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April 3, 2023

-VIA ELECTRONIC FILING-

Adam Teitzman
Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

RE: Docket No. 20230000-OT
Florida Power & Light Company's 2023-2032 Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Please find enclosed for electronic filing Florida Power & Light Company's responses to the Florida Public Service Commission Staff's Data Request No. 1, Questions 1 and 2. Attachment 1 to Commission Staff's Data Request No. 1, Question 2 is being provided to Commission Staff by electronic mail.

If there are any questions regarding this transmittal, please contact me at (561) 304-5662.

Sincerely,

/s/ *William P. Cox*
William P. Cox
Senior Counsel
Fla. Bar No. 00093531

WPC:ec
Enclosures
cc: Philip Ellis, Division of Engineering (via electronic mail *pellis@psc.state.fl.us*)
Greg Davis, Division of Engineering (via electronic mail *gdavis@psc.state.fl.us*)

QUESTION:
Please provide an electronic copy of the Company's Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) for the current planning period (2023-2032) in PDF format.

RESPONSE:
Please see Attachment No. 1 to this response.

Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan
2023 – 2032

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FPL®

Ten Year Power Plant Site Plan

2023-2032

Submitted To:

Florida Public
Service Commission

April 2023

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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 former territory of 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 the former Gulf territory 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 2022 and the 1st Quarter of 2023. The forecasted information presented in this plan addresses the years 2023 through 2032.

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.

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 2023 through 2032 for FPL, which now includes the service area of the former Gulf Power Company.[1]

I. Background / Overview of FPL's 2023 Site Plan

This 2023 Site Plan presents the current plans to augment and enhance the electric generation capability of the FPL system as part of efforts to cleanly, reliably, and economically meet projected incremental resource needs for 2023 through 2032. FPL already has one of the cleanest emission profiles of any electric utility in the U.S. FPL's emission profile is projected to become even better through several planned actions during the ten-year reporting period of this document. These actions include the following: (i) the retirement in 2024 of FPL's 50% ownership portion of two coal-fueled generating units (Daniel Units 1 & 2) located in Mississippi, (ii) the planned retirement at the end of 2028 of FPL's approximately 25% ownership portion of the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia (after which FPL will have zero coal generation on its system), and (iii) the addition of approximately 19,966 MW of zero-emission solar generation[2] during this reporting period. This addition of solar generation that produces zero emissions and uses no fossil fuel will provide FPL's customers with reliable energy that mitigates fuel price risk for FPL's customers while enhancing fuel diversity and independence.

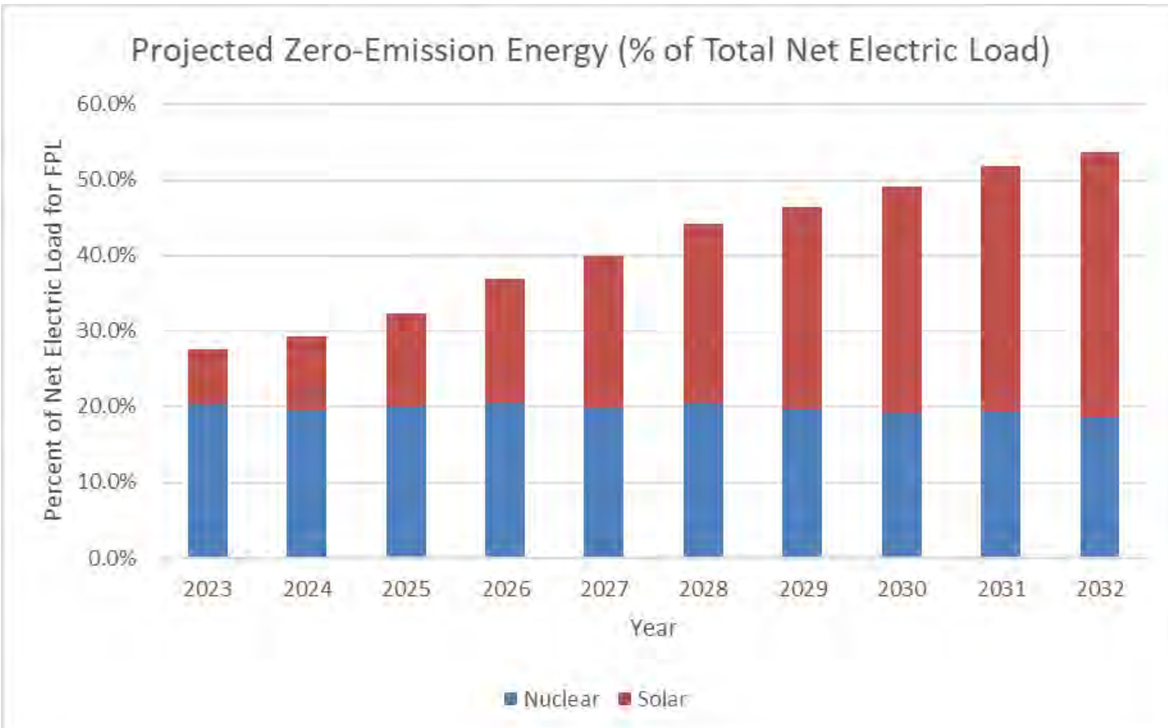
Regarding FPL's fuel mix and carbon emissions, FPL delivered approximately 26% of its energy from zero-emission nuclear and zero-emission solar during 2022. Nearly all of the remainder of FPL's energy needs in 2022 came from low-emission natural gas. By 2032, the last year of the ten-year reporting period addressed in this document, the percentage of the total energy delivered to all customers for FPL's system from zero-emission sources is projected to be approximately 54%. This increase in the percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by zero-emission sources is significant for a utility system of this size, especially when considering that the total amount of energy projected to be delivered to customers in 2032 will have also increased by approximately 10% as discussed in Chapter II. Not only does this shift in FPL's fuel mix reduce emissions, but it also helps allow for fuel diversity and independence by reducing the amount of natural gas FPL will use to generate electricity compared to the present day. The graph below in Figure ES-1 represents a ten-year projection for the years 2023 through 2032 of the percentage of FPL's

[1] 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.

[2] These solar additions include solar facilities that support FPL's SolarTogether program. In the SolarTogether community solar program, participating customers share in the costs and benefits of dedicated FPL SolarTogether photovoltaic facilities and have the environmental attributes associated with their participation retired by FPL on their behalf.

total generation (GWh) that is projected to be zero-emission energy. 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: Zero-Emission 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 DSM resources. In 2019, the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) established DSM Goals for the years 2020 through 2024 for several Florida utilities, including FPL and the former Gulf Power. 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. In 2021, FPL filed, and the FPSC approved, an Integrated DSM Plan for the single, integrated FPL system that accounts for the DSM Goals previously assigned to the legacy FPL system and the former Gulf Power system.

Throughout this document, the resource plan details discussed are based on analyses that assume that FPL will meet its DSM Goals for Summer MW reduction, Winter MW reduction, and annual energy (MWh) reduction through the end of 2024. In addition, further DSM reductions for the years 2025 through 2032 are assumed based on FPL's projections in the 2019 DSM Goals docket of then-cost-effective DSM levels starting in 2025. 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 a projected increase in both rooftop PV and electric vehicle (EV) adoption.[3]

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 resource 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 2022, FPL had a total of approximately 3,611 MW[4] of utility-owned solar generation, all of which are photovoltaic (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 19,966 MW of additional, cost-effective PV generation is projected to be added in the 2023 through 2032 time period in FPL's resource plan. These solar MW consist of solar facilities that are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected additional solar

[3] Because EVs alter the demand for electricity, utility activities that address EV charging and discharging are also DSM activities.

[4] 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.

facilities with the approximately 3,611 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of 2022, FPL's projected total of solar PV by the end of 2032 is 23,577 MW.[5]

In regard to the solar additions shown in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan for the ten-year reporting period, 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 2023; solar additions in 2024 and 2025 pursuant to the Solar Base Rate Adjustment provisions in the 2021 Settlement Agreement upon a determination of cost-effectiveness; and SolarTogether Extension-related solar additions in 2023, 2024, and 2025. The other solar additions shown in this Site Plan for the years 2026 through 2032 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 2023 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 2,000 MW (nameplate) of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2032, which results in a total of 2,469 MW by the end of 2032. These battery facilities are projected to be sited throughout FPL's service area.

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.

[5] This projected growth in solar facilities will enable FPL to meet its January 2019 "30-by-30" announcement (an objective of installing 30 million solar panels by 2030) by the end of 2025; *i.e.*, five years ahead of schedule.

Modernization of FPL's Fossil-Fueled Generation:

For a number of 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 reduced fuel-related costs for FPL's 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 zero carbon emission hydrogen as a potential fuel for FPL's fleet of 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, the resource plan presented in this Site Plan reflects the planned early retirements of three coal-fueled generating units. First, the early retirement of FPL's ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units by 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 approximately 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is planned by the end of 2028. FPL also retired its 75 MW Solar Thermal unit located at the Martin plant in the 1st Quarter of 2023.

(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, or some combination of both. The use of natural gas today as a fuel for these units already results in the lowest carbon emissions possible from fossil fuel use. However, being able to use hydrogen as a fuel would result in zero carbon emissions from the operation of these units. Therefore, FPL is proceeding with a pilot project that will test using hydrogen to replace a portion of the natural gas that is currently being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. This pilot project is scheduled to go into service in late 2023.

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 zero emissions. 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, later, the operation) of the nuclear units currently under construction by Georgia Power 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 2023 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. 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 end of 2023. This schedule will be impacted should a hearing be requested by a third party and the request for hearing granted by the NRC. 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. 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.

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.

<u>Factor # 1: Impacts of the Tax Credits for Batteries, Solar, and Hydrogen That Were Part of the "Inflation Reduction Act" (IRA) Federal Legislation</u>

The Inflation Reduction Act (or "IRA") was signed into law on August 16, 2022. Of most interest to FPL's resource planning work is the part of the IRA that enacted significant changes in tax policy for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. FPL had incorporated tax credits that existed under prior law (an Investment Tax Credit, or "ITC") in all of its prior resource planning and as part of the site plan process.

The previous tax incentive for new utility-owned standalone batteries was an ITC of 10% which effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. The IRA increases the ITC for new standalone batteries to 30%. For new utility-owned solar, the previous tax incentive was an ITC of 26% through 2025, then 10% for several years thereafter. The IRA now allows for a utility to 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 2023 at $28 for each MWh generated.[6] The $28 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. The IRA also includes a PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's planned 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 includes the effects of the new tax credits included in the IRA.

<u>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 Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties).</u> 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 in specific areas in the past.

<u>Factor # 3: The desire to maintain/enhance fuel diversity in the FPL system while considering system economics.</u> 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. At the same time, FPL is continuing to retire coal generation because these generating units are no longer cost-effective for FPL's customers. In addition, FPL also seeks to further enhance the efficiency with which it uses natural gas to generate electricity and, for purposes of system reliability, to maintain the ability to use backup distillate oil that is stored on-site at many of FPL's gas-fueled generating units.

<u>Factor # 4: The need to maintain an appropriate balance of DSM and supply resources from the perspectives of both system reliability and operations.</u> FPL addresses this through the use of a 10% generation-only reserve margin (GRM) reliability criterion to complement its other two reliability criteria: a

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[6] 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 2023 (*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 $28/MWh =) $4.2 million. This first-year tax credit would then be extended for nine more years. This PTC would have the effect of reducing the cost of a solar facility over its operating life by more than 30% as compared to the current ITC.

20% total reserve margin criterion for Summer and Winter, and an annual 0.1 day/year loss-of-load-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 2022 through the year 2032, these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to reduce Summer peak load by approximately 1,648 MW, reduce Winter peak load by approximately 521 MW, and reduce annual energy usage by approximately 3,340 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.

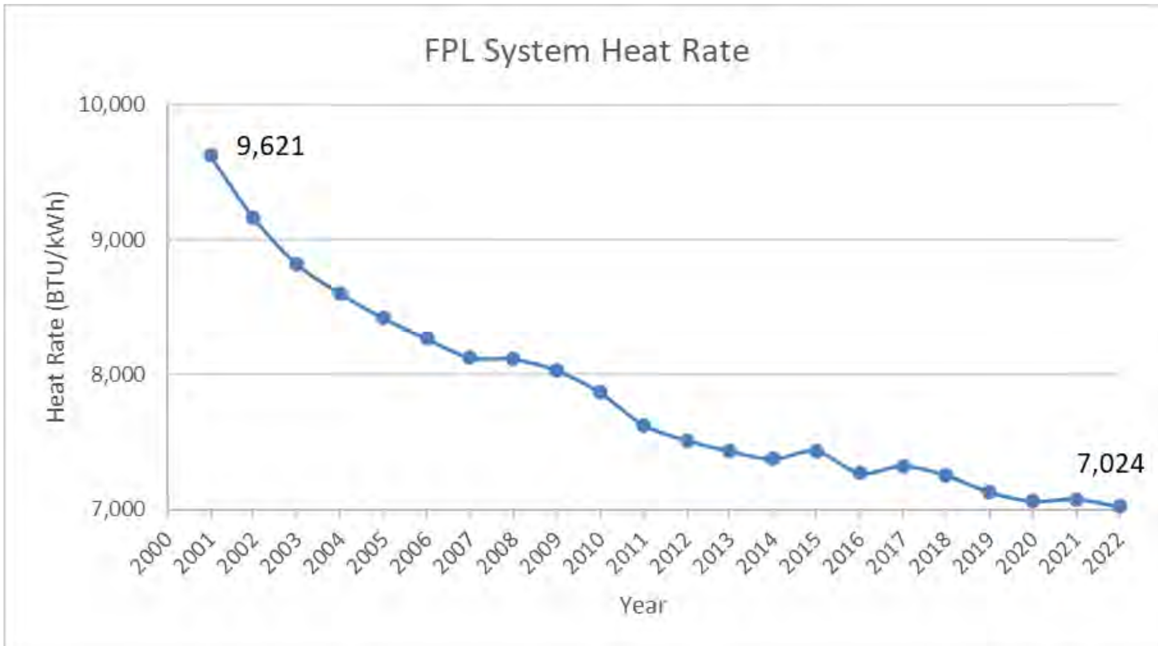
Factor # 6: The fuel cost, and efficiency, of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet. There are two main factors that drive utility system costs for its fossil-fueled generation fleet: (i) forecasted natural gas costs, and (ii) the efficiency with which generating units convert fuel into electricity. Forecasted natural gas costs, have, until last year, been historically low, leading to low system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In 2022, geopolitical issues led to an increase in natural gas pricing that increased the cost to operate FPL's system. However, this increase in pricing was ameliorated by two factors: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2022, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $370 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 $700 million of fuel costs as a result 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 7,024 in 2022 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 electric rates.[7]

[7] 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.

Figure ES-2: FPL System Heat Rate (2001-2022)



This significant improvement in FPL's fuel efficiency has resulted in FPL's customers saving nearly $2 billion in fuel costs in 2022, and a projected cumulative savings for FPL's customers of approximately $13.9 billion dollars from 2001 through 2022.

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 from the 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 in prior projections (mainly as a result of the passage of the IRA). The IRA's 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.

Factor # 8: Near-term inflation and supply-chain challenges impacting resource options. Recently, several factors, including supply chain disruptions, tariffs on equipment, and increased inflation, have led to near-term increases in the costs to install and operate all new resource options. These factors are expected to subside over the ten-year planning period of this document, and the resource options presented in this document are projected to be the most cost-effective solutions to meet the growing energy needs of FPL's customers. These near-term increases will also be partially abated by the previously mentioned new tax credits, which will significantly lower the net cost of new solar and batteries both directly, and indirectly over the long-term by increasing the demand, and ultimately the supply for these products.

Factor # 9: Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption. FPL's current load forecast includes a higher projection of EV adoption than the load forecast that was used to develop the resource plan presented in the 2022 Site Plan. These projected impacts of EVs on annual energy usage and peak loads are discussed later in this document in Chapter II.

Factor # 10: 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 more recently, 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 territory regularly experiences 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 the Manatee Units 1 & 2 as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's territory.

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 2023 and future years.

IV. FPL's Projected Resource Plan:

FPL's projected resource plan for the 2023 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 2023 Site Plan. This is particularly relevant to resource additions shown for the years 2026 through 2032. 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	Retirements	New Generation Additions	Summer RM%
2023	+195 MW CC Upgrades	Shell PPA (885 MW)	745 MW Solar* 447 MW SolarTogether Extension*	21.9
2024	+27 MW CC Upgrades	Daniel 1&2 (502 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 745 MW SolarTogether Extension*	22.3
2025	+29 MW CC Upgrades	GCEC 4 (75 MW) Pea Ridge (12 MW)	894 MW SOBRA* 596 MW SolarTogether Extension*	22.9
2026	+20 MW CC Upgrades		2,235 MW Solar	23.3
2027		GCEC 5 (75 MW) Broward South (4 MW)	2,235 MW Solar	22.9
2028		Lansing Smith 3A (32 MW)	2,235 MW Solar	22.0
2029		Scherer 3 (215 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 100 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2030		Perdido 1&2 (3 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 600 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2031			2,235 MW Solar 500 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2032		Palm Beach SWA 1 (40 MW)	2,235 MW Solar 800 MW Battery Storage	20.0
		Nameplate Solar Additions (2023-2032):	19,966	
		Nameplate Storage Additions (2023-2032):	2,000	

All solar and battery storage additions are in nameplate MW

* These solar facilities, including 2023 solar, and the 2023-2025 SolarTogether Extension, 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.

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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.[8] 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 27,650 square miles and has a population of approximately eleven million people. FPL served an average of 5,775,850 customer accounts in 35 counties during 2022. 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, 2022, FPL owned electric generating resources located at 72 sites distributed geographically throughout its service territory, 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 consisted 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,

[8] 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.

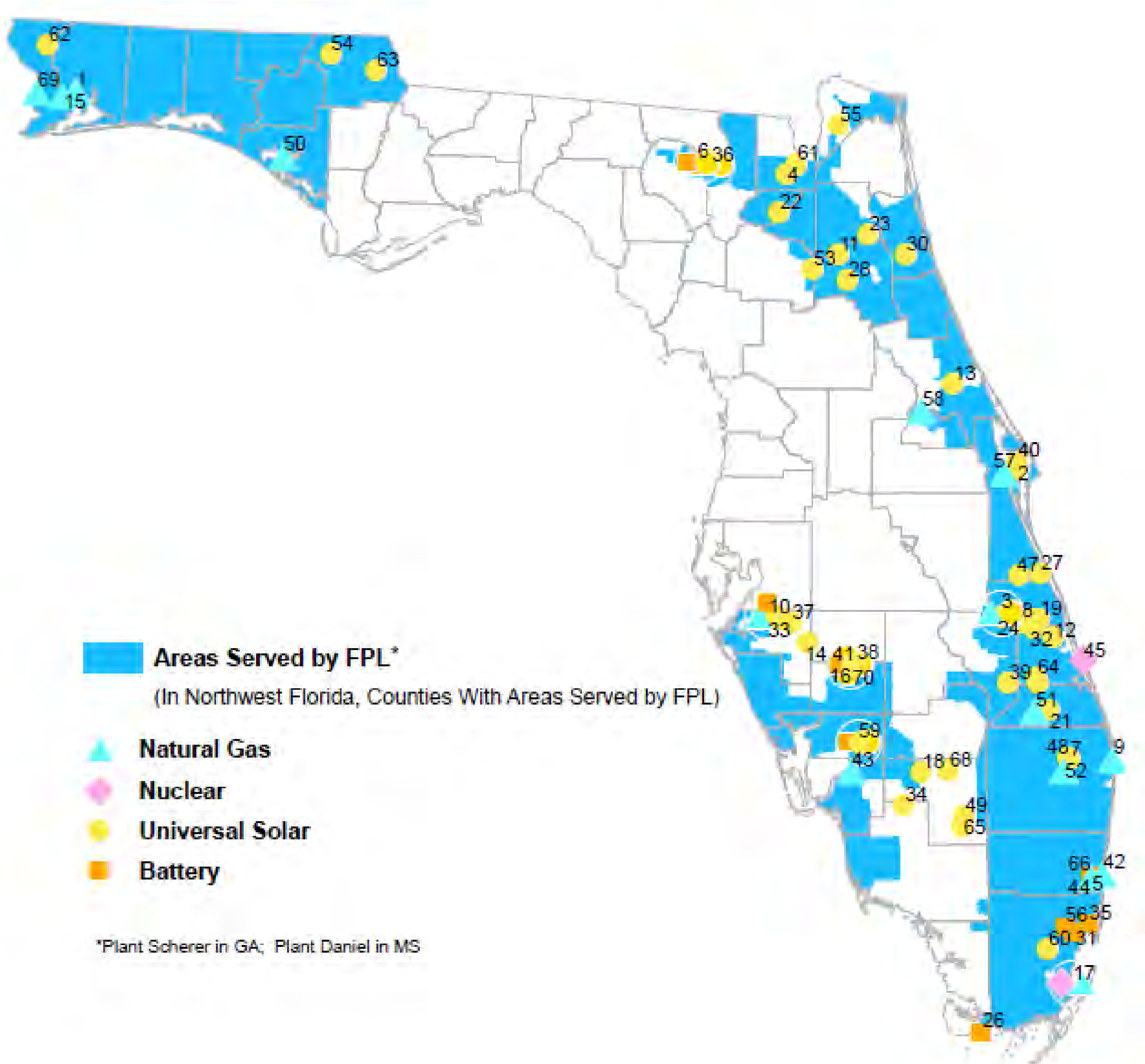
three battery storage units, and 50 solar PV facilities.[9] The locations of the 106 generating units that were in commercial operation on December 31, 2022 are shown on Figure I.A.2.1 and in Table I.A.2.1.

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 871 substations in Florida.

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

[9] FPL also had one 75 MW solar thermal facility at its Martin plant site. This facility did not generate electricity as the other units mentioned above do. Instead, it displaced the use of fossil fuel to produce steam on the system while the solar thermal was operating, thus producing electricity. This unit was retired in the 1st Quarter of 2023.

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, 2022)

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2022)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Nuclear				
45	St. Lucie [1/]	St. Lucie County, FL	2	Nuclear	1,821
17	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				
43	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	1	Gas	1,807
10	Manatee	Manatee County, FL	1	Gas	1,261
58	Sanford	Volusia County, FL	2	Gas	2,363
50	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Gas	660
57	Cape Canaveral	Brevard County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
51	Martin [3/]	Martin County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	2,209
3	Okeechobee	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,720
42	Port Everglades	City of Hollywood, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,237
9	Riviera Beach	City of Riviera Beach, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,290
17	Turkey Point	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,270
52	West County	Palm Beach County, FL	3	Gas/Oil	3,771
5 & 66	Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	Broward County, FL	1	Gas/Oil	1,246
	Total Combined Cycle:		**17**		**20,124**
	Gas/Oil Steam				
10	Manatee [2/]	Manatee County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	0
15	Gulf Clean Energy Center*	Escambia County, FL	4	Gas Steam	961
	Total Oil/Gas Steam:		**6**		**961**
	Gas Turbines(GT)				
43	Fort Myers (GT)	Lee County, FL	2	Oil	102
44	Lauderdale (GT)	Broward County, FL	2	Gas/Oil	69
	Total Gas Turbines/Diesels:		**4**		**171**
	Combustion Turbines				
44	Lauderdale	Broward County, FL	5	Gas/Oil	1,155
43	Fort Myers	Lee County, FL	4	Gas/Oil	852
1	Pea Ridge*	Santa Rosa County, FL	3	Gas	12
50	Lansing Smith*	Bay County, FL	1	Oil	32
15	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 territory 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.

