete	On 5/13/21 FPL transferred $1.5M to a FDEP escrow account.
Monitoring and Reporting			
CSEM Baseline Survey	CO 29.a. CA 17.d.iii.	Complete	Baseline CSEM survey was conducted in March/April 2018 and summarized in the 2018 RWS Startup report.
Expanded groundwater monitoring in Model Lands and surrounding area	CO 27a., b., c., & d. CA 17.d.iv.	Complete.	TPGW-22 commenced on 2/16/21 and TPGW-23 on 8/18/2022.
Implement revisions to the CA monitoring plan	CAA2.ii.	Complete.	Data generated from the revised monitoring plan are posted on EDMS.
Expanded Biscayne Bay water quality sampling	CO 23.d. and 23.k.	Complete.	Bi-monthly sampling was initiated in September 2016 and completed in May 2018. TPBBSW-7T was deployed in June 2018. Data provided on EDMS database.

Table A.1-2. Overall Status of Compliance Activities.

Activity	CO / CA No.	Status	Additional Comments
Expanded reporting of CCS related monitoring	CO 28, 31, and 33.	Ongoing	Updates to EDMS and posting of reports completed in August 2018.Updated combined EDMS accessible to Agencies.
Submit annual progress reports	CA 17d.v., CAA2	Ongoing	Remedial Action Annual Status Reports provided on the EDMS database.
Provide FDEP with copies of submittals to other agencies	CO 33.	Ongoing	Reports and data provided on the EDMS database.
Year 5 remediation effectiveness evaluation	CA 17.b.iii., CO 20.c.v	Complete.	Submitted 11/15/2023. Alternative remediation, monitoring and reporting proposals under review by MDC and FDEP.

Table A.1-3. Overall Status of Additional Activities.

Activity	Agency Letter	Status	Additional Comments
Model Modifications	MDC 6/2/16	Complete.	Model documentation scope, hydrology, hydrogeology, assumptions, model sensitivity, scenarios evaluated, model limitations, were adjusted in response to comments from MDC, SFWMD, and other reviewers were incorporated into the groundwater model.
Model Recalibration	MDC email 7/1/16	Complete.	Recalibrated the model using parameter optimization methods and provided documentation of recalibration, scenario evaluation, and model data sets. Reduced overall standard error in the model but little change in projected remediation compared with the original model version forecast.
Implement additional prescribed model changes	MDC 9/29/16	Complete.	Revision included land uses, aquifer data/heterogeneity, revisions to canal representations, recharge and evaporation.
Phase I Remedial Action Plan Report	MDC 9/29/16	Complete.	Included permitting, RWS designs, and modeling updates.
Year 1 CSEM Survey	MDC 9/29/16, CAA2	Complete.	Compared with the 2018 Baseline CSEM survey to identify changes in orientation of hypersaline groundwater west and north of the CCS in November 2019 RAASR.
RWS Start-up and Quarterly Reports	MDC 5/15/17	Complete.	Incorporated results of baseline groundwater assessment, as built drawings, evaluation of the cumulative drawdown from the simultaneous pumping of the ID and RWS system and found no adverse impacts to wetlands or other environmental resources.

Table A.1-2. Overall Status of Compliance Activities.

Activity	CO / CA No.	Status	Additional Comments
Groundwater - Surface Water Nutrient Impact Action Plan	MDC 7/10/18	Complete.	The plan addresses CCS & external canal practices FPL is implementing to limit CCS nutrient impacts to ground and surface waters.
Groundwater - Surface Water Nutrient Impact Action Plan Update	MDC 06/27/19	Complete.	Identified ammonia sources in L-31E canal, scheduled follow-up monitoring, updates to FPL CCS nutrient management practices. Incorporated into the 2019 RAASR.
Resampling of DERM identified 2017 Site Assessment Plan (SAP) surface water stations	MDC 06/27/19	Complete.	Reported nutrient data from 34 samples collected from seven MDC approved surface water sites that had elevated ammonia levels in 2017.
Performance & Compliance Report	MDC 9/29/16 Paragraph 4E, CO Paragraphs 20.c.iii.	Complete.	Appendix I of the RAASR Year 3 annual report. Within 3 years of RWS operations, the CA goals to intercept, capture, contain and retract along with the CO goal to halt westward migration of the plume were achieved.

APPENDIX B

MANN-KENDALL TRENDS

Table B-1.1. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-1S.

Mann-Kendall chloride trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1S):

Kendall's tau	-0.641	
S	-225	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-391.973	-548.325	-261.765
Intercept	13243.4	11745.9	15725.7

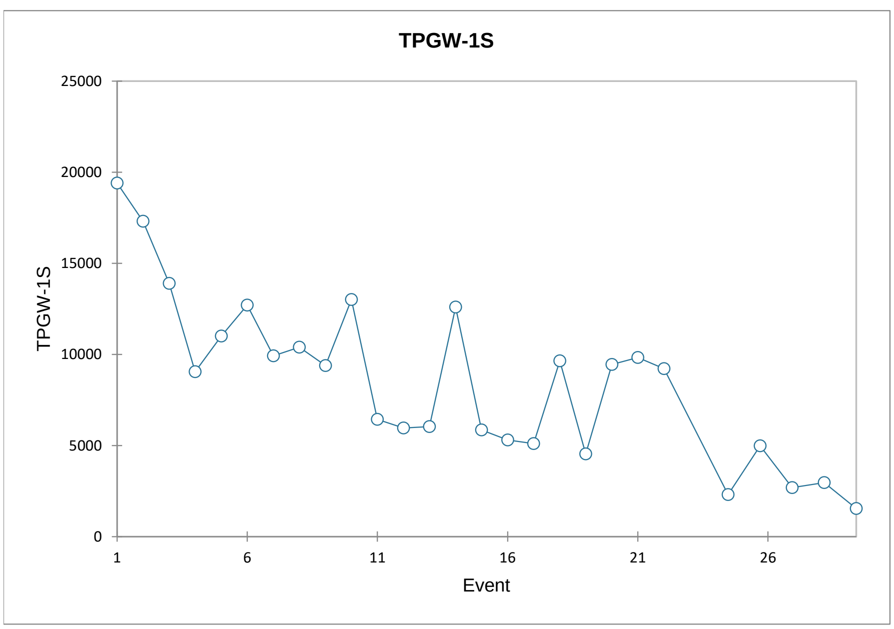


Table B-1.2. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-1M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1M):

Kendall's tau	-0.821	
S	-285	
Var(S)	2291.667	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-266.667	-300.000	-225.000
Intercept	28833.333	28125.000	29400.000

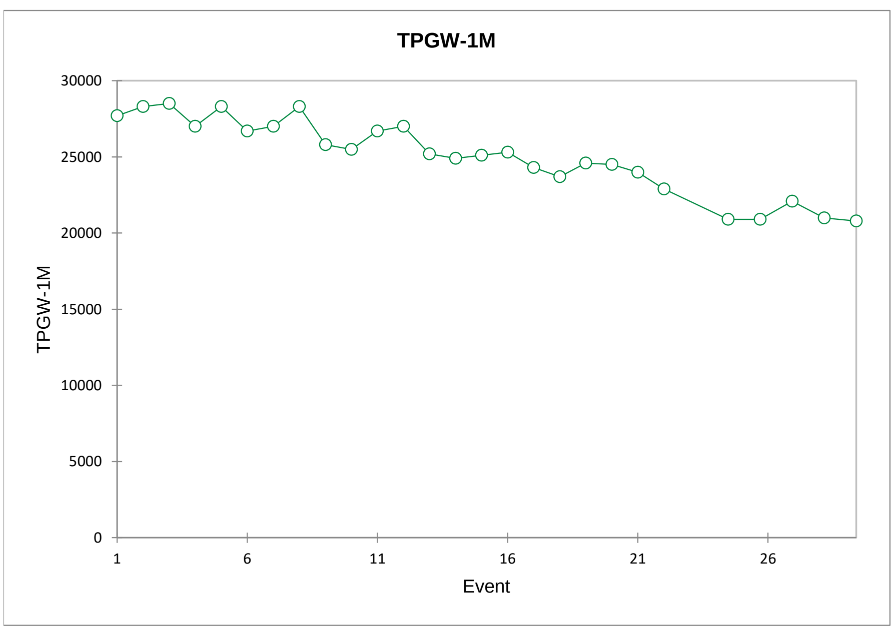


Table B-1.3. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-1D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1D):

Kendall's tau	-0.323	
S	-112	
Var(S)	2291.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.020**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-43.321	-91.543	-12.500
Intercept	28543.321	28187.500	29215.432

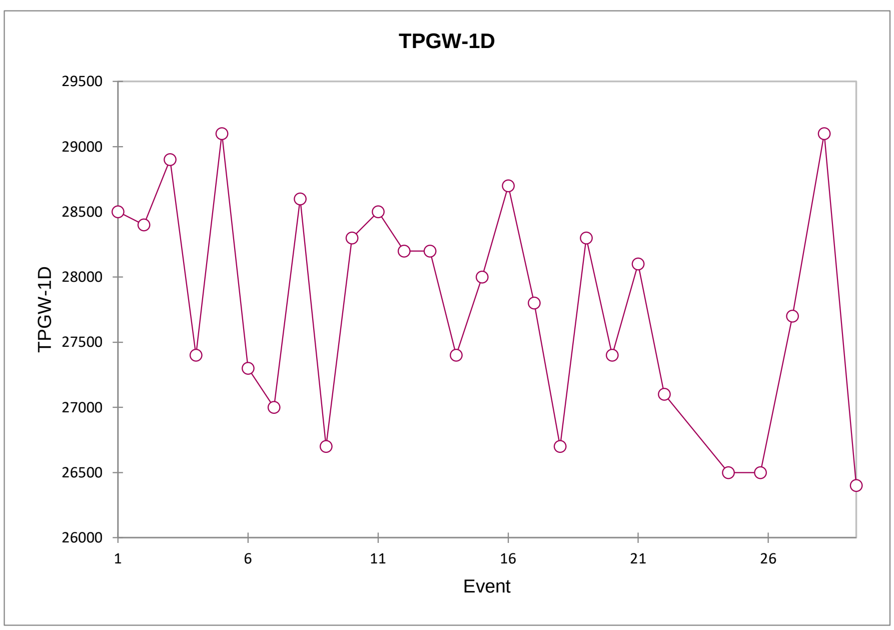


Table B-1.4. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-2S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2S):

Kendall's tau	-0.838	
S	-292	
Var(S)	2295.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-465.241	-561.538	-366.667
Intercept	24143.850	22200.000	25361.538

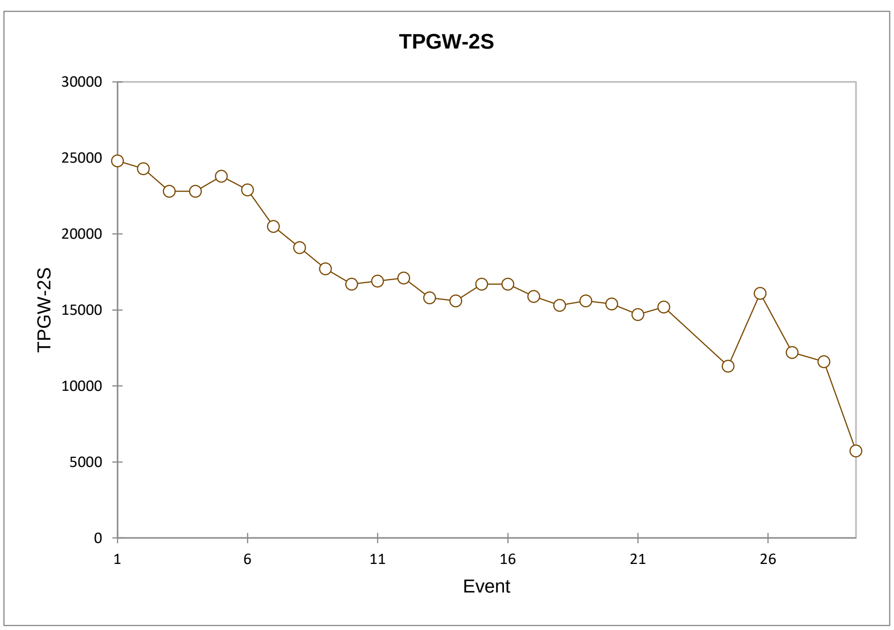


Table B-1.5. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-2M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2M):

Kendall's tau	-0.500	
S	-173	
Var(S)	2289.667	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.000**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-91.225	-148.515	-46.154
Intercept	30112.250	29546.154	31173.267

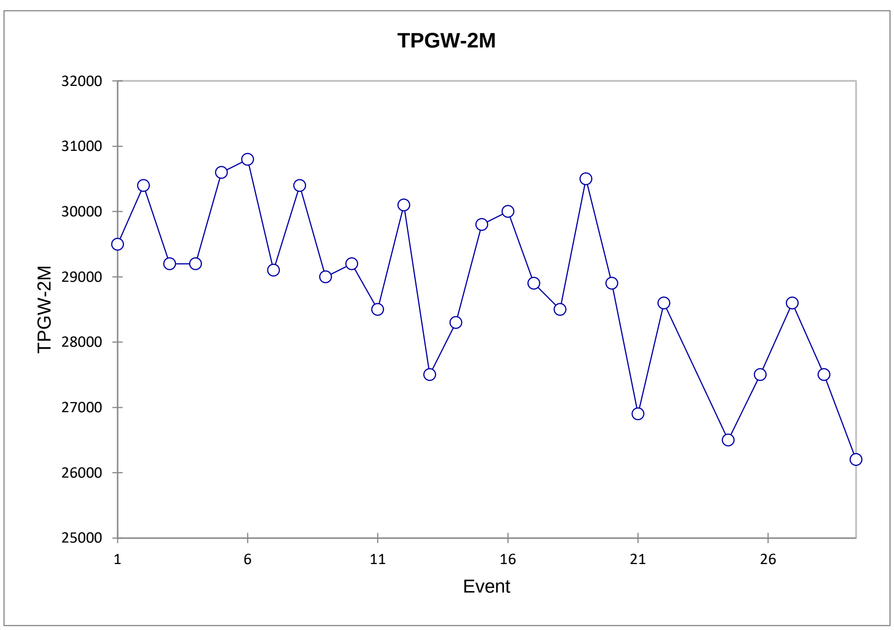


Table B-1.6. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-2D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2D):

Kendall's tau	-0.397
S	-137
Var(S)	2287.667
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.004** **
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-85.714	-136.857	-35.294
Intercept	31385.714	30605.882	32305.431

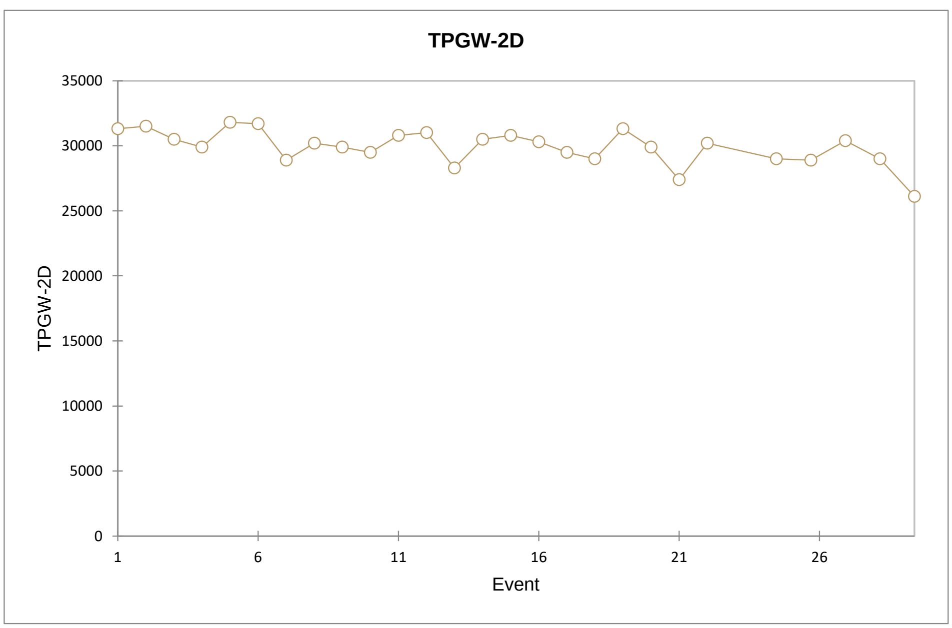


Table B-1.7. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-12S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12S):

Kendall's tau	0.286	
S	99	
Var(S)	2288.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.040**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	62.500	0.000	133.333
Intercept	17212.500	16366.667	18300.000

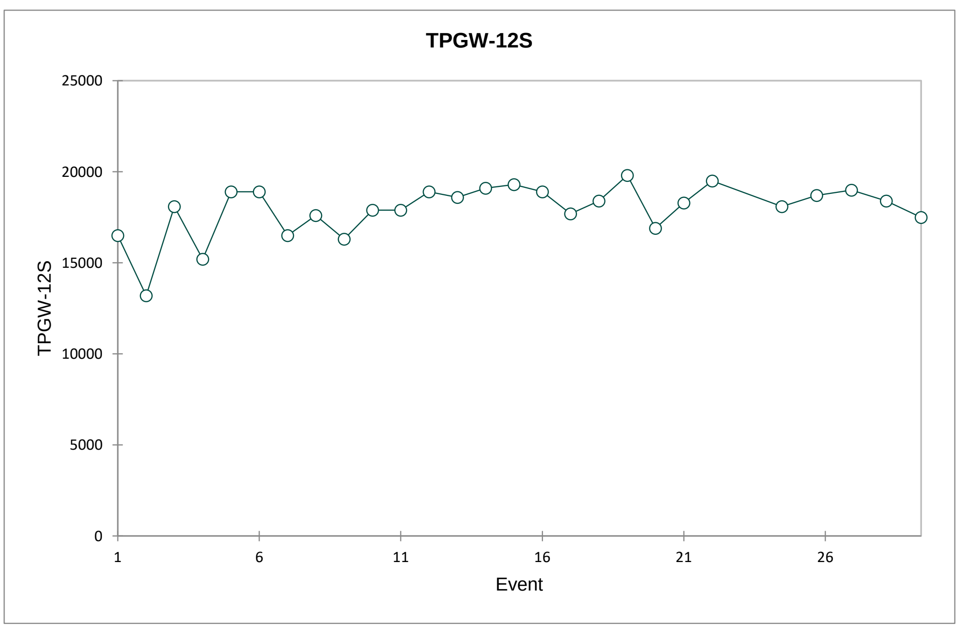


Table B-1.8. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-12M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12M):

Kendall's tau	-0.508	
S	-176	
Var(S)	2290.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.000**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-111.202	-160.714	-50.774
Intercept	22956.823	22104.642	23921.939

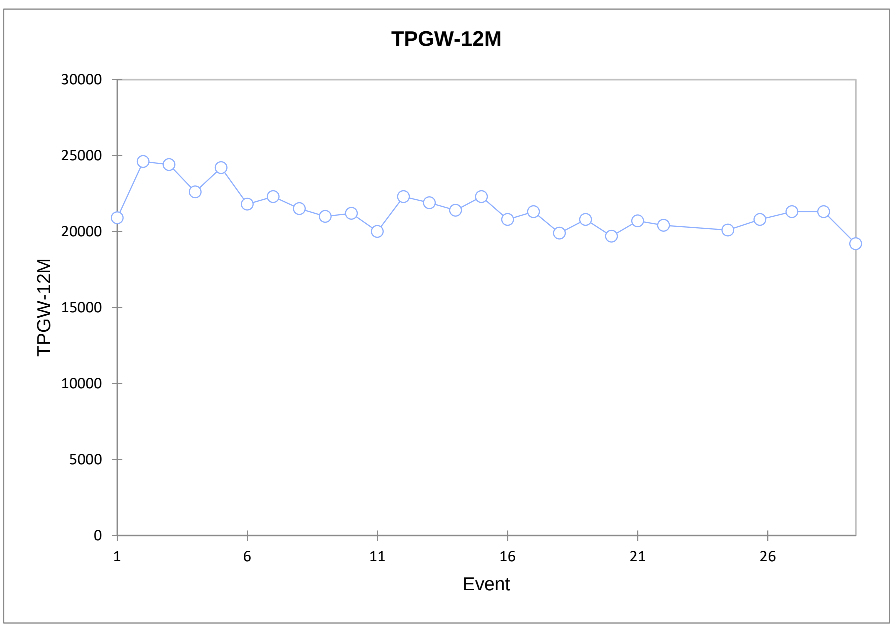


Table B-1.9. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-12D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12D):

