ORIGINAL

P.O. Box 029100, Miami, FL 33102-9100

FPL

August 1, 2000

Mr. Joseph D. Jenkins
Florida Public Service Commission
Director, Division of Electric & Gas
2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0850

000000-PU

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Pursuant to Staff's request on June 8, 2000, enclosed is FPL's response to the supplemental information request regarding the 2000 Ten-Year Site Plan.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (305) 552-4332, or Starr Adams at (305) 552-3448.

Sincerely,

Terry J. Keith

for Anne M. Grealy
Director, Regulatory Affairs Department

Enclosures

cc: T. Ballinger
R. Elias
M. Haff

APP ____
CAF ____
CMP ____
COM ____
CTR ____
ECR ____
LEG ____
OPC ____
PAI ____
RGO ____
SEC 1
SER ____
OTH ____

1. Provide all data requested on the attached forms. If any of the requested data is already included in FPL's Ten-Year Site Plan, state so on the appropriate form.

The requested forms are included in Attachment A to this package.

2. Discuss the status of FPL's dispute with the Okeelanta and Osceola Partnerships.

FPL has entered into a Conditional Settlement Release which if approved by the Commission and the Bankruptcy Court would resolve the Litigation. The petition for approval of the Settlement was filed with the FPSC on July 28, 2000.

3. Illustrate what FPL's generation expansion plan would be as a result of each of the demand and fuel price forecast sensitivities discussed in FPL's Ten-Year Site Plan. Include the cumulative present worth revenue requirements of each sensitivity.

FPL performed two sensitivities based on demand and/or fuel price forecast sensitivities in its 1999 resource planning work. One of these sensitivities was based on a "High" Load and "Low" Fuel Price scenario. The other sensitivity was based on a "Most Likely" Load and a "constant price" differential Fuel Price scenario (which FPL believes is unlikely and was included solely due to the fact that it was included in the FPSC's list of specified information for the Site Plan filing). In the "constant price" scenario, FPL used the initial year price forecast for each fuel and kept those prices constant through the planning horizon.

These analyses and their resulting generation expansion plans were presented in Chapter V of FPL's Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan, 2000-2009. The cumulative present value of revenue requirements for each of these two sensitivity cases, as well as for the "Most Likely" case, are presented in Table 3.

In its 1999 resource planning work, FPL did not conduct a sensitivity case involving a "Low Load" forecast. Since the system reliability analysis which utilized the "Most Likely" load forecast showed that new units were not needed until 2006, it was clear that a "Low Load" case would not have shown a power plant decision needed for at least several years (assuming a 4-to-5 year lead time for a plant to be built). Therefore, FPL saw no value in analyzing such a "Low Load" case in its 1999 planning work. Consequently, in response to Data Request No. 1, FPL does not have the information to provide the forms for a "Low" Load Case.

Table 3

Annual and Cumulative Present Worth of Revenue Requirements

"Most Likely" Load &
"Most Likely" Fuel Forecast

	Annual PWRR (2000$,Millions)	CPWRR (2000$,Millions)
2000	1,372	1,372
2001	1,342	2,714
2002	1,268	3,982
2003	1,218	5,200
2004	1,172	6,372
2005	1,125	7,497
2006	1,127	8,625
2007	1,093	9,718
2008	1,065	10,783
2009	1,046	11,829

"High" Load &
"Low" Fuel Forecast

	Annual PWRR (2000$,Millions)	CPWRR (2000$,Millions)
2000	1,245	1,245
2001	1,221	2,466
2002	1,166	3,633
2003	1,114	4,747
2004	1,114	5,861
2005	1,105	6,967
2006	1,100	8,066
2007	1,076	9,142
2008	1,053	10,195
2009	1,053	11,249

"Most Likely Load &
Constant Differential" Fuel Forecast

	Annual PWRR (2000$,Millions)	CPWRR (2000$,Millions)
2000	1,372	1,372
2001	1,243	2,615
2002	1,110	3,725
2003	1,027	4,753
2004	973	5,726
2005	918	6,644
2006	929	7,573
2007	908	8,481
2008	872	9,352
2009	848	10,200

4. Provide a table of annual and cumulative present worth revenue requirements for all combinations of units that were evaluated in order to arrive at FPL's base case generation expansion plan. Include the type and timing of the unit or units that comprise each alternative, and the effect of these unit additions on FPL's reliability criteria.

FPL analyzed a number of resource plans which encompassed the ten-year period (2000 – 2009) addressed in the 2000 Site Plan. A complete listing of all of the resource plans analyzed would be voluminous, and calculations necessary to supply the requested data would be extremely laborious. The EGEAS computer model FPL uses to analyze competing resource plans prints out only the total 30-year present worth of revenue requirements for each plan. It does not supply annual present worth of revenue requirements for any plan other than the one best plan. Nor does EGEAS supply annual reserve margin and LOLP values for any plan.

Therefore, to respond literally to this request, one would have to take each separate plan from the EGEAS output, hardwire the plan back into EGEAS as the only plan it can consider, and run EGEAS again to it calculate the annual cost values. Then this plan would have to be hardwired into FPL's TIGER reliability model and that model would have to be run to derive the annual reserve margin and LOLP values associated with the plan. FPL does not perform this work in the course of its planning work, so the information is not available.

An examination of the reporting period years (2000 – 2009) for the best plans (i.e., those with the lowest cumulative present worth of revenue requirements) as determined in FPL's 1999 planning work shows that all of these plans had many common elements. These common elements include: two simple cycle combustion turbines at the Martin site in 2001, the Ft. Myers repowering in 2002, the Sanford repowerings in 2003, and two simple cycle combustion turbines at Ft. Myers, also in

2003. These units were a "given" in each generation expansion plan since FPL had already committed to these projects.

The generation expansion plans differed only in the units chosen to meet FPL's 2006 need. Three "combinations" of units for the year 2006 appeared in these plans:

Combination 1: Martin combined cycle units Nos. 5 and 6 (FPL's Base Case plan)
Combination 2: Two simple cycle combustion turbines and Martin combined cycle unit No. 5
Combination 3: Four simple cycle combustion turbines

These three combinations of units for the year 2006 were all followed by the planned addition of unsited combined cycle units in later years. Plans which had either of the first two combinations listed above for 2006 were followed by one unsited combined cycle unit per year for 2007, 2008, and 2009. The plan which included the third combination for 2006 consisted of two unsited combined cycle units in 2007, no additional generation in 2008, and one unsited combined cycle unit in 2009.

Table 4 presents the information requested for the FPL's Base Case plan ("Combination 1" above) and for plans described by Combinations 2 and 3 above.