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2022)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	Battery Storage				
10	Manatee Battery Storage	Manatee County, FL	1	Storage	409
36	Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage	Columbia County, FL	1	Storage	30
6	Echo River Battery Storage	Suwannee County, FL	1	Storage	30
	Total Battery Storage:		**3**		**469**
	PV [5/]				
16	DeSoto Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	25
59	Babcock Ranch Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
70	Citrus Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
10	Manatee Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
2	Space Coast Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	10
12	Interstate Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
60	Miami Dade Solar	Miami-Dade County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
13	Pioneer Trail Solar	Volusia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
36	Sunshine Gateway Solar	Columbia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
53	Horizon Solar	Alachua Countiy, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
67	Wildflower Solar	Desoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
20	Indian River Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
11	Coral Farms Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
18	Hammock Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
27	Barefoot Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
19	Blue Cypress Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
46	Loggerhead Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
29	Babcock Preserve Solar	Charlotte County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
68	Blue Heron Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
38	Cattle Ranch Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
6	Echo River Solar	Suwannee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
61	Egret Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
7	Hibiscus Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
39	Lakeside Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
55	Nassau Solar	Nassau County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
4	Northern Preserve Solar	Baker County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
3	Okeechobee Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
37	Southfork Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
21	Sweetbay Solar	Martin County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
30	Trailside Solar	St. Johns County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
28	Twin Lakes Solar	Putnam County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
22	Union Springs Solar	Union County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
23	Magnolia Springs Solar	Clay County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
32	Pelican Solar	St. Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
47	Palm Bay Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
41	Rodeo Solar	DeSoto County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
40	Discovery Solar	Brevard County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
25	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 territory but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

Table I.A.2.1: FPL's Capacity Resources by Unit Type (as of December 31, 2022)

Map Key #	Unit Type/ Plant Name	Location	Number of Units	Fuel	Summer MW [4/]
	PV [5/] Continued				
48	Sabal Palm Solar	Palm Beach County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
24	Fort Drum Solar	Okeechobee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
14	Willow Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
49	Ghost Orchid Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
65	Sawgrass Solar	Hendry County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
64	Sundew Solar	St Lucie County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
34	Immokalee Solar	Collier County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
8	Grove Solar	Indian River County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
33	Elder Branch Solar	Manatee County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
54	Blue Indigo Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
63	Blue Springs Solar*	Jackson County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
62	Cotton Creek Solar*	Escambia County, FL	1	Solar Energy	74.5
	Total Nameplate PV:		**50**		**3,611**
		Total Units:	**106**		
		Nameplate System Generation as of December 31, 2022 =			**32,534**
		Firm System Generation as of December 31, 2022 =			**30,763**

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 territory but are now part of FPL's system and fall under the FPL NW region.

FPL Bulk Transmission System

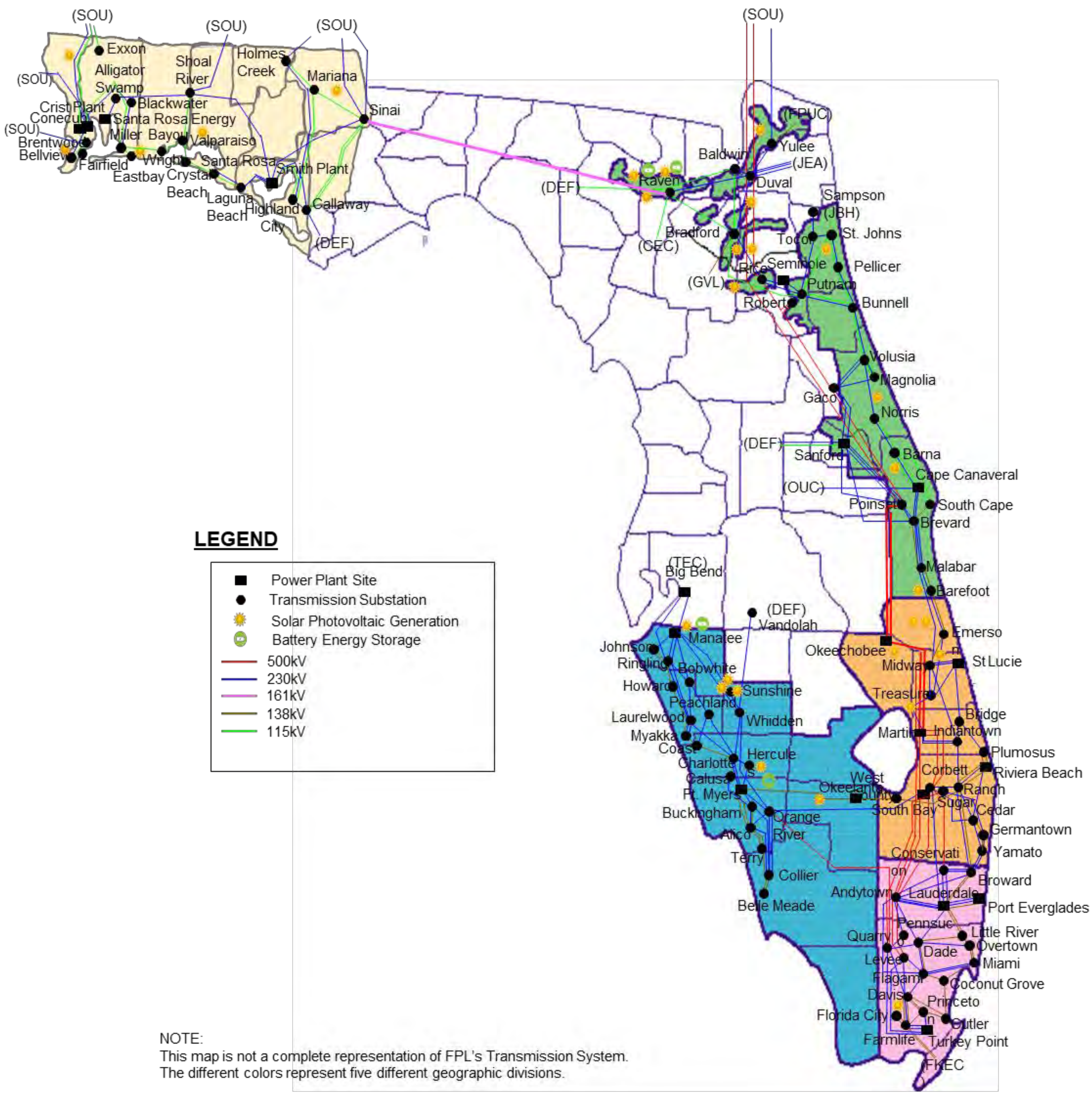


Figure I.A.2.2: FPL Bulk Transmission System

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 three qualifying facilities contracts, each with Broward South, to purchase firm capacity and energy during the ten-year reporting period of this Site Plan. The 2022 actual and 2023-2032 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 five other firm capacity purchase contracts. Two of these contracts are with the Palm Beach Solid Waste Authority, two are with Morgan Stanley Capital Group's Kingfisher I and Kingfisher II wind projects, and one is with Shell Energy North America's Tenaska project. 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 2022 from these facilities along with the amount of energy purchased from customer-sited generation.

Table I.A.3.1: FPL's Purchased Power Resources by Contract (as of December 31, 2022)

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 2022
Miami Dade Resource Recovery [1/]	Dade	Solid Waste	11,931
Broward South Landfill (as-available) [1/]	Broward	Solid Waste	42,075
Lee County Solid Waste[1/]	Lee	Solid Waste	21,586
Energy Power Partners - Brevard Landfill [1/]	Brevard	Landfill Gas	28,164
Florida Crystals - Okeelanta [1/]	Palm Beach	Bagasse/Wood	50,645
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Collier Landfill [1/]	Collier	Landfill Gas	3,610
Energy Power Partners - Seminole Landfill [1/]	Seminole	Landfill Gas	18,730
Tropicana - Bradenton	Manatee	Natural Gas	8,361
Georgia Pacific Palatka Mill	Putnam	Paper by-product	6,212
Aria Energy - Sarasota Landfill [1/]	Sarasota	Landfill Gas	1,820
Waste Management Renewable Energy - Broward Landfill [1/]	Broward	Landfill Gas	1,127
Fortistar - Charlotte Landfill [1/]	Charlotte	Landfill Gas	168
Customer Owned PV & Wind [1/]	Various	PV/Wind	351,428
International Paper Company [1/]	Escambia	Biomass	9,278
Ascend Performance Materials	Escambia	Gas	94,445
Gulf Coast Solar Center I [1/]	Okaloosa	Sun	56,177
Gulf Coast Solar Center II [1/]	Santa Rosa	Sun	65,364
Gulf Coast Solar Center III [1/]	Escambia	Sun	87,760
Total Energy from Renewable Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2022 [1/]:			**749,861**
Total Energy from All Non-Firm Purchases Delivered to FPL in 2022:			**858,879**

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	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
QF Purchases Subtotal:			**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
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**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 1/	01/01/13	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	0
Palm Beach SWA - REF2 1/	07/16/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I 2/	01/01/16	12/31/35	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
MSCG - Kingfisher II 2/	02/01/17	12/31/35	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Gulf Solar PPAs 3/	11/17/14	11/17/40	49	49	48	48	48	48	48	47	47	47
Other Purchases Subtotal:			**240**	**240**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**238**	**238**	**198**

Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**240**	**240**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**238**	**238**	**198**

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Summer Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**243**	**243**	**243**	**243**	**239**	**239**	**239**	**238**	**238**	**198**

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 treats 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.

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	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Broward South Landfill	01/01/93	12/31/26	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/95	12/31/26	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward South Landfill	01/01/97	12/31/26	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
		QF Purchases Subtotal:	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

II. Purchases from Utilities

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
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**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

III. Other Purchases

	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Palm Beach SWA - REF1 [1/]	01/01/13	04/01/32	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Palm Beach SWA - REF2 [1/]	07/16/15	06/01/34	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
MSCG - Kingfisher I [2/]	01/01/16	12/31/35	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
MSCG - Kingfisher II [2/]	02/01/17	12/31/35	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Southern - Central Alabama	06/01/14	05/24/23	885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Solar PPAs [3/]	11/17/14	11/17/40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Other Purchases Subtotal:	**1104**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**

Total "Non-QF" Purchases =	**1,104**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Winter Firm Capacity Purchases Total MW:	**1,108**	**223**	**223**	**223**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**	**219**

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.

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 2022 have resulted in a cumulative Summer peak reduction of 5,500 MW at the generator and an estimated cumulative energy savings of 98,036 Gigawatt-Hours (GWh) at the generator. After accounting for the 20% total reserve margin requirement, FPL's DSM efforts through 2022 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.

In 2019, the FPSC set DSM Goals for the years 2020 through 2024 for FPL, Gulf, and the other Florida utilities subject to the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (FEECA). These DSM Goals addressed utility programs that lower system peak load and annual energy use and are identical to the Goals set by the FPSC in 2014. In August 2021, FPL submitted an Integrated DSM Plan as part of the consolidation and unification of base rates of FPL and Gulf. In November 2021, the FPSC approved FPL's Integrated DSM Plan, and FPL intends to meet the combined DSM Goals of FPL and Gulf set forth in Order No. PSC-2021-0421-PAA-EG.

In this Site Plan, FPL assumes that the FPL and FPL NWFL annual reduction values for Summer MW, Winter MW, and energy (MWh) set forth in the DSM Goals order through 2024 (Order No. PSC-2019-0509-FOF-EG) will be met as shown in various schedules presented in this Site Plan. For the years 2025 through 2029, for which the FPSC did not establish Goals, FPL has assumed that DSM will be implemented to achieve the DSM levels that FPL and FPL NWFL proposed in the 2019 DSM Goals filing because this level of annual DSM was projected to be cost-effective. Incremental DSM amounts for the years 2030 through 2032 for FPL and FPL NWFL, commensurate with the utility's projected DSM annual additions for 2025 through 2029, have been assumed as well.

I.A.5 Utility Demand Side Management – A Look Ahead

The term "demand side management" refers to utility activities that alter the demand for electricity that would otherwise occur without the activities. In the past, the term has typically been used almost exclusively in discussions of energy conservation and demand response activities, *i.e.,* activities that reduce energy consumption at the utility's peak load hour and/or reduce energy consumption over the course of the entire year. However, the term also applies to activities that have other impacts on customers' demand for electricity including activities that can increase energy consumption at the utility's peak load hour and/or increase annual energy consumption, such as the charging of electric vehicles.

In regard to DSM activities that reduce peak load and/or annual energy consumption, the Executive Summary of this Site Plan discusses the fact that there has been a trend of lower costs that can potentially be avoided by utility energy conservation programs whose objective is to reduce annual energy consumption and fuel usage. This automatically lowers the cost-effectiveness of these types of utility DSM programs.

In addition, new types of activities are emerging that alter current electricity demand patterns. As such, these new activities are a "next generation" of DSM activities. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, steady increases in Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) usage and the emergence of behind-the-meter (BTM) batteries. Both of these activities utilize battery storage during various hours of the day, thus increasing electrical demand during the hours the storage equipment is being charged from the utility's system. Furthermore, BTM batteries will also result in the stored energy being used (discharged) at other hours of the day, thus reducing what would otherwise have been demand for electricity supplied at that time by the utility system.

Accordingly, FPL's approach to DSM has expanded to include activities such as these. FPL is putting considerable effort into these next generation DSM activities as described in Chapter III, Section III.F. of this Site Plan.

I.A.6 Existing Generating Units in FPL's Original Service Area

Schedule 1 presents the generating capacity in FPL's service area as of December 31, 2022.

Schedule 1: FPL Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2022

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2022

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Fuel Alt.	Fuel Transport. Pri.	Fuel Transport. Alt.	Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Net Capability [1/] Winter MW	Net Capability [1/] Summer MW	Firm Capability [2/] Winter MW	Firm Capability [2/] Summer MW
Babcock Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	Charlotte County													
			32,33/41S/26E : 4/42S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.35
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.35
Babcock Ranch Solar [2/]		FPL	Charlotte County													
			29,31,32/41S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.47
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.47
Barefoot Bay Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			1, 10, 15,16/30S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.54
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	41.54
Blue Cypress Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			16/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.89
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.89
Blue Heron Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			28,33/43S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.67
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	37.67
Blue Indigo Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			2/5N/12W : 35,36/6N/12W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	50.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	50.15
Blue Springs Solar [2/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County													
			36/5N/9W									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.27
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	--	Dec-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.02	41.27
Cape Canaveral		FPL	Brevard County													
			19/23S/36E									1,331,100	1,418	1,290	1418.00	1290.00
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-13	Unknown	1,331,100	1,418	1,290	1418.00	1290.00
Cattle Ranch Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County													
			19,24,25/36S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.27
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.27
Citrus Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			35/36S/25E : 2/37S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.90
Coral Farms Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			27,28,33,34/8S/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.16	39.46
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.16	39.46
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
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	7	FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,447,550	1,234	1,246	1,234	1,246
				CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	1,447,550	1,234	1,246	1,234	1,246
Daniel [3/]		FPL NWFL	Jackson County, MS													
			42/5S/6W									548,250	502	502	502	502
	1			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	274,125	251	251	251	251
	2			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	274,125	251	251	251	251
DeSoto Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			27/36S/25E									22,950	25	25	0.71	10.26
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Oct-09	Unknown	22,950	25	25	0.71	10.26
Discovery Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			25,35,36/22S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	37.17
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	37.17
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	0.77	46.70
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.77	46.70
Elder Branch Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			18, 33S, 21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.44	30.78
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.44	30.78
Egret Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			26,27/2S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.15
Fort Drum Solar [2/]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			2,11,13/33S/35E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	35.02
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Aug-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.99	35.02

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.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2022

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	-16.00
Plant Name	Unit No.	Area	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Pri.	Fuel Alt.	Fuel Transport. Pri.	Fuel Transport. Alt.	Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service Month/Year	Actual/ Expected Retirement Month/Year	Gen.Max. Nameplate KW	Net Capability [1] Winter MW	Net Capability [1] Summer MW	Firm Capability [2] Winter MW	Firm Capability [2] Summer MW
Fort Myers		FPL	Lee County													
			35/43S/25E									2,823,888	2,812	2,761	2,812	2,761
	2			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,836,798	1,811	1,807	1,811	1,807
	3			CT	NG	FO2	TK	TK	Unknown	Jun-03	Unknown	863,090	878	852	878	852
	1, 9			GT	FO2	No	WA	No	Unknown	May-74	Unknown	124,000	123	102	123	102
Ghost Orchid Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County													
			4,5 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.38
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.95	33.38
Grove Solar [2]		FPL	Indian River County													
			29, 33S, 37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	35.02
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.88	35.02
Gulf Clean Energy Center		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
			25/1N/30W									2,107,650	1,877	1,887	1,877	1,887
	4			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	93,750	75	75	75	75
	5			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	93,750	75	75	75	75
	6			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-70	Unknown	369,750	315	315	315	315
	7			ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Aug-73	Unknown	578,000	496	496	496	496
	8			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	Dec-21	Unknown	972,400	916	926	916	926
Hammock Solar [2]		FPL	Hendry County													
			34/43S/30E : 3,4,9,10/44S/30E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	36.80
Hibiscus Solar [2]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			2/43S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	39.05
Horizon Solar [2]		FPL	Alachua County													
			25,35,36/9S/22E : 30, 31/9S/23E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.39
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.10	39.39
Immokalee Solar [2]		FPL	Collier County													
			4, 9, 16, 46S, 29E									74,500	74.5	74.5	2.47	32.66
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.5	32.66
Indian River Solar [2]		FPL	Indian River County													
			30/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.0	39.64
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.0	39.64
Interstate Solar [2]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			28,33/34S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.02
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.02
Lakeside Solar [2]		FPL	Okeechobee County													
			28,29,32/37S/36E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.30
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.18	36.30
Lansing Smith		FPL NWFL	Bay County													
			36/2S/15W									698,720	701	692	701	692
	3			CC	NG	--	PL	--	--	Apr-02	Unknown	656,870	661	660	661	660
	A			CT	LO	--	TK	--	--	May-71	4th Q 2027	41,850	40	32	40	32
Lauderdale		FPL	Broward County													
			30/50S/42E									1,215,956	1,243	1,224	1,243	1,224
	6			CT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	1,147,500	1,170	1,155	1,170	1,155
	3, 5			GT	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-70	Unknown	68,456	73	69	73	69
Loggerhead Solar [2]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			21/37S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.29
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.29
Magnolia Springs Solar [2]		FPL	Clay County													
			15,16,21,22/7S/26E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.09	38.29
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.09	38.29
Manatee Battery Storage		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									409,000	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.00
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	409,000	409.0	409.0	409.0	409.00
Manatee Solar [2]		FPL	Manatee County													
			1,12,13,24/33S/19E : 18,19/33S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-16	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	38.80
Manatee		FPL	Manatee County													
			18/33S/20E									3,046,165	1,350	1,261	1,350	1,261
	1 [4]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Oct-76	4/	863,300	0	0	0	0
	2 [4]			ST	NG	FO6	PL	WA	Unknown	Dec-77	4/	863,300	0	0	0	0
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,319,565	1,350	1,261	1,350	1,261

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.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2022

(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
Martin		FPL	Martin County													
			30/39S/38E									2,529,928	2,384	2,209	2,384	2,209
	3			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Feb-94	Unknown	612,000	537	487	537	487
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Apr-94	Unknown	612,000	519	487	519	487
	8 [5/]			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Jun-05	Unknown	1,305,928	1,328	1,235	1,328	1,235
Miami Dade Solar [2/]		FPL	Miami-Dade County													
			13/55S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	3.38	38.6
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	3.38	38.6
Nassau Solar [2/]		FPL	Nassau County													
			2/1N/24E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	37.3
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	37.3
Northern Preserve Solar [2/]		FPL	Baker County													
			13,18/3S/20E : 24/3S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.8
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	33.8
Okeechobee		FPL	Okeechobee													
			2/33S/35E									1,886,150	1,672	1,720	1,672	1,720
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Mar-19	Unknown	1,886,150	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	2.28	35.1
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	2.28	35.1
Orange Blossom Solar [2/]		FPL	Indian River County													
			19/33S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.22	38.1
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.22	38.1
Palm Bay Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			19,30/30S/37E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	40.0
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	40.0
Pea Ridge		FPL NWFL	Santa Rosa County													
			15/1N/29W									14,250	15	12	15	12
	1			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	4,750	5	4	5	4
	2			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	4,750	5	4	5	4
	3			CT	NG	--	PL	--	--	May-98	4th Q 2024	4,750	5	4	5	4
Pelican Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			6,7/34S/38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.22	38.1
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.22	38.1
Perdido LFG		FPL NWFL	Escambia County													
												3,200	3	3	3	3
	1			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,600	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2			IC	LFG	--	PL	--	--	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,600	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pioneer Trail Solar [3/]		FPL	Volusia County													
			21/17S/32E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.71	37.9
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.71	37.9
Port Everglades		FPL	City of Hollywood													
			23/50S/42E									1,412,700	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-16	Unknown	1,412,700	1,333	1,237	1,333	1,237
Riviera Beach		FPL	City of Riviera Beach													
			33/42S/432E									1,331,100	1,381	1,290	1,381	1,290
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Apr-14	Unknown	1,331,100	1,381	1,290	1,381	1,290
Rodeo Solar [2/]		FPL	DeSoto County													
			23,24,25,26,27/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.9
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.50	36.9
Sabal Palm Solar [2/]		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			33/42S/40E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.54	38.4
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jun-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.54	38.4
Sanford		FPL	Volusia County													
			16/19S/30E									2,549,647	2,463	2,363	2,463	2,363
	4			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Oct-03	Unknown	1,274,824	1,275	1,187	1,275	1,187
	5			CC	NG	No	PL	No	Unknown	Jun-02	Unknown	1,274,824	1,188	1,176	1,188	1,176
Sawgrass Solar [2/]		FPL	Hendry County													
			20, 21, 28, 29, 47S, 33E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	33.05
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.94	33.05

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/ Martin Unit 8 was also partially fueled by a 75 MW solar thermal facility that supplied steam when adequate sunlight was available, thus reducing fossil fuel use. The solar thermal portion of the unit was retired in 1st Q 2023.

Schedule 1

FPL Existing Generating Facilities
As of December 31, 2022

(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
									Alt.		Actual/					
							Fuel		Fuel	Commercial	Expected	Gen.Max.	Net Capability [1/]		Firm Capability [2/]	
	Unit			Unit	Fuel		Transport		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
Scherer [6/]		FPL NWFL	Monroe, GA													
												222,750	215	215	215	215
	3			ST	C	--	RR	--	--	Jan-87	4th Q 2028	222,750	215	215	215	215
Southfork Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			26/33S/21E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.51
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	May-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	43.51
Space Coast Solar [2/]		FPL	Brevard County													
			13/23S/36E									10,000	10	10	0.13	3.75
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Apr-10	Unknown	10,000	10	10	0.13	3.75
St. Lucie [7/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			16/36S/41E									1,999,128	1,863	1,821	1,863	1,821
	1			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	May-76	Unknown	1,080,000	1,003	981	1,003	981
	2			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-83	Unknown	919,128	860	840	860	840
Sundew Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Lucie County													
			17, 37S, 38E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.22
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-22	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.91	35.22
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	30.00
	1			BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-21	Unknown	30,000	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.00
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	40.42
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-19	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	40.42
Sweetbay Solar [2/]		FPL	Martin County													
			17,19/39S/39E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.34
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.00	31.34
Trailside Solar [2/]		FPL	St. Johns County													
			25,36/8S/28E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	39.79
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.03	39.79
Turkey Point		FPL	Miami Dade County													
			27/57S/40E									3,073,965	3,077	2,951	3,077	2,951
	3			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Nov-72	Unknown	877,200	859	837	859	837
	4			ST	Nuc	No	TK	No	Unknown	Jun-73	Unknown	877,200	866	844	866	844
	5			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-07	Unknown	1,319,565	1,352	1,270	1,352	1,270
Twin Lakes Solar [2/]		FPL	Putnam County													
			19,20,25/10S/24E : 30/10S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.97	38.43
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Mar-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.97	38.43
Union Springs Solar [2/]		FPL	Union County													
			3,4,9,10/6S/20E : 33/5S/20E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.15
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Dec-20	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.83	39.15
West County		FPL	Palm Beach County													
			29/43S/40E									4,100,400	4,047	3,771	4,047	3,771
	1			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Aug-09	Unknown	1,366,800	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	2			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	Nov-09	Unknown	1,366,800	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
	3			CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Unknown	May-11	Unknown	1,366,800	1,349	1,257	1,349	1,257
Wildflower Solar [2/]		FPL	Desoto County													
			25,26,/36S/25E									74,500	74.5	74.5	0.0	38.76
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jan-18	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	0.0	38.76
Willow Solar [2/]		FPL	Manatee County													
			2,3,10,11/35S/22E									74,500	74.5	74.5	1.31	36.04
	1			PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Jul-21	Unknown	74,500	74.5	74.5	1.31	36.04
Total Nameplate System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2022 [8/] =													**33,670**	**32,534**	**-**	**-**
Total Firm System Generating Capacity as of December 31, 2022 [9/] =													**-**	**-**	**30,100**	**30,763**

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.
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

On January 1, 2019, Gulf Power became a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, the parent company of FPL and was legally merged with FPL on January 1, 2021. Effective January 1, 2022, FPL and Gulf Power were consolidated into a single regulated entity and the former Gulf Power service area became FPL's Northwest Florida Division (FPL NWFL). The consolidated load forecasting team developed the forecasts of customers, sales, net energy for load (NEL), and peak demands presented in this 2023 Site Plan. The forecasts presented in this Site Plan were developed using consistent methodologies for both the FPL and Gulf legacy areas. These methodologies were also used to develop the forecasts previously presented in the 2021 and 2022 Site Plans. The load forecasting team will continue to evaluate and implement appropriate enhancements to the forecasting methodologies for upcoming forecasts.