Kendall's tau	0.081
S	28
Var(S)	2286.667
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.572
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	10.569	-23.864	45.455
Intercept	25826.019	25427.273	26101.136

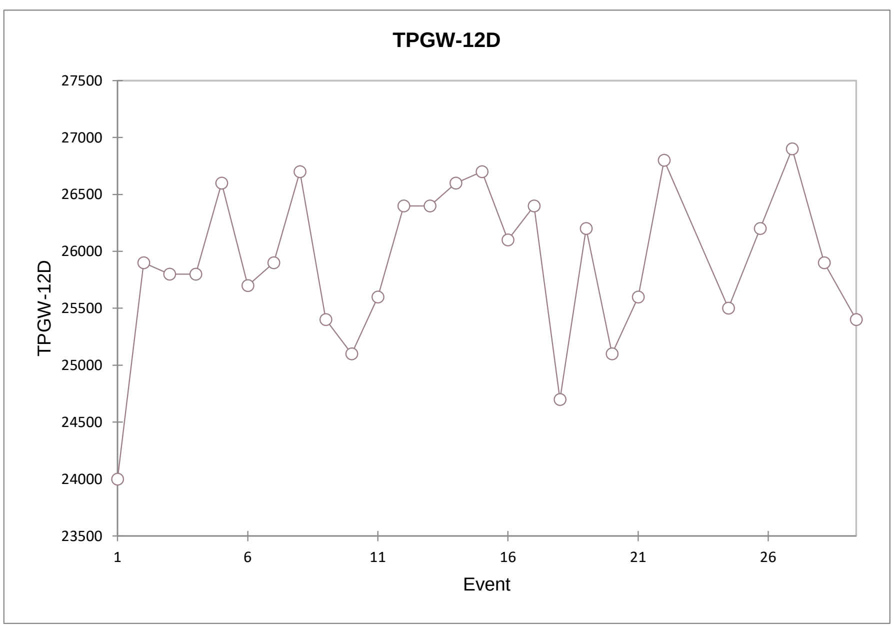


Table B-1.10. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-15S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15S):

Kendall's tau	-0.377	
S	-132	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.006**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-324.287	-532.857	-119.318
Intercept	14218.583	10825.909	16197.143

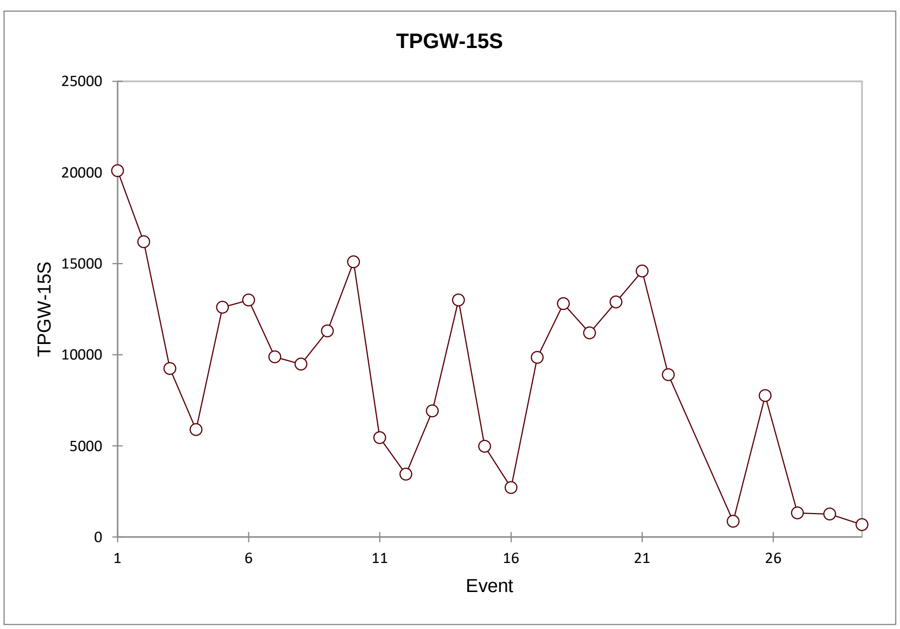


Table B-1.11. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-15M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15M):

Kendall's tau	-0.740	
S	-259	
Var(S)	2299.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-370.000	-447.443	-285.686
Intercept	30961.810	30014.117	32201.420

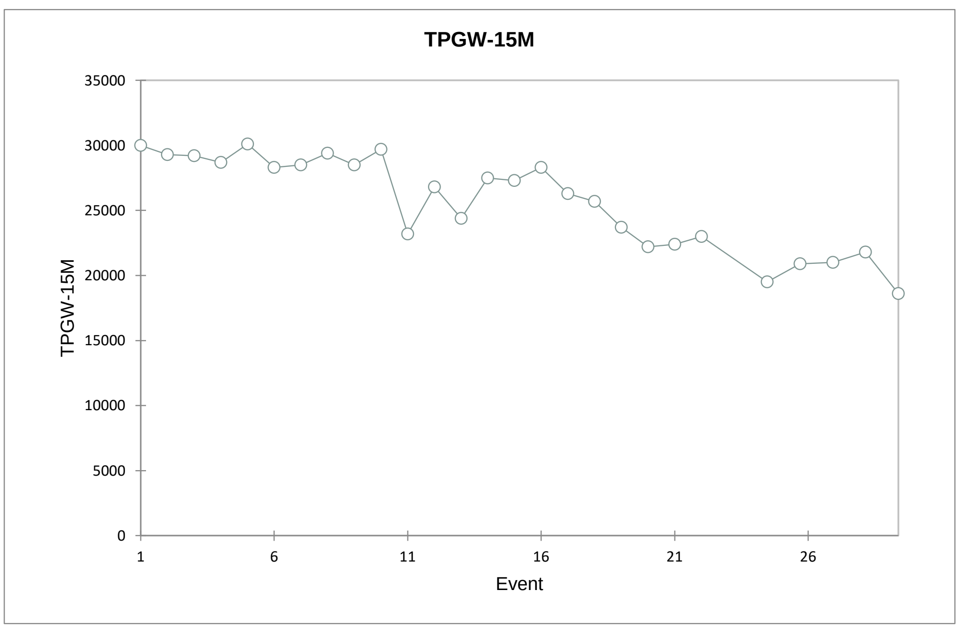


Table B-1.12. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-15D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15D):

Kendall's tau	0.044
S	15
Var(S)	2267.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.769
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	0.000	-28.626	72.709
Intercept	28800.000	27563.951	29229.008

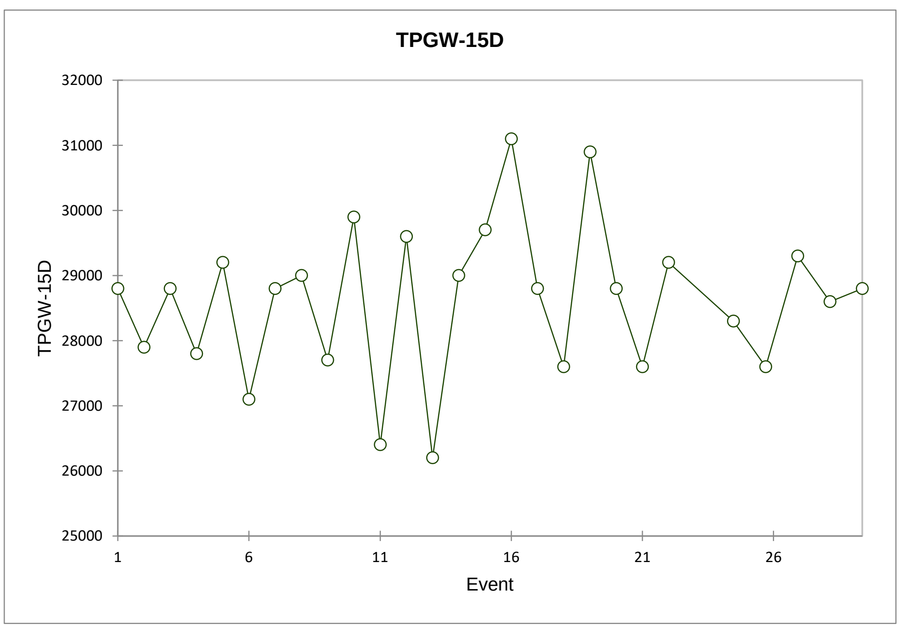


Table B-1.13. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-17S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17S):

Kendall's tau	-0.490	
S	-171	
Var(S)	2297.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.000**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-158.248	-210.495	-95.363
Intercept	24090.224	23033.222	24978.420

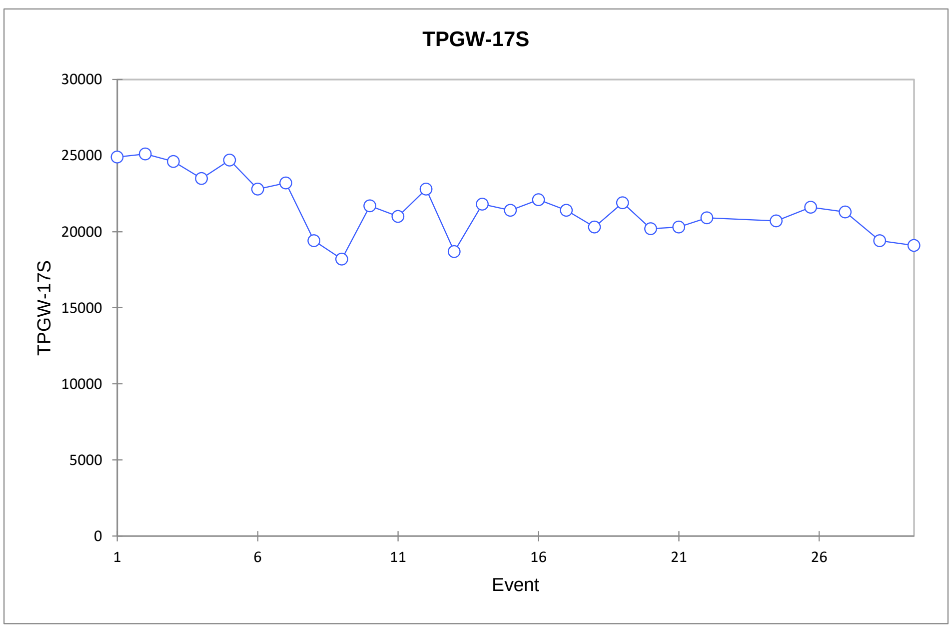


Table B-1.14. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-17M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17M):

Kendall's tau	-0.758	
S	-264	
Var(S)	2296.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-200.000	-247.059	-167.870
Intercept	29600.000	29219.701	30417.647

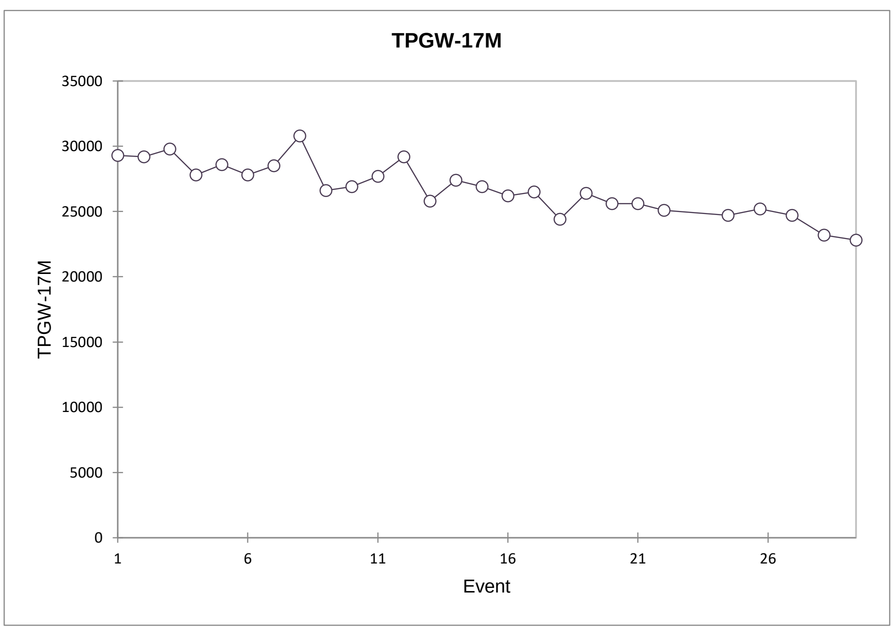


Table B-1.15. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-17D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17D):

Kendall's tau	-0.395	
S	-137	
Var(S)	2292.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.005**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-77.517	-146.154	-26.667
Intercept	28677.517	27866.667	29923.077

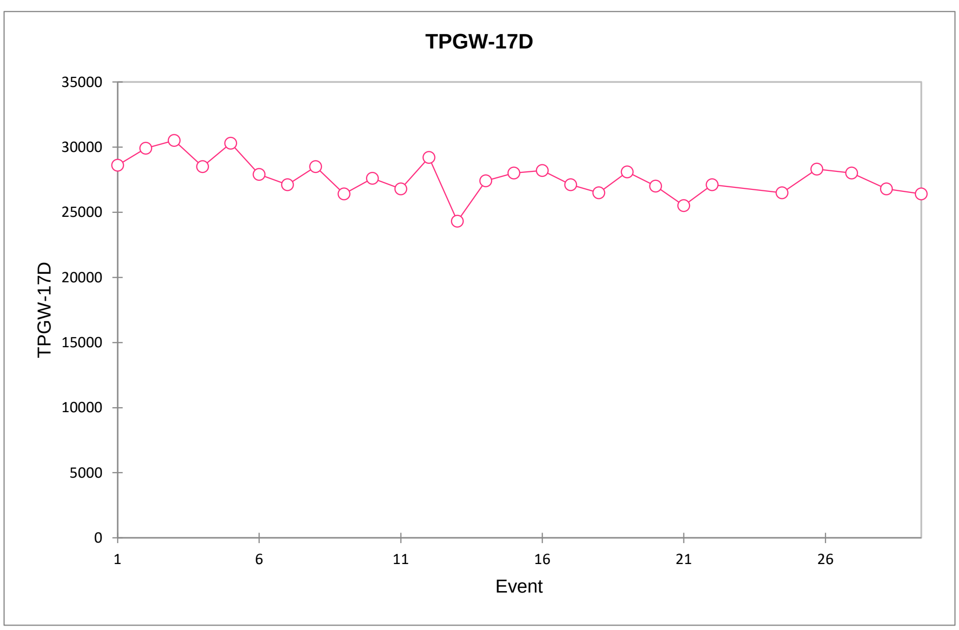


Table B-1.16. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-18M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18M):

Kendall's tau	-0.390	
S	-135	
Var(S)	2288.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.005**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-74.800	-128.571	-27.132
Intercept	24172.395	23381.395	24628.571

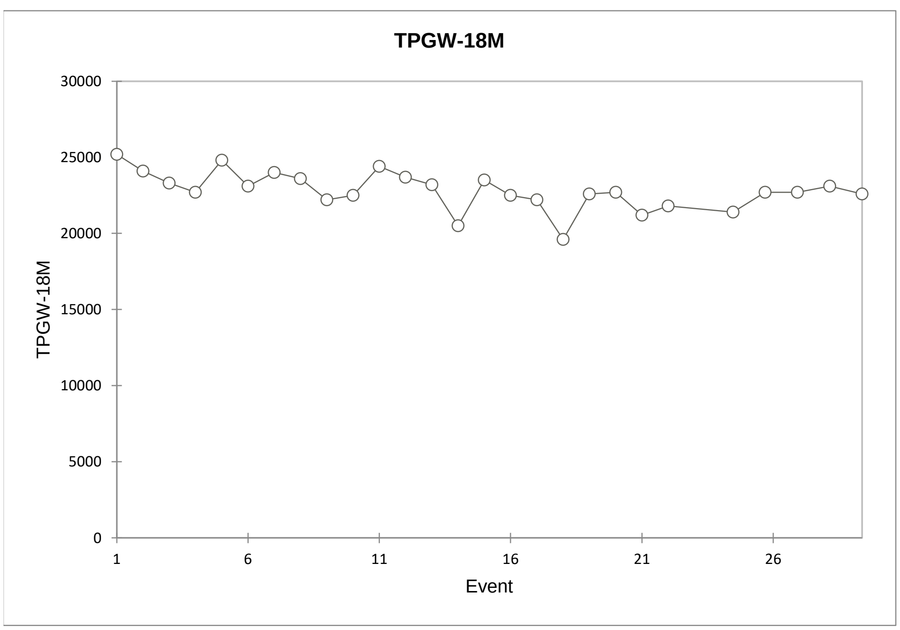


Table B-1.17. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-18D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18D):

Kendall's tau	-0.582	
S	-203	
Var(S)	2297.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-102.648	-147.656	-64.286
Intercept	24815.886	24114.286	25533.594

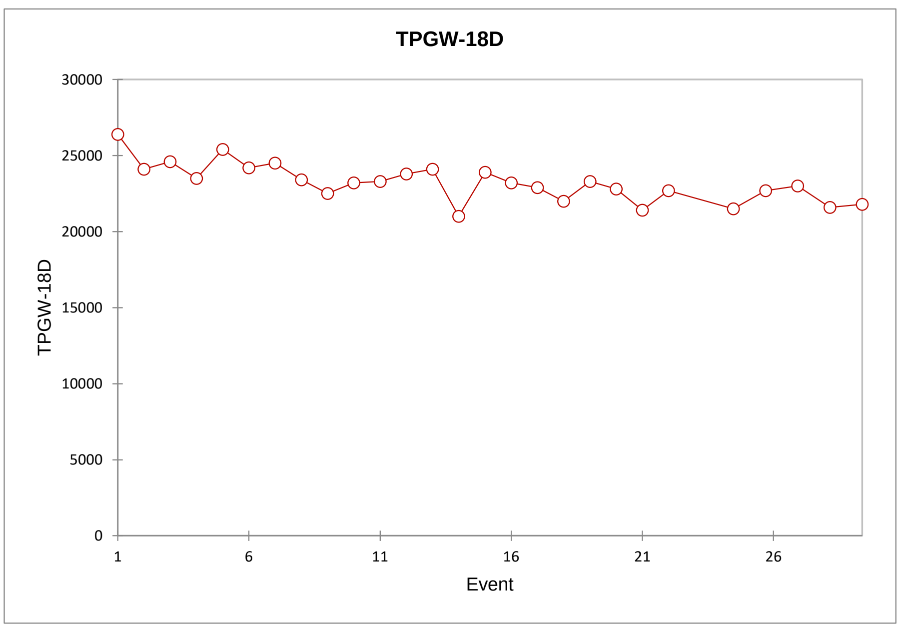


Table B-1.18. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-19M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19M):

Kendall's tau	-0.727	
S	-253	
Var(S)	2295.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-147.196	-200.000	-100.697
Intercept	22224.766	21411.857	23100.000

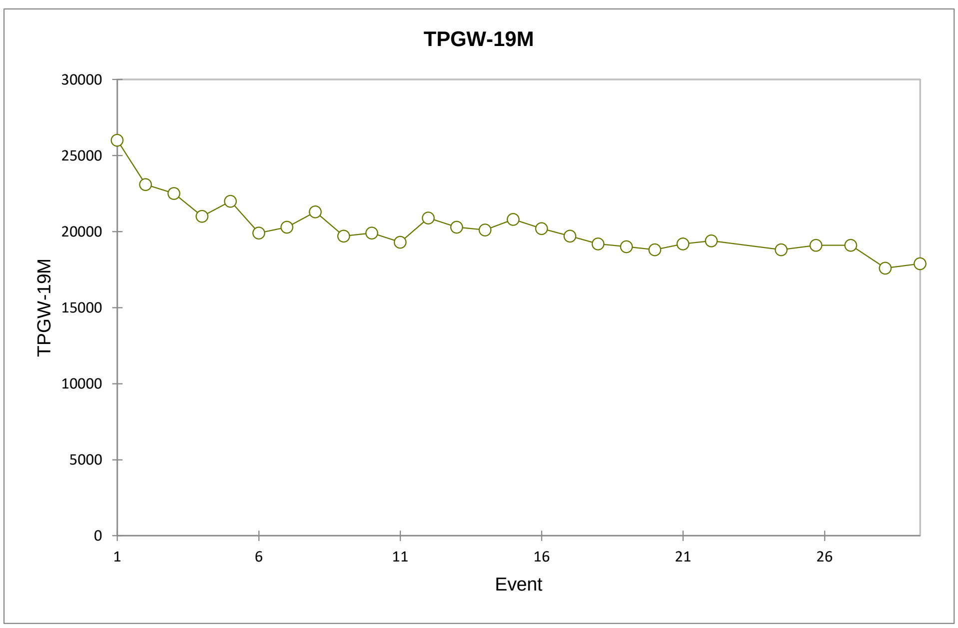


Table B-1.19. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-19D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19D):