Table 4

Annual Present Worth of Revenue Requirements
Summer Reserve Margin & LOLP

For Base Case Plan
(Combination 1)

Year	Annual PWRR (2000$, Millions)	CPWRR (2000$, Millions)	Summer Reserve Margin %	LOLP
2000	1,372	1,372	15.1	0.044716
2001	1,342	2,714	21.5	0.014168
2002	1,268	3,982	20.9	0.011623
2003	1,218	5,200	25.3	0.005945
2004	1,172	6,372	24.0	0.012915
2005	1,125	7,497	21.6	0.002702
2006	1,127	8,625	21.2	0.003087
2007	1,093	9,718	21.0	0.047801
2008	1,065	10,783	21.1	0.000509
2009	1,046	11,829	20.7	0.000479
30-Year CPWRR ($M)		29,169		

Annual Present Worth of Revenue Requirements
Summer Reserve Margin & LOLP

For Plan with 2 CT's and Martin 5 followed by Unsited CC
(Combination 2)

Year	Annual PWRR (2000$, Millions)	CPWRR (2000$, Millions)	Summer Reserve Margin %	LOLP
2000	1,372	1,372	15.1	0.044716
2001	1,342	2,714	21.5	0.014168
2002	1,268	3,982	20.9	0.011623
2003	1,218	5,200	25.3	0.005945
2004	1,172	6,372	24.0	0.012915
2005	1,125	7,497	21.6	0.002702
2006	1,126	8,623	20.7	0.004155
2007	1,091	9,715	20.4	0.061923
2008	1,063	10,778	20.6	0.000691
2009	1,042	11,820	20.2	0.000649
30-Year CPWRR ($M)		29,232		

Annual Present Worth of Revenue Requirements
Summer Reserve Margin & LOLP

For Plan with 4 CT's followed by Unsited CC
(Combination 3)

Year	Annual PWRR (2000$, Millions)	CPWRR (2000$, Millions)	Summer Reserve Margin %	LOLP
2000	1,372	1,372	15.1	0.044716
2001	1,342	2,714	21.5	0.014168
2002	1,268	3,982	20.9	0.011623
2003	1,218	5,200	25.3	0.005945
2004	1,172	6,372	24.0	0.012915
2005	1,125	7,497	21.6	0.002702
2006	1,127	8,624	20.2	0.005560
2007	1,121	9,745	22.0	0.027190
2008	1,061	10,806	20.1	0.000937
2009	1,069	11,875	20.0	0.000881
30-Year CPWRR ($M)		29,321		

5. Identify and discuss any firm power purchases that FPL expects to make from other utilities over the planning horizon. If an unidentified or unconfirmed future power purchase is part of FPL's generation expansion plan, explain the nature of that purchase.

Based on the results of FPL's 1999 resource planning work (which is the basis for FPL's Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan, 2000-2009), the only firm power purchases from other utilities that are part of FPL's generation expansion plan are:

(1) A contract for 931 MW of unit power sales (UPS) from Southern Company Services which runs through May, 2010.

(2) A contract for 388 MW from St. Johns River Power Park (which represents 30% of the capacity of JEA's ownership portion of St. John's River Power Park) which is scheduled to run through September, 2021.

6. For each of the generating units contained in FPL's Ten-Year Site Plan, discuss the "drop dead" date for a decision on whether or not to construct each unit. Provide a time line for the construction of each unit, including regulatory approval, final decision point, and vendor order.

FPL interprets the question to refer to new generating units for which equipment purchase contracts have not already been signed; i.e., new units which FPL has not already committed to build.

There are 5 such generating units identified in FPL's Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan, 2000-2009. These are: Martin Unit No. 5 scheduled for 2006, Martin Unit No. 6 also scheduled for 2006, and three as-yet unsited combined cycle units scheduled for 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively. All of these units are 400 MW combined cycle units. The construction of each of these 5 units will be virtually identical projects except for differences in transmission and gas pipeline facilities dictated by their sites.

Consequently, the time line for each project will be the same. Figure 6 (attached) presents a time line for such a project which assumes that a request for proposals (RFP) will be needed to "bid" for the capacity and that a determination of need approval by the Florida Public Service Commission is needed and obtained. (If either or both of these assumed steps is found not to be needed, the timeline would be shortened accordingly.)

Figure 6 assumes that a new combined cycle unit is needed by mid-Summer of a given year. It then "works" backwards to determine when an RFP would be issued, when a determination of need filing would be made and when this decision would be reached, and how long the unit's combined steps of permitting, engineering, fabrication, construction, and startup would take. For example, FPL's Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan, 2000-2009 shows that Martin Unit Nos. 5 and 6 are needed by mid-Summer of 2006. Using Figure 6 as a guide, an RFP would need to be issued by