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

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 2023 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 2021 and 2022 Site Plans. These load forecasts are utilized throughout this 2023 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. The reason for 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 at the time the forecasts were developed. For purposes of discussing the models, "FPL" will be used when referring to models specific to the FPL legacy system, and "FPL NWFL" will be used when referring to models specific to the Gulf legacy system.

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 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 and minimum temperatures and/or cooling degree hours on 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, Ft. 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 and 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 2023 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 2021 and 2022 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 included households, lag dependent variables, and binary variables. The commercial customer models were segmented by customer size, 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 customer size 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 moving average variable. The customer forecasts for the Metro, Street & Highway Lighting, and Other customer classes were developed using exponential smoothing models. 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 projected increase in population.

II.C. Energy Sales Forecasts

Energy sales forecasts for the integrated system for 2023 and beyond are the sum of the respective class-level energy sales forecasts for the 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 and 2022 Site Plans, with routine updates to include additional historical data and updated economic projections, along with minor changes 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 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 impact of continued adoption of electric vehicles and private solar.

2023 residential energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 49.2% 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 customer size. 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 with demands of 25 kW or higher). The commercial energy sales models utilize variables for cooling degree hours, heating degree hours, real gross state product per capita, 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 an autoregressive term. 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 impact of private solar.

2023 commercial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 36.9% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.7% 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 industrial customers (industrial customers on rate GS) was forecasted using an econometric model which included cooling degree hours and a binary variable while energy usage for medium and large industrial customers were forecasted using exponential smoothing models. 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.

2023 industrial energy sales for the integrated system are projected to be 3.4% of sales to ultimate consumers and are projected to remain flat over the forecast period.

4. Railroad and Railways Sales and Street and Highway Sales

The Railroad and Railway class consists solely of Miami-Dade County's Metrorail system. The Railroad and Railways sales forecast was developed using a "use per customer" regression model which included monthly binary variables and autoregressive terms. The output of the use per customer model was multiplied by the number of customers to arrive at the Railroad and Railways sales forecast.

The Street and Highway sales forecasts were developed using inputs from 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 eleven 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, and Jacksonville Electric Authority.

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 2024. Under a second contract, additional sales to New Smyrna Beach began in July 2017 and also continues through December 2024. The two contracts have the option to be extended three years through 2027.

FPL's sales to Wauchula began in October 2011. The contract continues through December 2023.

FPL sales to Homestead began in August 2015. The contract continues through December 2026. Under a separate contract, additional sales to Homestead began in January 2020 and are projected to continue through December 2026. Both contracts are able to be extended for two years through 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.

II.D. Net Energy for Load (NEL)

The NEL forecasts for the years 2023 through 2032 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 10,759 GWh by 2032. This represents a 7.1% reduction in what the forecasted NEL for 2032 would have been absent these codes and standards. The incremental reduction from 2022 to 2032 is expected to be 3,340 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 Environmental Conservation Cost Recovery (ECCR) 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 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 4,800 GWh by 2032. Adjustments also were made for the additional load projected to be added due to the incremental adoption of new plug-in electric vehicles. This results in an increase on the integrated system of approximately 8,300 GWh by 2032.

The combined NEL impacts of the adjustments for private solar and electric vehicles are an incremental net increase of almost 3,500 GWh by the end of the Site Plan forecast period, compared to the incremental net increase of approximately 900 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 electric vehicles 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 electric vehicles, economic development riders, and wholesale requirements contracts.

The monthly peak loads for the integrated system from 2023 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 2032, the peak demand reductions from load diversity are projected to be 130 MW in the Summer and 590 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 6,500 MW by 2032. This reduction includes engineering estimates and any resulting behavioral changes.

For the integrated system, the cumulative 2032 impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are projected to effectively reduce the Summer peak by approximately 21% and the Winter peak by approximately 6% for that year. From the end of 2022 through 2032, the projected incremental impacts from these energy efficiency codes and standards are a reduction on the Summer peak of approximately 1,648 MW and a reduction on the Winter peak of approximately 521 MW.

As noted previously, the peak forecasts were also adjusted for the estimated load impacts from private solar and plug-in electric vehicles. Plug-in electric vehicles are projected to increase peak load on the integrated system by approximately 2,100 MW in the Summer and 900 MW in the Winter by the end of 2032. Incremental additions of private solar on the integrated system are expected to decrease system peak load by approximately 1,700 MW in the Summer and 200 MW in the Winter by the end of 2032.

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 Summer 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 efficiency codes and standards. The peak loads were then adjusted to account for the expected changes in loads resulting from private solar, plug-in electric vehicles, 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 electric vehicles, 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 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 electric vehicles 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 legacy 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 2023 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 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 energies.

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 as a result.

II.H. DSM

FPL accounts for the effects of its DSM energy efficiency programs through August 2022, 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 has been implemented after the 2022 Summer peaks have occurred, 2) projected impacts from incremental energy efficiency and load management that FPL plans to implement in 2023-2024 in response to the DSM Goals that were set for each utility by the FPSC in Order No. PSC-2019-0509-FOF-EG in the 4th Quarter of 2019 for the 2020-2024 time period, 3) the inclusion of projected additional cost-effective DSM for the years 2025-2032, and 4) the impacts from previous signups in FPL's load management programs that will continue through 2032. 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 (formerly Gulf Power).

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
2013	10,013,461	2.24	59,019	4,479,771	13,175	49,151	570,760	86,115
2014	10,151,911	2.23	60,565	4,555,793	13,294	49,522	580,341	85,333
2015	10,311,143	2.23	64,211	4,618,890	13,902	51,266	587,965	87,193
2016	10,480,013	2.24	64,045	4,680,566	13,683	51,224	596,232	85,913
2017	10,610,881	2.24	63,418	4,740,017	13,379	50,964	604,336	84,331
2018	10,703,827	2.23	64,616	4,798,780	13,465	51,223	610,454	83,909
2019	10,795,122	2.21	65,845	4,886,791	13,474	51,853	622,212	83,336
2020	10,852,459	2.19	69,197	4,960,827	13,949	49,685	628,861	79,007
2021	10,887,741	2.16	67,162	5,036,950	13,334	50,506	636,044	79,407
2022	11,029,579	2.16	69,348	5,113,455	13,562	51,851	641,613	80,813

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

Col. (2) includes the Pensacola, Crestview, and Panama City MSAs, which are generally representative of the area served by Gulf.

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.

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
2023	11,137,441	2.15	67,877	5,184,891	13,091	50,860	650,714	78,161
2024	11,254,965	2.14	68,220	5,252,291	12,989	51,192	658,234	77,771
2025	11,370,293	2.14	69,232	5,318,664	13,017	51,691	665,494	77,674
2026	11,483,815	2.13	70,142	5,383,945	13,028	52,103	672,627	77,462
2027	11,598,390	2.13	71,116	5,448,198	13,053	52,495	679,516	77,253
2028	11,716,248	2.13	72,377	5,511,662	13,132	52,952	686,243	77,163
2029	11,836,030	2.12	73,783	5,574,654	13,236	53,396	692,468	77,109
2030	11,959,347	2.12	75,227	5,637,427	13,344	53,706	698,562	76,881
2031	12,084,274	2.12	76,847	5,699,800	13,482	53,991	704,603	76,626
2032	12,210,130	2.12	78,755	5,762,684	13,666	54,319	710,598	76,442

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

Col. (2) represents population in the area served by FPL and Gulf.

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
2013	4,656	9,799	475,106	88	462	28	113,404
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

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

Col. (16) represents actual energy sales including the impacts of existing 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 2.2
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
2023	4,757	14,859	320,123	75	456	22	124,046
2024	4,776	15,292	312,306	77	473	22	124,759
2025	4,791	15,646	306,239	78	491	22	126,306
2026	4,803	15,836	303,285	79	512	22	127,661
2027	4,810	15,874	302,988	80	535	22	129,058
2028	4,815	15,854	303,687	80	561	22	130,807
2029	4,819	15,830	304,416	80	561	22	132,661
2030	4,822	15,812	304,985	81	561	22	134,419
2031	4,824	15,749	306,333	81	561	22	136,326
2032	4,825	15,647	308,367	81	561	22	138,563

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

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)	(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
2013	2,489	7,315	123,207	4,301	5,064,632
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

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

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).

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
2023	7,670	6,285	138,002	7,088	5,857,552
2024	7,653	6,430	138,842	7,475	5,933,291
2025	7,387	6,437	140,130	7,914	6,007,718
2026	7,383	6,498	141,542	8,419	6,080,827
2027	6,978	6,533	142,568	8,992	6,152,580
2028	6,879	6,640	144,326	9,650	6,223,409
2029	6,848	6,727	146,236	9,649	6,292,601
2030	6,864	6,801	148,084	9,649	6,361,450
2031	6,645	6,870	149,842	9,646	6,429,798
2032	6,662	7,000	152,225	9,646	6,498,576

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

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
2013	23,556	470	23,086	0	1,025	1,645	833	1,059	21,698
2014	23,606	1,230	22,376	0	1,010	1,737	843	1,090	21,753
2015	25,117	1,381	23,736	0	878	1,779	826	1,104	23,413
2016	25,361	1,443	23,918	0	882	1,809	836	1,119	23,643
2017	26,044	1,467	24,577	0	910	1,826	825	1,135	24,310
2018	25,662	1,418	24,244	0	866	1,839	866	1,149	23,930
2019	25,411	1,367	24,044	0	852	1,850	879	1,159	23,679
2020	26,594	1,595	24,999	0	845	1,861	887	1,175	24,863
2021	26,336	1,401	24,935	0	830	1,874	882	1,190	24,624
2022	26,429	1,216	25,213	0	827	1,613	871	966	24,731

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

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).

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
2023	27,740	1,507	26,233	0	850	21	931	25	25,913
2024	27,991	1,502	26,490	0	855	37	940	43	26,117
2025	28,250	1,445	26,805	0	865	37	949	43	26,357
2026	28,596	1,446	27,150	0	880	37	958	43	26,679
2027	28,831	1,352	27,479	0	897	37	967	43	26,886
2028	29,169	1,338	27,831	0	919	37	976	43	27,193
2029	29,681	1,329	28,352	0	943	37	985	43	27,673
2030	30,205	1,335	28,870	0	968	37	994	43	28,163
2031	30,646	1,287	29,359	0	994	37	1,003	43	28,569
2032	31,147	1,293	29,854	0	1,019	37	1,012	43	29,036

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

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
2013	20,049	438	19,611	0	843	1,121	567	495	18,639
2014	17,413	975	16,438	0	828	1,161	590	510	15,996
2015	19,504	1,403	18,101	0	822	1,204	551	522	18,131
2016	21,961	1,167	20,794	0	742	1,232	570	528	20,649
2017	19,533	1,187	18,346	0	759	1,238	577	541	18,197
2018	19,320	1,332	17,988	0	750	1,244	588	547	17,982
2019	21,533	1,498	20,034	0	706	1,248	613	557	20,213
2020	19,701	1,312	18,389	0	702	1,253	614	568	18,384
2021	19,835	1,344	18,491	0	689	1,256	619	580	18,527
2022	21,027	1,122	19,905	0	681	874	628	406	19,718

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

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).

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
2023	22,638	1,298	21,340	0	704	6	650	19	21,259
2024	22,942	1,325	21,617	0	716	8	657	30	21,531
2025	23,172	1,235	21,937	0	728	8	663	30	21,742
2026	23,509	1,237	22,272	0	751	8	668	30	22,051
2027	23,756	1,154	22,601	0	776	8	673	30	22,268
2028	24,098	1,134	22,964	0	806	8	678	30	22,575
2029	24,485	1,140	23,344	0	838	8	684	30	22,924
2030	24,860	1,131	23,729	0	872	8	689	30	23,261
2031	25,274	1,076	24,198	0	907	8	694	30	23,634
2032	25,735	1,083	24,652	0	942	8	699	30	24,055

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

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.

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(%)
2013	129,589	3,513	2,869	123,207	2,489	7,315	113,404	59.5%
2014	134,669	3,720	2,945	128,004	5,707	6,833	115,464	61.9%
2015	141,611	3,862	2,997	134,752	6,940	6,906	120,906	61.2%
2016	140,578	3,891	3,038	133,649	6,953	5,951	120,744	60.2%
2017	139,467	3,920	3,088	132,460	6,724	6,056	119,680	57.9%
2018	141,604	3,947	3,153	134,504	7,091	6,227	121,186	59.8%
2019	144,323	3,972	3,186	137,165	7,571	6,585	123,008	61.6%
2020	146,397	3,995	3,219	139,183	8,503	6,514	124,166	59.7%
2021	144,025	4,021	3,236	136,768	7,081	6,779	122,908	59.3%
2022	147,131	3,400	2,815	140,916	8,476	5,990	126,450	60.9%

Historical Values (2013 - 2022):

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(%)
2023	138,002	48	41	137,912	7,670	6,285	124,046	56.8%
2024	138,842	84	78	138,680	7,653	6,430	124,759	56.6%
2025	140,130	84	78	139,968	7,387	6,437	126,306	56.4%
2026	141,542	84	78	141,381	7,383	6,498	127,661	56.4%
2027	142,568	84	78	142,406	6,978	6,533	129,058	56.4%
2028	144,326	84	78	144,164	6,879	6,640	130,807	56.4%
2029	146,236	84	78	146,074	6,848	6,727	132,661	56.0%
2030	148,084	84	78	147,922	6,864	6,801	134,419	55.9%
2031	149,842	84	78	149,680	6,645	6,870	136,326	55.8%
2032	152,225	84	78	152,063	6,662	7,000	138,563	55.7%

Projected Values (2023 - 2032):

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.

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)
	2022 ACTUAL		2023 FORECAST		2024 FORECAST	
	Total Peak Demand	NEL	Total Peak Demand	NEL	Total Peak Demand	NEL
Month	MW	GWh	MW	GWh	MW	GWh
JAN	21,027	10,046	22,638	10,295	22,942	10,359
FEB	19,011	9,178	21,082	9,174	21,236	9,218
MAR	20,778	10,714	20,942	10,154	21,137	10,172
APR	22,411	10,978	22,414	10,634	22,623	10,671
MAY	24,256	12,590	24,737	12,078	24,966	12,148
JUN	26,415	13,132	26,642	12,978	26,885	13,029
JUL	26,011	13,965	27,123	13,786	27,374	13,858
AUG	26,429	14,636	27,740	13,874	27,991	13,971
SEP	26,413	12,803	26,663	12,831	26,903	12,911
OCT	23,580	11,376	24,868	11,995	25,093	12,065
NOV	22,997	10,934	21,749	10,005	21,954	10,123
DEC	20,609	10,566	20,554	10,197	20,759	10,315
Annual Values:		**140,916**		**138,002**		**138,842**

Col. (2) prior to JUL the values for the consolidated system are estimated due to Southern Company's data.

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 2022 and early 2023 to develop the resource plans for FPL's system that are presented in this 2023 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);

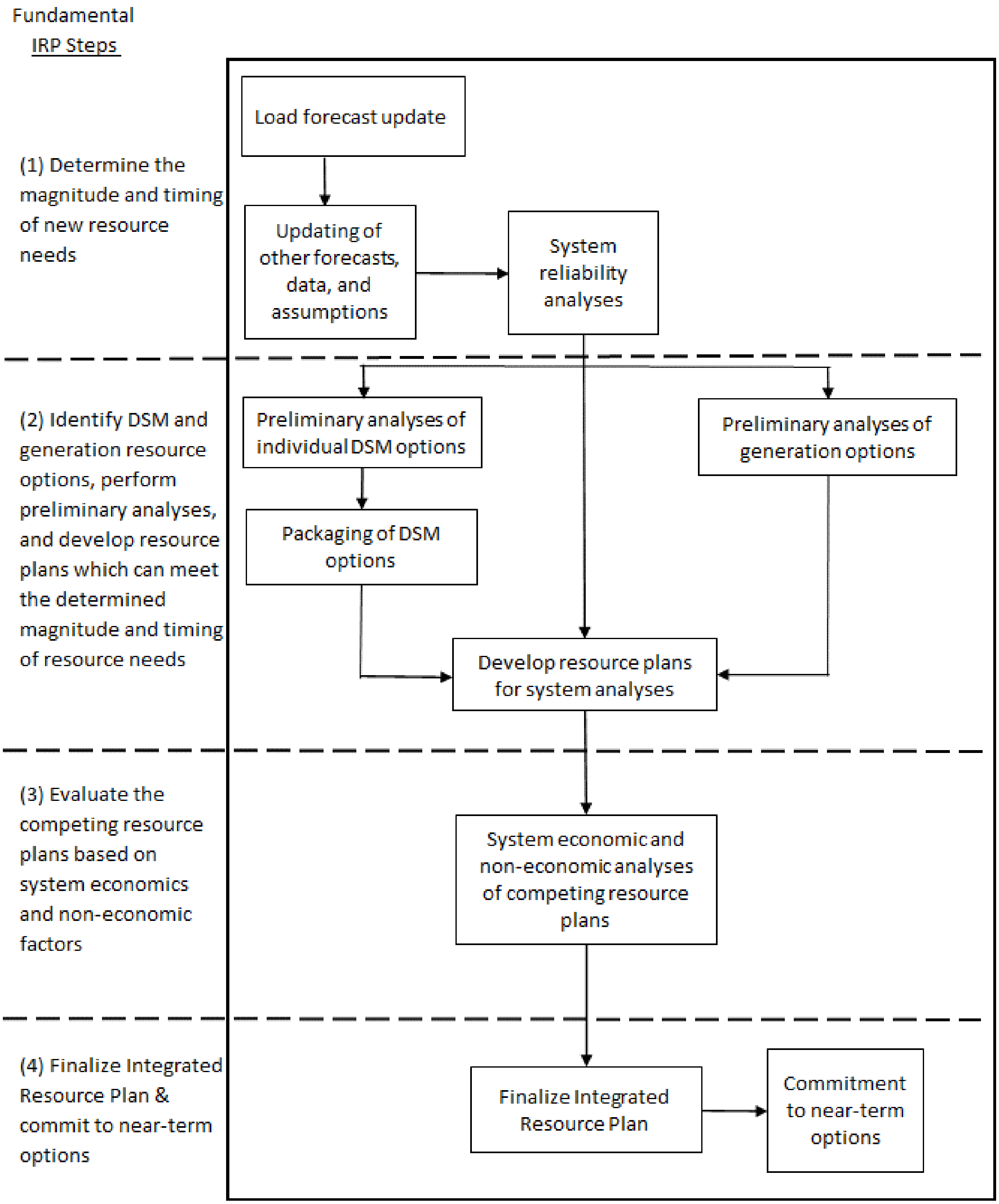
Step 3: Evaluate the competing options and resource plans based on system economics and non-economic factors; and,

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

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

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 of 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.

<u>Key Assumptions Regarding the Three Types of Resources:</u>

<u>Generating Unit Capacity Additions:</u>

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 2023 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) <u>Additional Solar Energy Facilities:</u>

   In this 2023 Site Plan, the resource plan projects the addition of approximately 19,966 MW of new solar PV generation during the 2023-2032 time period. These PV additions are projected to be sited throughout FPL's service area. These projected solar additions for 2023-2032, when combined with solar additions made prior to 2022, will result in a total of approximately 23,577 MW of total installed PV by the end of 2032.

   Of the 19,966 MW of total PV projected to be added from 2023-2032, approximately 447 MW is "fixed-tilt" solar, while the remaining 19,519 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 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 2,000 MW of battery storage facilities will be installed by 2032 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 early retirement of FPL's ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units by 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 approximately 25% ownership share (215 MW) in the coal-fueled Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia is planned by the end of 2028. FPL has also retired its 75 MW Solar Thermal unit located at the Martin plant in the 1st Quarter of 2023.

4) Enhancements of Existing Generating Units:
In its 2022 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 2026. Information regarding the specific units, timing, and magnitude of these upgrades is presented in Schedule 8 in this chapter.

In addition, FPL is planning a pilot project that will result in hydrogen replacing a portion of the natural gas that is currently being used to fuel the existing Okeechobee CC unit. In the pilot project, hydrogen will be 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 will be 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 of blending natural gas with hydrogen as a fuel for CC unit use. This pilot project is projected to go into service in late 2023.

In a change from previous Site Plans, FPL's resource plan does not include any new natural gas-fueled generation in the ten-year planning period of this Site Plan.

Firm Capacity PPAs:

The second set of assumptions involves other firm capacity PPAs. These assumptions are generally consistent with those presented in FPL's 2022 Site Plan.

The most significant firm capacity PPA is the Shell PPA with which FPL receives 885 MW of firm capacity and energy from a CC unit in Alabama. That PPA is scheduled to terminate in May of 2023. Alabama Power has 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 2023-2032 for this Site Plan. In 2019, FPSC set DSM Goals for FPL, Gulf, and other Florida utilities that addressed the years 2020-2024. The annual amounts of Summer MW reduction, Winter MW reduction, and energy (MWh) reduction for the FPL and Gulf areas established in the FPSC's DSM Goal's order (Order No. PSC-2019-0509-FOF-EG) and implemented with FPL's 2022-2024 Integrated DSM Plan (Order Nos. PSC-2021-0421-PAA-EG and PSC-2021-0452-CO-EG) through 2024 are accounted for in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. For the years 2025-2029, the annual DSM levels proposed in the DSM Goals docket separately by FPL and Gulf - because they were projected to be cost-effective at the time of the filing - are also accounted for in the resource plan presented in this Site Plan. Incremental DSM amounts for the year 2030-2032 for FPL, commensurate with the utility's projected DSM annual additions for 2025-2029, have been assumed as well. Those annual amounts are shown in Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 in Chapter II.

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 loss-of-load probability (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% generation-only reserve margin (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 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 total reserve margins (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 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 Florida 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 2023 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 2023 through 2032 is summarized in Table ES-1 in the Executive Summary. Although this table does not specifically identify the impacts of projected DSM additions on projected resource needs and the resource plans, the projected DSM additions are consistent with the recent DSM Goals order regarding the FPL and Gulf Integrated DSM Goals through the year 2024. In addition, previously projected cost-effective amounts of DSM for the years 2025 through 2032 are also assumed. Thus, DSM impacts are fully accounted for in each of the resource plans in this Site Plan.

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

- New solar (PV) additions from 2023 through 2032 of approximately 19,966 MW (nameplate);
- Expiration (as per terms of the contract) of 885 MW from the Shell PPA in May 2023;

- The retirement of FPL's ownership portion of the coal-fueled Daniel Units 1 & 2 (approximately 500 MW) by the beginning of 2024;
- Capacity upgrades at several of FPL's existing CC units through 2026;
- 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 of approximately 2,000 MW of battery storage in 2029 through 2032.

With the exception of certain resource additions and retirements listed above in the earlier years of the 2023-2032 time period addressed in this 2023 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, Solar, and Hydrogen That Were Part of the IRA Federal Legislation**

   The IRA was signed into law on August 16, 2022. Of most interest to FPL's resource planning work is the part of the IRA that enacted significant changes in tax policy for new utility-owned batteries, solar, and hydrogen. FPL had incorporated tax credits that existed under prior law (an ITC) in all its prior resource planning and as part of the site plan process.

   The previous tax incentive for new utility-owned standalone batteries was an investment tax credit of 10% which effectively lowers the capital cost for a new battery. The IRA increases the ITC for new standalone batteries to 30%. For new utility-owned solar, the previous tax incentive was an ITC of 26% through 2025, then 10% for several years thereafter. The IRA now allows for a utility to 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 2023 at $28 for each MWh generated. The $28 per MWh credit amount for a new solar facility that comes in-service increases with inflation each year. The IRA also includes a PTC of $3 per kilogram of hydrogen produced from new hydrogen facilities, which will serve as a further benefit for FPL's planned 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 includes the effects of the new tax credits included in the IRA.