Kendall's tau	-0.179
S	-62
Var(S)	2288.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.202
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-27.273	-69.231	17.101
Intercept	23954.545	23160.586	24653.846

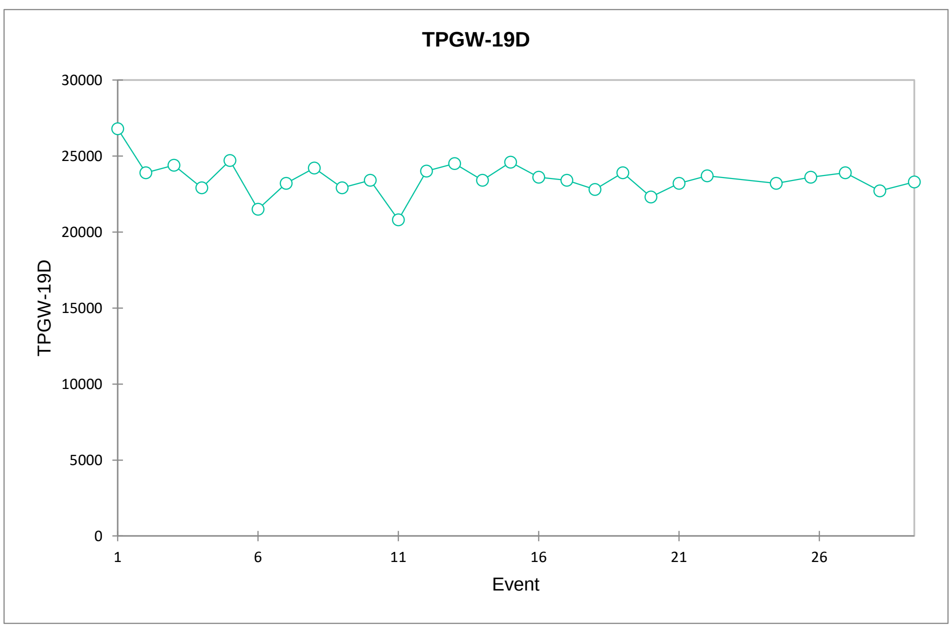


Table B-1.20. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-22M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22M):

Kendall's tau	-0.314
S	-33
Var(S)	408.333
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.113
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-57.143	-142.857	25.000
Intercept	21385.714	21100.000	22500.000

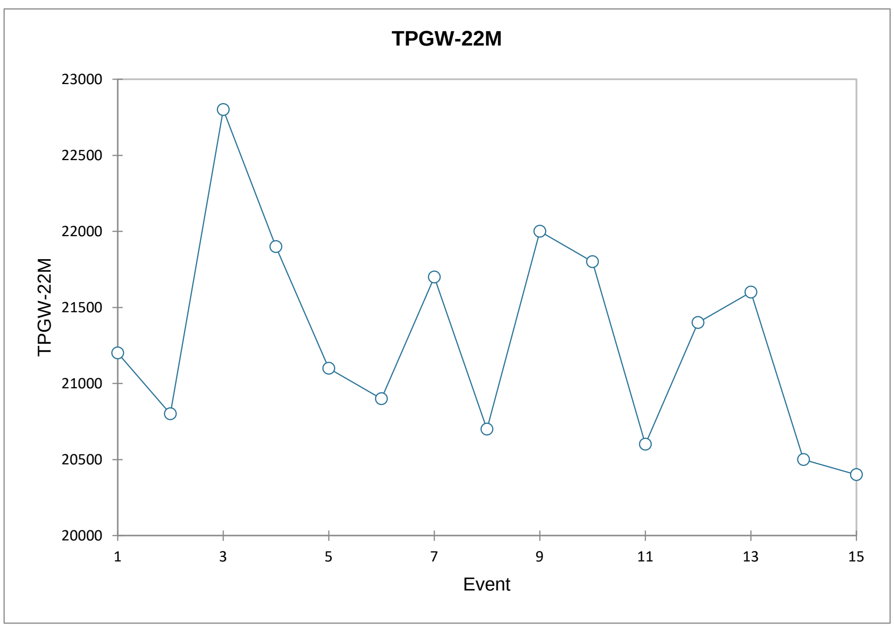


Table B-1.21. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-22D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22D):

Kendall's tau	-0.108
S	-11
Var(S)	401.667
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.618
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-22.222	-120.000	54.545
Intercept	21244.444	20654.545	22320.000

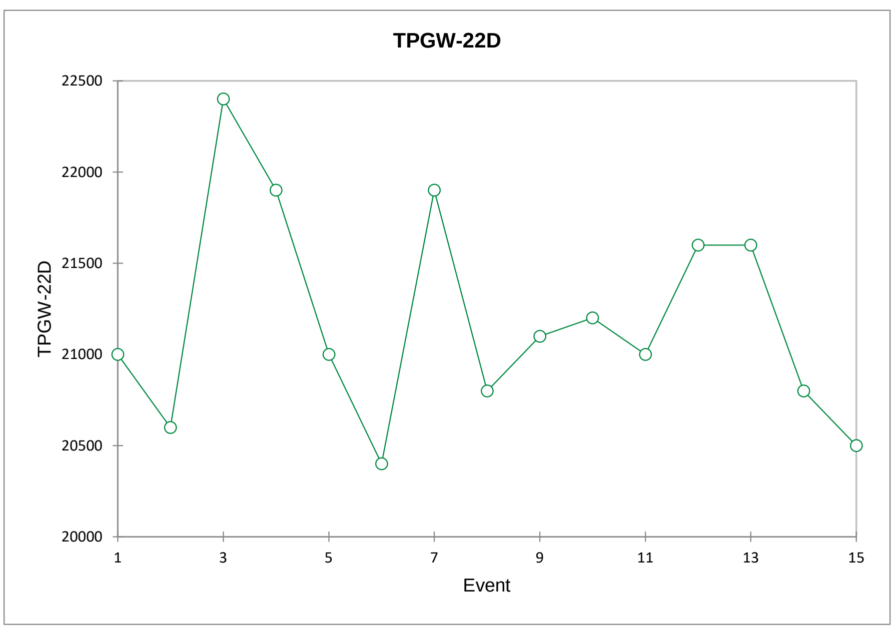


Table B-1.22. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-23M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23M):

Kendall's tau	0.278
S	10
Var(S)	92.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.348
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	85.714	-125.000	300.000
Intercept	21885.714	20600.000	22825.000

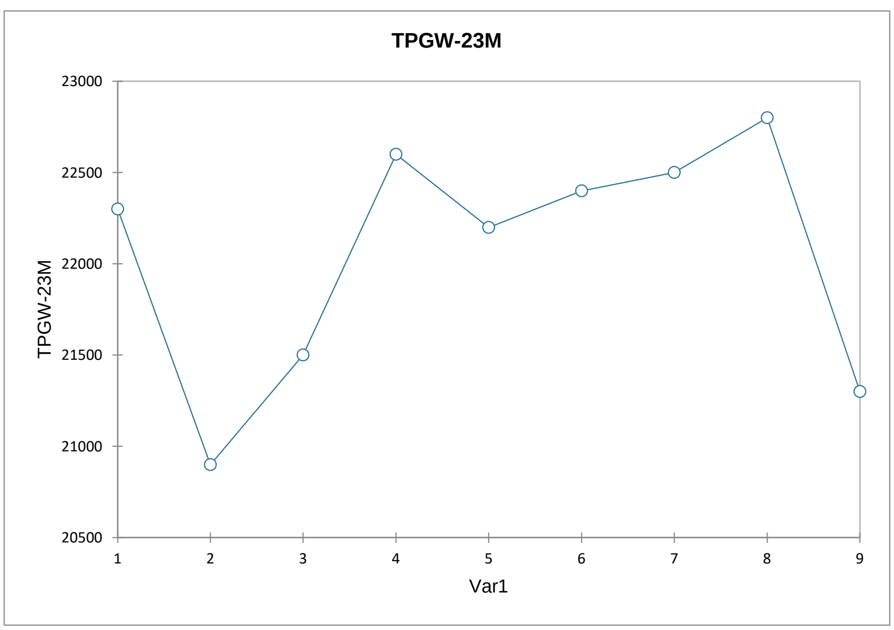


Table B-1.23. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-23D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23D):

Kendall's tau	0.141
S	5
Var(S)	91.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.675
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	58.333	-175.000	320.000
Intercept	23325.000	22060.000	24175.000

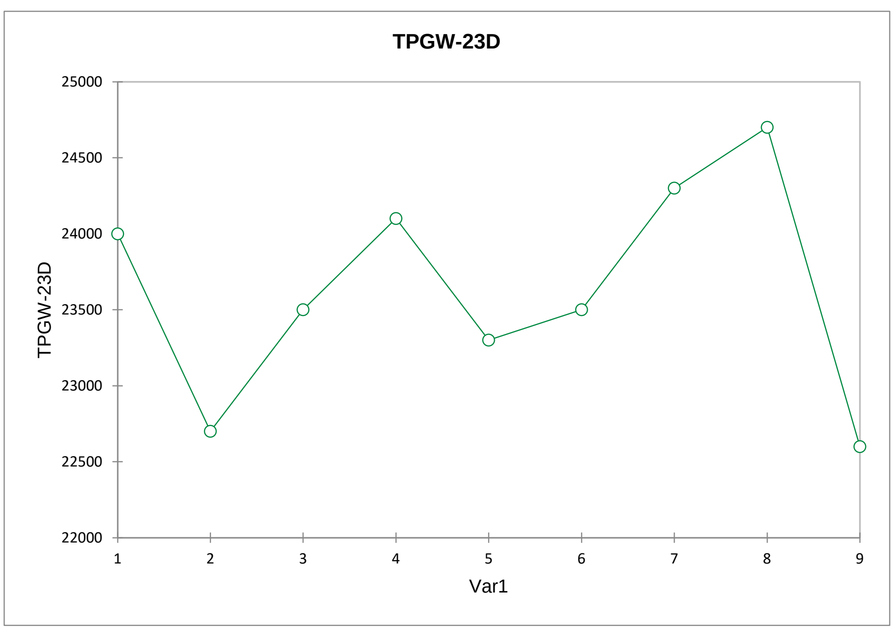


Table B-1.24. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-L3-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L3-58):

Kendall's tau	-0.568	
S	-198	
Var(S)	2295.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-190.994	-266.602	-114.286
Intercept	32600.932	31757.143	33522.852

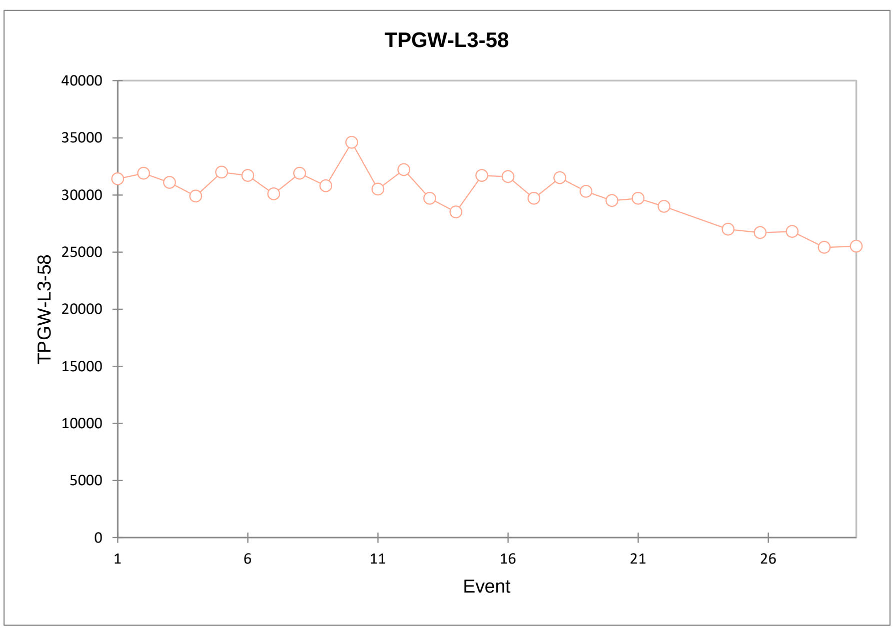


Table B-1.25. Mann-Kendall Chloride Trend Test for TPGW-L5-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L5-58):

Kendall's tau	-0.378	
S	-131	
Var(S)	2292.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.007**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-100.000	-150.000	-40.000
Intercept	29638.095	28880.000	30350.000

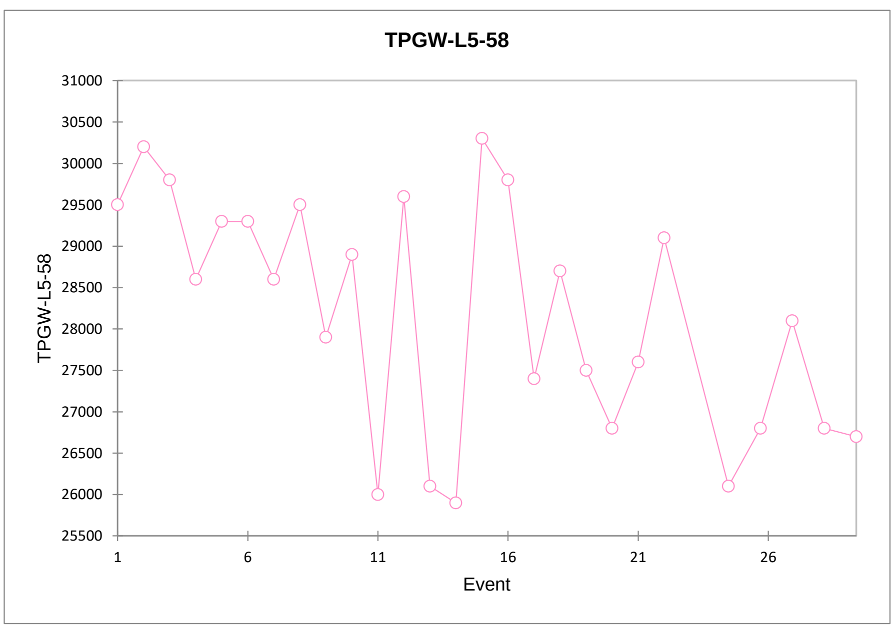


Table B-2.1. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-1S.

Mann-Kendall salinity trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1S):

Kendall's tau	-0.641	
S	-225	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.653	-0.935	-0.429
Intercept	22.300	19.932	27.213

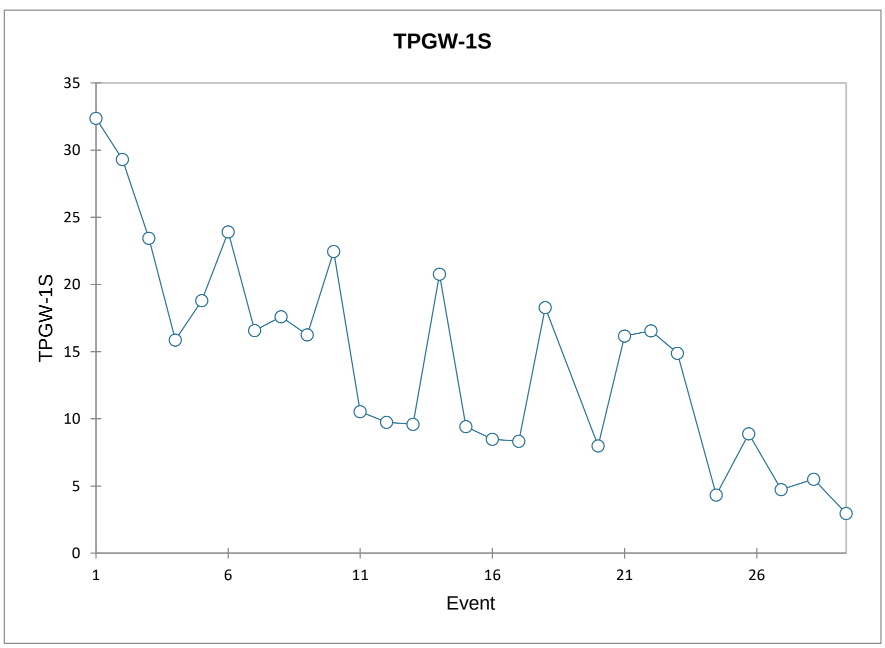


Table B-2.2. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-1M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1M):

Kendall's tau	-0.852	
S	-299	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.473	-0.534	-0.401
Intercept	50.337	49.292	51.312

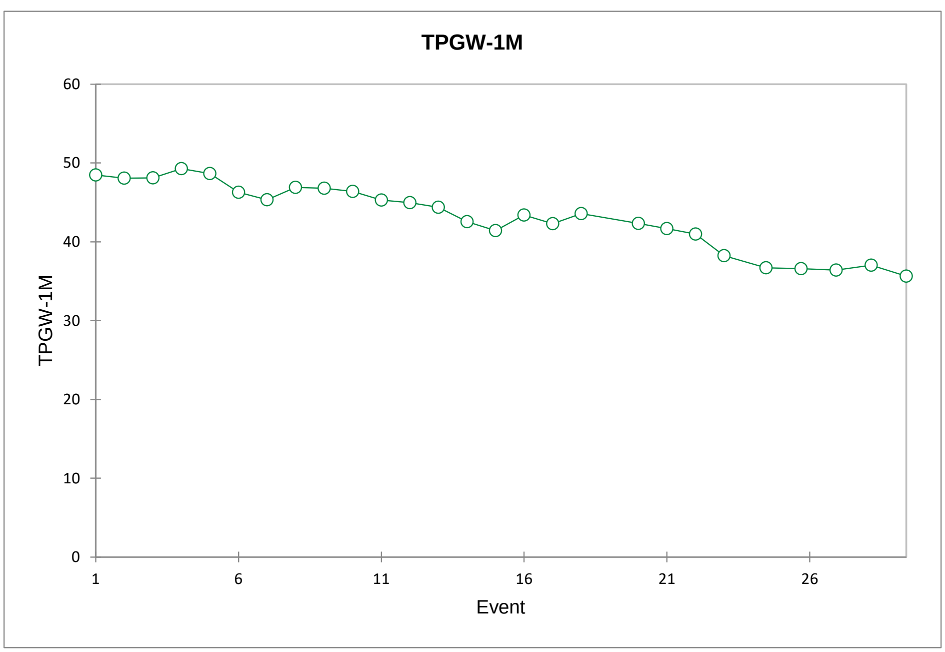


Table B-2.3. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-1D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1D):

Kendall's tau	-0.639	
S	-224	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.080	-0.103	-0.054
Intercept	48.752	48.334	49.060