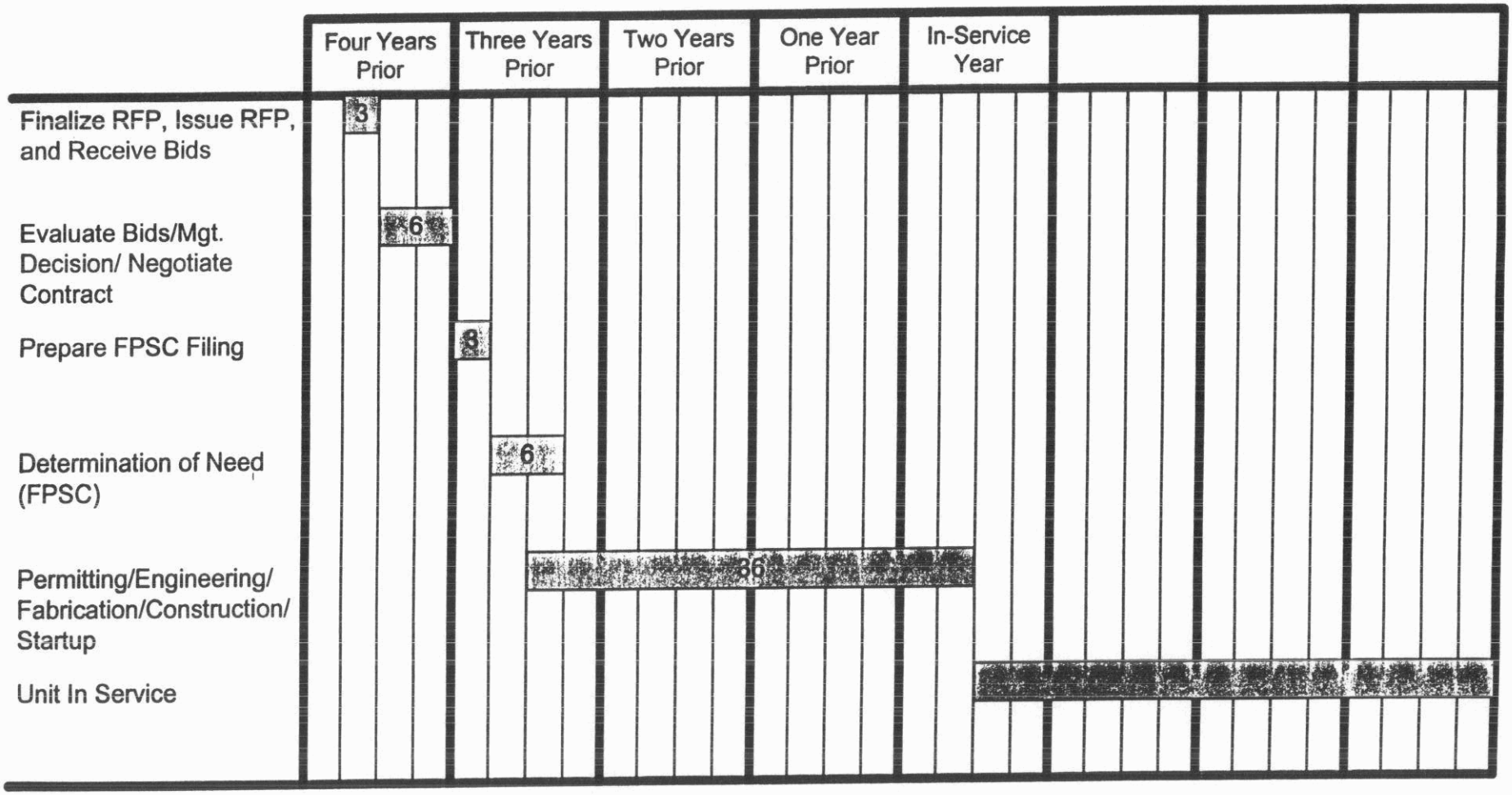
the month of April, four years prior to this in-service date (or by April, 2002) for Martin Unit Nos. 5 & 6 assuming that FPL's plans had not changed by that date. Similarly, RFP's would also need to be issued by April of 2003, 2004, and 2005, respectively, for the three as-yet unsited combined cycle units scheduled to come in-service in 2007, 2008, and 2009.

The "drop dead" date for these units could be considered to be either the date associated with the "Evaluate bids/Mgt. Decision/Negotiate Contract" step or the date associated with the end of the "Determination of Need(FPSC)" step since both of these dates are critical decision points.

Figure 6

Timeline of Activities Needed for FPL to Bid & Construct a New Combined Cycle Unit

(Approximate Times)



Note: Timeline shown above assumes that both an RFP to evaluate capacity bids and a need determination filing are needed. If either (or both) of these assumed steps are found not to be needed, then the timeline would be shortened accordingly.

7. Identify and discuss all proposed or reasonably expected State and Federal environmental regulations or legislation that impacted FPL's generation expansion plan.

FPL did not explicitly consider any "proposed or reasonably expected" additional environmental regulations or legislation in its planning process. FPL did incorporate the foreseeable effects of all existing state and Federal environmental regulations.

FPL believes that incorporating potential effects of specific "proposed" regulations into its planning process would deliver results which are, at best, of questionable value. Such results would be solely dependent upon the particular "what if" scenario being examined.

Therefore, FPL's planning process explicitly considers only existing environmental regulations in its planning process.

However, as discussed in Chapter V, Discussion Item #10 of FPL's Site Plan, environmental regulations are listed as one of a number of strategic concerns or areas of uncertainty which FPL's planning process is designed to address. The resource plan which results from FPL's planning process shows that FPL should be reasonably well positioned to face a variety of potential new environmental regulations. This can be seen from the following aspects of FPL's resource plan:

- The next capacity additions proposed by FPL; highly efficient, gas-fired combined cycle and combustion turbine capacity, should be as licensable as any type of new generating capacity.
- FPL works to maintain the ability to burn varying grades of oil and/or gas at a number of its existing fossil plants.
- FPL is expanding the use of natural gas at existing plant sites through its planned repowering projects.
- FPL maintains high availability levels for its nuclear plants.

8. Provide, on a system-wide basis, historical annual heating degree day (HDD) data for the period 1990-1999 and forecasted annual HDD data for the period 2000-2009.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
HEATING DEGREE DAYS SYSTEM-WIDE

1990	66
1991	141
1992	216
1993	182
1994	134
1995	317
1996	367
1997	198
1998	245
1999	203
2000	318
2001	318
2002	318
2003	318
2004	318
2005	318
2006	318
2007	318
2008	318
2009	318

9. Provide, on a system-wide basis, historical annual cooling degree day (CDD) data for the period 1990-1999 and forecasted annual CDD data for the period 2000-2009.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
COOLING DEGREE DAYS

1990	1,911
1991	1,953
1992	1,746
1993	1,823
1994	1,995
1995	1,972
1996	1,715
1997	1,794
1998	2,063
1999	1,628
2000	1,627
2001	1,627
2002	1,627
2003	1,627
2004	1,627
2005	1,627
2006	1,627
2007	1,627
2008	1,627
2009	1,627

10. Provide, on a system-wide basis, the historical annual average real retail price of electricity in FPL's service territory for the period 1990-1999. Also, provide the forecasted annual average retail price of electricity in FPL's service territory for the period 2000-2009. Indicate the type of price deflator used to calculate the historical prices and forecasted real retail prices.

A. The price deflator used to calculate the real prices is the Consumer Price Index base 82-84.

See the table below for the annual average real retail price of electricity.

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
REAL PRICE OF ELECTRICITY

1990	5.63
1991	5.55
1992	5.21
1993	5.11
1994	4.61
1995	4.57
1996	4.71
1997	4.59
1998	4.37
1999	4.12
2000	4.02
2001	4.04
2002	3.94
2003	3.85
2004	3.79
2005	3.72
2006	3.60
2007	3.52
2008	3.43
2009	3.37

11. Provide the following data to support Schedule 4 of FPL's Ten-Year Site Plan: the 12 monthly peak demands for the years 1997, 1998, and 1999; and the date on which these monthly peaks occurred

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Historical Monthly Peak Demand