2. **Maintaining a Balance Between Load and Generation in Specific Regions of FPL's Service Area, such as Southeastern Florida:**

   Because of the population growth in the area and land constraints for building new generation, an imbalance exists between regionally installed generation and regional peak load in Southeastern Florida (Miami-Dade and Broward counties). As a result of that imbalance, a significant amount of energy required in the Southeastern Florida region during peak periods is provided by importing energy through the transmission system from generating units located outside the region, operating less efficient generating units located in Southeastern Florida out of economic dispatch, or a combination of the two. FPL's prior planning work concluded that, as load inside the region grows, additional installed generating capacity and/or load reduction in this region, or additional installed transmission capacity capable of delivering more electricity from outside the region, would be required to continue to address this imbalance.

   Six capacity additions in Southeastern Florida since 2000 (Turkey Point Unit 5, West County Energy Center Units 1, 2, & 3, and the modernization of the Port Everglades and Dania Beach plants) were determined to be the most cost-effective options to meet FPL's then projected capacity needs. In addition, FPL has increased capacity at its existing two nuclear units at Turkey Point as part of the nuclear capacity uprates project.

   The balance between load and generation in the Southeastern Florida region can also be addressed via transmission line additions and improvements. A recent example of this is the Corbett-Sugar-Quarry (CSQ) transmission line that was added in mid-2019. This new line significantly increased FPL's ability to import capacity and energy into the region from generators located outside of the region.

3. **Maintaining/Enhancing System Fuel Diversity:**

   In 2022, FPL (including the FPL NWFL Division) used natural gas to generate approximately 74% of the total electricity it delivered to its customers. By 2032, due largely to significant solar additions, the percentage of electricity generated by natural gas for FPL's system is projected to decrease to approximately 45% 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 economics.

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 is also conducting a pilot project to test 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 2023 Site Plan projects that FPL will have a total of approximately 23,577 MW of PV generation by the end of 2032. Such a level of PV nameplate capacity would represent about 72% 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 2032 (as shown in Schedule 6.2 later in this chapter).[10]

Based on the resource plan presented in this 2023 Site Plan, it is projected that the cleanest energy sources such as low-emission natural gas, zero-emission nuclear, and zero-emission solar – will provide approximately 99% of all energy produced in FPL's system in 2032 - with zero-emission sources (including new solar facilities that are associated with FPL's Solar

[10] For perspective, approximately 630 MW of PV (if added in 2023) and approximately 695 MW of PV (if added in 2032) will account for 1% of total energy delivered on FPL's system in those years.

Together program[11]) alone providing approximately 54% of all energy produced by the system in 2032. This percentage of energy that is projected to be delivered by zero-emission 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 2032 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, later, the operation) of the nuclear units currently under construction by Georgia Power at its Vogtle site. As a result, the earliest possible in-service dates for Turkey Point 6 & 7 are beyond the ten-year time period addressed in this 2023 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

[11] In the Solar Together community solar program, participating customers share in the costs and benefits of a dedicated FPL Solar Together PV facility, and the environmental attributes associated with their participation are retired by FPL on their behalf.

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. 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. The NRC anticipates issuing the site-specific EIS by the end of 2023. This schedule will be impacted should a hearing be requested by a third party and the request for hearing granted by the NRC. 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. 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.

Natural gas sourcing and delivery: In 2013, the FPSC approved FPL's contracts to bring more natural gas into FPL's service territory through a third natural gas pipeline system into Florida. The process by the pipeline companies to obtain approval from the FERC for the new pipeline system, consisting of the Sabal Trail and Florida Southeast Connection pipelines, culminated in receiving a FERC certificate of approval on February 2, 2016. This pipeline system utilizes an independent route that results in a more reliable, economic, and diverse natural gas supply for FPL customers and the State of Florida. FPL also has access to gas transportation capacity on the Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP (Gulf South), and the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC (FGT) pipelines to serve plants in the Northwest Florida region.

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. Maintaining an Appropriate Balance Between Generation and DSM Resources for System Reliability:

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 Impacts 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.

   Current projections are that a cumulative Summer peak reduction impact of 6,462 MW, from these codes and standards beginning in 2005 (the year the National Energy Policy Act was enacted) and extending through 2032 (*i.e.*, the last year in the 2023-2032 reporting time period for this Site Plan), will occur compared to what the projected load would have been without the codes and standards. The projected incremental Summer MW impact from these codes and standards from the end of 2022-2032 is the equivalent of an approximate 17% reduction compared to what the projected peak load would have been without the codes and standards. Regarding annual energy, the cumulative reduction attributed to the impact of the codes and standards from 2005 to 2032 is projected to reach 10,759 GWh since 2005. This reduction is the equivalent of an approximate 7% reduction compared to what the projected annual energy would have been without the codes and standards.

   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 was also prominently discussed in the 2019 DSM Goals docket in which DSM Goals were set for the years 2020 through 2024.

6. **The fuel cost, and efficiency, of FPL's fossil-fueled generation fleet:** 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, until last year, been historically low, leading to low system fuel costs for FPL's customers. In 2022, geopolitical issues lead to an increase in natural gas pricing that increased the cost to operate FPL's system. However, this increase

in pricing was ameliorated by two factors: 1) the amount of solar generation on FPL's system and 2) the efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units.

In 2022, FPL projects that its customers saved approximately $370 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 $700 million of fuel costs as a result of its solar generation.

Regarding the fuel efficiency of FPL's fossil-fueled generating units, the amount of natural gas (measured in mmBTU) needed to produce a kWh of electricity has declined from approximately 9,621 in 2001 to approximately 7,024 in 2022 as shown in Figure ES-2 in the Executive Summary. 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 electric rates.[12] As noted in the Executive Summary, these efficiency improvements have saved customers approximately $14 billion dollars in fuel costs since 2001.

7. **Projected changes in CO_2 regulation and associated compliance costs:**
Since 2007, FPL has evaluated potential CO_2 regulation and/or legislation and has utilized projected compliance costs for CO_2 emissions from the 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 assumed that a carbon compliance cost would not be enacted until much later than prior years, mainly as a result of the passage of the IRA. The IRA's 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.

8. **Near-term inflation and supply-chain challenges impacting resource options:**
Recently, several factors including supply chain disruptions, tariffs on equipment, and increased inflation have led to near-term increases in the costs to install and operate all new resource options. These factors are expected to subside over the ten-year planning period of this document, and the resource options presented in this document are projected to be the most cost-effective solutions to meet the growing energy needs of FPL's customers. These

[12] However, because the potential benefits of utility demand-side management (DSM) programs are based on DSM's ability to avoid utility system costs such as those described above, the trend of steadily decreasing FPL system costs automatically results in a significant lowering of the cost-effectiveness of utility DSM.

near-term increases will also be partially abated by the previously mentioned new tax credits, which will significantly lower the net cost of new solar and batteries both directly, and indirectly over the long-term by increasing the demand, and ultimately the supply for these products.

9. **Projected increases in electric vehicle (EV) adoption:**
   FPL's current load forecast includes a higher projection of EV adoption than the load forecast used to develop the resource plan in the 2022 Site Plan. This results in projections of both higher annual MWh usage and higher Summer peak hour MW load than was the case in the last Site Plan as discussed further in Chapter II of this document. Both the higher MWh and peak hour MW impacts will have resource planning implications.

10. **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 more recently, 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 territory regularly experiences 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 the Manatee Units 1 & 2 as "extreme winter only" units that will provide the lowest cost backup capacity in the event of extreme winter weather in FPL's territory.

FPL will continue to work with regulatory authorities, such as FERC and 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 ordered 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 2023-2032 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 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 Gulf (now FPL NWFL) through 2024 are accounted for in this Site Plan. In addition, the annual DSM levels proposed separately by FPL and Gulf for the years 2025-2029 in the DSM Goals docket are accounted for in this Site Plan because these annual levels of DSM were projected to be cost-effective during the 2019 DSM Goals docket. Incremental DSM amounts for the years 2030-2032 for FPL, commensurate with the utility's projected DSM annual additions for 2025-2029, have been assumed as well. 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.

DSM Programs and Research & Development Efforts in FPL's Integrated 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.

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.

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 are two such lines 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	Levee [1/]	Midway	150	June/2030	500	2598
FPL	Sweatt [2/]	Whidden	79	Dec/2025	230	1195

1/ Final order certifying the corridor was issued in April 1990. Construction of 139 miles is complete and in-service.
2/ 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 December 2025.

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 Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center in Bay County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center in Bay County in the 2nd Quarter of 2023 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

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

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Marianna-Bay County 115 kV into Youngstown substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.2 Transmission Facilities for the Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center in Washington County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center in Washington County in the 2nd Quarter of 2023 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Reeves) on the project site, approximately 0.5 miles from the Shoal River- Smith 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 Reeves substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Shoal River- Smith 230 kV line (approximately 0.5 miles) into Reeves substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.3 Transmission Facilities for the Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center in Putnam County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center in Putnam County in the 2nd Quarter of 2023 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Baltic) on the project site, approximately 2 miles from the Quasar-Rice 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 Baltic substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Quasar-Rice 230 kV line (approximately 2 miles) into Baltic substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.4 Transmission Facilities for the Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center in Clay County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center in Clay County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Terrill) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Titanium for string bus to Terrill substation approximately 2.6 miles
3. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
4. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Terrill 230 kV substation.
5. Add relays and other protective equipment.
6. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 2.6 miles string bus from Titanium 230 kV to Terrill substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.5 Transmission Facilities for the Silver Palm Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Silver Palm Solar Energy Center in Palm Beach County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Louise) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Costa for string bus to Louise substation (approximately 0.2 miles).
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Costa 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 Louise 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 0.2 miles string bus from Costa 230 kV to Louise substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.6 Transmission Facilities for the Ibis Solar Energy Center in Brevard County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Ibis Solar Energy Center in Brevard County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Crayfish) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Hayward for string bus to Crayfish substation approximately 3.0 miles.
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Hayward 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 Crayfish 230 kV substation.
6. Add relays and other protective equipment.
7. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 3.0 miles string bus from Hayward 230 kV to Crayfish substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.7 Transmission Facilities for the Orchard Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Orchard Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Morrow substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Morrow 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 Beautyberry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Beautyberry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 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.9 Transmission Facilities for the Turnpike Solar Energy Center in Indian River County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Turnpike Solar Energy Center in Indian River County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Kiran substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Kiran 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.10 Transmission Facilities for the Monarch Solar Energy Center in Martin County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Monarch Solar Energy Center in Martin County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Dupuis) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Warfield for string bus to Dupuis substation approximately 1.1 miles.
3. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array.
4. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Dupuis 230 kV substation.
5. Add relays and other protective equipment.
6. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct approximately 1.1 miles string bus from Warfield 230 kV to Dupuis substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.11 Transmission Facilities for the Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center in Henry County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV (Witt) substation on the project site, approximately 3 miles from the Alva-Corbett 230 kV line.
2. Add one 115/34.5 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 Witt 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Alva-Corbett 230 kV (approximately 3 miles) into Witt substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) White Tail Solar Energy Center in Martin County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Kiwi) on the project site approximately 0.3 miles north of the Hummingbird-Bridge section of the FPL Bridge-Indiantown #1 230 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 Kiwi 230 kV Substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the Hummingbird-Bridge section of the FPL Bridge-Indiantown #1 230 kV line (approximately 0.3 miles) into Kiwi substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.13 Transmission Facilities for the Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV (Notts) substation on the project site approximately 7.5 miles north of Bermont substation.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Notts substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Notts 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Construct a new transmission line (approximately 7.5 miles) from Bermont substation to Notts 230 kV substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.14 Transmission Facilities for the Pineapple Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Pineapple Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Hennis substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Hennis 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.15 Transmission Facilities for the Canoe Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Canoe Solar Energy Center in Okaloosa County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Holt) on the project site, adjacent to the Crist-South Crestview 115 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 Holt substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Holt 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV into Holt substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.16 Transmission Facilities for the Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center in Escambia County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center in Escambia County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Dogwood) on the project site, approximately 0.5 miles to the APC Barry-Conecuh 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 Dogwood substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Dogwood 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the APC Barry-Conecuh 230 kV line (approximately 0.5 miles) into Dogwood substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

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

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Sambucus Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Coachwhip substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Coachwhip 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.18 Transmission Facilities for the Three Creeks Solar Energy Center in Manatee County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Three Creeks Solar Energy Center in Manatee County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Saffold substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Saffold 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.19 Transmission Facilities for the Fourmile Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Fourmile Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 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.

III.E.20 Transmission Facilities for the Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center in Santa Rosa County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center in Santa Rosa County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Rooster) on the project site, adjacent to the Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 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 Rooster substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Rooster 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV into Rooster substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.21 Transmission Facilities for the Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Caney) on the project site, approximately 3.6 miles to the APC Samson-Shoal River 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 Caney substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Caney 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the APC Samson-Shoal River 230 kV line (approximately 3.6 miles) into Caney substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.22 Transmission Facilities for the Wild Quail Solar Energy Center in Walton County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Wild Quail Solar Energy Center in Walton County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Quail) on the project site, adjacent to the APC Samson-Shoal River 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 Quail substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Quail 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent to the APC Samson-Shoal River 230 kV line into Quail substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.23 Transmission Facilities for the Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Ponna) on the project site, adjacent to the Orange River-Carlstrom-Whidden 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 Ponna substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Ponna 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Orange River-Carlstrom-Whidden 230 kV into Ponna substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.24 Transmission Facilities for the Nature Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Nature Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Harvey) on the project site, adjacent to the Claude-Duval 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 Harvey substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Harvey 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.25 Transmission Facilities for the Woodyard Solar Energy Center in Hendry County

The work required to connect the approximate 74.5 MW (nameplate, AC) Woodyard Solar Energy Center in Hendry County in the 1st Quarter of 2024 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.26 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 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Honeybell) on the project site, adjacent to the new Kiran-Sweatt 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 Honeybell substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Honeybell 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.27 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 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Glint) on the project site, adjacent to the new Kiran-Sweatt 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 Glint substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Glint 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.28 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 1st Quarter of 2025 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.29 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 1st Quarter of 2025 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.30 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 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

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

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.31 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 1st Quarter of 2025 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 Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 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 Kayak substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Kayak 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV into Kayak substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.32 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 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Georges) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Baltic for string bus to Georges substation approximately 1.0 miles.
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Baltic 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 Georges 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 Baltic 230 kV to Georges substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.33 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 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Extend 230 kV bus at Harvey substation and interconnect the 230/34.5kV transformer through a 230kV breaker.
2. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Harvey 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 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.
2. Add one 230/34.5 kV main step-up transformer (85 MVA) with a 230 kV breaker to connect PV inverter array at Camino substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Camino 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.35 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 new Sweatt-Nubbin 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 Pyrite substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Pyrite 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.36 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 Sweatt 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.

III.E.37 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. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Fawn) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Kiwi for string bus to Fawn substation approximately 1.0 miles.
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Kiwi 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 Fawn 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 Kiwi 230 kV to Fawn substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.38 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. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Warthog) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Ponna for string bus to Warthog substation approximately 1.0 miles.
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Ponna 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 Warthog 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 Ponna 230 kV to Warthog substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.39 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 new Bermont-Notts 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 Zoysia substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Zoysia 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.40 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. Extend 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.

III.E.41 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 Trail Solar Energy Center in Brevard County in the 1st Quarter of 2025 is projected to be:

I. Substation:

1. Construct a new 230 kV substation (Rascal) on the project site.
2. Add one 230 kV line switch at Hayward for string bus to Rascal substation approximately 1.0 miles.
3. Add one 230kV breaker at Hayward 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 Rascal 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 Hayward 230 kV to Rascal substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.42 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 Coachwhip – Pine Level (PRECO) 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 Lemur substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Lemur 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Coachwhip – Pine Level (PRECO) 230 kV into Lemur substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.43 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. Construct a new single bus, two (2) breaker 230 kV substation (Swallowtail) on the project site, adjacent to the Shoal River - Samson (APC) 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 Swallowtail substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Swallowtail 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

1. Loop the adjacent Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV into Swallowtail substation.
2. No additional upgrades are expected to be necessary at this time.

III.E.44 Transmission Facilities for the Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center in Walton 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, adjacent to the Melvin - Sinai 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 Tenmile substation.
3. Construct 34.5 kV bus to connect the PV array to Tenmile 230 kV substation.
4. Add relays and other protective equipment.
5. Breaker replacements: None

II. Transmission:

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

III.E.45 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.F. Renewable Resources and Storage Technology

FPL's Renewable Energy Efforts Through 2022:

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, the former Gulf area) renewable energy efforts through 2022 are briefly discussed below in five categories of solar/renewable activities. Plans for new renewable energy facilities from 2023-2032 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 the 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 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 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 2022, 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.

4) **<u>Supply Side Efforts – Utility Owned Facilities:</u>**

At the time this Site Plan is filed (April 1, 2023), FPL will own 63 universal solar generating facilities. All of these facilities are PV facilities and together they represent approximately 4,580

MW (nameplate) of generation for FPL. FPL recently 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.

Table III.F.1: List of FPL-Owned Solar Facilities Through April 2023

	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
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

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 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 2023 through 2032:

This section addresses efforts regarding renewable energy in both universal (utility-scale) and distributed solar, as well as FPL's SolarTogether™ (ST) 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.

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 are planned to begin construction in the 2nd Quarter of 2023 and achieve commercial operation in January 2024.

In the FPL NWFL region, 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.

The resource plan presented in this Site Plan continues to show significant increases in solar (PV) resources over the ten-year reporting period. Approximately 19,966 MW of additional PV generation is projected to be added in the 2023-2032 time period. These additional PV facilities are projected to be 74.5 MW each. When combining these projected solar additions with the approximately 3,611 MW of solar PV already installed on FPL's system at the end of 2022, the projected total of solar PV for the single integrated utility by the end of 2032 is equal to 23,577 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) <u>Distributed PV Pilot Programs:</u>

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 3.8 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) **<u>Voluntary, Community-Based Solar Partnership Pilot Program:</u>**

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 provided 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 2022, there were 44,294 participants enrolled in the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program. This program has installed 79 projects located in 36 communities within the FPL service territory. These projects represent approximately 2,553 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 7.2 kW (DC) of non-grid tied solar throughout the FPL NWFL territory.

b) **<u>C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program:</u>**

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 territory.

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 3.7 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) **<u>FPL SolarTogether™ Program:</u>**

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.[13] 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. The first three additional sites achieved commercial operation in February 2023. 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-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.

[13] 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.

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, from continued tax credits from the IRA. 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 2,000 (nameplate) MW of battery storage is also included in the resource plan through 2032.

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.

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) **<u>Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project:</u>**

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 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 territory 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 3rd Quarter 2023.

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	In Construction / Expect to be operational 3rd Qtr 2023	0.7
2022	FPL EVolution® Hub	Operational	8.55
		Total:	**520**

Electric Vehicle Efforts:

Florida is ranked second in the nation for electric vehicle (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 of December 31, 2022, FPL EVolution® has installed 932 ports across 171 site locations. In addition to the approximately 235 additional ports at 53 site locations that are in progress and expected online in 2023, FPL expects to add level 2 and fast charging for fleets at workplaces and fleet depots in 2023. 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.

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.

Next Generation DSM Options

FPL is constantly analyzing future trends – such as the steady increase in EVs and the emergence of BTM batteries – to create forward-thinking programs that meet customers' evolving energy needs while delivering clean, reliable, and affordable energy. Both EVs and

BTM batteries change customers' demand patterns for electricity. As such, FPL considers these as demand side impacts. Therefore, the emergence of EVs and BTM batteries are areas that FPL is examining for potential "next generation" DSM options.

III.G Fuel Mix and Fuel Price Forecasts

1. Fuel Mix: FPL

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 regards to access to alternative fuel availability, the addition of four CT's 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 Combined Operating Licenses from the NRC for two new nuclear units, Turkey Point Units 6 & 7. FPL has now paused in this process to decide when to pursue approval from the FPSC to proceed to construction.

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. 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. The NRC anticipates issuing the site-specific EIS by the end of 2023. This schedule will be impacted should a hearing be requested by a third party and the request for hearing granted by the NRC. 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. 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.

By the end of April 2023, FPL will have approximately 4,803 MW of renewable PV generating capability comprised mainly of 74.5 MW solar facilities at 66 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 5% in 2022 to 35% in 2032.

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 is currently being developed at FPL's Okeechobee combined cycle unit. This pilot will utilize solar energy to perform electrolysis and generate hydrogen fuel. This hydrogen fuel will then be 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 would allow FPL to assess how the combustion turbines in a combined cycle unit operate with a hydrogen and natural gas fuel mix, and also will provide 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 will build an approximate 25 MW electrolyzer and a storage facility for the production and on-site storage of hydrogen at Okeechobee. The electrolyzer would be 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 combustion turbine 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 existing and potentially new CC units, thus lowering or eliminating CO_2 emissions from CC unit operation in the future. This pilot project is projected to go into service in late 2023.

Current use of various fuels to supply energy to customers, plus projections of this "fuel mix" through 2032 based on the two resource plans 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 2022 fuel cost forecast was used in the analyses which developed the resource plans presented in this 2023 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 2023 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 + 2 years (2022-2024), the methodology used the September 2022 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 (2025 and 2026), FPL used a 50/50 blend of the September 2022 forward curve and the most current projections at the time from S&P Global (formerly called The PIRA Energy Group);

c. For the 2027-2040 period, FPL used the annual projections from S&P Global for oil and natural gas commodity prices;

d. For the period beyond 2040 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 2040 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, 2024. 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. For FPL Northwest Florida, FPL previously utilized storage capacity of 1.93 Bcf across three facilities: Bay Gas (0.58 Bcf), Leaf River (0.85 Bcf), and Petal (0.50 Bcf). In mid-2022, when the FPL NWFL area was electrically connected to the rest of FPL, this storage capacity reverted back to Southern Company.

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.