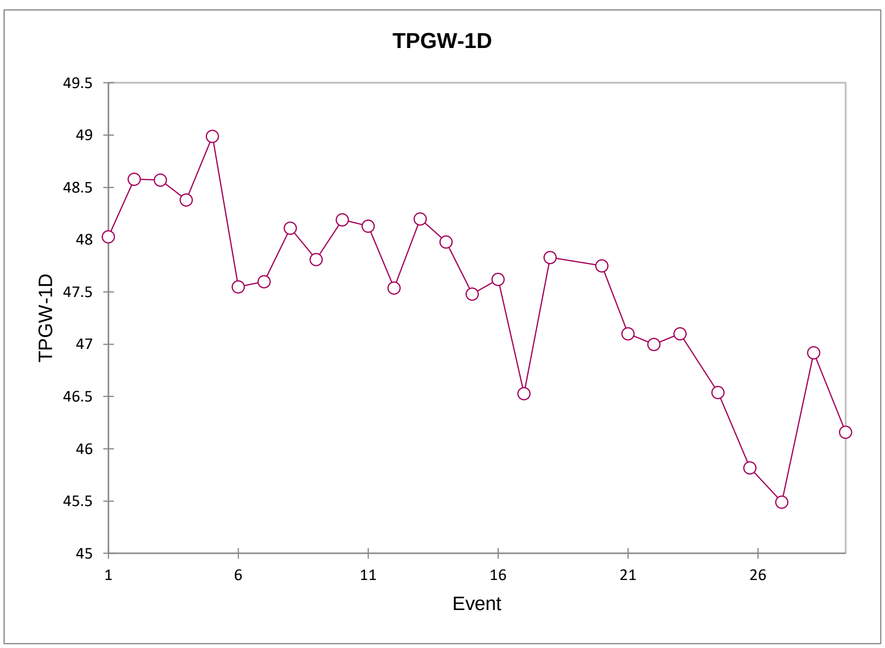


Table B-2.4. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-2S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2S):

Kendall's tau	-0.787	
S	-276	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.811	-0.968	-0.623
Intercept	42.586	38.941	43.844

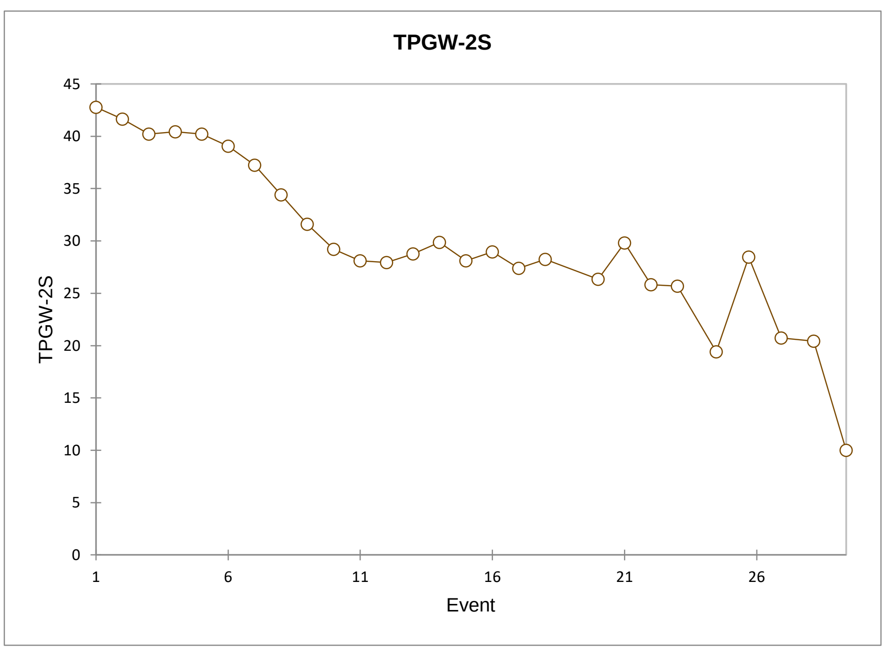


Table B-2.5. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-2M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2M):

Kendall's tau	-0.567	
S	-199	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.110	-0.156	-0.057
Intercept	51.590	51.251	52.146

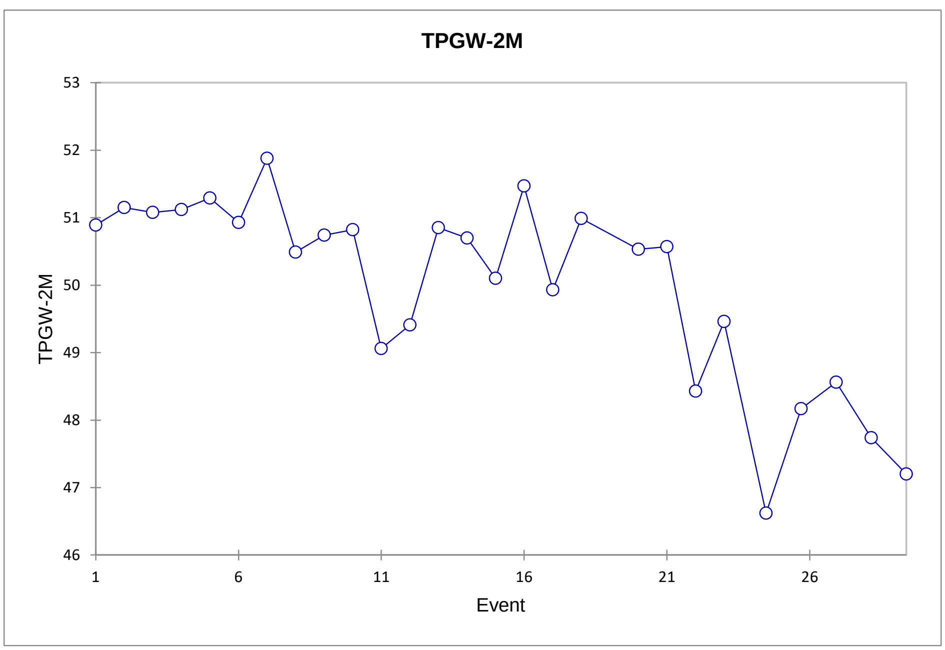


Table B-2.6. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-2D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2D):

Kendall's tau	-0.447	
S	-157	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.001**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.058	-0.089	-0.026
Intercept	52.780	52.332	53.332

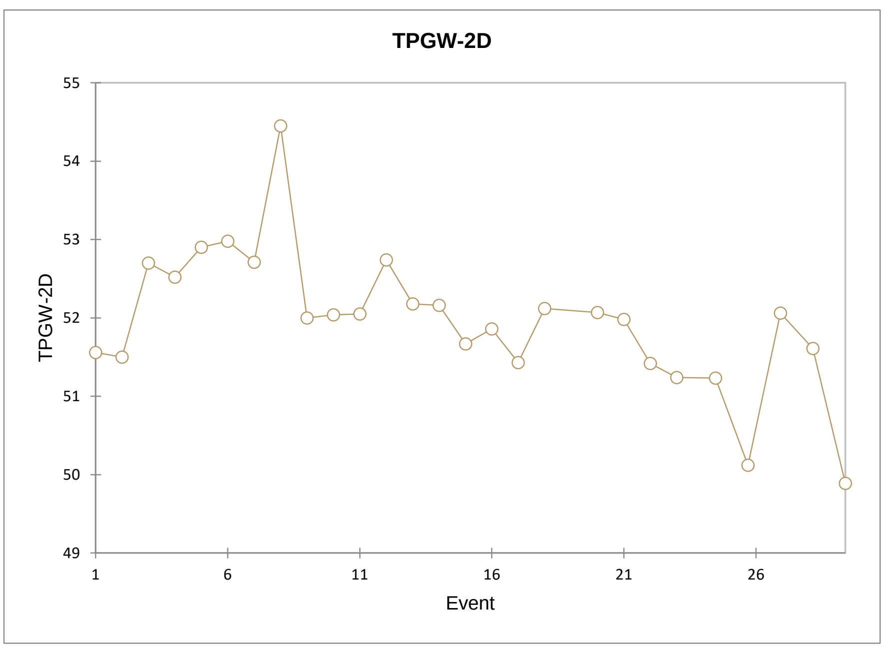


Table B-2.7. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-12S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12S):

Kendall's tau	0.231	
S	81	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.095	.
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	0.069	-0.011	0.163
Intercept	30.591	28.853	31.813

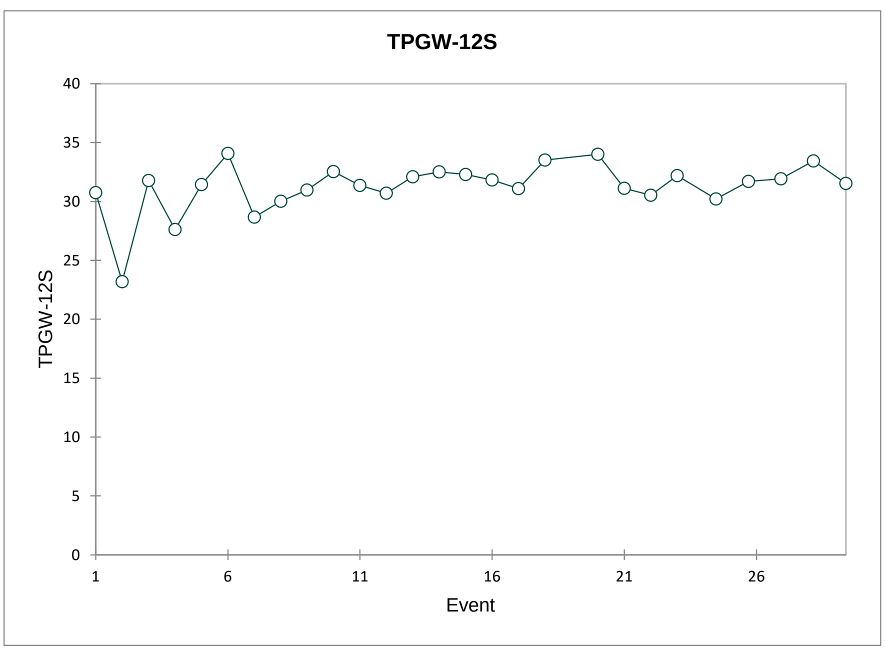


Table B-2.8. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-12M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12M):

Kendall's tau	-0.656	
S	-230	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.175	-0.248	-0.118
Intercept	39.325	38.161	40.360

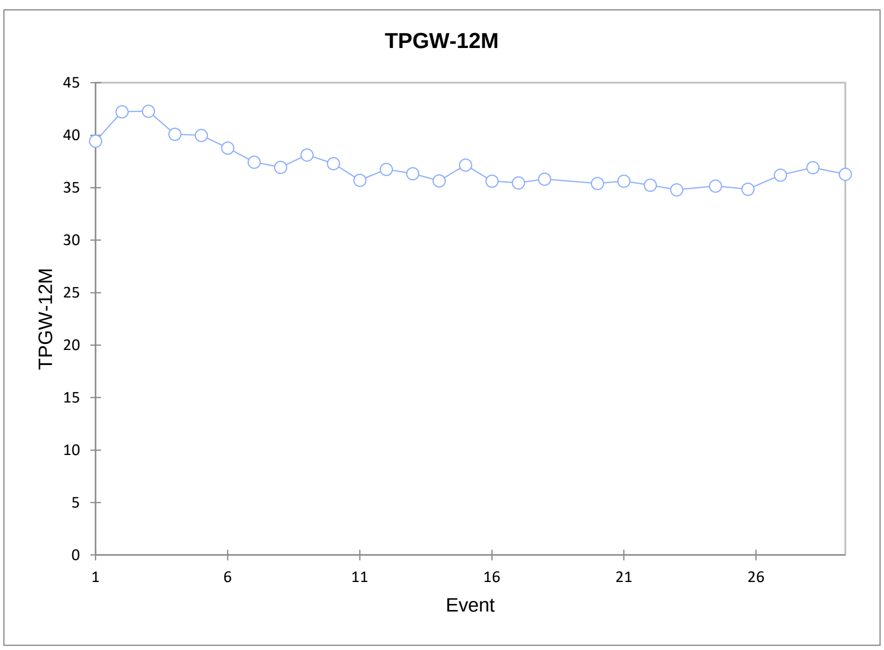


Table B-2.9. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-12D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12D):

Kendall's tau	0.160
S	56
Var(S)	2298.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.251
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	0.019	-0.008	0.050
Intercept	44.248	43.883	44.663

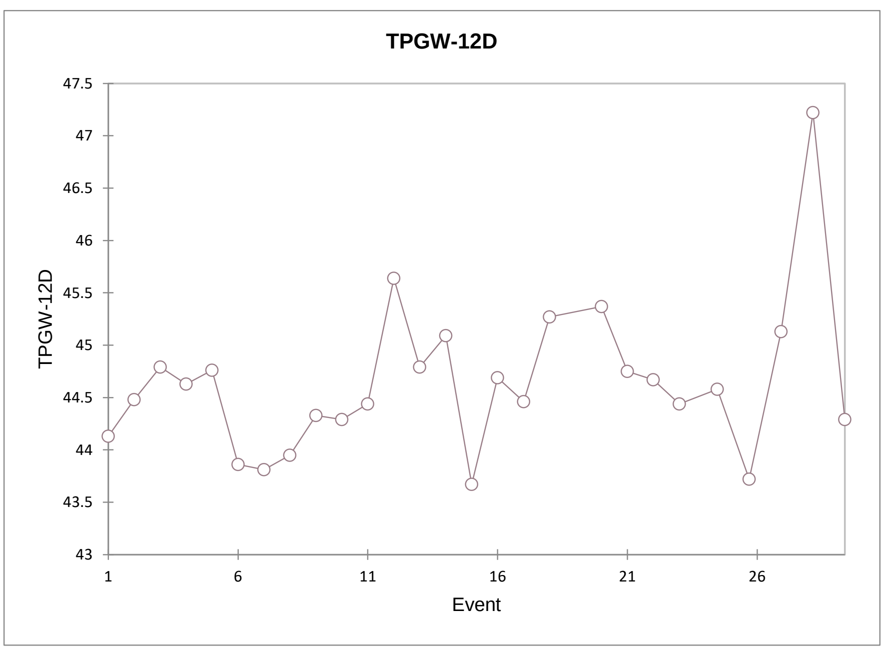


Table B-2.10. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-15S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15S):

Kendall's tau	-0.390	
S	-137	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.005**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.570	-0.926	-0.203
Intercept	23.929	19.031	28.649

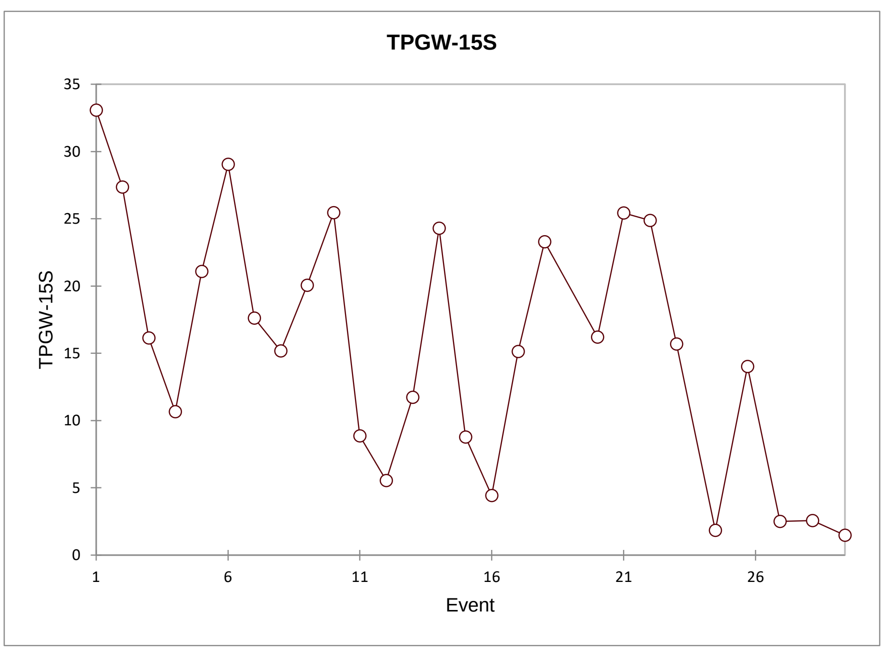


Table B-2.11. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-15M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15M):

Kendall's tau	-0.730	
S	-256	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.561	-0.686	-0.452
Intercept	51.967	50.718	54.239

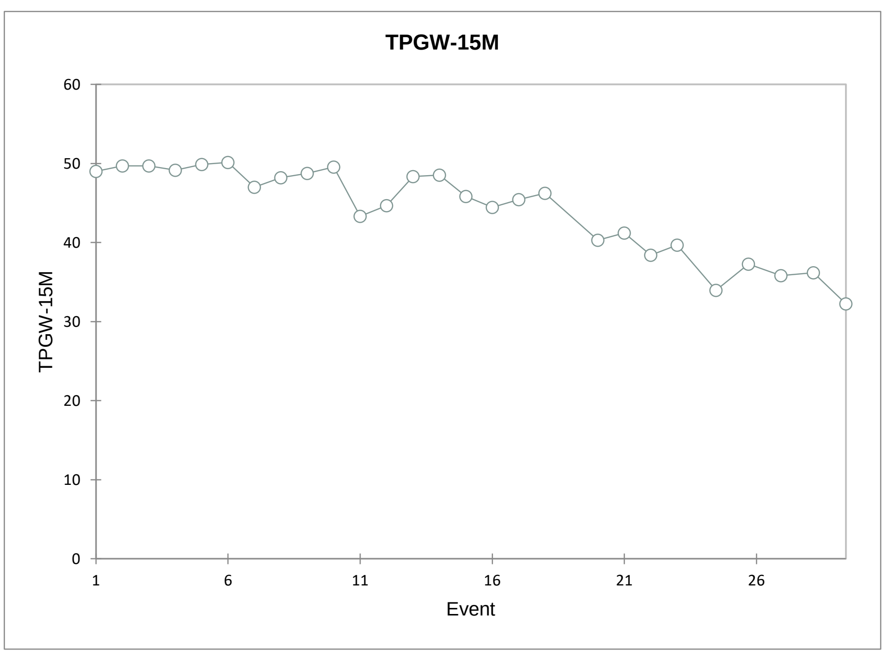


Table B-2.12. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-15D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15D):

Kendall's tau	0.262	
S	92	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.058	.
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	0.041	-0.001	0.065
Intercept	48.981	48.670	49.561

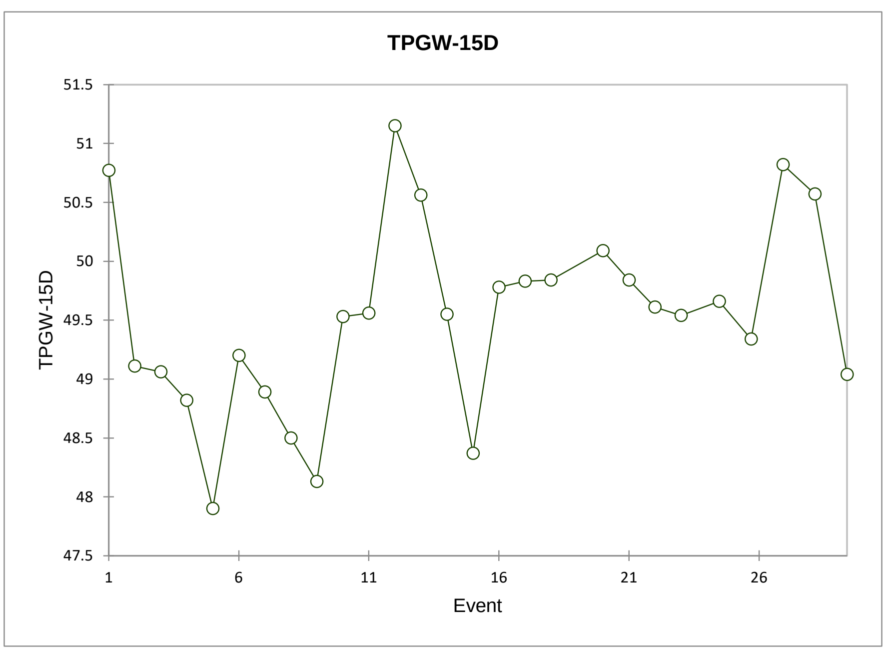


Table B-2.13. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-17S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17S):

Kendall's tau	-0.611	
S	-214	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.252	-0.306	-0.159
Intercept	41.492	39.570	42.468