(1)	(2) 1997 ACTUAL Total Peak Demand	(3)	(4) 1998 ACTUAL Total Peak Demand	(5)	(6) 1999 ACTUAL Total Peak Demand	(7)
Month	MW	Date	MW	Date	MW	Date
JAN	16,490	1/19/97	12,452	1/07/98	16,802	1/06/99
FEB	11,770	2/25/97	13,060	2/09/98	12,897	2/23/99
MAR	12,773	3/4/97	12,898	3/13/98	11,907	3/25/99
APR	13,230	4/22/97	13,925	4/09/98	15,469	4/26/99
MAY	15,372	5/21/97	15,574	5/22/98	15,902	5/26/99
JUN	15,804	6/16/97	17,897	6/05/98	16,001	6/14/99
JUL	16,336	7/8/97	17,570	7/02/98	17,469	7/21/99
AUG	16,613	8/14/97	17,474	8/28/98	17,580	8/16/99
SEP	15,574	9/25/97	17,220	8/31/98	17,615	8/30/99
OCT	14,268	9/29/97	16,176	10/05/98	16,274	9/29/99
NOV	12,565	11/13/97	13,995	11/19/98	14,218	11/1/99
DEC	13,047	12/11/97	12,837	12/10/98	12,666	12/13/99

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand
High Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
History :									
1990	13,754	290	13,464	0	85	110	127	30	13,542
1991	14,123	281	13,842	0	160	129	177	38	13,786
1992	14,661	223	14,438	0	234	151	248	51	14,179
1993	15,266	397	14,869	0	311	182	320	79	14,635
1994	15,179	409	14,770	0	392	220	354	125	14,433
1995	16,172	435	15,737	0	466	259	391	193	15,315
1996	16,064	364	15,700	0	531	339	414	296	15,119
1997	16,613	380	16,233	0	615	440	432	341	15,566
1998	17,897	426	17,471	0	656	480	441	359	15,961
1999	17,615	169	17,446	0	722	531	450	387	15,525
Forecast:									
2000	18,368	145	18,222	0	757	91	467	54	16,999
2001	18,735	146	18,589	0	782	130	480	76	17,267
2002	19,237	224	19,012	0	791	171	490	95	17,690
2003	19,639	226	19,411	0	797	213	501	115	18,013
2004	20,058	233	19,825	0	803	254	510	135	18,356
2005	20,494	233	20,260	0	809	297	521	155	18,712
2006	20,952	233	20,719	0	814	341	529	175	19,093
2007	21,403	233	21,170	0	819	386	537	195	19,466
2008	21,788	158	21,629	0	824	432	545	215	19,772
2009	22,221	158	22,063	0	828	479	550	234	20,130

Historical Values (1990 - 1999):

Cols. (2) - (4) are actual values for historical summer peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Cols. (7&9)), and MAY incorporate the effects of load control IF load control was operated on these peak days. Therefore, Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Cols. (5) - (9) represent actual DSM capabilities starting from January 1988.

Note that the values for FPL's former Interruptible Rate are incorporated into Col. (8), which also includes CILC and GS-LC.

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

Projected Values (2000 - 2009):

Cols. (2) - (4) represent FPL's forecasted peak w/o incremental conservation or cumulative load control. The effects of conservation implemented prior to 1997 are incorporated into the forecast.

Cols. (5) - (9) represent all incremental conservation and cumulative load control. These values in are projected August values and are based on projections with a 1/97 starting point.

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 using the formula: (10) = (2) - (5) - (6) - (7) - (8) - (9).

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand
Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
History :									
1990									
1991									
1992									
1993									
1994									
1995									
1996									
1997									
1998									
1999									
Forecast:									
2000									
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005									
2006									
2007									
2008									
2009									

See Response to Data Request No. 3

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
High Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Firm Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
History :									
1990/91	11,868	328	11,540	0	102	135	144	32	11,622
1991/92	13,319	105	13,214	0	174	170	193	38	12,952
1992/93	12,964	102	12,862	0	242	195	275	48	12,447
1993/94	12,594	278	12,316	0	317	231	342	67	11,935
1994/95	16,563	635	15,928	0	393	265	360	93	15,810
1995/96	18,096	698	18,096	0	459	310	406	143	17,231
1996/97	16,490	626	15,864	0	731	368	418	154	15,341
1997/98	13,060	239	12,821	0	823	403	429	168	11,236
1998/99	16,802	149	16,653	0	1,218	404	417	169	14,594
1999/00	17,057	142	16,915	0	1,296	426	441	179	14,715
Forecast:									
2000/01	18,585	119	18,465	0	1,371	46	455	20	16,693
2001/02	18,983	122	18,861	0	1,398	72	461	26	17,026
2002/03	19,432	200	19,232	0	1,409	99	467	33	17,424
2003/04	19,839	204	19,636	0	1,420	124	473	41	17,781
2004/05	20,251	204	20,048	0	1,430	148	478	49	18,146
2005/06	20,666	204	20,463	0	1,441	173	484	59	18,509
2006/07	21,088	204	20,884	0	1,450	196	489	68	18,885
2007/08	21,439	129	21,311	0	1,459	220	494	76	19,190
2008/09	21,860	129	21,732	0	1,468	243	499	85	19,565
2009/10	22,283	129	22,154	0	1,474	264	502	85	19,958

Historical Values (1990 - 1999):

Cols. (2) - (4) are actual values for historical winter peaks. As such, they incorporate the effects of conservation (Cols. (7&9)), and MAY incorporate the effects of load control IF load control was operated on these peak days. Therefore, Col. (2) represents the actual Net Firm Demand.

Cols. (5) - (9) represent actual DSM capabilities starting from January 1988.

Note that the values for FPL's former Interruptible Rate are incorporated into Col. (8), which also includes CILC and GS - LC.

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

Projected Values (2000-2009):

Cols. (2) - (4) represent FPL's forecasted peak w/o incremental conservation or cumulative load control. The effects of conservation implemented prior to 1997 are incorporated into the forecast.

Cols. (5) - (9) represent all incremental conservation and cumulative load control. These values in are projected August values and are based on projections with a 1/97 starting point.

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 using the formula: (10) = (2) - (5) - (6) - (7) - (8) - (9).