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 Department of Energy facilities.
- Although only two new nuclear units are scheduled to start 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 demand. Meanwhile, world supply and demand will continue to be balanced such that FPL expects 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/		
			2021		2022
			FPL	Gulf	FPL
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	305	0	318
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	1,414	1,142	1,268
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	137	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	137	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	121	68	377
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	4	67	43
(7)	CC	1,000 BBL	96	0	73
(8)	CT	1,000 BBL	21	1	262
(9)	Natural Gas - Total	1,000 MCF	643,087	84,794	739,746
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	24,792	19,138	15,549
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	612,645	32,933	686,504
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	0	31,126	29,041
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	5,650	1,596	8,653
(14)	Other 2/	1,000 MCF	0	140	174

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 5: Forecasted
Fuel Requirements

	Fuel Requirements	Units	Forecasted									
			2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
			FPL									
(1)	Nuclear	Trillion BTU	297	286	295	306	298	313	303	301	306	301
(2)	Coal	1,000 TON	2,247	376	126	127	97	34	0	0	0	0
(3)	Residual (FO6) - Total	1,000 BBL	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
(4)	Steam	1,000 BBL	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
(5)	Distillate (FO2) - Total	1,000 BBL	3	5	6	7	10	7	9	7	5	6
(6)	Steam	1,000 BBL	3	4	6	7	8	7	9	7	5	6
(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	631,979	639,206	620,147	583,076	562,343	530,154	518,346	502,338	479,784	471,434
(10)	Steam	1,000 MCF	3,080	4,656	3,955	3,110	4,994	4,018	6,652	6,264	5,386	5,402
(11)	CC	1,000 MCF	623,213	632,334	614,529	579,197	554,966	525,323	509,284	494,338	473,295	464,907
(12)	CC PPAs - Gas	1,000 MCF	3,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(13)	CT	1,000 MCF	1,883	2,216	1,663	769	2,383	813	2,410	1,736	1,103	1,125
(14)	Other [2/]	1,000 MCF	256	256	256	256	255	249	241	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/] 2021 FPL	2021 Gulf	2022 FPL
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	GWH	0	(2,328)	(2,292)
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	28,342	0	29,518
(3)	Coal	GWH	2,089	1,765	1,748
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	75.4	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	GWH	75	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	82.9	0.0	257.6
(7)	Steam	GWH	2	0	50
(8)	CC	GWH	81	0	61
(9)	CT	GWH	0	0	146
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	90,903	10,720	105,121
(11)	Steam	GWH	2,022	1,547	1,210
(12)	CC	GWH	88,361	4,711	99,166
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	0	4,202	3,855
(14)	CT	GWH	520	259	890
(15)	Solar [3/]	GWH	5,746	409	7,631
(16)	PV	GWH	3,049	182	4,324
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	GWH	2,668	0	3,082
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	0	227	225
(19)	Solar Thermal	GWH	29	0	0
(20)	Wind PPAs	GWH	0	1,031	1,029
(21)	Other [5/]	GWH	(2,060)	(7)	4,118
	Net Energy For Load [6/]	GWH	125,179	11,589	147,131

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/] 2021 FPL	2021 Gulf	2022 FPL
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange [2/]	%	0.0	(20.1)	(1.6)
(2)	Nuclear	%	22.6	0.0	20.1
(3)	Coal	%	1.7	15.2	1.2
(4)	Residual (FO6) -Total	%	0.1	0.0	0.0
(5)	Steam	%	0.1	0.0	0.0
(6)	Distillate (FO2) -Total	%	0.0	0.0	0.2
(7)	Steam	%	0.1	0.0	0.0
(8)	CC	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
(9)	CT	%	0.1	0.0	0.1
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	%	72.6	92.5	71.4
(11)	Steam	%	1.6	13.4	0.8
(12)	CC	%	70.6	40.7	67.4
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	0.0	36.3	2.6
(14)	CT	%	0.4	2.2	0.6
(15)	Solar [3/]	%	4.6	3.5	5.2
(16)	PV	%	2.4	1.6	2.9
(17)	Solar Together [4/]	%	2.1	0.0	2.1
(18)	Solar PPAs	%	0.0	2.0	0.2
(19)	Solar Thermal	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
(20)	Wind PPAs	%	0.0	8.9	0.7
(21)	Other [5/]	%	(1.6)	(0.1)	2.8
			100	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

			FPL									
	Energy Sources	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
(1)	Annual Energy Interchange 1/	GWH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2)	Nuclear	GWH	28,089	27,029	27,942	28,943	28,159	29,587	28,603	28,431	28,923	28,448
(3)	Coal	GWH	3,587	603	201	201	153	55	0	0	0	0
(4)	Residual(FO6) -Total	GWH	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
(5)	Steam	GWH	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
(6)	Distillate(FO2) -Total	GWH	1	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2
(7)	Steam	GWH	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
(8)	CC	GWH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(9)	CT	GWH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(10)	Natural Gas -Total	GWH	93,746	94,769	91,958	86,487	82,921	78,009	75,831	73,152	70,085	68,828
(11)	Steam	GWH	291	440	371	289	471	376	629	590	506	507
(12)	CC	GWH	92,752	94,123	91,431	86,127	82,226	77,558	74,977	72,401	69,479	68,218
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	GWH	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14)	CT	GWH	176	206	155	70	223	75	225	161	101	104
(15)	Solar 2/	GWH	10,086	13,833	17,464	23,358	28,759	34,149	39,314	44,174	48,627	53,270
(16)	PV	GWH	5,980	8,241	10,421	16,006	21,431	26,851	32,097	37,169	41,973	46,896
(17)	Solar Together 3/	GWH	3,884	5,370	6,823	7,132	7,109	7,080	7,002	6,795	6,458	6,186
(18)	Solar PPAs	GWH	222	222	221	220	219	218	215	210	196	188
(19)	Wind PPAs	GWH	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033	1,031	1,031	1,031	1,033
(20)	Other 4/	GWH	1,460	1,574	1,532	1,520	1,539	1,492	1,453	1,294	1,174	644
	Net Energy For Load 5/	GWH	138,002	138,842	140,130	141,542	142,568	144,326	146,236	148,084	149,842	152,225

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 2023 - 2032 are also shown in Col. (2) on Schedule 3.3.

Schedule 6.2 Forecasted
Energy Sources % by Fuel Type

	Energy Source	Units	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
							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	%	20.4	19.5	19.9	20.4	19.8	20.5	19.6	19.2	19.3	18.7
(3)	Coal	%	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	%	67.9	68.3	65.6	61.1	58.2	54.1	51.9	49.4	46.8	45.2
(11)	Steam	%	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
(12)	CC	%	67.2	67.8	65.2	60.8	57.7	53.7	51.3	48.9	46.4	44.8
(13)	CC PPAs - Gas	%	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(14)	CT	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
(15)	Solar [2/]	%	7.3	10.0	12.5	16.5	20.2	23.7	26.9	29.8	32.5	35.0
(16)	PV	%	4.3	5.9	7.4	11.3	15.0	18.6	21.9	25.1	28.0	30.8
(17)	Solar Together [3/]	%	2.8	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1
(19)	Solar PPAs	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4
			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.

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	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak
2023	31,394	240	0	4	31,638	27,740	1,795	25,945	5,692	21.9	0	5,692	21.9	3,898	14.1
2024	31,752	240	0	4	31,995	27,991	1,822	26,169	5,826	22.3	0	5,826	22.3	4,004	14.3
2025	32,196	239	0	4	32,439	28,250	1,847	26,403	6,035	22.9	0	6,035	22.9	4,189	14.8
2026	32,717	239	0	4	32,960	28,596	1,871	26,726	6,235	23.3	0	6,235	23.3	4,364	15.3
2027	32,866	239	0	0	33,105	28,831	1,898	26,933	6,172	22.9	0	6,172	22.9	4,274	14.8
2028	32,994	239	0	0	33,233	29,169	1,929	27,240	5,993	22.0	0	5,993	22.0	4,064	13.9
2029	33,025	239	0	0	33,264	29,681	1,962	27,720	5,544	20.0	0	5,544	20.0	3,582	12.1
2030	33,613	238	0	0	33,851	30,205	1,996	28,209	5,642	20.0	0	5,642	20.0	3,646	12.1
2031	34,102	238	0	0	34,340	30,646	2,030	28,617	5,723	20.0	0	5,723	20.0	3,694	12.1
2032	34,703	198	0	0	34,901	31,147	2,064	29,084	5,817	20.0	0	5,817	20.0	3,753	12.0

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 9/2022-on intended for use with the 2023 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 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)
January 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 Winter Peak Demand MW	Total Reserve Margin Before Maintenance MW	% of Peak	Scheduled Maintenance MW	Total Reserve Margin After Maintenance and Deration MW	% of Peak	Generation Only Reserve Margin After Maintenance MW	% of Peak
2023	30,100	1,104	0	4	31,207	22,638	1,355	21,283	9,924	46.6	0	9,924	46.6	8,569	37.9
2024	29,852	219	0	4	30,075	22,942	1,378	21,564	8,511	39.5	0	8,511	39.5	7,133	31.1
2025	29,911	219	0	4	30,133	23,172	1,400	21,772	8,361	38.4	0	8,361	38.4	6,961	30.0
2026	30,001	219	0	4	30,223	23,509	1,428	22,081	8,142	36.9	0	8,142	36.9	6,714	28.6
2027	29,930	219	0	0	30,149	23,756	1,458	22,298	7,852	35.2	0	7,852	35.2	6,394	26.9
2028	29,890	219	0	0	30,109	24,098	1,493	22,605	7,504	33.2	0	7,504	33.2	6,011	24.9
2029	29,807	219	0	0	30,026	24,485	1,530	22,955	7,072	30.8	0	7,072	30.8	5,542	22.6
2030	30,371	219	0	0	30,590	24,860	1,569	23,291	7,298	31.3	0	7,298	31.3	5,729	23.0
2031	30,874	219	0	0	31,093	25,274	1,609	23,665	7,428	31.4	0	7,428	31.4	5,819	23.0
2032	31,676	219	0	0	31,895	25,735	1,648	24,087	7,808	32.4	0	7,808	32.4	6,160	23.9

Col. (2) represents capacity additions and changes projected to be in-service by January 1st. These MW are generally considered to be available to meet Winter peak loads which are forecasted to occur during January 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 9/2022-on intended for use with the 2023 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 Winter 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		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														
2023														
Everglades Solar 3/	1	Miami Dade County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	3	24	P
Pink Trail Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	3	22	P
Bluefield Preserve Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	2	22	P
Cavendish Solar 3/	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Anhinga Solar 3/	1	Clay County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	2	28	P
Blackwater River Solar 3/	1	Santa Rosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	28	P
Chipola Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	34	P
Flowers Creek Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	32	P
First City Solar 3/	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	29	P
Apalachee Solar 3/	1	Jackson County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	37	P
Wild Azalea Solar 3/	1	Gadsden County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	40	P
Chautauqua Solar 3/	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	40	P
Shirer Branch Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	38	P
Saw Palmetto Solar 3/	1	Bay County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	38	P
Cypress Pond Solar 3/	1	Washington County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	0	38	P
Etonia Creek Solar 3/	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2023	Unknown	74,500	1	34	P
Okeechobee Energy Center Upgrade	1	Okeechobee County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,886,150	-	15	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,305,928	-	21	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,274,824	-	11	OP
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,274,824	-	31	OP
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,319,565	-	29	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,836,798	-	5	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
											2023 Changes/Additions Total:	**16**	**631**	
2024														
Okeechobee Energy Center Upgrade	1	Okeechobee County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,886,150	14	-	OP
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,305,928	5	-	OP
Sanford Upgrade	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2023	Unknown	1,274,824	8	-	OP
Turkey Point Upgrade	5	Miami Dade County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	3rd Q 2023	Unknown	1,319,565	11	10	OP
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,274,824	48	21	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,836,798	94	17	OP
West County Upgrade	1	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,366,800	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	2	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,366,800	9	-	OP
West County Upgrade	3	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,366,800	9	-	OP
Riviera Beach Upgrade	1	City of Riviera Beach	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK		4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,331,100	25	-	OP
Manatee Upgrade	3	Manatee Country	CC	NG	No	PL	No		4th Q 2023	Unknown	1,319,565	7	35	OP
Terrill Creek Solar 3/	1	Clay County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	1.4	35.8	P
Silver Palm Solar 3/	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.5	32.3	P
Ibis Solar 3/	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.0	35.6	P
Orchard Solar 3/	1	St Lucie/Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	4.3	37.1	P
Beautyberry Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.3	31.3	P
Turnpike Solar 3/	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.2	35.2	P
Monarch Solar 3/	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2.9	29.3	P
Caloosahatchee Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.1	30.3	P
White Tail Solar 3/	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.7	38.1	P
Prairie Creek Solar 3/	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2.3	32.5	P
Pineapple Solar 3/	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.2	33.7	P
Canoe Solar 3/	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.1	37.4	P
Sparkleberry Solar 3/	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.2	38.3	P
Sambucus Solar 3/	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	1.9	31.9	P
Three Creeks Solar 3/	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2.1	33.5	P
Fourmile Creek Solar 3/	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.2	39.5	P
Big Juniper Creek Solar 3/	1	Santa Rosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.0	36.5	P
Pecan Tree Solar 3/	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.1	40.9	P
Wild Quail Solar 3/	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	0.1	43.2	P
Hawthorne Creek Solar 3/	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	2.1	32.1	P
Nature Trail Solar 3/	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	1.3	38.7	P
Woodyard Solar 3/	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2024	Unknown	74,500	3.2	30.4	P
Daniel Retirement	1	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Sep-77	1st Q 2024	274,125	(251)	(251)	P
Daniel Retirement	2	Jackson County, MS	FS	C	No	RR	No	-	Jun-81	1st Q 2024	274,125	(251)	(251)	P
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	2nd Q 2024	Unknown	1,274,824	-	11	OP
Solar Degradation 3/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	(7)	OT
											2024 Changes/Additions Total:	**(218)**	**358**	

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 acounted 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														
2025														
Sanford Upgrade	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	No	PL	No	-	3rd Q 2024	Unknown	1,274,824	47	10	OP
Martin Upgrade	4	Martin County	CC	NG	No	PL	No		4th Q 2024	Unknown	612,000	18	-	OP
Fort Myers Upgrade	2	Lee Country	CC	NG	No	Pl	No		4th Q 2024	Unknown	1,836,798	23	6	OP
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	4	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jul-59	4th Q 2024	93,750	(75)	(75)	P
Honeybell Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Buttonwood Solar [3/]	1	St Lucie County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Mitchell Creek Solar [3/]	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Hendry Isles Solar [3/]	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	22	P
Norton Creek Solar [3/]	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	22	P
Kayak Solar [3/]	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	22	P
Georges Lake Solar [3/]	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	22	P
Cedar Trail Solar [3/]	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	22	P
Holopaw Solar [3/]	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Speckled Perch Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Big Water Solar [3/]	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Fawn Solar [3/]	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Hog Bay Solar [3/]	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Green Pasture Solar [3/]	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Thomas Creek Solar [3/]	1	Nassau County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Fox Trail Solar [3/]	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Long Creek Solar [3/]	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Swallowtail Solar [3/]	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Tenmile Creek Solar [3/]	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Redlands Solar [3/]	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2025	Unknown	74,500	4	33	P
Okeechobee Energy Center Upgrade	1	Okeechobee County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Jun-17	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,886,150	-	29	OP
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	-	(4)	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	-	(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:	**88**	**561**	
2026														
Pea Ridge Retirement	1	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	2	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	(5)	-	P
Pea Ridge Retirement	3	Santa Rosa	GT	NG	PL	NA	NA	-	May-98	2nd Q 2025	4,750	(5)	-	P
Okeechobee Energy Center Upgrade	1	Okeechobee County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	Jun-17	2nd Q 2025	Unknown	1,886,150	28	-	OP
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2026	Unknown	2,235,000	112	533	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:	**140**	**522**	
2027														
Martin Upgrade	8	Martin County	CC	NG	FO2	PL	TK	-	4th Q 2026	Unknown	1,305,928	5	20	OP
Gulf Clean Energy Center Retirement	5	Escambia County	ST	NG	--	PL	--	--	Jun-61	4th Q 2026	93,750	(75)	(75)	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2027	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	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
											2027 Changes/Additions Total:	**(70)**	**73**	
2028														
Lansing Smith Retirement	3A	Broward County	CT	LO	--	TK	--	-	May-71	4th Q 2027	41,850	(40)	(32)	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2028	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	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:	**(40)**	**96**	
2029														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	100,000	100	89	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2029	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	P
Scherer Retirement	3	Monroe County, GA	FS	C	-	RR	-	-	Jan-87	1st Q 2029	222,750	(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	-	(14)	OT
											2029 Changes/Additions Total:	**(115)**	**1**	

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 acounted 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						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														
2030														
Perdido Retirement	1	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,600	(2)	(2)	P
Perdido Retirement	2	Escambia County	IC	LFG	-	PL	-	-	Oct-10	4th Q 2029	1,600	(2)	(2)	P
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	600,000	600	464	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2030	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	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
											2030 Changes/Additions Total:	**597**	**588**	
2031														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	500,000	500	362	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2031	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	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
											2031 Changes/Additions Total:	**500**	**489**	
2032														
Battery Storage [4/]	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	800,000	800	475	P
Solar PV [3/]	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	Solar	N/A	N/A	-	1st Q 2032	Unknown	2,235,000	0	141	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
											2032 Changes/Additions Total:	**800**	**601**	

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 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center (Bay County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	38 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2022	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2023	
(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:**	667	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 (%):	27.8%	(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 (2023 $/kW):	1,364	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,305	
	AFUDC Amount (2023 $/kW):	58	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2023 $)	4.15	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2023 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.91	

* $/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:**	Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center (Washington County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	38	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2022	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2023	
(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:**	484	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 (%):	27.4%	(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 (2023 $/kW):	1,355	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,306	
	AFUDC Amount (2023 $/kW):	49	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2023 $)	4.15	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2023 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.91	

* $/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:**	Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	34	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	1	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2022	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2023	
(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:**	499	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 (%):	26.6%	(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 (2023 $/kW):	1,340	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,282	
	AFUDC Amount (2023 $/kW):	57	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2023 $)	4.15	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2023 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.91	

* $/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:**	Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center (Clay County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	36 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	1 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	626	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 (%):	27.6%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,634	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,569	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:** Silver Palm Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW

b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 32 MW

c. Winter Firm (AC) 4 MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2023

b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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:** 509 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 (%):	26.9%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,637	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,572	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:**	Ibis Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	36 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	3 MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	633	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 (%):	28.4%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,557	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,492	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:**	Orchard Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie / Indian River County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	37	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	623	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 (%):	30.1%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,576	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,506	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:** Beautyberry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	31	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2023
b. Commercial In-service date:	2024

(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:** 985 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 (%):	28.8%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,714	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,648	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		65	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		0.96	

* $/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:**	Turnpike Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	35	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	455	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 (%):	28.7%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,528	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,462	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:** Monarch Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)1/	29	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2023
b. Commercial In-service date:	2024

(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:** 407 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 (%):	25.6%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,487	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,422	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:** Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	30	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2023

b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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:** 504 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 (%):	27.8%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,827	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,762	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		65	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		0.96	

* $/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:**	White Tail Solar Energy Center (Martin County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	38	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	4	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	601	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 (%):	29.4%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,732	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,667	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:**	Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	32	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024		
(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:**	677	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 (%):		29.0%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,755	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,690	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		65	
	Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:		0.96	

* $/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:**	Pineapple Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	34	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	417	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 (2024 $/kW):	1,513	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,448	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:**	Canoe Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	37	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	614	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 (%):	26.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,661	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,596	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	65	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	0.96	

* $/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:** Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 38 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 0 MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2023
b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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:** 347 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 (%):	27.1%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,684	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,614	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		69	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.05	

* $/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:** Sambucus Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	32	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date:	2023
b. Commercial In-service date:	2024

(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 (%):	28.4%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,558	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,489	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		69	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.05	

* $/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:**	Three Creeks Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	34	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	620	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 (%):	29.1%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,564	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,494	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.05	

* $/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:** Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	39	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	0	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**

a. Field construction start-date: 2023
b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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:** 515 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 (%):	29.2%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,537	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,468	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		69	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.05	

* $/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:**	Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center (Santa Rosa County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	36	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024		
(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:**	414	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 (%):	26.2%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,615		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,545		
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69		
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00		
	K Factor:	1.05		

* $/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:**	Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center (Walton County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	41	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0	MW	
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024		
(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 (%):	28.7%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,702		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,633		
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69		
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00		
	K Factor:	1.05		

* $/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:**	Wild Quail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5 MW		
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	43 MW		
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	0 MW		
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)		
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**			
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023		
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024		
(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:**	473	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 (%):	30.2%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,755		
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,686		
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69		
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost		
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)	
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00		
	K Factor:	1.05		

* $/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:** Hawthorn Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	32	MW
c. Winter Firm (AC)	2	MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2023
b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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 (%):	28.7%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,589	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,519	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		69	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.05	

* $/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:** Nature Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

(2) **Capacity**
a. Nameplate (AC) 74.5 MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/] 39 MW
c. Winter Firm (AC) 1 MW

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

(4) **Anticipated Construction Timing**
a. Field construction start-date: 2023
b. Commercial In-service date: 2024

(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 (%):	29.4%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		1,696	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		1,627	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		69	
Escalation ($/kW):		Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	0.00	
K Factor:		1.05	

* $/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:**	Woodyard Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	74.5	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	30	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	3	MW
(3)	**Technology Type:**	Photovoltaic (PV)	
(4)	**Anticipated Construction Timing**		
	a. Field construction start-date:	2023	
	b. Commercial In-service date:	2024	
(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:**	650	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 (%):	28.1%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	1,650	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	1,585	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	69	
	Escalation ($/kW):	Accounted for in Direct Construction Cost	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	4.26	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	0.00	
	K Factor:	1.05	

* $/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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:**	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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%): 28.6% (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 (2024 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $) 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:**	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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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 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 (%):	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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:**	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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	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:**	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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	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:** 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 (%): 28.5% (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 (2024 $/kW): TBD
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW): TBD
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW): TBD
Escalation ($/kW): TBD
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $) TBD (First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $) 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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:**	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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):	TBD	
	AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):	TBD	
	Escalation ($/kW):	TBD	
	Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.): (2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
	Variable O&M ($/MWH): (2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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:** 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 (%):	28.5%	(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 (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Direct Construction Cost ($/kW):		TBD	
AFUDC Amount (2024 $/kW):		TBD	
Escalation ($/kW):		TBD	
Fixed O&M ($/kW-Yr.):	(2024 $)	TBD	(First Full Year Operation)
Variable O&M ($/MWH):	(2024 $)	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)[1/]	533	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	112	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:**	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 (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:**	Unsited Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	141	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	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 Solar PV

(2) **Capacity**

a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	141	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:** 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 Solar PV	
(2)	**Capacity**		
	a. Nameplate (AC)	2,235	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	141	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. 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)	100 MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	89 MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	100 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/]	141	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): 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.

Schedule 9

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities

(1)	**Plant Name and Unit Number:**	Unsited Battery Storage		
(2)	**Capacity**			
	a. Nameplate (AC)	600	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	464	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	600	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.

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/]	141	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. 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)	500	MW
	b. Summer Firm (AC)[1/]	362	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	500	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):	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 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)	141	MW
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	-	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	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 (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 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)	800	MW	
	b. Summer Firm (AC)	475	MW	
	c. Winter Firm (AC)	800	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): 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 (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 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

Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center (Bay County)

The Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Mariana - Bay County 115 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Youngstown substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Mariana - Bay County 115 kV line to new Youngstown 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: 2022 End date: 2023
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Youngstown Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center (Washington County)

The Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Shoal River - Smith 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.5 mile to connect a new Reeves substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Smith 230 kV line to new Reeves Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.5 mile double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2022 End date: 2023
(7) Anticipated Capital Investment: (Trans. and Sub.)	Included in total installed cost on Schedule 9
(8) Substations:	Reeves Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center (Putnam County)

The Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing FPL Quasar - Rice 230 kV transmission line approximately 1 miles to connect a new Baltic substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Quasar - Rice 230 kV line to the new Baltic Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 1 miles double circuit
(5) Voltage:	230 kV
(6) Anticipated Construction Timing:	Start date: 2022 End date: 2023
(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

Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center (Clay County)

The Terryll Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Rice-Oxbow 230 kV transmission line approximately 2.6 miles to connect a new Terrill substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Titanium Substation to Terrill Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 2.6 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:	Terrill Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Silver Palm Solar Energy Center (Palm Beach County)

The Silver Palm Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Costa Substation approximately 0.2 miles to connect the new Louise Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Costa Substation to Louise Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.2 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:	Louise Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Ibis Solar Energy Center (Brevard County)

The Ibis Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Hayward Substation approximately 3.0 miles to connect the new Crayfish Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Hayward Substation to Crayfish Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3 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:	Crayfish Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Orchard Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Orchard Solar Energy Center will connect to the Morrow substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Morrow 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:	Morrow Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Beautyberry Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Beautyberry 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Turnpike Solar Energy Center (Indian River County)

The Turnpike Solar Energy Center will require extending the transmission bus at Kiran Substation approximately 0.0 miles to connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiran 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:	Kiran Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Monarch Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

The Monarch Solar Energy Center will require extending a transmission line from the Warfield Substation approximately 1.1 miles to connect a new Dupuis substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Warfield Substation to the new Dupuis Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 1.1 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:	Dupuis Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing FPL Alva - Corbett 230 kV transmission line approximately 3 miles to connect a new Witt substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alva - Corbett 230 kV transmission line to the new Witt Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3 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:	Witt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10

Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

White Tail Solar Energy Center (Martin County)

The White Tail Solar Energy Center will require will require bifurcating the FPL Bridge - Indiantown 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.3 miles to connect a new Kiwi substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bridge - Indiantown 230 kV transmission line to new Kiwi Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.3 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:	Kiwi Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center will require will require extending a transmission line from the Bermont Substation approximately 7.5 miles to connect the new Notts Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Bermont Substation to the new Notts Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 7.5 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:	Notts Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Pineapple Solar Energy Center (St. Lucie County)

The Pineapple Solar Energy Center will connect to the Hennis substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Hennis 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:	Hennis Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Canoe Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)

The Canoe Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Holt substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line to new Holt 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:	Holt Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center (Escambia County)

The Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Conecuh - Barry 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.5 miles to connect a new Dogwood substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Conecuh - Barry 230 kV transmission line to new Dogwood Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 0.5 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:	Dogwood Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Sambucus Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Sambucus Solar Energy Center will connect to the Coachwhip substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Coachwhip 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:	Coachwhip Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Three Creeks Solar Energy Center (Manatee County)

The Three Creeks Solar Energy Center will connect to the Saffold substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Saffold 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:	Saffold Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Fourmile Creek 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center (Santa Rosa County)

The Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Rooster substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line approximately 3.6 miles to connect a new Caney substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Samson 230 kV transmission line to new Caney Substation
(2) Number of Lines:	1
(3) Right-of-way	FPL – Owned
(4) Line Length:	Approximately 3.6 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:	Caney Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Wild Quail Solar Energy Center (Walton County)

The Wild Quail Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Quail substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center (DeSoto County)

The Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Orange River-Carlstrom-Whidden 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Ponna substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Orange River-Carlstrom-Whidden 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

Nature Trail Solar Energy Center (Baker County)

The Nature Trail Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Claude-Duval 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Harvey substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Claude-Duval 230 kV transmission line to new Harvey 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:	Harvey Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Woodyard Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Woodyard 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: 2023 End date: 2024
(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

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 new Kiran-Sweatt 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Honeybell substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiran-Sweatt 230 kV transmission line to new Honeybell 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:	Honeybell Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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 Kiran-Sweatt 230 kV transmission line approximately 0.0 miles to connect a new Glint substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiran-Sweatt 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 2024 End date: 2025
(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 connect to the new Honeybee substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Honeybee 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:	Honeybee Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center (Hendry County)

The Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center will connect to the new Witt substation and 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: 2024 End date: 2025
(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 Raven-Sinai 161 kV transmission line approximately 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 new 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: 2024 End date: 2025
(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

Kayak Solar Energy Center (Okaloosa County)

The Kayak Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Kayak substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Alligator Swamp-Shoal River 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 2024 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

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 a transmission line from the future Baltic Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Georges Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Baltic Substation to the new Georges 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:	Georges 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 connect to the future Harvey substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Harvey 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:	Harvey 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

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

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 a transmission line from the Kiwi Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Fawn Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Kiwi Substation to the new Fawn 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:	Fawn 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 a transmission line from the Ponna Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Warthog Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Ponna Substation to the new Warthog 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:	Warthog Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

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 new 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 Creeks 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 a transmission line from the Hayward Substation approximately 1.0 miles to connect the new Rascal Substation and connect the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Hayward Substation to the new Rascal 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:	Rascal 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 existing Coachwhip - Pine Level (PRECO) 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Lemur substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Coachwhip - Pine Level (PRECO) 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 bifurcating the existing Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Swallowtail substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line to new Swallowtail 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:	Swallowtail Substation
(9) Participation with Other Utilities:	None

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Transmission Lines

Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center (Calhoun County)

The Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center will require bifurcating the existing Shoal River - Samson (APC) 230 kV transmission line approximately 0 miles to connect a new Pignut substation and the solar PV inverter array.