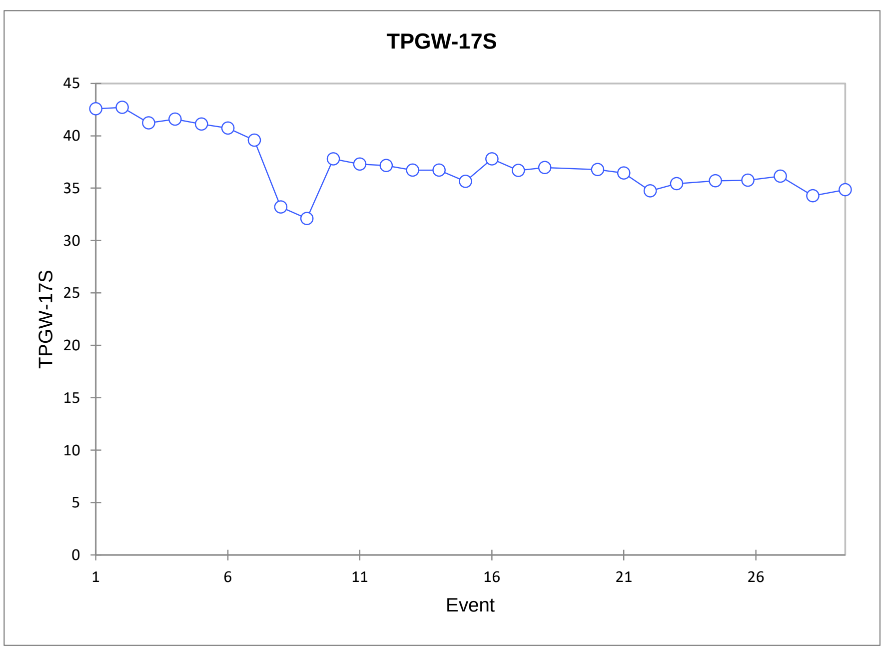


Table B-2.14. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-17M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17M):

Kendall's tau	-0.835	
S	-293	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.334	-0.378	-0.286
Intercept	50.357	49.767	51.256

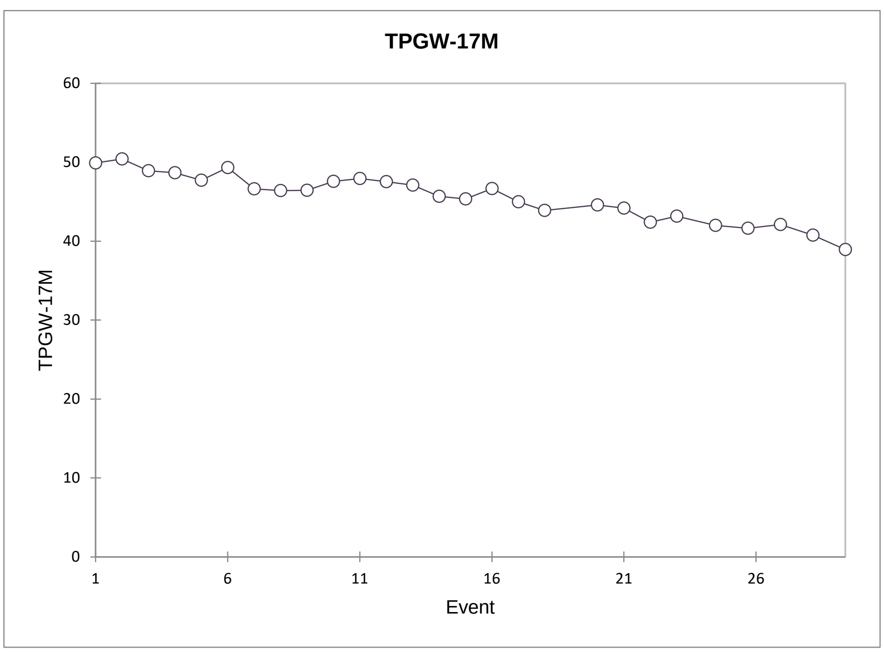


Table B-2.15. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-17D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17D):

Kendall's tau	-0.339	
S	-119	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.014**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.059	-0.135	-0.012
Intercept	48.176	47.482	49.519

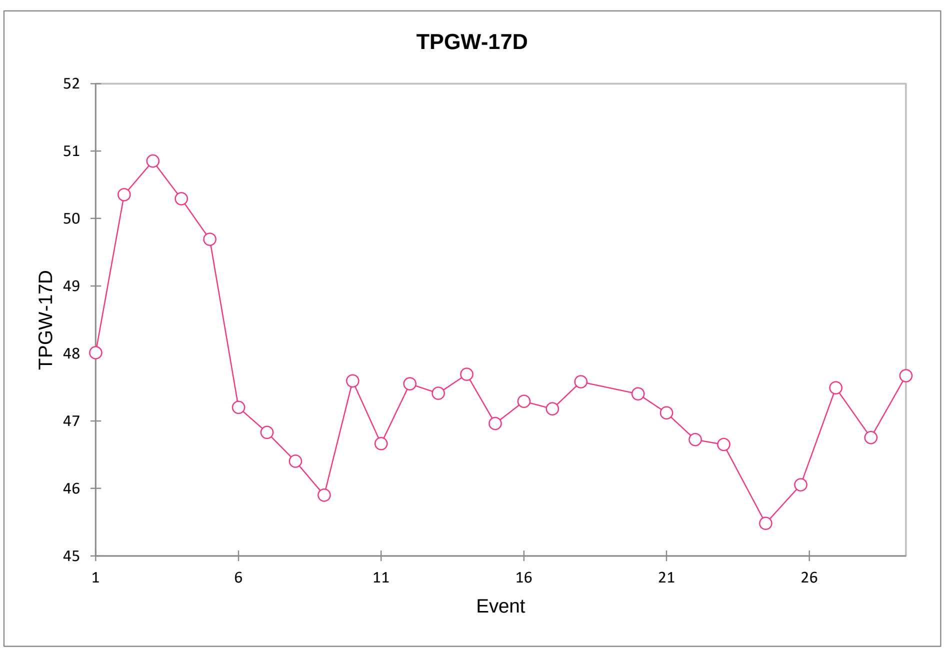


Table B-2.16. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-18M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18M):

Kendall's tau	-0.658	
S	-231	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.105	-0.126	-0.088
Intercept	40.539	40.346	40.808

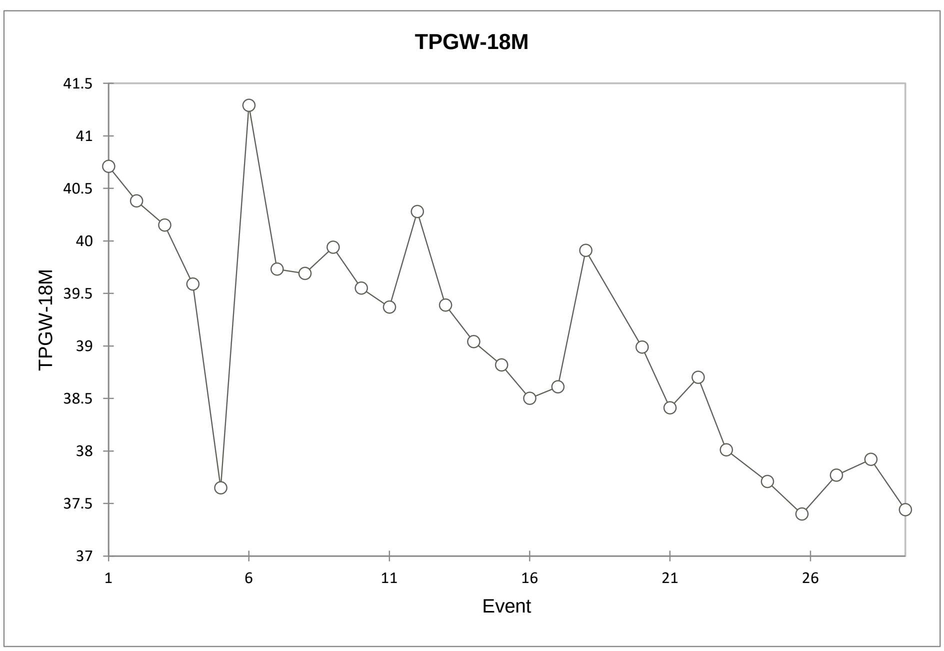


Table B-2.17. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-18D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18D):

Kendall's tau	-0.810	
S	-284	
Var(S)	2300.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.152	-0.171	-0.132
Intercept	41.954	41.716	42.312

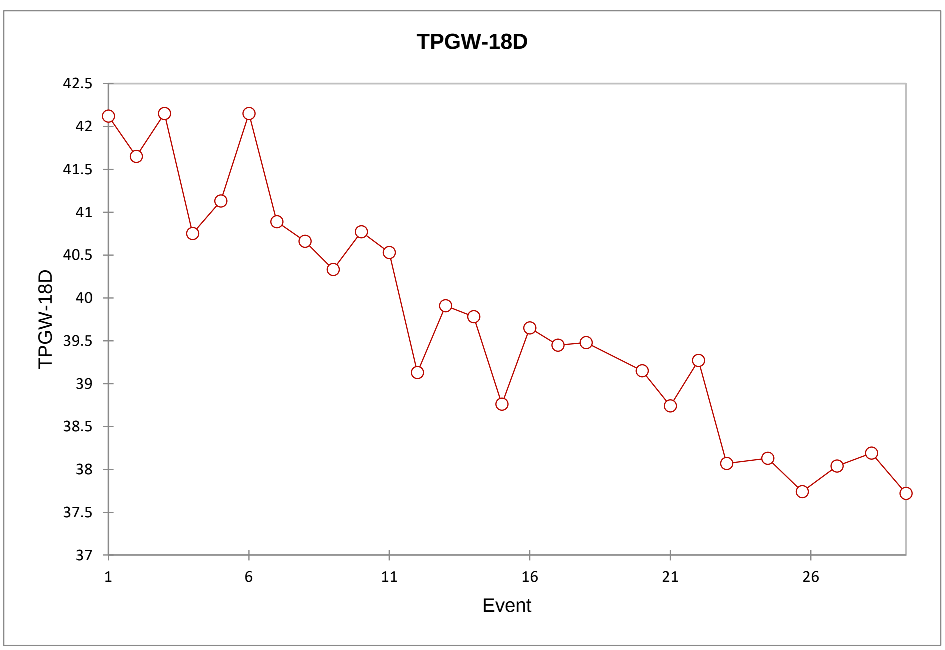


Table B-2.18. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-19M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19M):

Kendall's tau	-0.880	
S	-309	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.281	-0.313	-0.244
Intercept	38.846	38.121	39.248

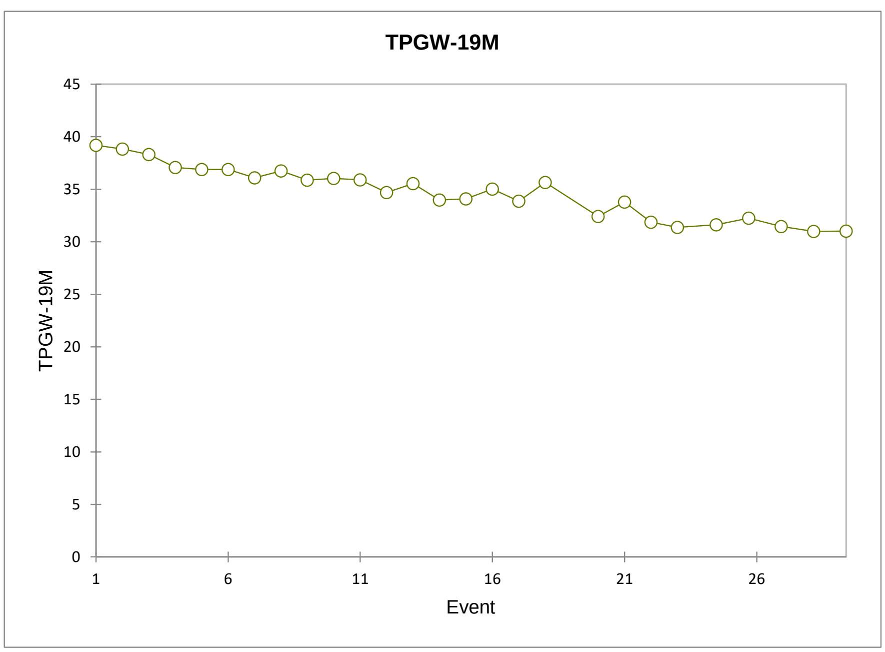


Table B-2.19. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-19D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19D):

Kendall's tau	-0.372	
S	-130	
Var(S)	2298.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.007**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.038	-0.065	-0.010
Intercept	41.229	40.890	41.540

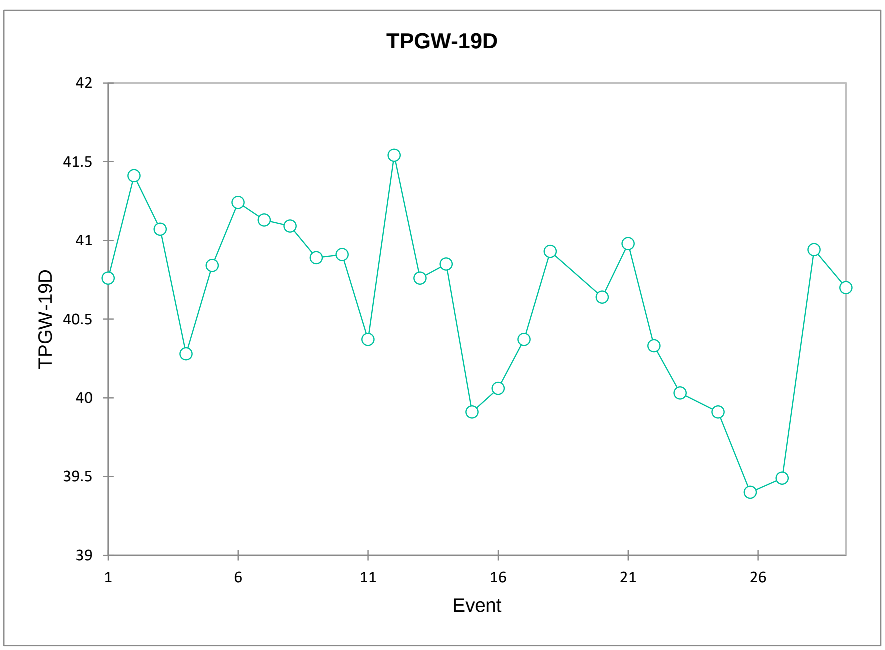


Table B-2.20. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-22M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22M):

Kendall's tau	-0.505	
S	-53	
Var(S)	408.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.010**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.104	-0.197	-0.030
Intercept	37.140	36.620	38.127

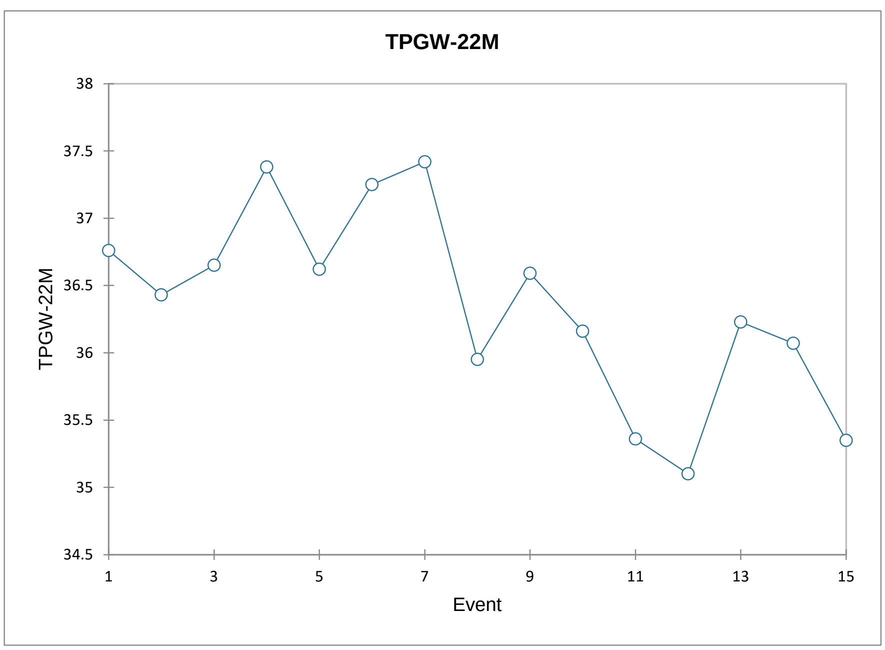


Table B-2.21. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-22D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22D):

Kendall's tau	-0.467	
S	-49	
Var(S)	408.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.018**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.084	-0.109	-0.030
Intercept	37.498	37.080	37.626

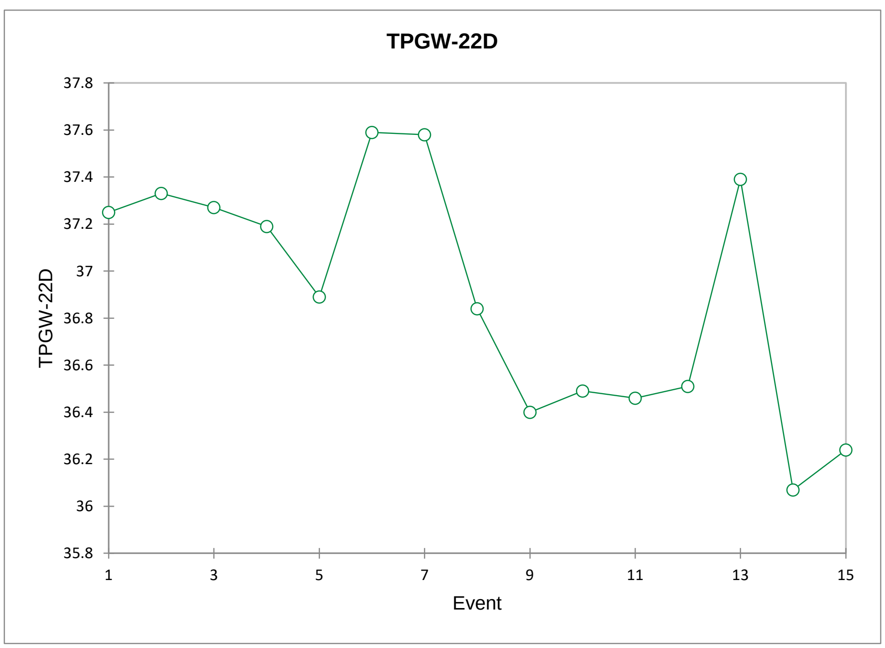


Table B-2.22. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-23M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23M):

Kendall's tau	-0.056
S	-2
Var(S)	92.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.917
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.036	-0.193	0.240
Intercept	37.651	35.800	38.437

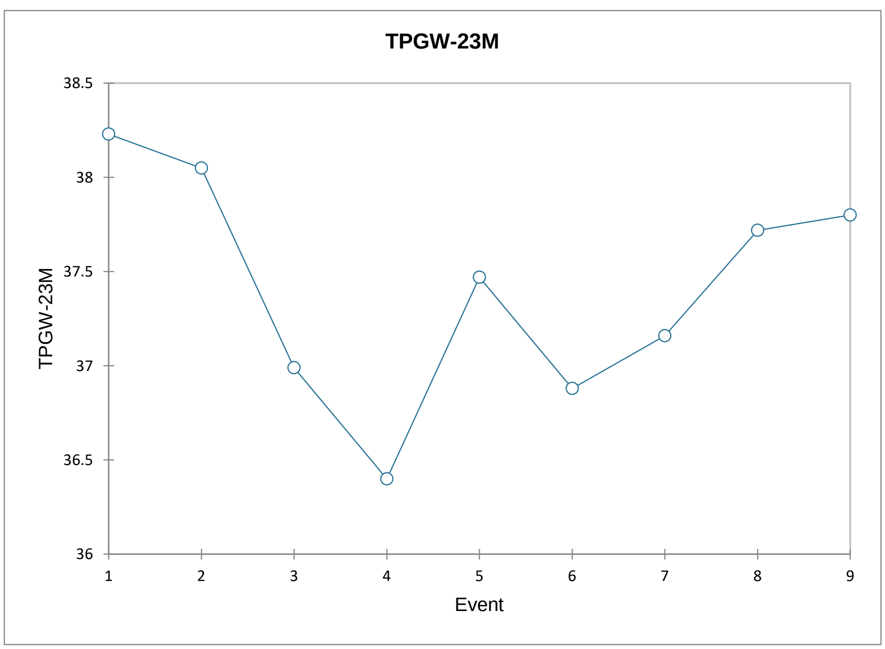


Table B-2.23. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-23D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23D):

Kendall's tau	-0.222
S	-8
Var(S)	92.000
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.466
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.076	-0.305	0.126
Intercept	41.416	40.606	42.330