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand
Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Res. Load Management	Residential Conservation	C/I Load Management	C/I Conservation	Net Firm Demand
History :									
1990									
1991									
1992									
1993									
1994									
1995									
1996									
1997									
1998									
1999									
Forecast:									
2000									
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005									
2006									
2007									
2008									
2009									

See Response to Data Request No. 3

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
GWH: High Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	C/I Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy For Load	Load Factor(%)
History :								
1990	71,510	319	162	70,628	882	4,926	71,029	59.9%
1991	73,743	397	186	73,027	716	5,346	73,160	60.6%
1992	73,778	460	221	73,076	702	6,002	73,097	58.9%
1993	76,632	553	303	75,675	957	4,988	75,776	59.1%
1994	81,493	661	456	80,093	1,400	5,367	80,376	63.6%
1995	85,415	777	677	83,978	1,437	6,276	83,961	62.6%
1996	86,708	971	1,039	85,355	1,353	5,984	84,698	64.0%
1997	89,240	1,213	1,174	88,015	1,226	5,770	86,853	63.7%
1998	95,316	1,374	1,279	93,990	1,326	6,205	92,663	66.3%
1999	94,362	1,542	1,362	93,409	953	5,829	91,459	67.3%
Forecast:								
2000	98,300	52	39	97,327	973	6,890	98,209	66.0%
2001	100,438	139	92	99,463	975	7,039	100,206	66.2%
2002	102,866	229	122	101,655	1,211	7,210	102,515	66.2%
2003	105,589	320	152	104,210	1,379	7,400	105,116	66.6%
2004	107,729	412	184	106,348	1,381	7,550	107,133	66.6%
2005	109,486	506	217	108,106	1,380	7,673	108,762	66.4%
2006	111,608	603	251	110,228	1,380	7,822	110,755	66.2%
2007	113,627	700	283	112,314	1,313	7,963	112,644	66.1%
2008	115,446	800	314	114,466	980	8,091	114,333	66.0%
2009	117,599	901	343	116,620	980	8,242	116,355	66.0%

Historical Values (1990 - 1999):

Col. (2) represents derived "Total Net Energy For Load w/o DSM". The values are calculated using the formula: (2) = (8) + (3) + (4).

Cols. (3) & (4) are DSM values starting in January, 1988 through 1997 which contributed to the values in Cols. (5) - (9).

Cols. (5) & (6) are a breakdown of Net Energy For Load in Col (2) into Retail and Wholesale .

Col. (9) is calculated using Col. (8) from this page and Col. (2), "Total", from Schedule 3.1.

Projected Values (2000 - 2009):

Col. (2) represents Net Energy for Load w/o DSM values.

Cols. (3) - (4) are forecasted values of the reduction on sales from incremental conservation.

Cols. (5) & (6) are a breakdown of Net Energy For Load in Col (2) , into Wholesale and Retail .

Col. (10) represents a 'Net Firm Demand" which accounts for all of the incremental conservation and assumes all of the load control is implemented the values for Col. (8) above and the values for Col. (10) on Schedule 3.1

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load - GWH
GWH: Low Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	C/I Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy For Load	Load Factor(%)
History :								
1990								
1991								
1992								
1993								
1994								
1995								
1996								
1997								
1998								
1999								
Forecast:								
2000								
2001								
2002								
2003								
2004								
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2009								

See Response to Data Request No. 3

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

Existing Generating Unit Operating Performance

Plant Name	Unit No.	Planned Outage Factor (POF) Historical	Planned Outage Factor (POF) Projected	Forced Outage Factor (FOF) Historical	Forced Outage Factor (FOF) Projected	Equivalen Availability Factor (EAF) Historical	Equivalen Availability Factor (EAF) Projected	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR) Historical	Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR) Projected
Cape Canaveral	1	5.87	2.49	0.29	3.76	88.45	90.46	9663.0	9838.0
Cape Canaveral	2	2.80	3.25	0.55	3.73	91.41	91.83	9783.2	9934.5
Cutler	5	0.00	0.00	2.16	3.88	96.38	97.78	12147.3	14277.2
Cutler	6	0.00	0.00	2.92	5.06	96.18	97.41	11138.9	12943.9
Lauderdale	4	5.60	4.71	0.52	3.04	92.60	90.24	7378.8	7840.1
Lauderdale	5	4.45	4.71	0.54	3.22	93.03	90.25	7388.9	7867.1
Lauderdale GT	1-12	0.59	0.34	0.26	0.17	89.92	88.36	16414.6	15490.9
Lauderdale GT	13-24	0.68	0.41	2.74	1.67	91.97	88.99	16414.6	15490.9
Ft. Myers *	1	7.80	0.00	0.72	1.50	88.49	95.05	10226.0	10464.0
Ft. Myers *	2	1.33	0.00	1.45	1.77	90.95	95.52	9424.7	9511.0
Ft. Myers**	CC		2.05		1.00		95.95		6659.0
Ft. Myers GT	1-12	1.15	0.92	0.35	0.67	96.69	96.61	14489.6	13692.8
St John's	1	5.55	6.03	3.80	3.29	90.19	87.76	9563.6	9754.0
St John's	2	1.92	5.06	3.63	3.06	94.11	87.99	9392.2	9636.0
Scherer	4	5.32	4.74	2.28	2.26	91.13	88.81	10139.6	10748.5
Martin	1	7.85	2.90	1.08	1.97	88.64	91.96	9980.7	10546.2
Martin	2	8.90	3.18	0.90	1.89	84.80	92.49	10014.7	10463.9
Martin	3	2.55	3.46	0.54	1.66	94.66	91.28	6891.1	7907.9
Martin	4	2.56	3.38	3.68	1.50	91.77	91.23	6829.5	7810.3
Manatee	1	6.80	5.28	1.76	1.91	82.89	94.04	10441.4	10787.5
Manatee	2	4.09	6.16	1.28	1.91	89.32	94.13	10354.0	10646.5
Port Everglades	1	0.00	4.22	0.44	5.13	98.97	93.68	10781.9	11235.1
Port Everglades	2	1.18	4.21	1.47	3.61	95.89	93.47	10488.9	10940.6
Port Everglades	3	8.65	2.30	0.86	4.59	87.22	93.70	9877.7	9824.4
Port Everglades	4	5.27	3.07	0.36	3.40	92.20	92.77	9898.2	9981.7
Port Everglades GT	1-12	0.00	0.00	1.84	1.23	87.92	82.10	17756.1	17611.3
Putnam	1	7.93	3.78	1.36	5.26	88.53	91.98	9047.9	9633.9
Putnam	2	7.05	5.06	0.66	5.26	90.06	90.79	9073.5	9624.4
Riveria	3	5.89	2.98	3.87	15.32	86.35	90.52	10142.9	10338.0
Riveria	4	7.14	3.07	2.78	13.19	85.76	90.63	10049.1	10327.0
Sanford	3	8.09	1.53	1.12	2.07	85.14	94.04	10476.9	10834.8
Sanford***	4	7.36	0.00	4.34	2.38	82.68	95.61	10231.3	10545.0
Sanford****	4CC		2.82		1.00		95.18		7568.6
Sanford*****	5	0.00	0.00	4.51	1.77	88.94	95.50	10368.1	10548.0
Sanford******	5CC		2.82		1.00		95.18		7588.3
Turkey Point	1	1.71	3.64	0.62	4.18	92.47	91.08	9611.3	10019.8
Turkey Point	2	7.69	1.92	0.96	2.84	86.82	86.29	9624.9	10017.7
Turkey Point	3	7.65	5.75	1.50	2.36	90.80	91.89	11039.6	11380.0
Turkey Point	4	5.81	5.75	0.30	2.36	93.68	91.89	11049.0	11380.0
St Lucie	1	10.97	4.93	2.54	2.38	86.49	92.69	10840.8	10950.0
St Lucie	2	6.87	5.75	1.26	2.36	91.69	91.89	10842.8	10950.0

*Fort Myers 1&2 Fossil Steam shutdown in August 2001

**Fort Myers CC Startup in June 2002

***Sanford 4 Fossil Steam shutdown in March 2002

****Sanford 4CC Startup in Jan 2003

*****Sanford 5 Fossil Steam shutdown in October 2001

******Sanford 5CC Startup in July 2002

Historical - average of past three years
Projected - average of next ten years

Note that Planned Outage Factor does not include the period when Steam Unit is shutdown and the Repowered unit starts commercial operation.

ITILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

OMINAL DOLLAR RESIDUAL (NO. 6) FUEL OIL PRICES

ASE PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	0.7% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil		
YEAR	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %
Historical:(1)																					
1997				$17.18	$2.70	-1.82															
1998				$13.75	$2.15	-20.42															
1999				$14.85	$2.34	8.84															
Forecast:																					
2000	$14.53	$2.27		$13.63	$2.13		$13.12	$2.05		$12.55	$1.96		$11.99	$1.87		$11.43	$1.79		$10.87	$1.70	
2001	$16.18	$2.53	11.39	$15.12	$2.36	10.90	$14.56	$2.28	11.01	$13.94	$2.18	11.00	$13.31	$2.08	11.00	$12.69	$1.98	10.99	$12.06	$1.88	10.98
2002	$17.21	$2.69	6.38	$15.97	$2.50	5.65	$15.38	$2.40	5.64	$14.69	$2.30	5.44	$14.01	$2.19	5.23	$13.32	$2.08	4.99	$12.63	$1.97	4.74
2003	$18.01	$2.81	4.65	$16.60	$2.59	3.96	$15.97	$2.50	3.83	$15.22	$2.38	3.58	$14.47	$2.26	3.30	$13.72	$2.14	3.00	$12.97	$2.03	2.68
2004	$18.55	$2.90	2.99	$17.11	$2.67	3.07	$16.30	$2.55	2.05	$15.48	$2.42	1.74	$14.67	$2.29	1.40	$13.86	$2.17	1.02	$13.05	$2.04	0.60
2005	$18.86	$2.95	1.65	$17.27	$2.70	0.92	$16.38	$2.56	0.51	$15.49	$2.42	0.05	$14.60	$2.28	-0.46	$13.72	$2.14	-1.03	$12.83	$2.00	-1.67
2006	$18.93	$2.96	0.37	$17.19	$2.69	-0.46	$16.23	$2.54	-0.94	$15.26	$2.38	-1.48	$14.30	$2.23	-2.08	$13.34	$2.08	-2.76	$12.37	$1.93	-3.54
2007	$18.93	$2.96	0.02	$17.05	$2.66	-0.84	$16.01	$2.50	-1.35	$14.97	$2.34	-1.93	$13.93	$2.18	-2.58	$12.89	$2.01	-3.33	$11.85	$1.85	-4.20
2008	$19.17	$3.00	1.25	$17.13	$2.68	0.52	$16.02	$2.50	0.09	$14.91	$2.33	-0.41	$13.80	$2.16	-0.97	$12.68	$1.98	-1.63	$11.57	$1.81	-2.41
2009	$19.70	$3.08	2.76	$17.52	$2.74	2.22	$16.33	$2.55	1.91	$15.14	$2.37	1.55	$13.95	$2.18	1.13	$12.76	$1.99	0.64	$11.58	$1.81	0.05

1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.
2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 6.4

Florida Power & Light Company
2000 Ten Year Site Plan
Supplemental Data Request
Attachment A
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UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL DOLLAR RESIDUAL (NO. 6) FUEL OIL PRICES

HIGH PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	0.7% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil		
YEAR	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %
History:(1)																					
1997				$17.18	$2.70	-1.82															
1998				$13.75	$2.15	-20.42															
1999				$14.65	$2.34	8.84															
Forecast:																					
2000	$17.32	$2.71		$16.48	$2.57		$15.91	$2.49		$15.35	$2.40		$14.79	$2.31		$14.23	$2.22		$13.66	$2.13	
2001	$19.44	$3.04	12.24	$18.45	$2.88	11.97	$17.82	$2.78	12.00	$17.20	$2.69	12.03	$16.57	$2.59	12.07	$15.95	$2.49	12.11	$15.32	$2.39	12.15
2002	$20.77	$3.25	6.82	$19.63	$3.07	6.38	$18.94	$2.96	6.26	$18.25	$2.85	6.12	$17.56	$2.74	5.98	$16.88	$2.64	5.82	$16.19	$2.53	5.65
2003	$21.80	$3.41	4.94	$20.50	$3.20	4.48	$19.75	$3.09	4.30	$19.00	$2.97	4.12	$18.25	$2.85	3.92	$17.50	$2.73	3.71	$16.75	$2.62	3.48
2004	$22.49	$3.51	3.17	$21.05	$3.29	2.64	$20.23	$3.16	2.43	$19.42	$3.03	2.19	$18.61	$2.91	1.94	$17.79	$2.78	1.67	$16.98	$2.65	1.37
2005	$22.87	$3.57	1.70	$21.28	$3.33	1.11	$20.39	$3.19	0.79	$19.50	$3.05	0.44	$18.62	$2.91	0.05	$17.73	$2.77	-0.37	$16.84	$2.63	-0.83
2006	$22.95	$3.59	0.34	$21.21	$3.31	-0.33	$20.25	$3.16	-0.71	$19.28	$3.01	-1.13	$18.32	$2.86	-1.59	$17.36	$2.71	-2.09	$16.39	$2.56	-2.64
2007	$22.95	$3.59	-0.01	$21.06	$3.29	-0.71	$20.02	$3.13	-1.12	$18.98	$2.97	-1.56	$17.94	$2.80	-2.05	$16.91	$2.64	-2.60	$15.87	$2.48	-3.21
2008	$23.25	$3.63	1.31	$21.21	$3.31	0.73	$20.10	$3.14	0.39	$18.99	$2.97	0.02	$17.87	$2.79	-0.40	$16.76	$2.62	-0.87	$15.65	$2.44	-1.40
2009	$23.93	$3.74	2.92	$21.74	$3.40	2.51	$20.56	$3.21	2.27	$19.37	$3.03	2.01	$18.18	$2.84	1.71	$16.99	$2.65	1.38	$15.80	$2.47	1.00

(1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.
(2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 6.4