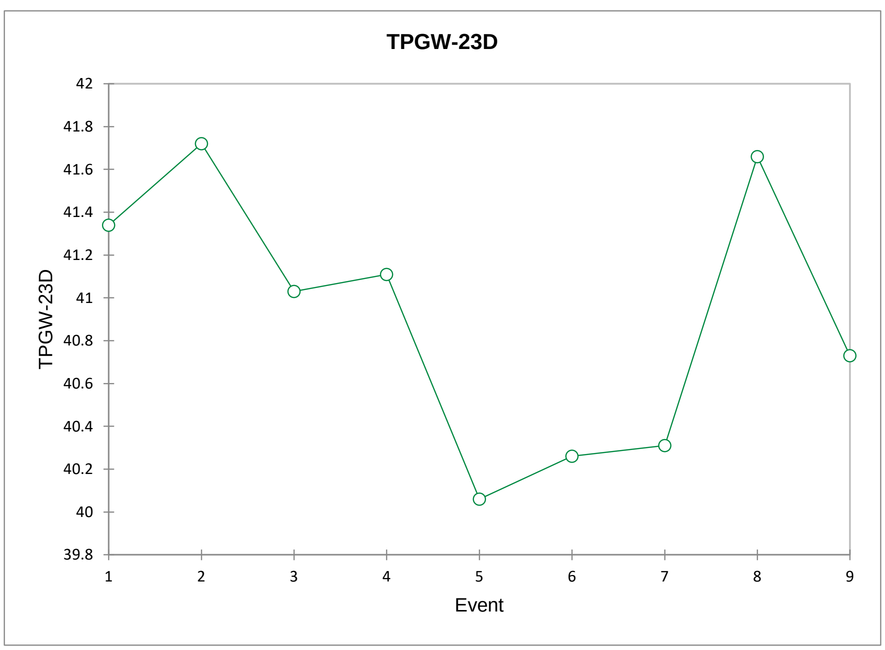


Table B-2.24. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-L3-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L3-58):

Kendall's tau	-0.732	
S	-257	
Var(S)	2301.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.279	-0.366	-0.196
Intercept	56.045	55.092	57.003

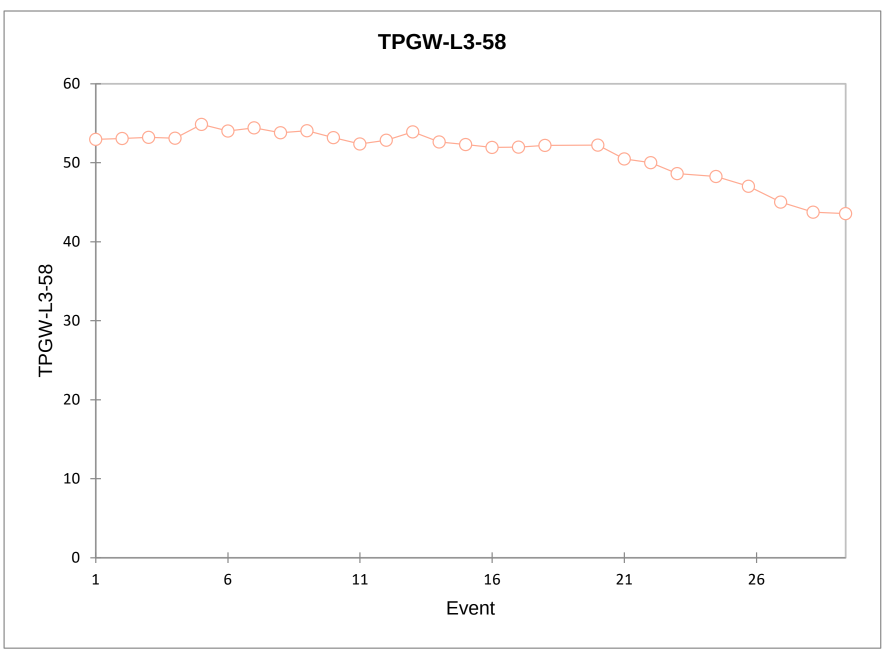


Table B-2.25. Mann-Kendall Salinity Trend Test for TPGW-L5-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L5-58):

Kendall's tau	-0.751	
S	-263	
Var(S)	2299.000	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.154	-0.185	-0.122
Intercept	50.871	50.253	51.190

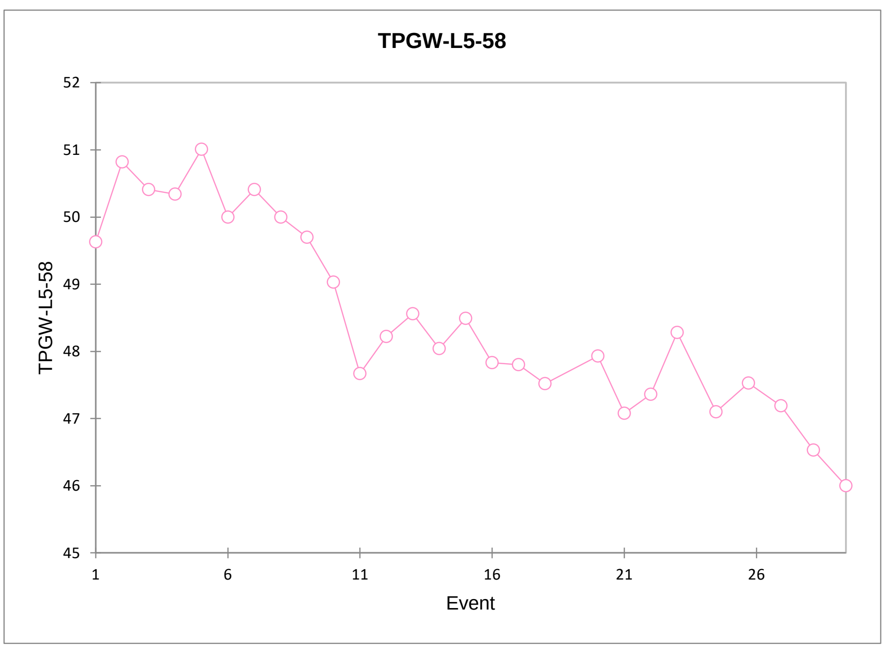


Table B-3.1. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-1S.

Mann-Kendall tritium trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1S):

Kendall's tau	-0.643	
S	-209	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-17.383	-26.175	-9.841
Intercept	490.021	442.197	558.275

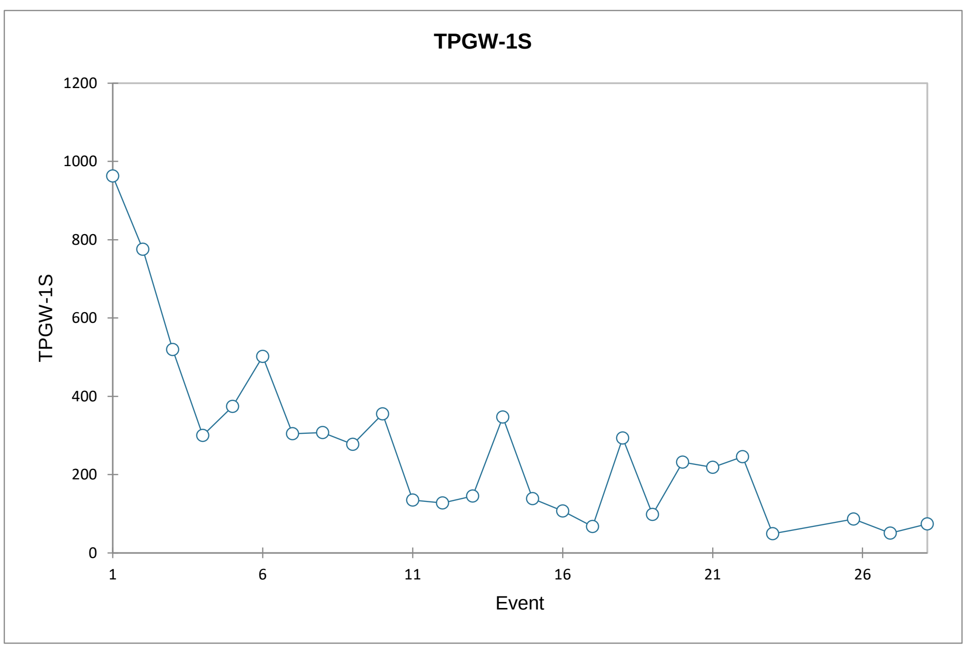


Table B-3.2. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-1M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1M):

Kendall's tau	0.265	
S	86	
Var(S)	2057.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.061	.
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	29.000	-0.280	58.643
Intercept	1895.245	1762.578	1991.825

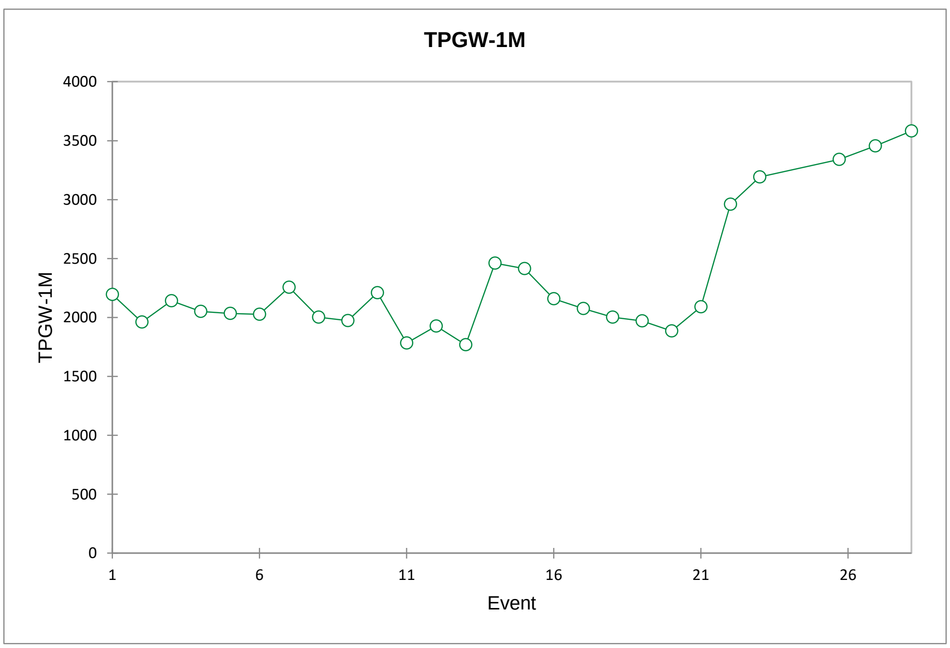


Table B-3.3. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-1D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-1D):

Kendall's tau	-0.635	
S	-206	
Var(S)	2057.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-18.970	-23.710	-13.585
Intercept	2212.570	2177.011	2245.752

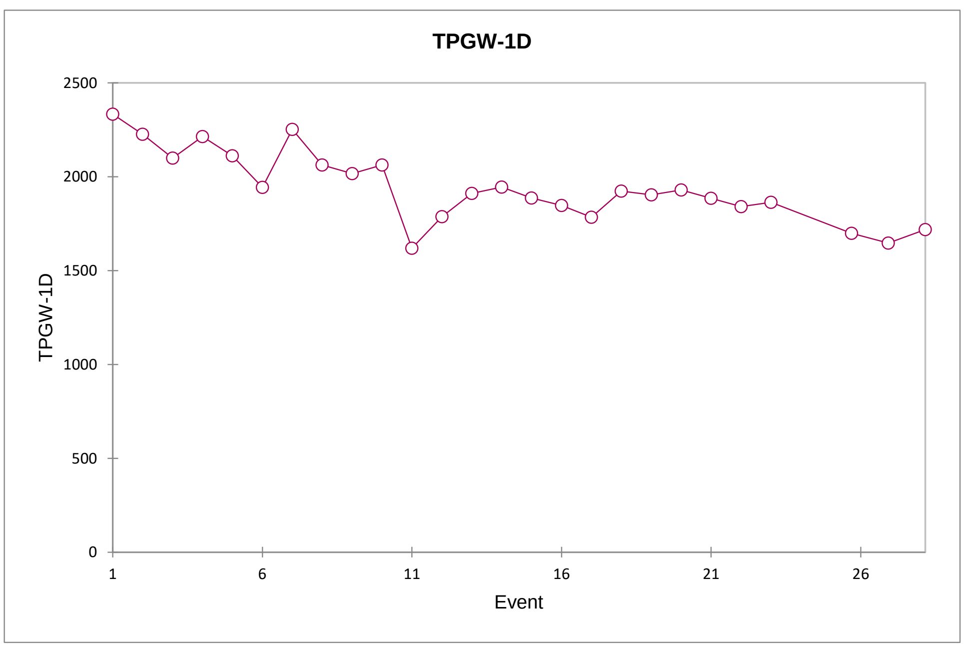


Table B-3.4. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-2S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2S):

Kendall's tau	-0.735	
S	-239	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-114.021	-158.167	-68.979
Intercept	3253.969	2797.685	3637.823

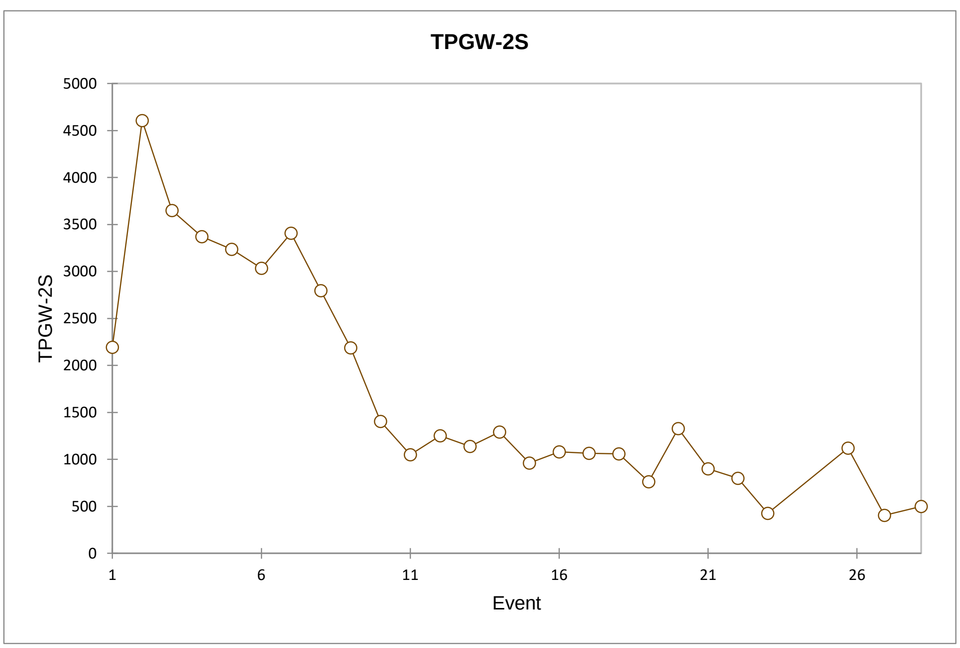


Table B-3.5. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-2M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2M):

Kendall's tau	-0.083
S	-27
Var(S)	2058.333
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.567
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-3.308	-19.844	8.862
Intercept	2855.036	2769.247	2953.479

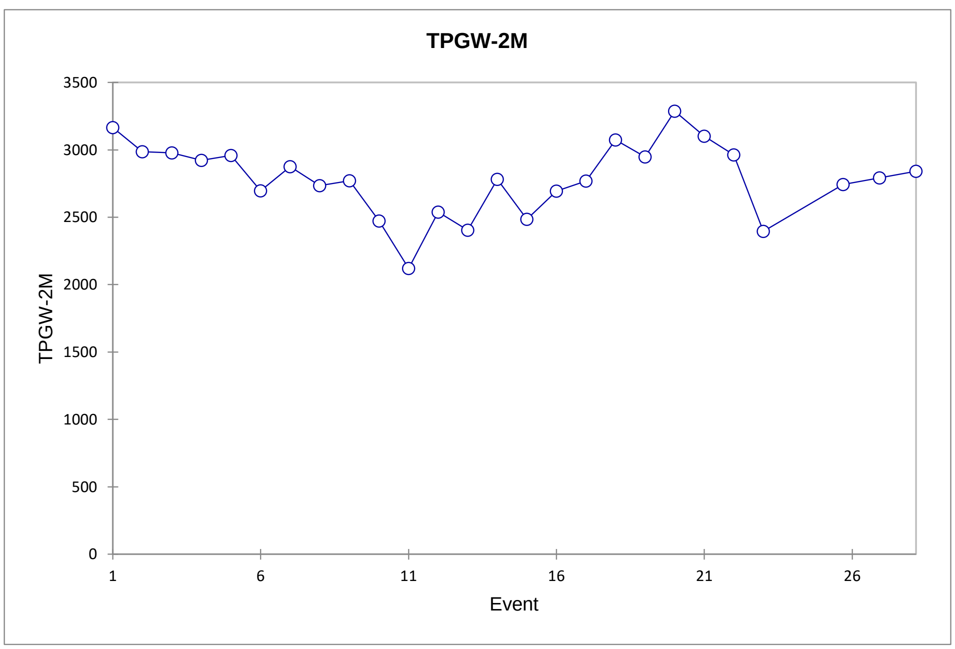


Table B-3.6. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-2D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-2D):

Kendall's tau	-0.247
S	-80
Var(S)	2057.333
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.082 .
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-13.988	-24.394	3.181
Intercept	2978.819	2805.722	3030.113

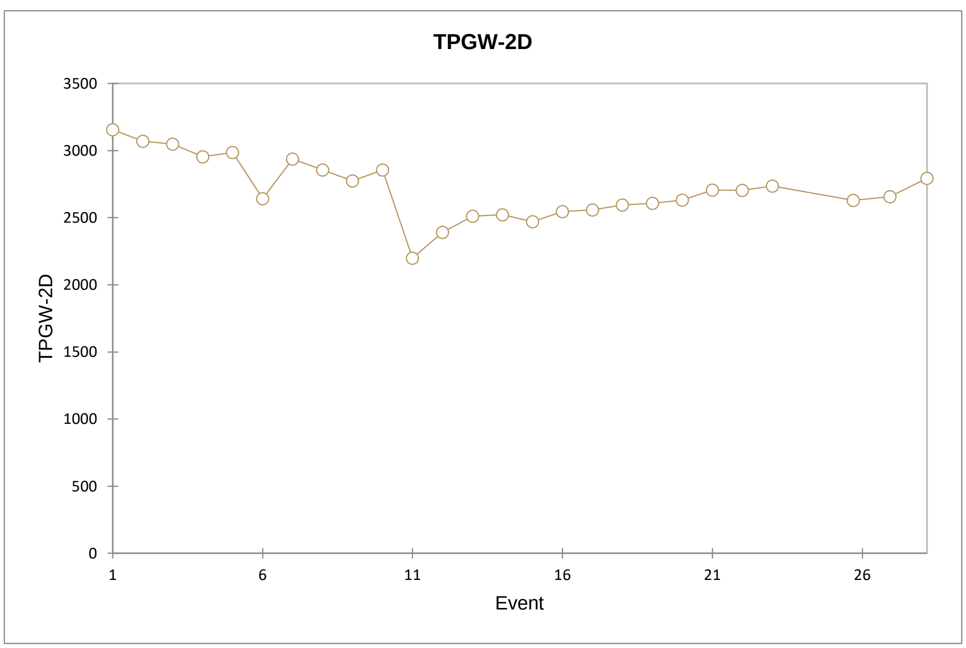


Table B-3.7. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-12S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12S):

Kendall's tau	-0.391	
S	-127	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.005**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-0.982	-1.850	-0.340
Intercept	47.650	42.151	54.712

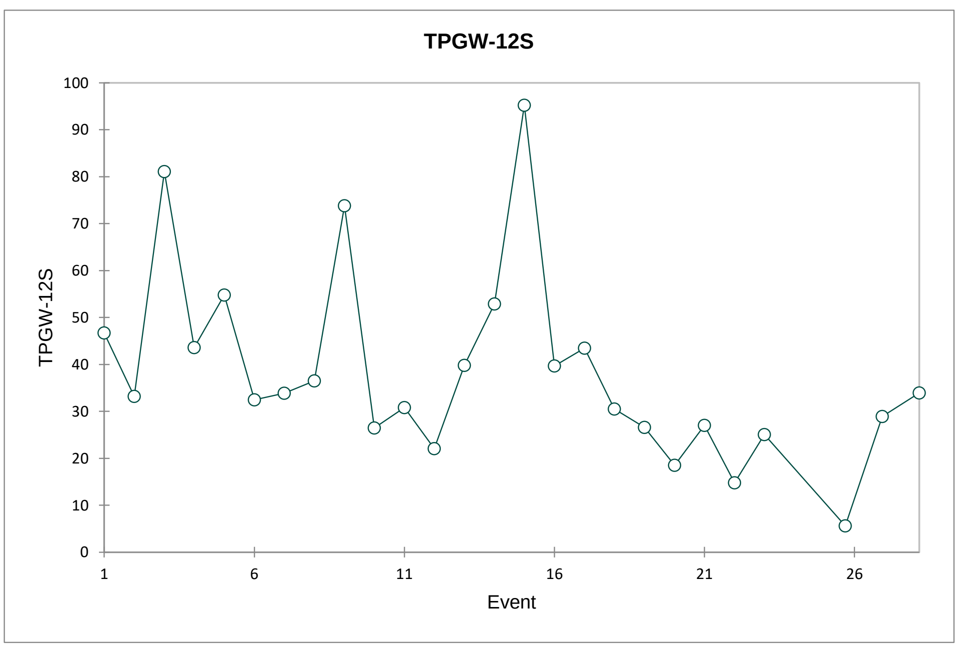


Table B-3.8. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-12M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12M):

Kendall's tau	-0.871	
S	-283	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-31.643	-39.972	-22.858
Intercept	841.171	758.703	894.145

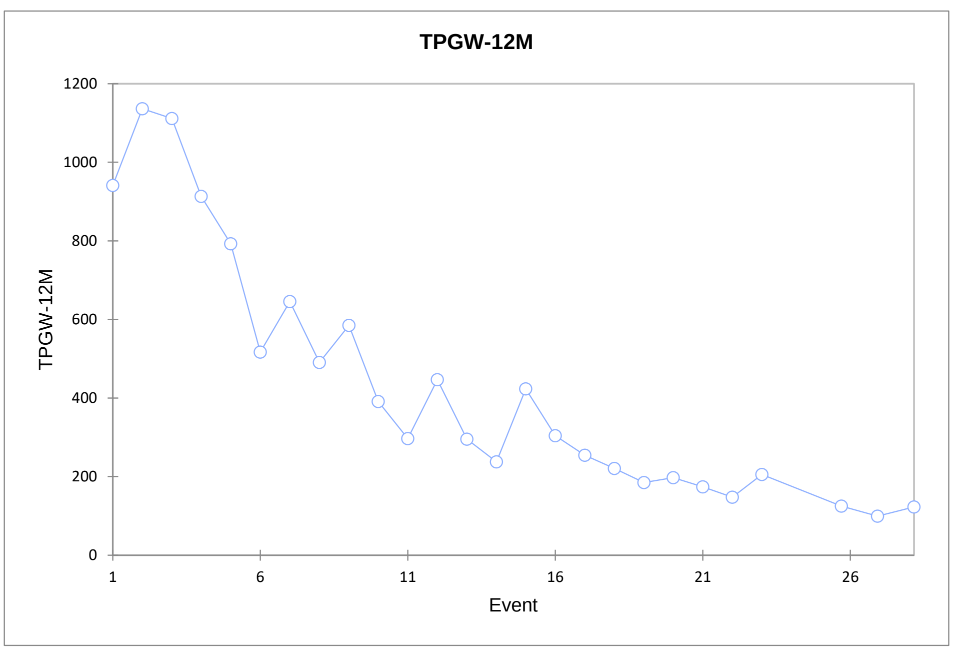


Table B-3.9. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-12D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-12D):

Kendall's tau	-0.834	
S	-271	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-16.771	-19.591	-13.761
Intercept	1331.164	1308.237	1355.988

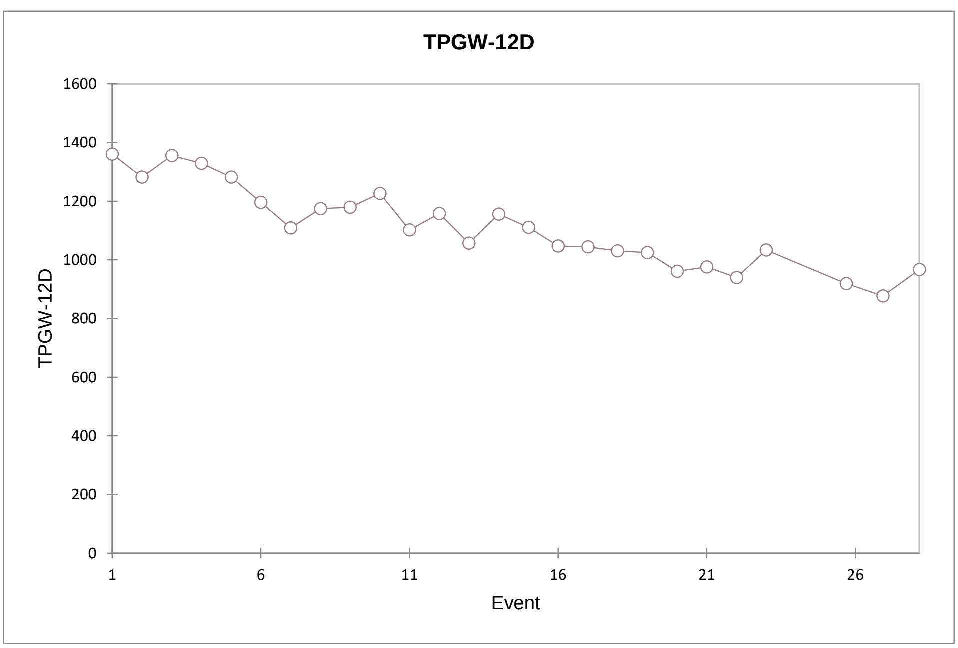


Table B-3.10. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-15S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15S):

Kendall's tau	-0.083
S	-27
Var(S)	2058.333
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.567
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is greater than the significance level alpha=0.05, one cannot reject the null hypothesis H0.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-6.300	-26.300	20.924
Intercept	472.450	363.118	595.700

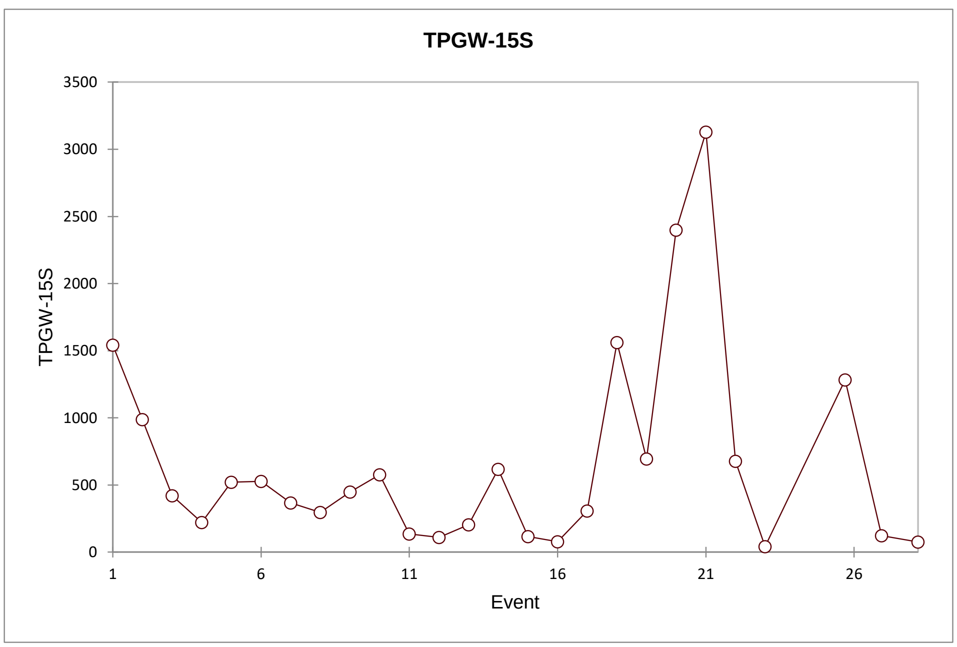


Table B-3.11. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-15M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15M):

Kendall's tau	0.815	
S	265	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	86.711	73.912	101.840
Intercept	3288.831	3157.864	3381.292

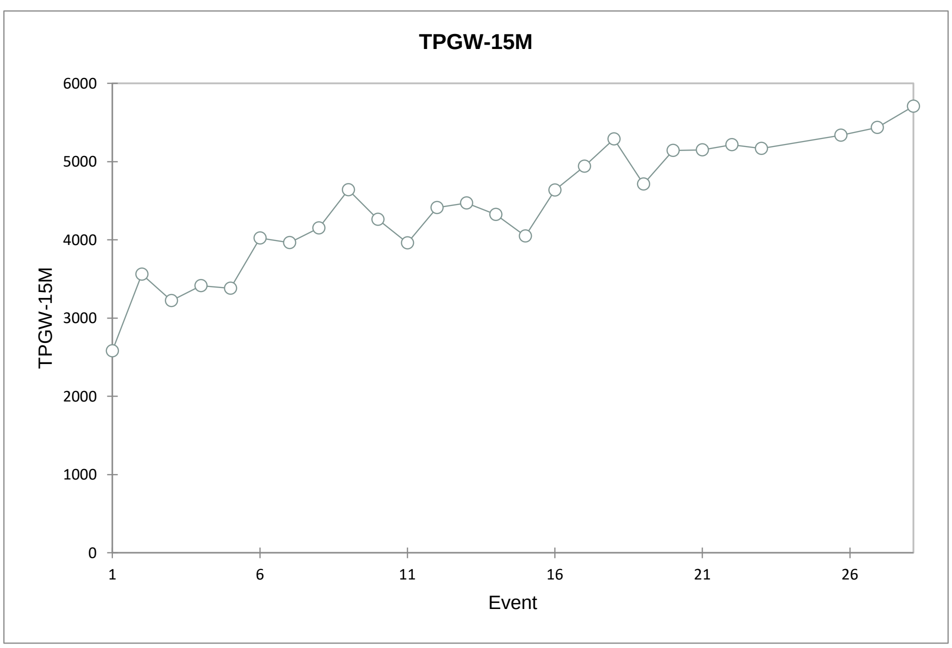


Table B-3.12. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-15D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-15D):

Kendall's tau	0.649	
S	211	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	30.170	20.617	40.438
Intercept	2616.395	2538.824	2678.377

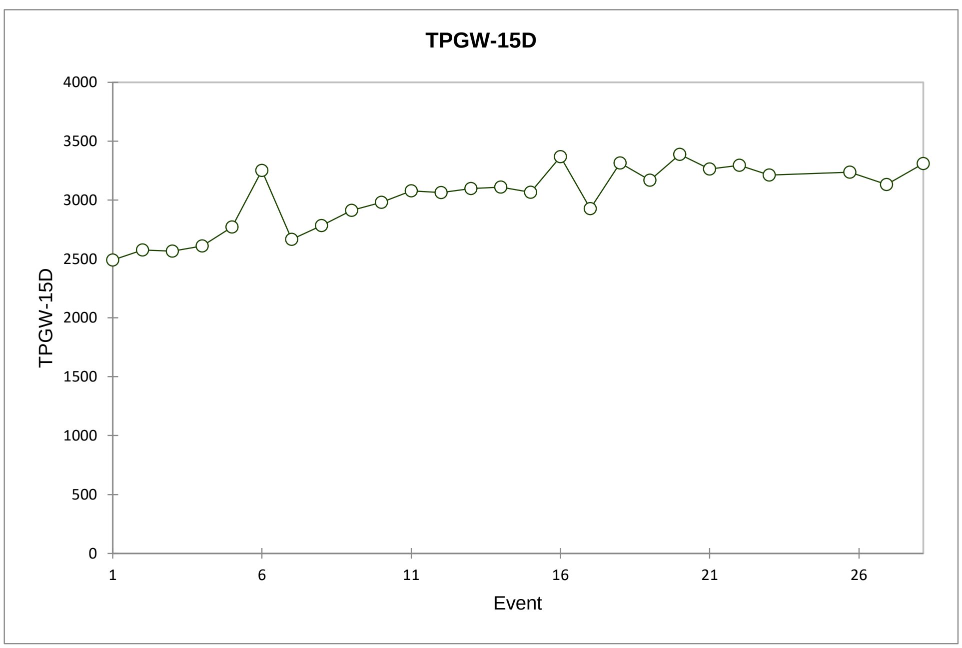


Table B-3.13. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-17S.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17S):

Kendall's tau	-0.865	
S	-281	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-35.793	-46.324	-22.344
Intercept	1294.064	1169.171	1384.986

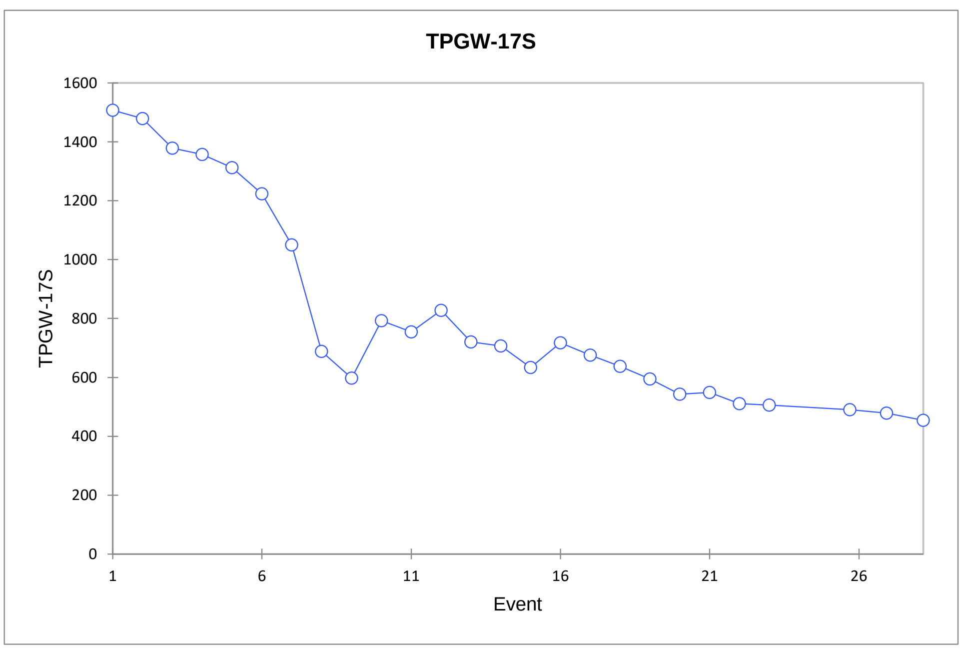


Table B-3.14. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-17M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17M):

Kendall's tau	-0.938	
S	-305	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:

H0: There is no trend in the series

Ha: There is a trend in the series

As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-55.600	-62.400	-49.066
Intercept	2320.100	2267.829	2374.500

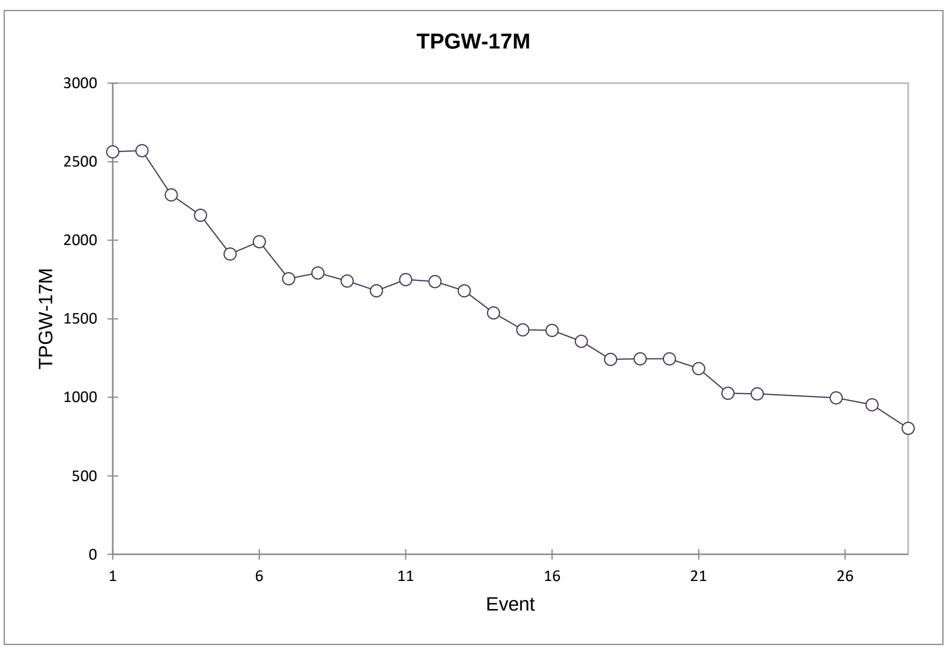


Table B-3.15. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-17D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-17D):

Kendall's tau	-0.846	
S	-275	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-32.565	-37.663	-27.907
Intercept	2308.400	2266.067	2346.585

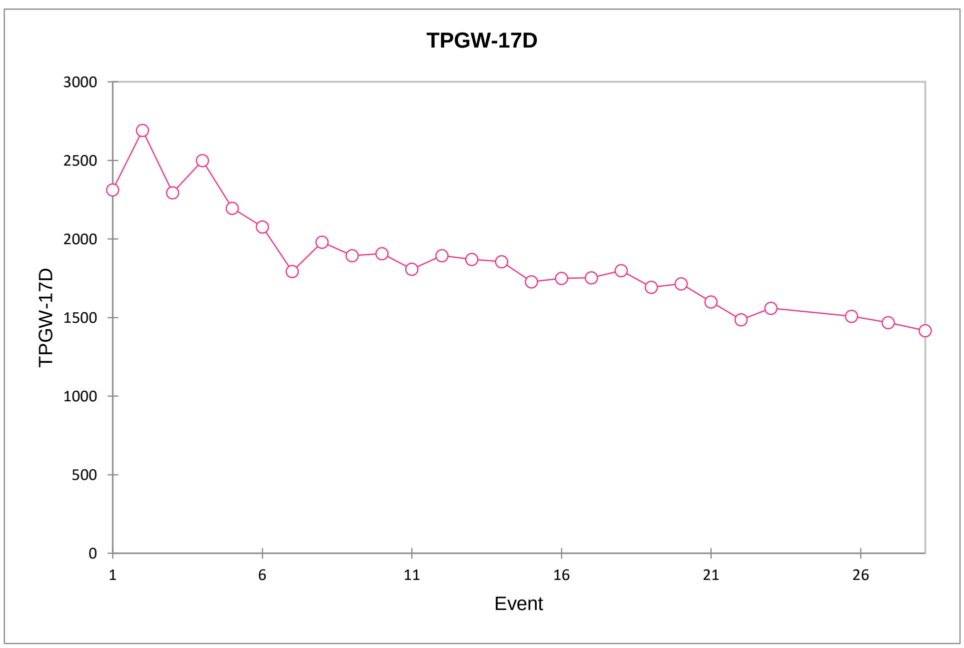


Table B-3.16. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-18M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18M):

Kendall's tau	-0.871	
S	-283	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-22.958	-24.841	-20.488
Intercept	1591.592	1570.976	1607.636