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL DOLLAR RESIDUAL (NO. 6) FUEL OIL PRICES

LOW PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
	0.7% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			1.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			2.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.0% Sulfur Fuel Oil			3.5% Sulfur Fuel Oil		
YEAR	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	Escalation %
History:(1)																					
1997				$17.18	$2.70	-1.82															
1998				$13.75	$2.15	-20.42															
1999				$14.85	$2.34	8.84															
Forecast:																					
2000	$11.82	$1.85		$10.97	$1.71		$10.41	$1.63		$9.85	$1.54		$9.29	$1.45		$8.72	$1.36		$8.16	$1.28	
2001	$13.15	$2.05	11.23	$12.15	$1.90	10.75	$11.53	$1.80	10.73	$10.90	$1.70	10.71	$10.28	$1.61	10.68	$9.65	$1.51	10.65	$9.03	$1.41	10.62
2002	$13.98	$2.18	6.32	$12.83	$2.01	5.62	$12.15	$1.90	5.38	$11.46	$1.79	5.12	$10.77	$1.68	4.82	$10.08	$1.58	4.49	$9.40	$1.47	4.10
2003	$14.62	$2.29	4.61	$13.33	$2.08	3.87	$12.58	$1.97	3.57	$11.83	$1.85	3.23	$11.08	$1.73	2.85	$10.33	$1.61	2.42	$9.58	$1.50	1.93
2004	$15.06	$2.35	2.97	$13.62	$2.13	2.15	$12.81	$2.00	1.78	$11.99	$1.87	1.37	$11.18	$1.75	0.90	$10.37	$1.62	0.36	$9.55	$1.49	-0.27
2005	$15.31	$2.39	1.68	$13.72	$2.14	0.77	$12.83	$2.01	0.23	$11.95	$1.87	-0.38	$11.06	$1.73	-1.08	$10.17	$1.59	-1.89	$9.28	$1.45	-2.83
2006	$15.37	$2.40	0.41	$13.64	$2.13	-0.63	$12.67	$1.98	-1.25	$11.71	$1.83	-1.97	$10.75	$1.68	-2.81	$9.76	$1.53	-3.79	$8.82	$1.38	-4.96
2007	$15.38	$2.40	0.07	$13.50	$2.11	-1.01	$12.46	$1.95	-1.68	$11.42	$1.78	-2.46	$10.38	$1.62	-3.38	$9.35	$1.46	-4.47	$8.31	$1.30	-5.81
2008	$15.58	$2.43	1.28	$13.55	$2.12	0.35	$12.43	$1.94	-0.22	$11.32	$1.77	-0.69	$10.21	$1.59	-1.71	$9.09	$1.42	-2.70	$7.98	$1.25	-3.94
2009	$16.01	$2.50	2.74	$13.82	$2.16	2.05	$12.64	$1.97	1.64	$11.45	$1.79	1.13	$10.26	$1.60	0.52	$9.07	$1.42	-0.24	$7.88	$1.23	-1.21

1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.

2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 6.4

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL DELIVERED DISTILLATE (NO. 2) FUEL AND NATURAL GAS

BASE PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	0.5% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	0.3% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	Natural Gas	Escalation
Year	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/MMBTU	%
History:(1)								
1997	$28.14	$4.83	0.84				$3.04	-1.30
1998	$23.05	$3.95	-18.16				$2.77	-8.88
1999	$17.71	$3.05	-22.78				$3.02	9.03
Forecast:								
2000	$17.80	$3.05		$18.43	$3.16		$2.62	
2001	$19.45	$3.34	9.28	$20.12	$3.45	9.19	$2.86	9.13
2002	$20.66	$3.54	6.20	$21.35	$3.66	6.07	$3.04	6.22
2003	$21.57	$3.70	4.41	$22.24	$3.81	4.19	$3.15	3.69
2004	$22.20	$3.81	2.92	$23.10	$3.96	3.85	$3.21	1.92
2005	$22.55	$3.87	1.59	$23.26	$3.99	0.73	$3.27	1.67
2006	$22.58	$3.87	0.15	$23.26	$3.99	-0.04	$3.27	0.08
2007	$22.61	$3.88	0.10	$23.28	$3.99	0.10	$3.27	0.09
2008	$22.94	$3.93	1.46	$23.65	$4.06	1.60	$3.33	1.67
2009	$23.58	$4.05	2.82	$24.34	$4.17	2.91	$3.39	1.96

(1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.
(2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 5.83

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL DELIVERED DISTILLATE (NO. 2) FUEL AND NATURAL GAS

HIGH PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	0.5% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	0.3% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	Natural Gas	Escalation
Year	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/MMBTU	%
History:(1)								
1997	$28.14	$4.83	0.84				$3.04	-1.30
1998	$23.05	$3.95	-18.16				$2.77	-8.88
1999	$17.71	$3.05	-22.78				$3.02	9.03
Forecast:								
2000	$21.52	$3.69		$22.15	$3.80		$3.16	
2001	$23.71	$4.07	10.18	$24.38	$4.18	10.08	$3.47	9.52
2002	$25.31	$4.34	6.76	$26.00	$4.46	6.65	$3.69	6.48
2003	$26.54	$4.55	4.84	$27.21	$4.67	4.64	$3.83	3.88
2004	$27.40	$4.70	3.24	$28.30	$4.85	3.99	$3.91	1.98
2005	$27.89	$4.78	1.80	$28.61	$4.91	1.09	$3.98	1.77
2006	$27.97	$4.80	0.29	$28.65	$4.91	0.14	$3.98	0.06
2007	$28.04	$4.81	0.25	$28.72	$4.93	0.25	$3.98	0.08
2008	$28.52	$4.89	1.69	$29.23	$5.01	1.80	$4.05	1.76
2009	$29.41	$5.04	3.12	$30.16	$5.17	3.18	$4.14	2.06

(1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.
(2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 5.83

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL DELIVERED DISTILLATE (NO. 2) FUEL AND NATURAL GAS

LOW PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	0.5% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	0.3% Sulfur Distillate		Escalation	Natural Gas	Escalation
Year	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/BBL	$/MMBTU	%	$/MMBTU	%
History:(1)								
1997	$28.14	$4.83	0.84				$3.04	-1.30
1998	$23.05	$3.95	-18.16				$2.77	-8.88
1999	$17.71	$3.05	-22.78				$3.02	9.03
Forecast:								
2000	$14.20	$2.44		$14.83	$2.54		$2.31	
2001	$15.49	$2.66	9.09	$16.16	$2.77	8.99	$2.51	8.57
2002	$16.42	$2.82	6.00	$17.11	$2.93	5.86	$2.66	5.86
2003	$17.12	$2.94	4.22	$17.79	$3.05	3.96	$2.75	3.45
2004	$17.58	$3.02	2.72	$18.48	$3.17	3.89	$2.80	1.82
2005	$17.83	$3.06	1.41	$18.54	$3.18	0.35	$2.84	1.55
2006	$17.82	$3.06	-0.05	$18.49	$3.17	-0.28	$2.85	0.09
2007	$17.80	$3.05	-0.11	$18.47	$3.17	-0.11	$2.85	0.11
2008	$18.02	$3.09	1.26	$18.74	$3.21	1.44	$2.89	1.56
2009	$18.50	$3.17	2.64	$19.25	$3.30	2.76	$2.95	1.82

(1) The actual cost of residual fuel oil consumed has not been recorded by sulfur grade to date.