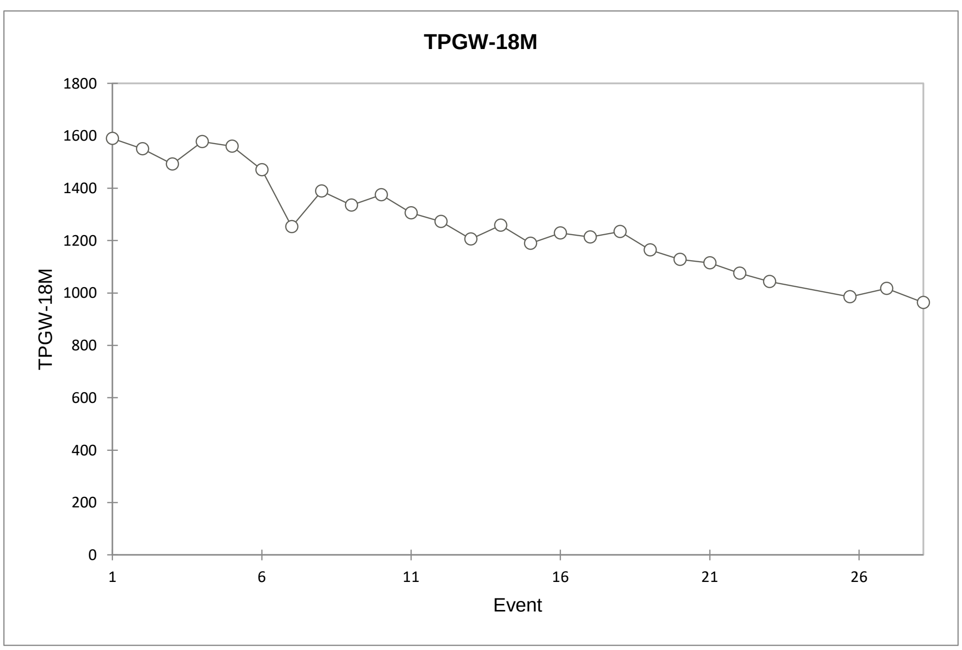


Table B-3.17. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-18D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-18D):

Kendall's tau	-0.877	
S	-285	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-24.080	-25.800	-21.225
Intercept	1619.673	1597.127	1632.760

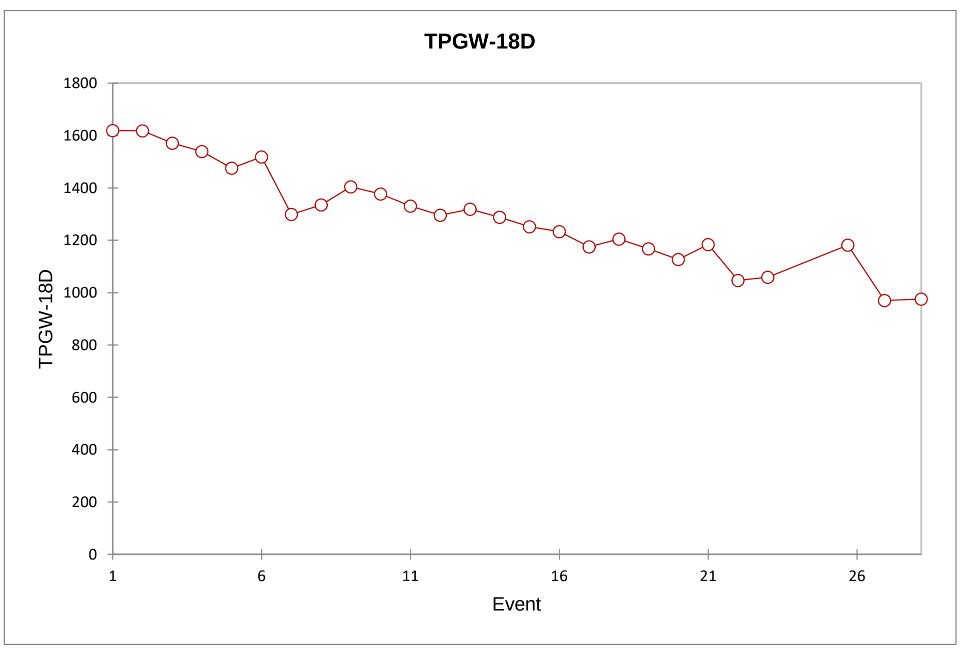


Table B-3.18. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-19M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19M):

Kendall's tau	-0.869	
S	-282	
Var(S)	2057.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.
Ties have been detected in the data and the appropriate corrections have been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-14.100	-17.317	-11.688
Intercept	732.550	715.238	753.458

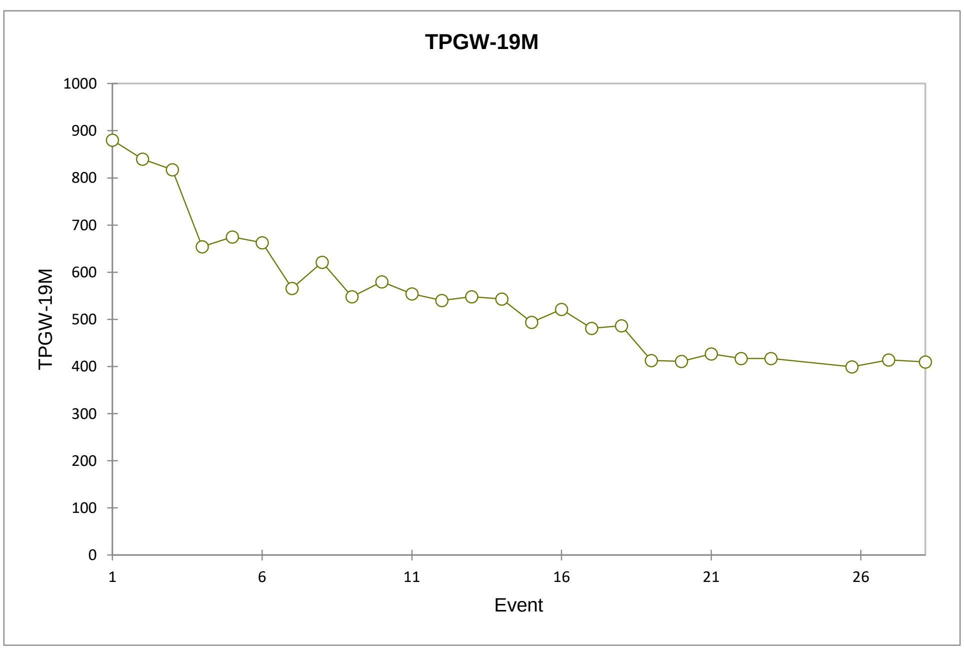


Table B-3.19. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-19D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-19D):

Kendall's tau	-0.828	
S	-269	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-14.617	-16.418	-12.473
Intercept	1096.583	1078.360	1107.000

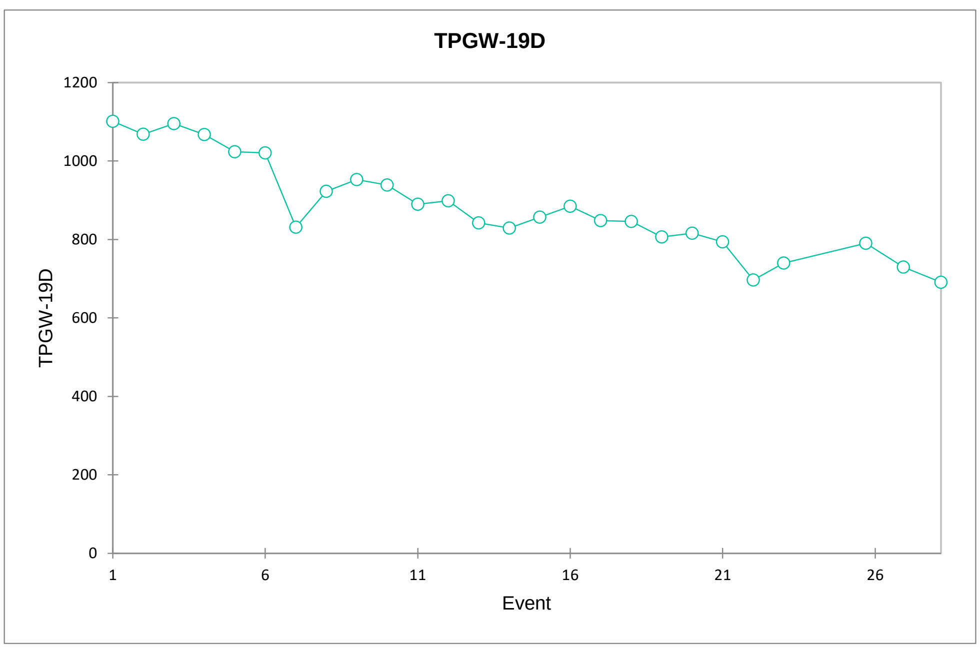


Table B-3.20. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-22M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22M):

Kendall's tau	-0.473	
S	-43	
Var(S)	333.667	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.021**	*
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-10.250	-16.167	-3.900
Intercept	674.675	649.650	697.217

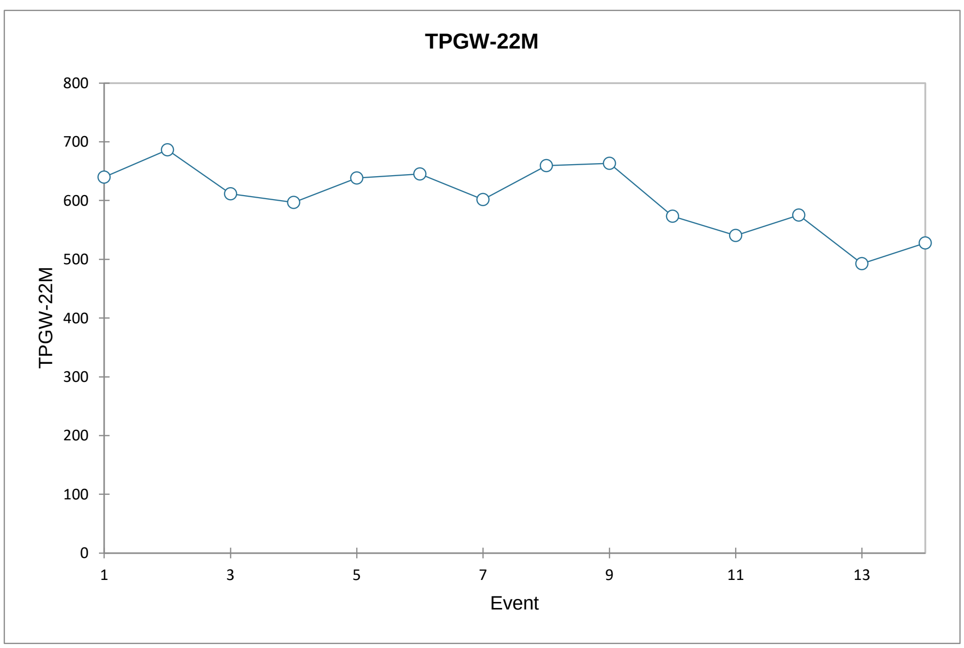


Table B-3.21. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-22D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-22D):

Kendall's tau	-0.648	
S	-59	
Var(S)	333.667	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.001**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-14.500	-23.700	-11.017
Intercept	873.850	861.108	906.050

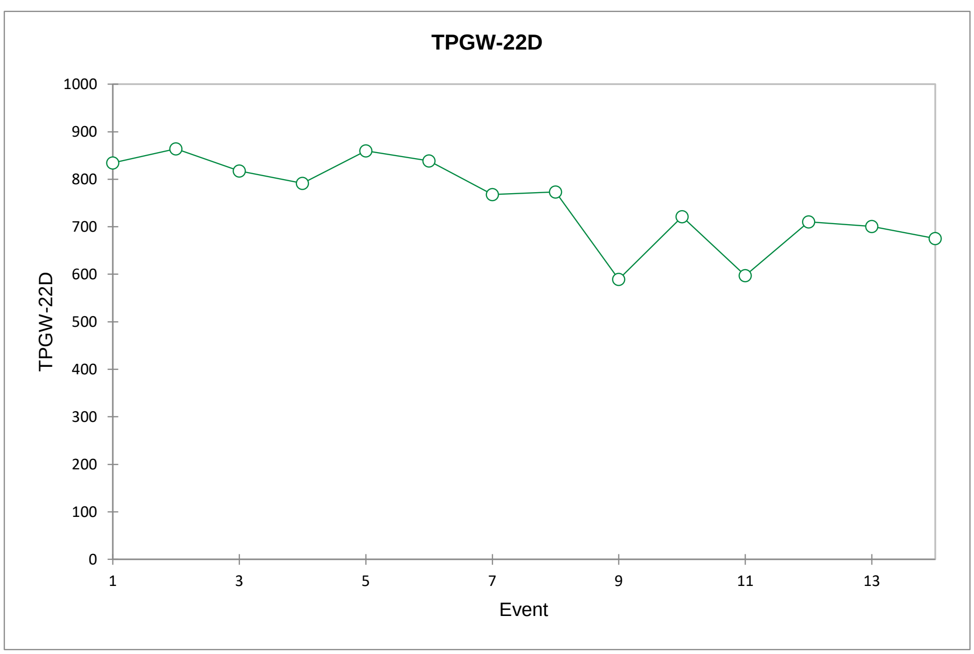


Table B-3.22. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-23M.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23M):

Kendall's tau	-0.857	
S	-24	
Var(S)	65.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.004**	**
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-26.360	-36.500	-15.550
Intercept	746.170	718.810	759.660

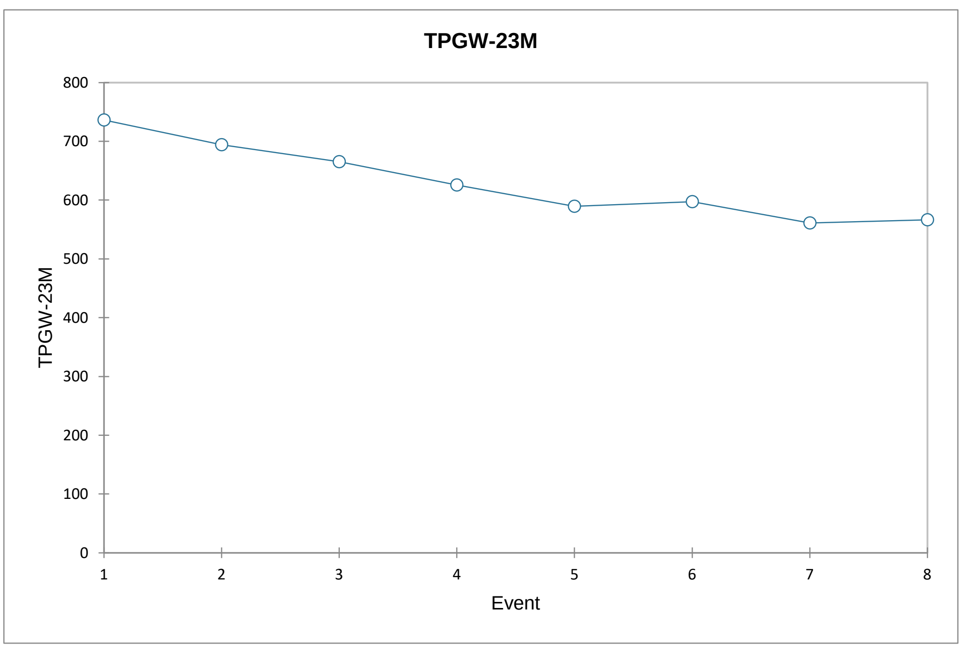


Table B-3.23. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-23D.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-23D):

Kendall's tau	-0.714
S	-20
Var(S)	65.333
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.019** *
alpha	0.05

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-12.175	-24.600	-4.500
Intercept	887.163	861.900	912.250

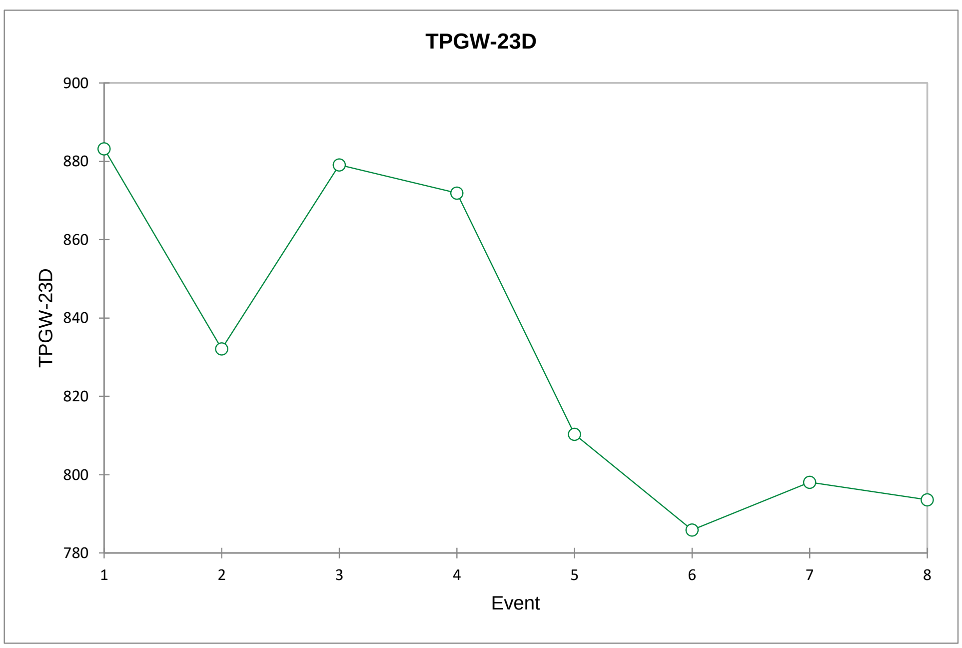


Table B-3.24. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-L3-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L3-58):

Kendall's tau	0.502	
S	163	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**0.000**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.
*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	67.941	36.149	122.625
Intercept	2615.448	2350.169	2780.202

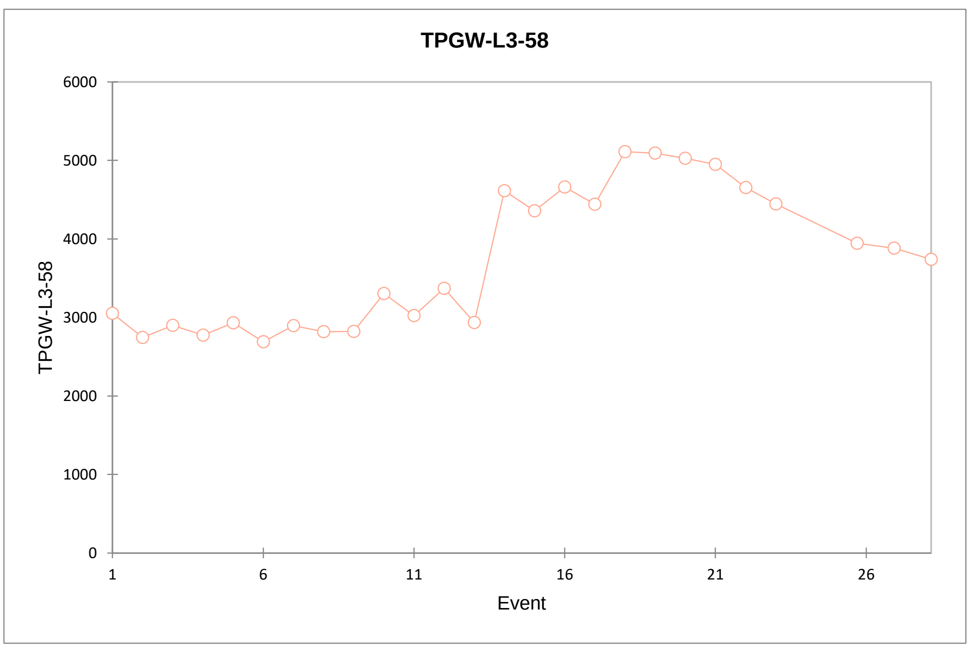


Table B-3.25. Mann-Kendall Tritium Trend Test for TPGW-L5-58.

Mann-Kendall trend test / Two-tailed test (TPGW-L5-58):

Kendall's tau	-0.877	
S	-285	
Var(S)	2058.333	
p-value (Two-tailed)	**<0.0001**	***
alpha	0.05	

An approximation has been used to compute the p-value.

*Signification codes: 0 < "***" < 0.001 < "**" < 0.01 < "*" < 0.05 < "." < 0.1 < " " < 1*

Test interpretation:
H0: There is no trend in the series
Ha: There is a trend in the series
As the computed p-value is lower than the significance level alpha=0.05, one should reject the null hypothesis H0, and accept the alternative hypothesis Ha.

The continuity correction has been applied.

Sen's slope:

Observation	Value	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Slope	-38.346	-42.675	-34.688
Intercept	2615.229	2583.587	2638.103