(2) $/BBL were converted to $/MMBTU using a conversion rate of 5.83

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

COAL PRICES

MOST LIKELY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Low Sulfur (1%)		Escalation	Medium Sulfur (1.0 - 2.0%)		Escalation
YEAR	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%
History:						
1997		$1.61			$1.55	
1998		$1.62	0.62		$1.58	1.94
1999		$1.63	0.18		$1.55	-2.00
Forecast:						
2000		$1.64		$34.38	$1.35	
2001		$1.67	1.88	$32.79	$1.27	-6.13
2002		$1.70	1.96	$33.36	$1.29	1.76
2003		$1.72	1.28	$33.13	$1.26	-2.66
2004		$1.73	0.30	$33.68	$1.28	1.67
2005		$1.76	2.18	$34.20	$1.30	1.54
2006		$1.80	2.18	$36.40	$1.28	-1.54
2007		$1.84	2.18	$36.99	$1.30	1.63
2008		$1.88	2.18	$37.61	$1.32	1.66
2009		$1.81	-4.06	$38.24	$1.34	1.69

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

COAL PRICES

HIGH PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Low Sulfur (1%)		Escalation	Medium Sulfur (1.0 - 2.0%)		Escalation
YEAR	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%
History:						
1997						
1998						
1999						
	FPL did not produce a High Price Forecast for Coal					
Forecast:						
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

COAL PRICES

LOW PRICE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Low Sulfur (1%)		Escalation	Medium Sulfur (1.0 - 2.0%)		Escalation
YEAR	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%	$/TON	$/MMBTU	%
History:						
1997						
1998						
1999						
	FPL did not produce a Low Price Forecast for Coal					
Forecast:						
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						

UTILITY: FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

NOMINAL, DELIVERED NUCLEAR FUEL AND FIRM PURCHASES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Nuclear		Firm Purchases	
		Escalation		Escalation
YEAR	¢/MBTU	%	$/MWH	%
History:				
1997	47.54		$17.68	
1998	43.43	-8.65	$17.65	-0.17
1999	41.79	-3.78	$15.74	-10.82
Forecast:				
2000	41.07	-1.73	$15.35	-2.48
2001	41.31	0.58	$15.68	2.15
2002	41.73	1.03	$16.21	3.38
2003	42.36	1.51	$16.60	2.41
2004	42.89	1.26	$16.35	-1.51
2005	43.61	1.67	$16.56	1.28
2006	44.56	2.17	$16.93	2.23
2007	42.40	-4.84	$17.34	2.42
2008	42.90	1.19	$17.70	2.08
2009	43.66	1.75	$17.91	1.19

FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS
BASE CASE

AFUDC RATE 9.5 %

CAPITALIZATION RATIOS:

DEBT	45.0	%
PREFERRED	0.0	%
EQUITY	55.0	%

RATE OF RETURN:

DEBT	6.70	%
PREFERRED	0.00	%
EQUITY	11.80	%

INCOME TAX RATE:

STATE	5.50	%
FEDERAL	35.00	%
EFFECTIVE	38.575	%

OTHER TAX RATE: 2.09 % (PROPERTY TAXES & INSURANCE)

DISCOUNT RATE: 8.4 %

TAX
DEPRECIATION RATE: (FPL UTILIZES A 20 YEAR TAX DEPRECIATION RATE)

Year	%
1	3.75%
2	7.22%
3	6.68%
4	6.18%
5	5.71%
6	5.29%
7	4.89%
8	4.52%
9	4.46%
10	4.46%
11	4.46%
12	4.46%
13	4.46%
14	4.46%
15	4.46%
16	4.46%
17	4.46%
18	4.46%
19	4.46%
20	4.46%
21	2.23%

FINANCIAL ESCALATION ASSUMPTIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)
		PLANT CONSTRUCTION COST *			FIXED	VARIABLE
	GENERAL				O&M	O&M
	INFLATION	CT	Martin CC	Unsited CC	COST	COST
YEAR	%	%	%	%	%	%
2000	2.05	0.49	0.58	0.65	3.73	2.05
2001	2.23	0.44	0.54	0.61	3.94	2.23
2002	2.38	0.61	0.70	0.77	3.90	2.38
2003	2.37	1.65	1.71	1.75	3.77	2.37
2004	2.35	1.65	1.70	1.74	3.53	2.35
2005	2.36	1.66	1.72	1.76	3.60	2.36
2006	2.37	1.66	1.71	1.75	3.59	2.37
2007	2.38	1.66	1.71	1.76	3.60	2.38
2008	2.40	1.67	1.72	1.76	3.60	2.40
2009	2.42	1.67	1.72	1.76	3.60	2.42

* Plant construction cost escalation is calculated as follows:
Plant construction cost esc. = (Labor Percentage of Cost * Comp Hourly Esc) + (Material Percentage of Cost * PPI).
Note that different values are given for different types/sites of units since the percentages of the cost vary by type of unit and site.

Loss of Load Probability, Reserve Margin,
and Expected Unserved Energy
Base Case Load Forecast

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Annual Isolated			***Annual Assisted***		
Year	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr.)	Reserve Margin (%) Including Firm Purch.)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWH)	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr.)	Reserve Margin (%) Including Firm Purch.)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWH)
2000	0.044716	15.1	0.099272			
2001	0.014168	21.5	0.030288			
2002	0.011623	20.9	0.024402			
2003	0.005945	25.3	0.012801			
2004	0.012915	24.0	0.039425	**(Please see note below.)**		
2005	0.002702	21.6	0.008185			
2006	0.003087	21.2	0.008786			
2007	0.047801	21.0	0.098531			
2008	0.000509	21.1	0.000954			
2009	0.000479	20.7	0.000879			

FPL modeled its system as an "Isolated" system in its 1999 planning work. (FPL accounted for its projected assistance from other systems by modeling this assistance as an additional unit within FPL's system.) Consequently, FPL does not have separate values for "Isolated" and "Assisted" systems.