(1) Point of Origin and Termination:	Melvin - Sinai 230 kV transmission line to new 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: 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

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 11.1: FPL

Existing Firm and Non-Firm Capacity and Energy by Primary Fuel Type
Actuals for the Year 2022

	(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	2.2%	717	2.1%	1,748	1.2%
(2)	Nuclear	3,502	10.7%	3,588	10.6%	29,518	20.1%
(3)	Residual	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
(4)	Distillate	134	0.4%	163	0.5%	258	0.2%
(5)	Natural Gas	24,098	73.8%	25,119	74.4%	105,121	71.4%
(6)	Landfill Gas	3		3			
(7)	Solar (Firm & Non-Firm)	3,611	11.1%	3,611	10.7%	7,631	5.2%
(8)	Battery	469	1.4%	469	1.4%	-	-
(9)	***FPL Existing Units Total (1):***	***32,534***	**99.6%**	***33,670***	**99.7%**	***144,276***	***98.1%***
(10)	Renewables (Purchases)- Firm	130	0.4%	109	0.3%	1,918	1.3%
(11)	Renewables (Purchases)- Non-Firm	Not Applicable	---	Not Applicable	---	750	0.5%
(12)	***Renewable Total:***	**130**	**0.0**	**109**	**0.0**	**2,668**	**1.8%**
(13)	***Purchases Other / (Sales) :***	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**188**	**0.1%**
(14)	***Total:***	***32,664***	***100.0%***	***33,779***	***100.0%***	***147,131***	***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 2022.

(3) Information on projected renewable capacity and energy is available in Schedule 6.1, Schedule 8, and Schedule 9

Schedule 11.2: FPL

Existing Non-Firm Self-Service Renewable Generation Facilities
Actuals for the Year 2022 [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)	423.25	619,589	733,915	207,717	1,145,787
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 10 kW to 100 kW)	289.56	421,290	497,402	132,378	786,314
Customer-Owned Renewable Generation (> 100 kW - 2 MW)	48.02	111,404	344,541	11,333	444,612
Totals	760.83	1,152,283	1,575,858	351,428	2,376,713

1/ There were approximately 69,060 customers with renewable generation facilities interconnected with FPL on December 31, 2022.
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 2022.
4/ The Annual Energy Sold to FPL - Total is an actual value from FPL's metered data for 2022. These are the total MWh that were "overproduced" by the customer each month throughout 2022.
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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CHAPTER IV

Environmental and Land Use Information

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IV. Environmental and Land Use Information

IV.A. Protection of the Environment

Clean, affordable 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. 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 percent – from approximately 41 million barrels annually in 2001 to less than 0.00001 million barrels in 2022. FPL also has one of the lowest emissions profiles among U.S. utilities, and its CO_2 emission rate in 2022 was approximately 25% lower than the industry national average. In 2022, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and CO_2 rates for FPL were 98%, 68%, and 25% lower, respectively, then the U.S. electric power sector average. At the end of 2022, FPL had approximately 3,611 MW of solar generation capability on its system (which consists of 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 2023 Site Plan for FPL presents a resource plan which shows a significant amount of additional solar. FPL's system is projected to have approximately 23,577 MW of solar by the end of the ten-year reporting period (2032) 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 seventh year of operation which welcomes close to 200,000 visitors annually. In addition, the Everglades Mitigation Bank, the Turkey Point Crocodile Management Program, and the Longleaf Pine Alliance are excellent examples of FPL's stewardship. Over the past 15 years, FPL has invested more than $150 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 Audubon, FPL has expanded its stewardship ethic to explore partnerships with other ENGOs, regulatory agencies, local 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. NextEra Energy is ranked No. 1 in the electric and gas utilities industry on Fortune's 2023 list of "World's Most Admired Companies," recognized on Fortune's 2021 list of companies that "Change the World" and received the S&P Global Platts 2020 Energy Transition Award for leadership in environmental, social and governance.

Multiple NextEra Energy facilities, including FPL headquarters in Juno Beach, Florida, have achieved the prestigious Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification for existing buildings. LEED is the U.S. Green Building Council's leading rating system for designating the world's greenest, most energy-efficient, and high-performing buildings. Key achievements that led to the certification include heating, ventilation, and air conditioning improvements, lighting upgrades, water management and recycling programs, and changes to specifications for paper, carpet, and other materials.

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 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 2022, 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, E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center, The Longleaf Alliance, Florida Oceanographic Society, Zoo Miami Foundation, 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, Everglades Foundation, 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 2022 environmental outreach activities are summarized in Table IV.C.1.

Table IV.C.1: 2022 FPL Environmental Outreach Activities

Activity	Count (#)
Visitors to Manatee Lagoon - An FPL Eco-Discovery Center®	190,000
Number of website visits to Manatee Lagoon website, visitmanateelagoon.com	836,778
Number of website visits to NextEra and FPL's Environmental & Corporate Sustainability Websites	60,863
Visitors to Manatee Park, Ft. Myers	298,947
Home Energy Surveys	Field Surveys: 13,824 Phone Surveys: 15,361 Online Surveys: 53,446 **Total: 82,631**

IV.D Environmental Policy

FPL and its parent company, NextEra Energy, are committed to remaining an industry leader in environmental protection 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 the sustainable management of its business planning, operations, and daily work.

In accordance with commitments to environmental protection and stewardship, FPL and NextEra Energy endeavor to:

Comply:

- Comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and permits
- Proactively identify environmental risks and take action to mitigate those risks
- Pursue opportunities to exceed environmental standards
- Participate in the legislative and regulatory process to develop environmental laws, regulations, and policies that are technically sound and economically feasible
- Design, construct, operate, and maintain facilities in an environmentally sound and responsible manner

Conserve:

- Prevent pollution, minimize waste, and conserve natural resources
- Avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to habitat and wildlife
- Promote the efficient use of energy, both within our company and in our communities
- Seek innovative solutions

Communicate:

- Invest in environmental training and awareness to achieve a corporate culture of environmental excellence
- Maintain an open dialogue with stakeholders on environmental matters and performance
- Communicate this policy to all employees and publish it on the corporate website

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

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, periodic, 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 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, 46 Preferred Sites and 15 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 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 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, 46 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 2023 through 2025 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 46 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.

Table IV.G.1: List of FPL Preferred Sites

Site Name	County	Technology
Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center	Bay	Solar
Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center	Washington	Solar
Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center	Putnam	Solar
Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center	Clay	Solar
Silver Palm Solar Energy Center	Palm Beach	Solar
Ibis Solar Energy Center	Brevard	Solar
Orchard Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie / Indian River	Solar
Beautyberry Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Turnpike Solar Energy Center	Indian River	Solar
Monarch Solar Energy Center	Martin	Solar
Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
White Tail Solar Energy Center	Martin	Solar
Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Pineapple Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Canoe Solar Energy Center	Okaloosa	Solar
Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center	Escambia	Solar
Sambucus Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Three Creeks Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center	Santa Rosa	Solar
Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Wild Quail Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Nature Trail Solar Energy Center	Baker	Solar
Woodyard Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
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 Creek Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Redlands Solar Energy Center	Miami-Dade	Solar
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7	Miami-Dade	Nuclear

IV.G.2 Potential Sites

There are 15 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
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center	Walton	Solar
Hendry Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center	Desoto	Solar
Price Creek Solar Energy Center	Columbia	Solar
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center	Hendry	Solar
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center	Collier	Solar
North Orange Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center	St. Lucie	Solar
County Line Solar Energy Center	DeSoto	Solar
Flatford Solar Energy Center	Manatee	Solar
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Big Brook Solar Energy Center	Calhoun	Solar
Catfish Solar Energy Center	Okeechobee	Solar
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center	Madison	Solar

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CHAPTER V

Other Planning Assumptions & Information

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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.[14] This type of evaluation was used in developing the resource plan for the 2023 Ten-Year 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.

[14] 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 2022. As FPL's resource plan consists predominantly of solar additions, there was not a need to utilize different fuel cost forecasts to test the resource plan.

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 2022 and early 2023 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.

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 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan were: an incremental capital structure of 40.40% debt and 59.60% equity; (ii) a 5.50% cost of debt; (iii) a 10.80% return on equity; and (iv) an after-tax discount rate of 8.10%. No other financial assumptions were used in the 2022 and early 2023 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 cumulative present value of revenue requirement (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 [15]

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

[15] 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.

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.

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 2023 Site Plan, the current resource plan reflects the following major supply-side or generation resource additions in FPL's area: combustion turbine (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 two new transmission lines that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act (as shown on Table III.E.1 in Chapter III). The first is a 500 kV line corridor that was certified in April 1990. The line(s), when fully constructed, will provide an additional connection between FPL's Midway substation and its Levee substation in Miami-Dade County. A portion of this corridor was utilized in 1994 to connect FPL's Corbett substation (located along the corridor) in Palm Beach County to its Conservation substation in Western Broward County. The next phase, which is currently scheduled to be in service by June 2030, will utilize the remaining portion of the corridor from Corbett to Levee. The line is needed to increase transmission import capability into the Southeastern Florida region.

The second is a 230 kV line which 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 December 2025. 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

Appendix A

Site Descriptions, Environmental, and Land Use Information:
Supplemental Information

Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units and Florida Regions

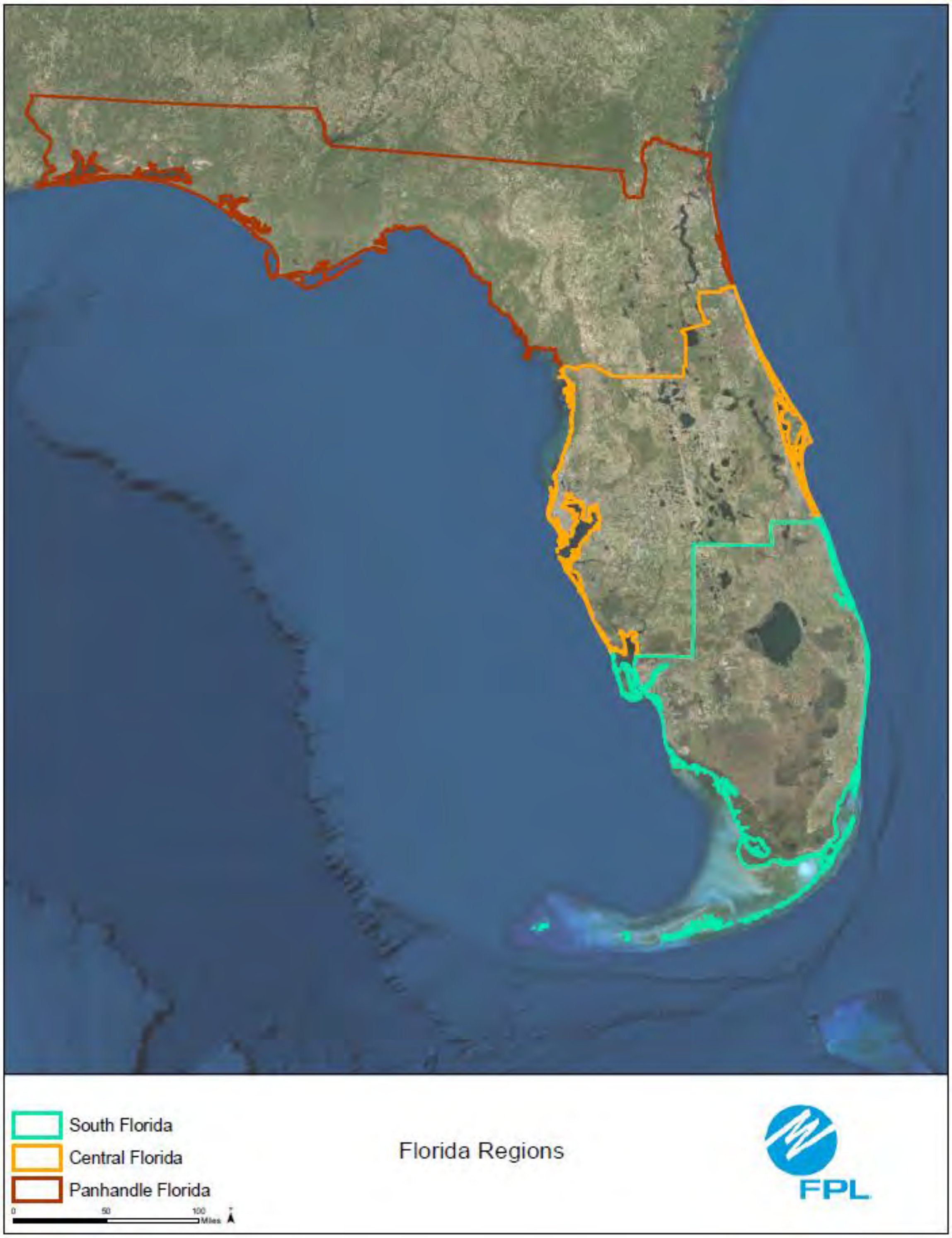
Figure A.A.1: Relationship of Regional Hydrogeologic Units to Major Stratigraphic Units

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.

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

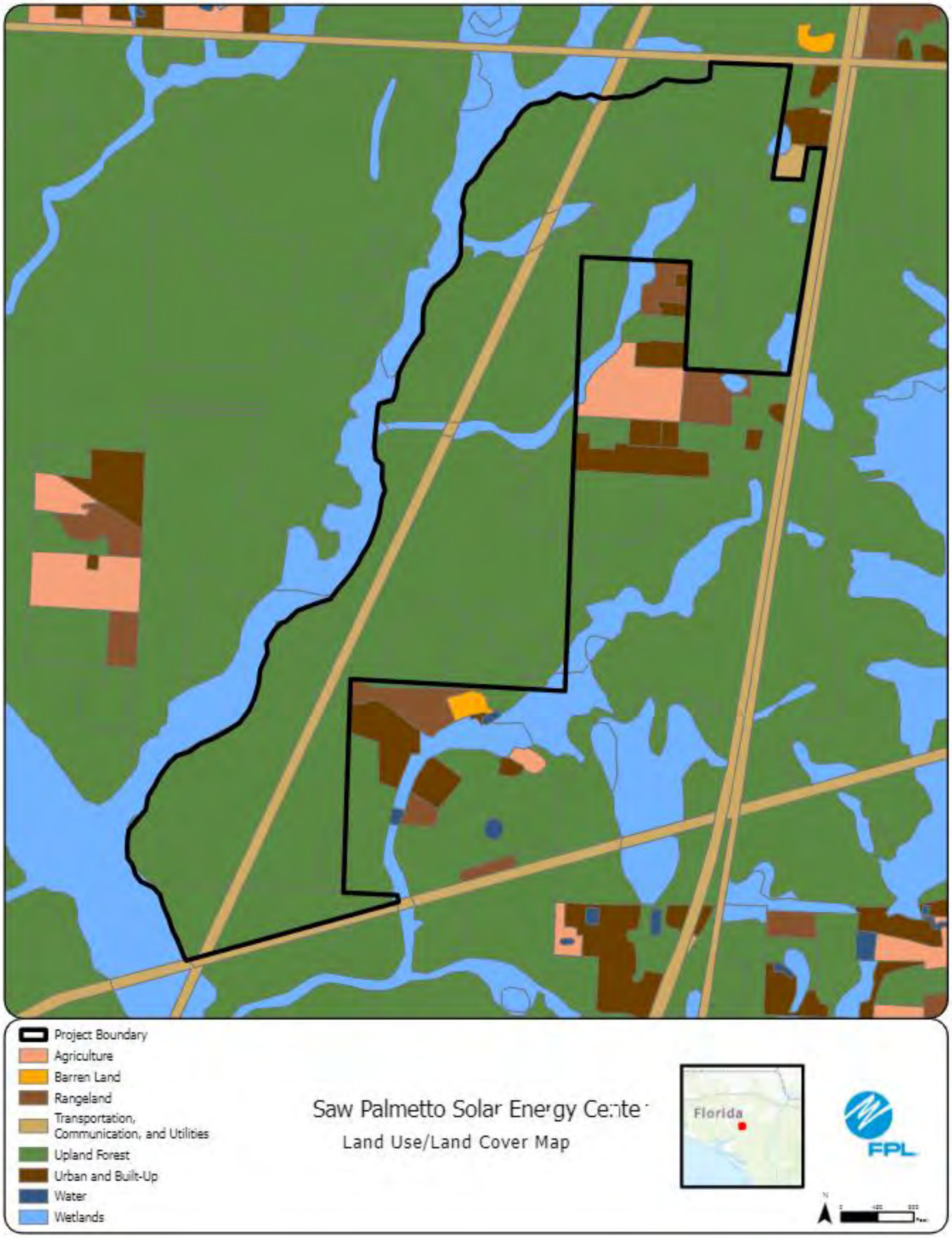
Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 46 Preferred Sites listed in Table IV.G.1. Following the descriptions are maps showing the topographical features, land use, and facility layout of each site.

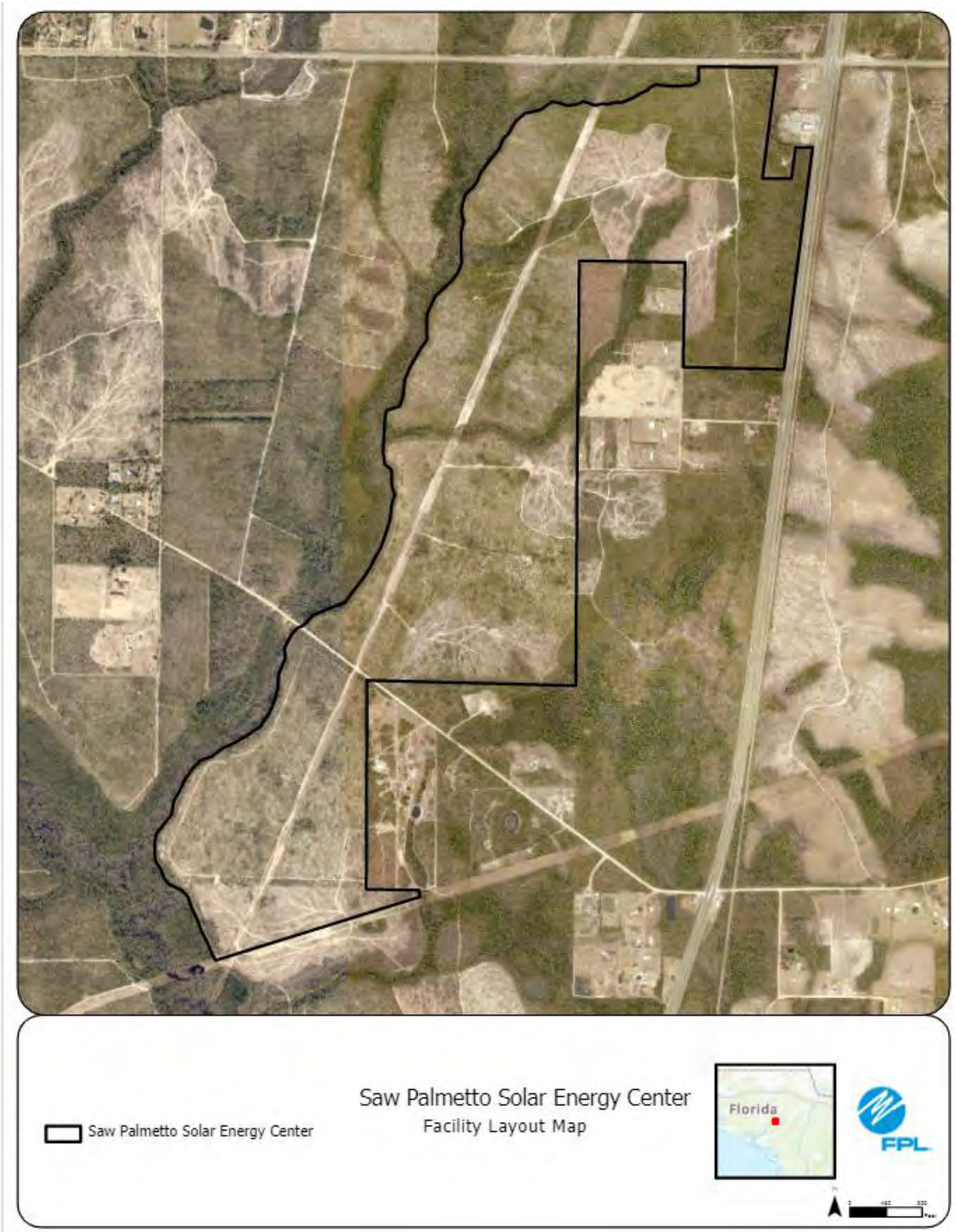
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #1: Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center, Bay County

	Preferred Site	Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center
	County	Bay
	Facility Acreage	681 (667 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2023
	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 , low density residential, and Little Bear Creek to the west and south.
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is silviculture timber with some freshwater forested/shrub wetlands and a stream system (Little Bear Creek) in the southwest.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Little Bear Creek is adjacent 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 a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 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**	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
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: N/A Florida Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: November 19, 2021


Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL

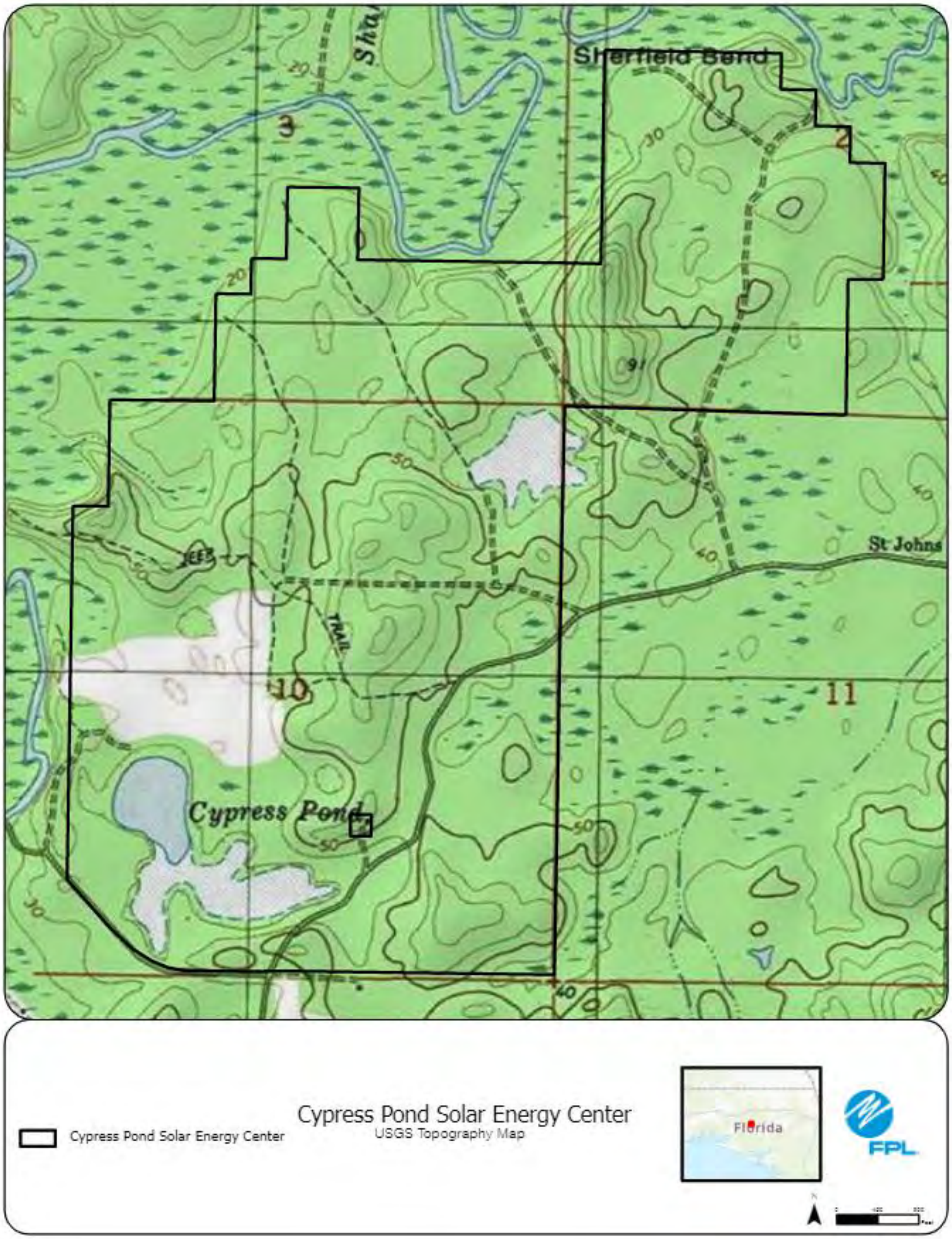

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Cente
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL

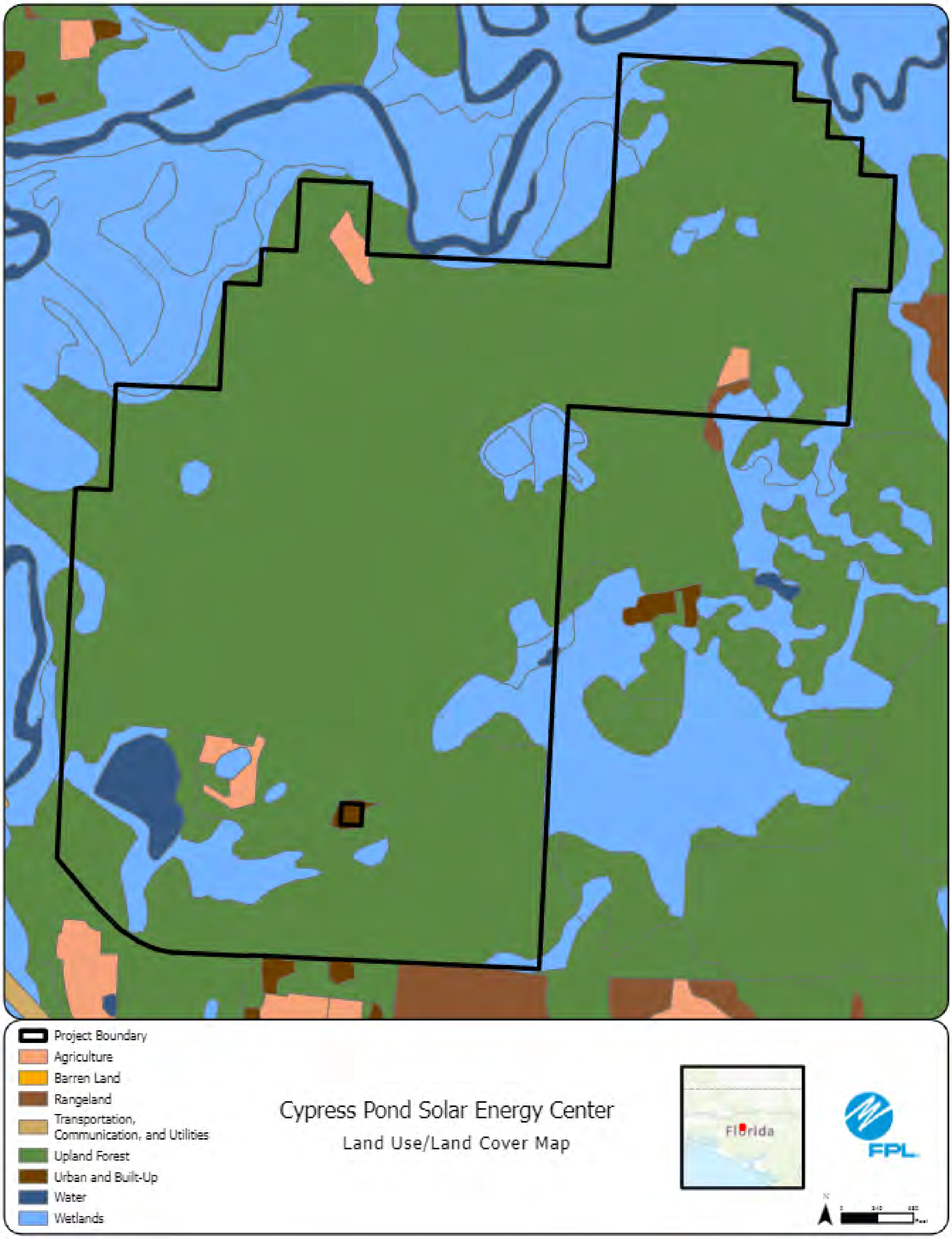

Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center
Saw Palmetto Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

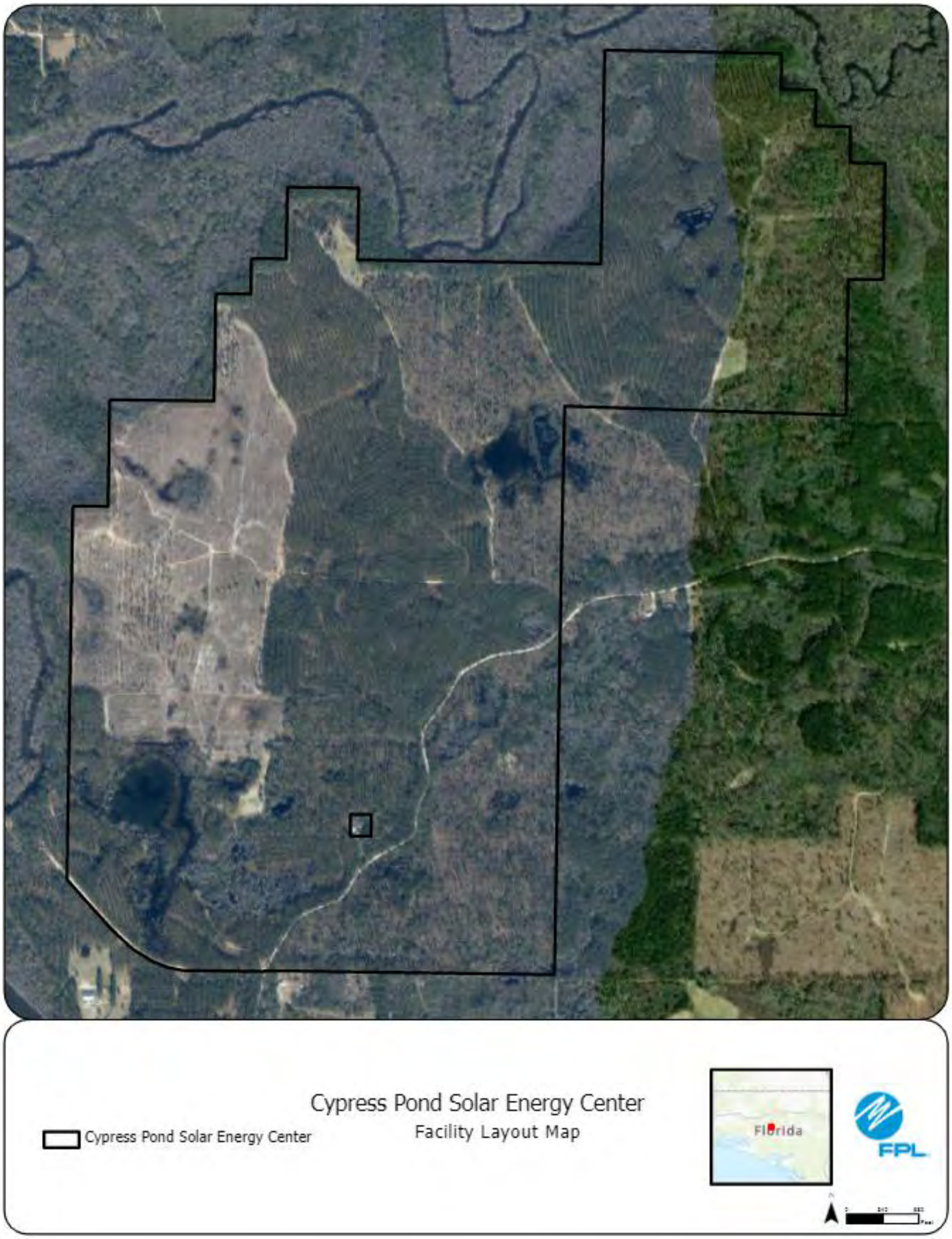
Preferred Site #2: Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center, Washington County

	Preferred Site	Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
	County	Washington
	Facility Acreage	834 (484 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2023
	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	Timber & Conservation Land Use (timber)
	Adjacent Areas	Conservation Lands surrounding Holmes Creek and Low Density Residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is silviculture timber with some forested and herbaceous wetlands and a surface water (Cypress Pond) in the southeast
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Holmes Creek is adjacent the site
4.	Other Significant Features	Cypress Pond in the southeast
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation was not required due to no wetland impacts.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	The western portion of the property falls within a Conservation Land Use which precludes development except for silviculture/agriculture - Stewardship Longleaf pine and wildflower planting is proposed. Solar facilities are not permitted in the Cultural Land Use at this time. Permitting requires Land Use 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 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**	USACE Permit: n/a FDEP ERP: Received November 16th, 2021 FDEP 404 NPR: Received March 17th, 2022


Sherfield Bend
3
2
10
11
St Johns
Cypress Pond
JEEP
TRAIL
Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL



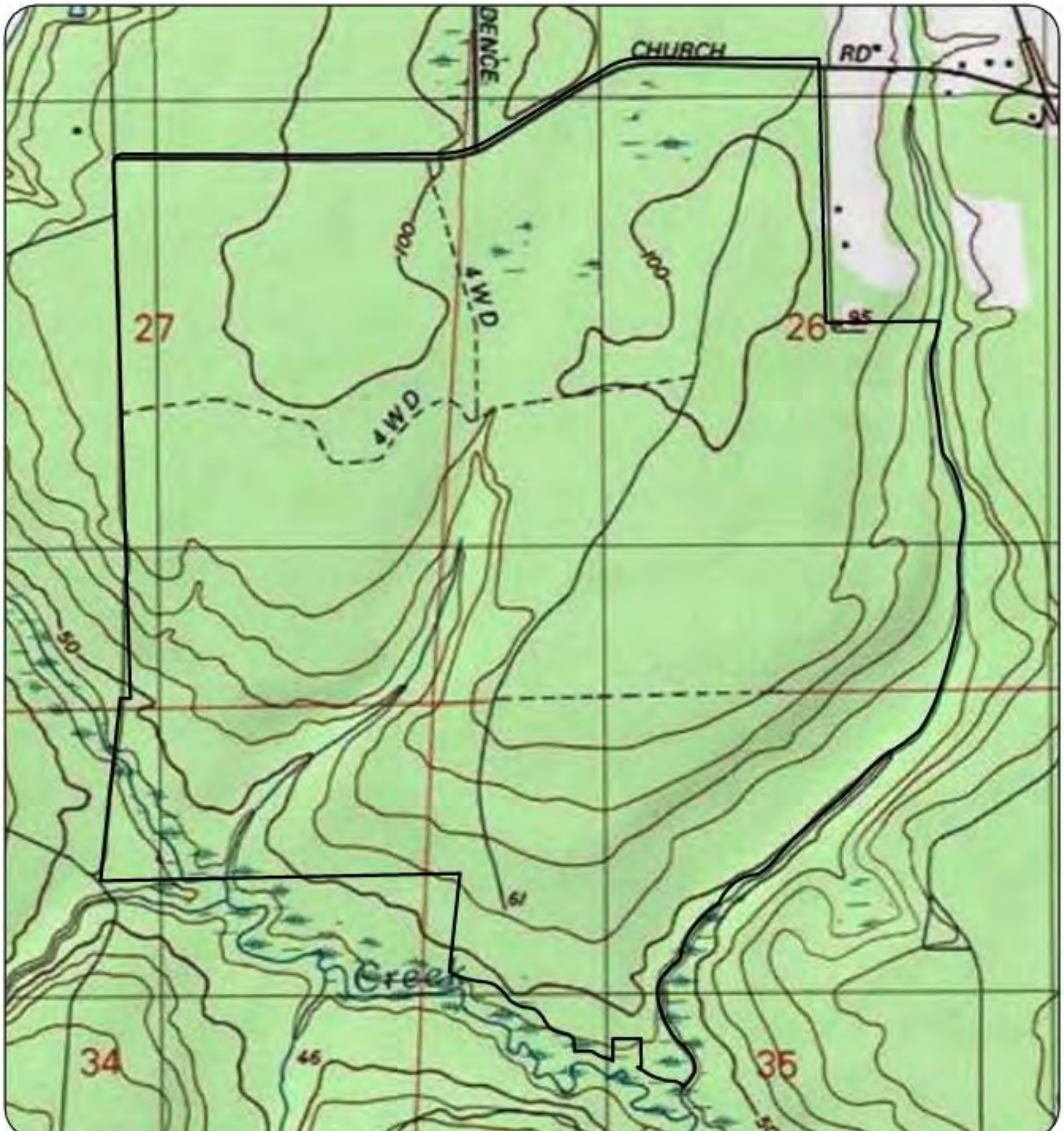
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL


Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
Cypress Pond Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

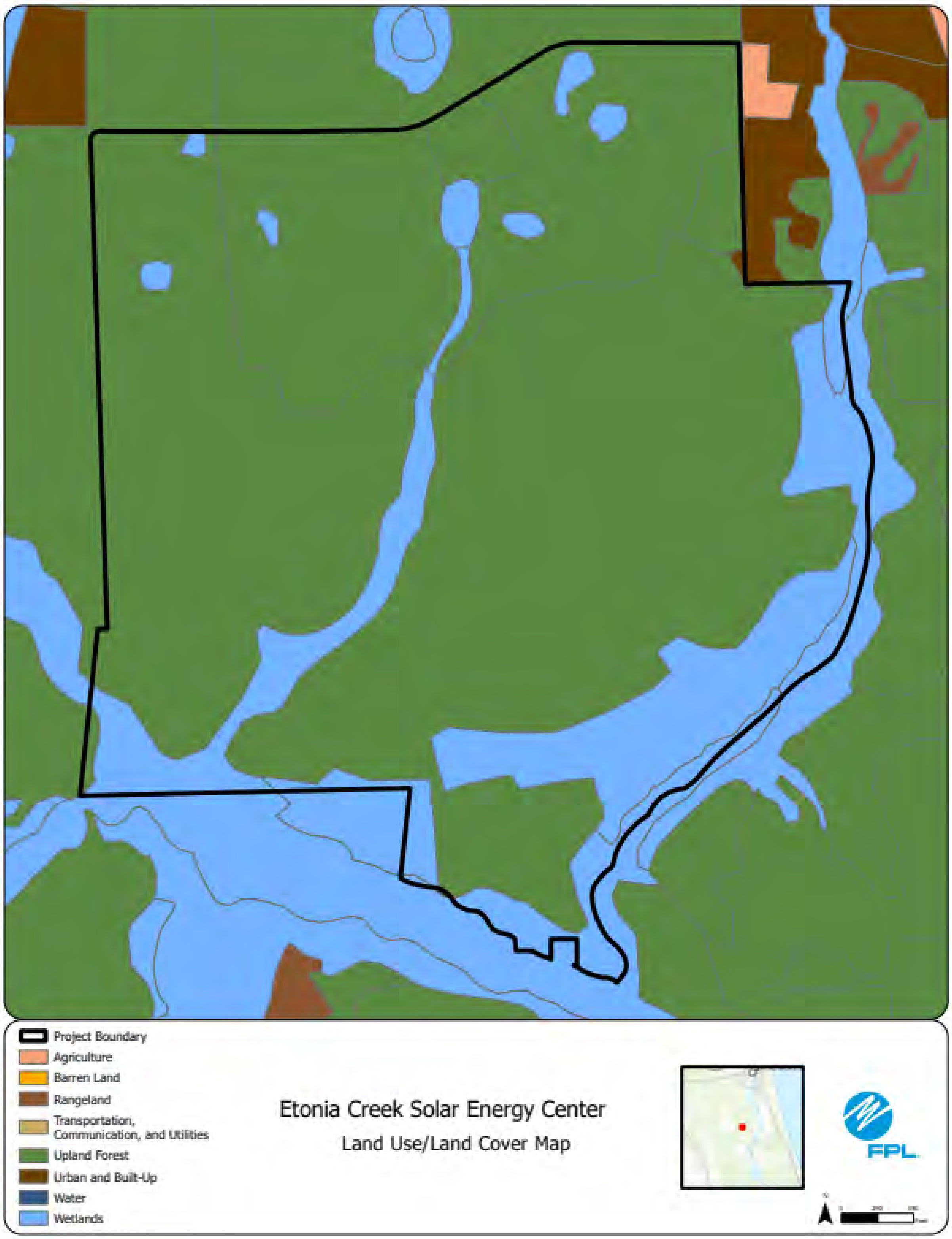
Preferred Site #3: Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center, Putnam County

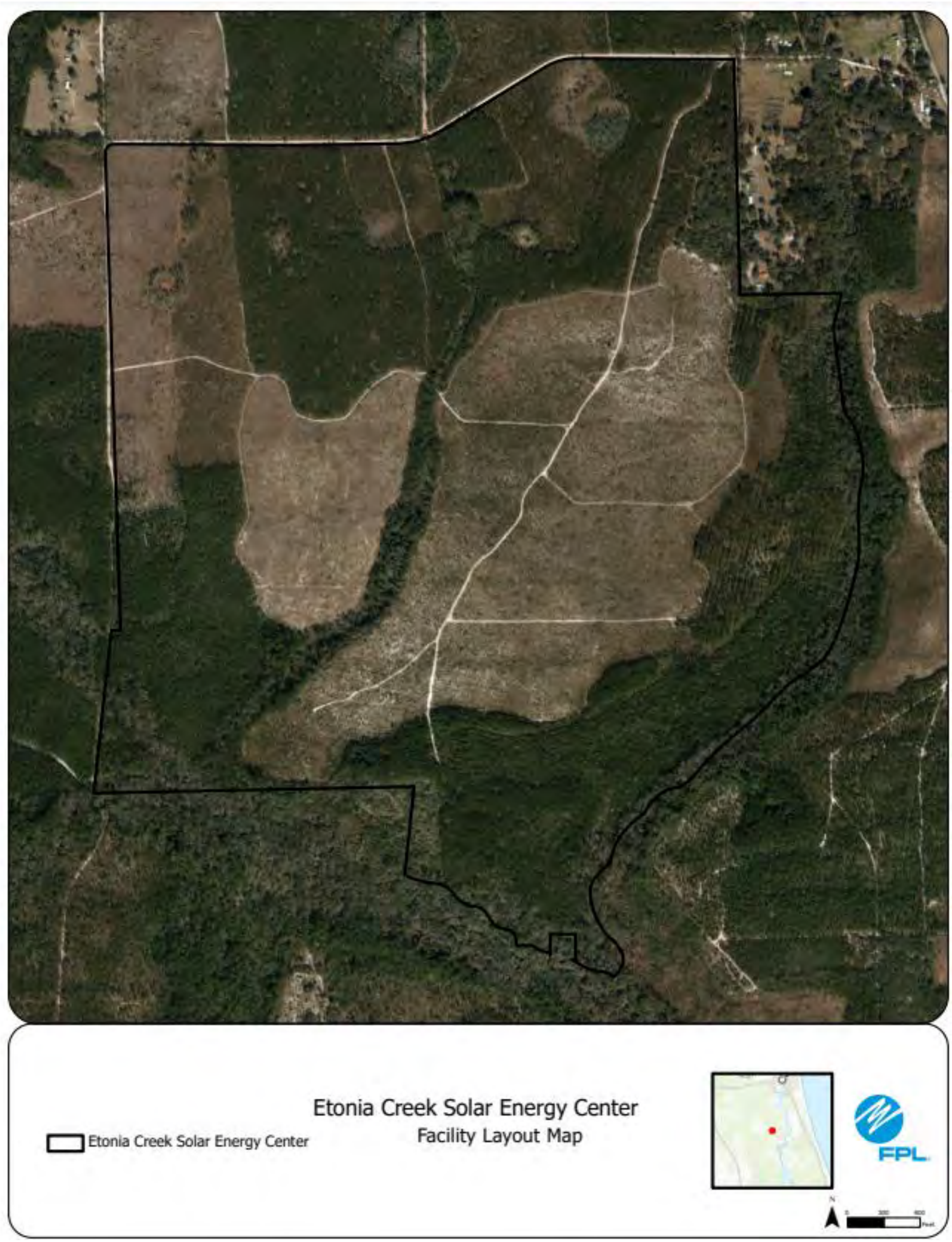
	Preferred Site	Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Putnam
	Facility Acreage	768 (499 project acres)
	COD	4/30/2023
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture, Wetlands, Etonia Creek, Rice Creek, and Low Density Residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	The site comprises upland coniferous plantation, wet coniferous plantation, bay swamp, stream and lake swamps (bottomland), cypress, ditches and one borrow area.
2.	Listed Species	Due to the existing disturbed nature of the site and lack of suitable onsite habitat, minimal, if any, impacts will occur to listed species. A FWC Conservation Permit application will be submitted in February 2022, and a 100% gopher tortoise survey will be conducted no later than April 1, 2022 for the solar site and T-Line; all burrows will be excavated and gopher tortoises relocated to Eglin AFB. Prior to construction a listed species sweep will be conducted and any additional burrows found will be excavated and tortoises relocated to Eglin AFB.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Etonia Creek and Rice Creek are located 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 solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Impacts include 1.17 acres of fill to isolated wetlands, and 0.47 acres of fill to surface waters. Compensatory wetland mitigation in the amount of $23,000 (0.23 UMAM credits) will be purchased from Sundew Mitigation Bank.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Northeast 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**	State 404 NPR Authorization: Received FDEP ERP: Recevied 2/16/2022 Tline FDEP GP: Received 7/20/2022 Tline State 404: Received 9/02/2022



Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center

Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

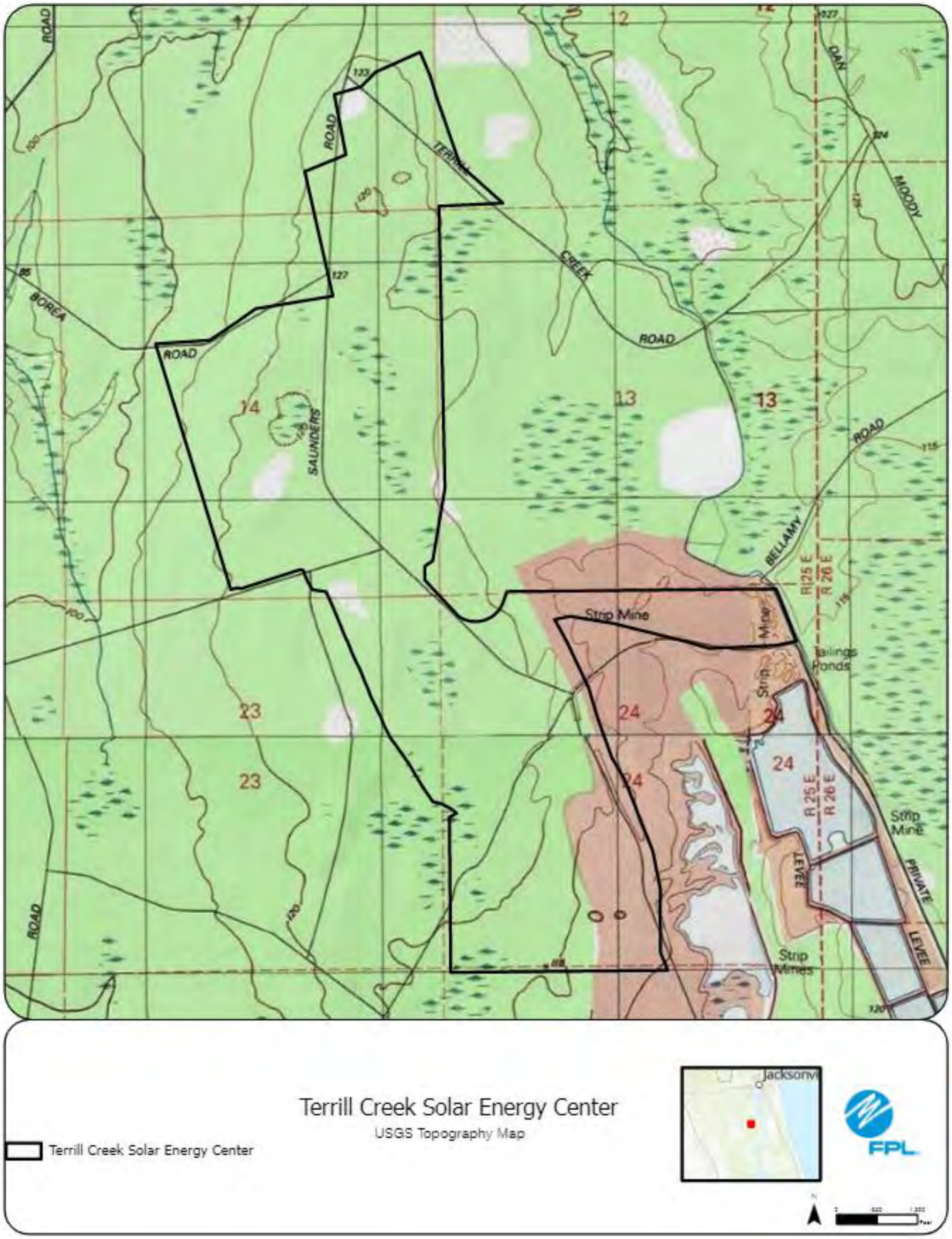

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Etonia Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL

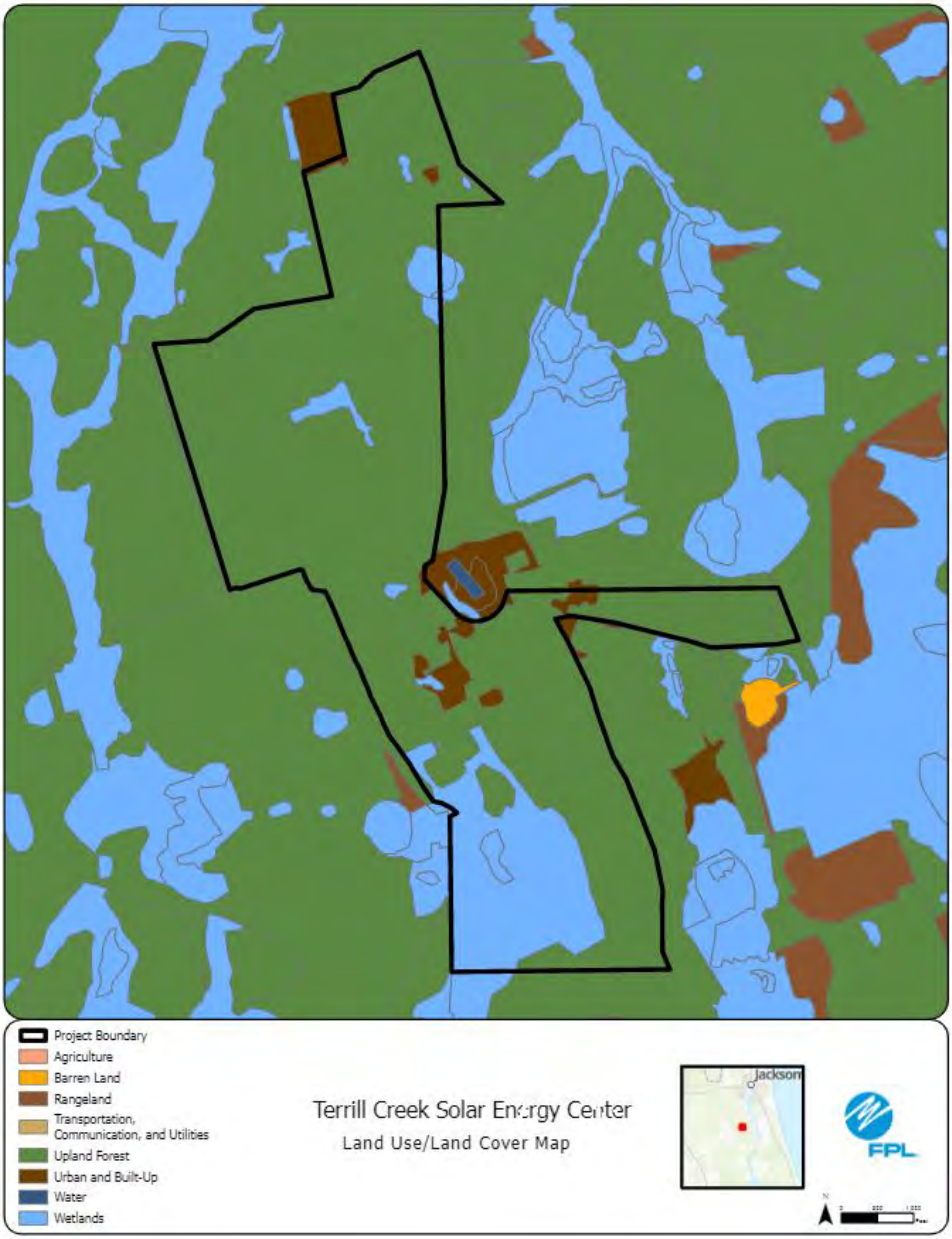
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #4: Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center, Clay County

	Preferred Site	Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Clay
	Facility Acreage	817 (626 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Former Silviculture and Titanium Mining
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture, Wetlands, and Mining Operations
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The dominant land use is Herbaceous-Dry Prairie followed by Vegetative Non-Forested Wetlands
2.	Listed Species	Due to the existing distrubed nature of the site and lack of suitable onsite habitat, minimal, if any, impacts will occur to listed species. FWC GT Permit was obtained to relocate 70 tortoises to three receipient site locations. No adverse 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 solar tracking panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Compensatory mitigation for impacts to approximately 21.72 acres of jurisdictional wetlands will be provided through purchase of mitigation bank credits.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Northeast 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: Received 10/1/2022 State 404 IP: Received 1/17/2023



ROAD
SAUNDERS
TERRILL
CREEK
ROAD
BOREA
ROAD
MOODY
DAN
BELLAMY
ROAD
Strip Mine
Tailings Ponds
Strip Mines
PRIVATE
LEVEE
R 25 E
R 26 E
Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Jacksonvi
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Jackson
FPL


Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Terrill Creek Solar Energy Center
Jackson
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #5: Silver Palm Solar Energy Center, Palm Beach County

	Preferred Site	Silver Palm Solar Energy Center
	County	Palm Beach
	Facility Acreage	641 (509 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Pastureland and brazilian pepper
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture and low density residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is former agriculture
2.	Listed Species	Caracara and Southeastern American Kestrel. 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 Panhandle 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**	CGCDD Standard Permit: Received 8/10/2022 FDEP ERP: Pending DRO Approval: Received 10/21/2022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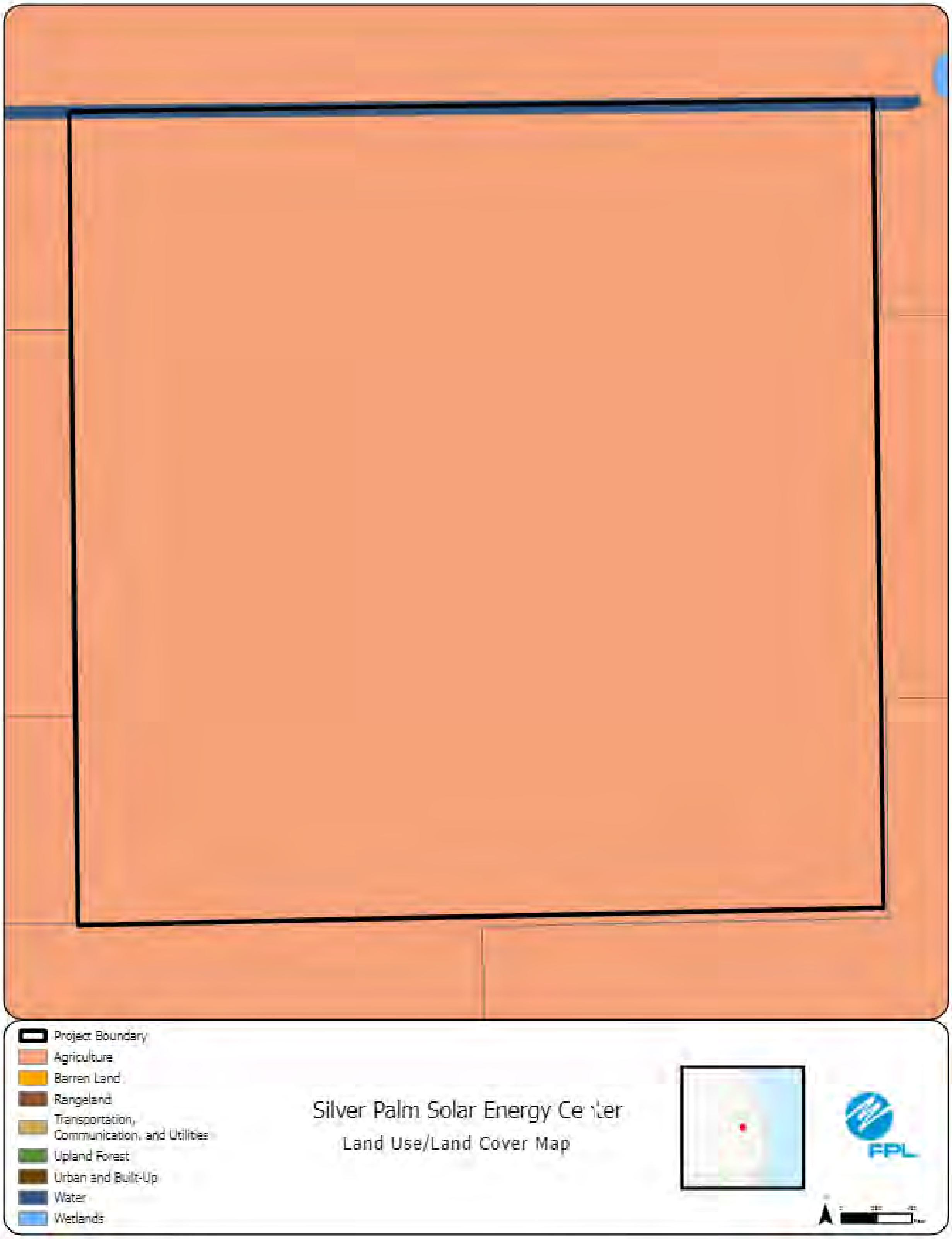
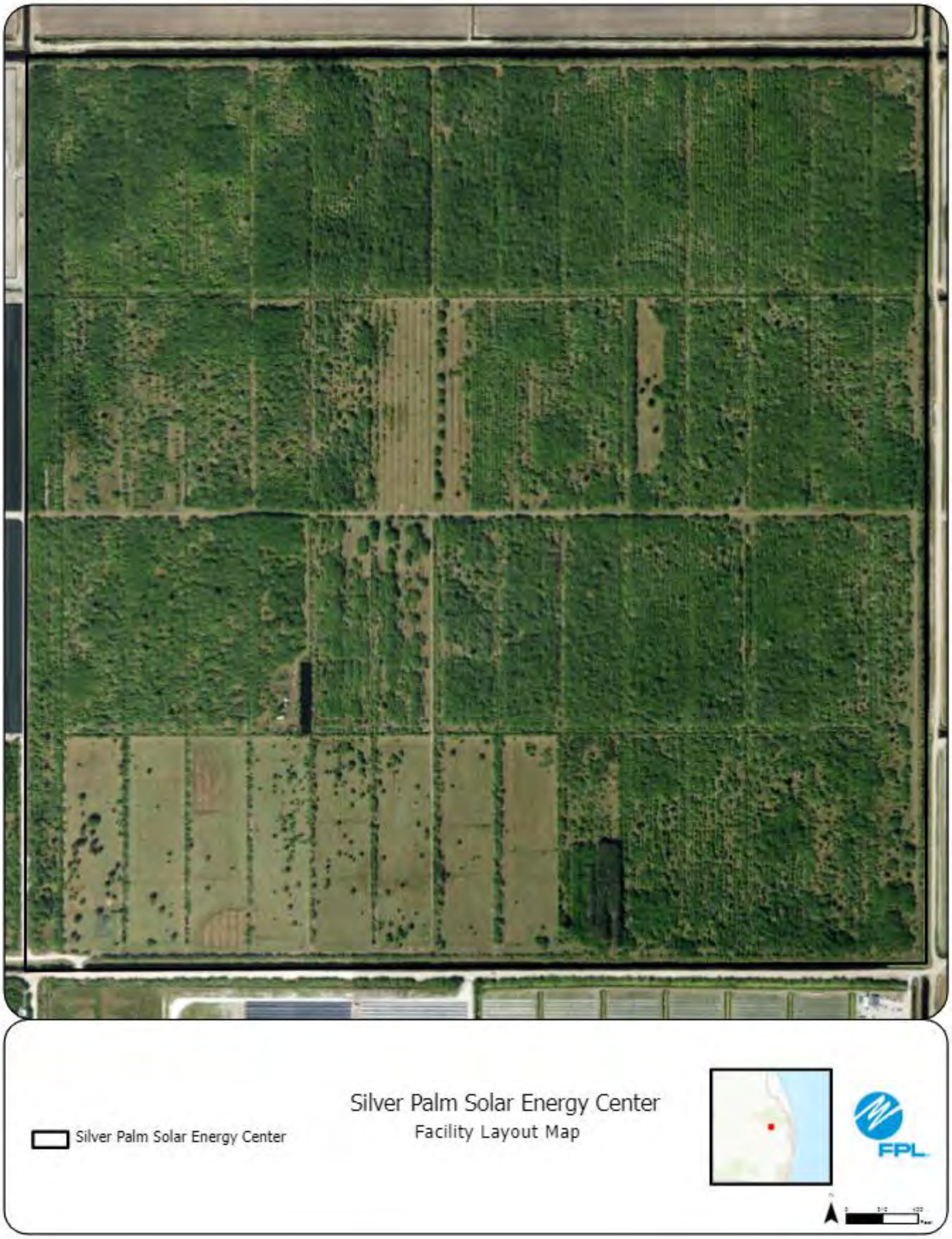
Silver Palm Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Silver Palm Solar Energy Center
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Silver Palm Solar Energy Ce ter
Land Use/Land Cover Map


Silver Palm Solar Energy Center
Silver Palm Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

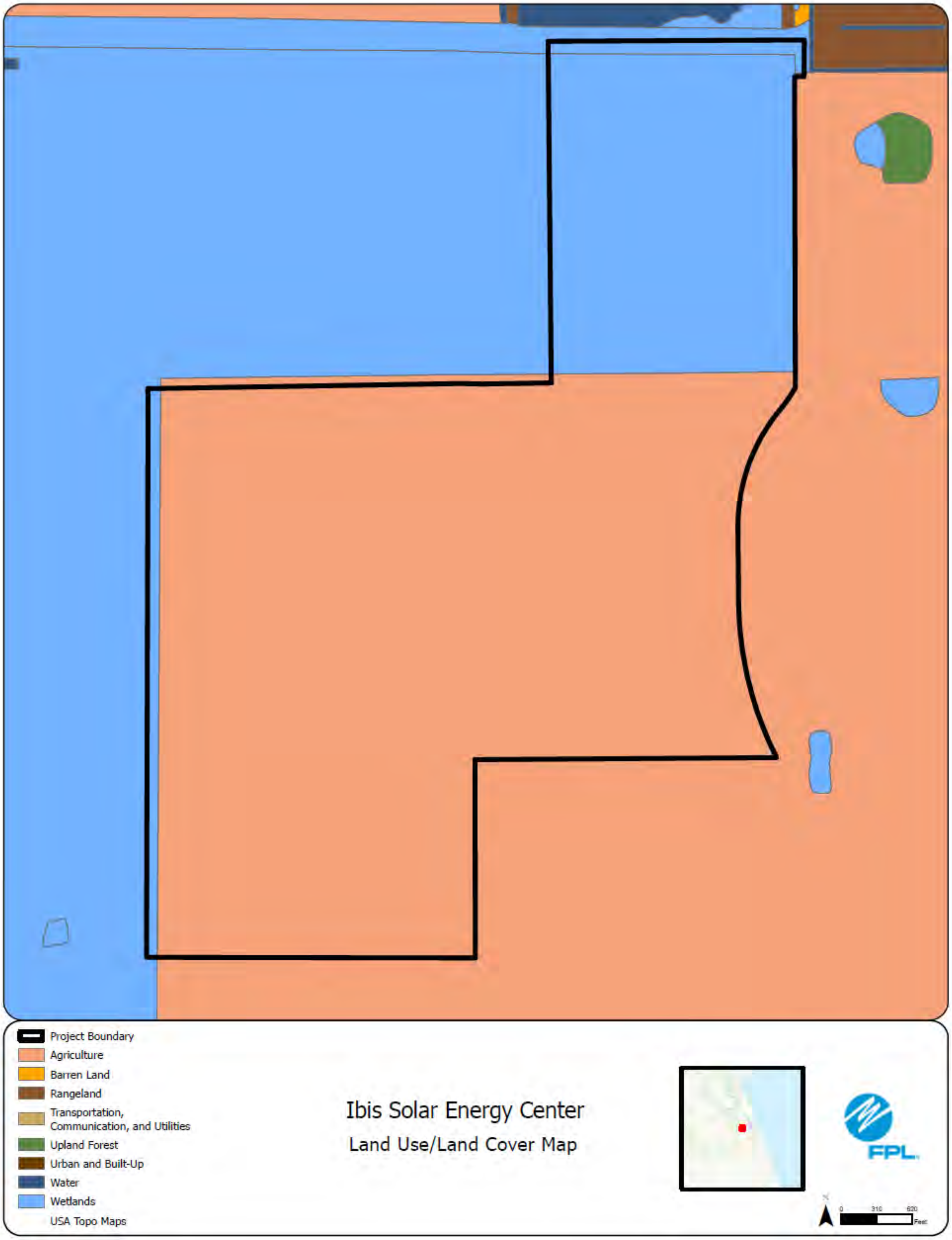
Preferred Site #6: Ibis Solar Energy Center, Brevard County

	Preferred Site	Ibis Solar Energy Center
	County	Brevard
	Facility Acreage	649 (633 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Pastureland and fallow crop land
	Adjacent Areas	Mary A Ranch mitigation bank to the west/ Palm Bay Solar is adjacent to the site to the east
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is former agriculture
2.	Listed Species	Caracara
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Mary A Ranch mitigation bank is adjacent to the site to the west
4.	Other Significant Features	There is an AGI affliated with the site, adjacent to the site in the north
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Received 7/24/2022

Ibis Solar Energy Center

Ibis Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
USA Topo Maps
Ibis Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Ibis Solar Energy Center
Ibis Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL
N
0
300
600
Feet

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #7: Orchard Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie & Indian River County

	Preferred Site	Orchard Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie/Indian River
	Facility Acreage	678 (623 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Fallow crop land
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture and low density residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is former agrigulture
2.	Listed Species	Everglades Snail Kite, 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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_State 404: Pending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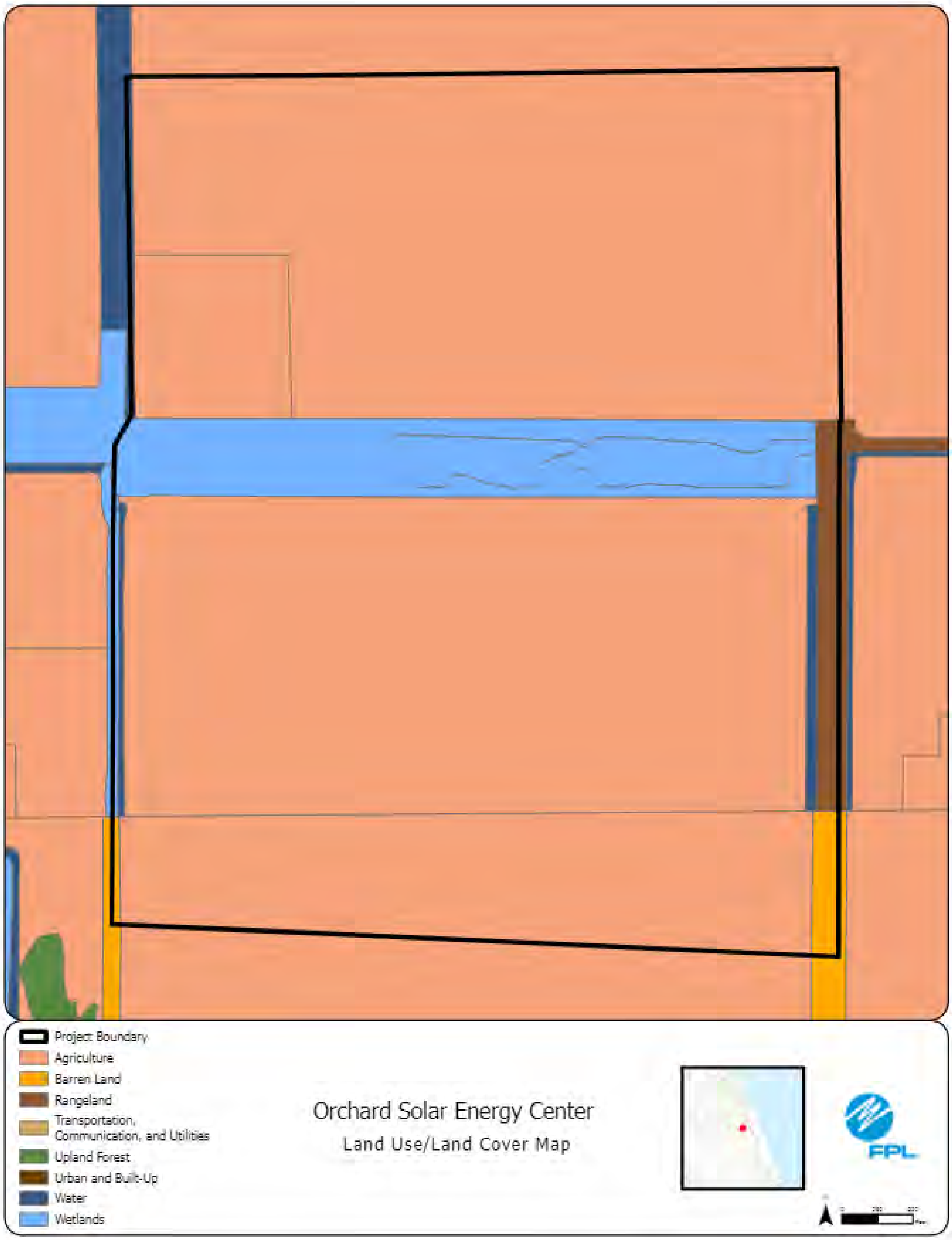
Orchard Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Orchard Solar Energy Center
FPL



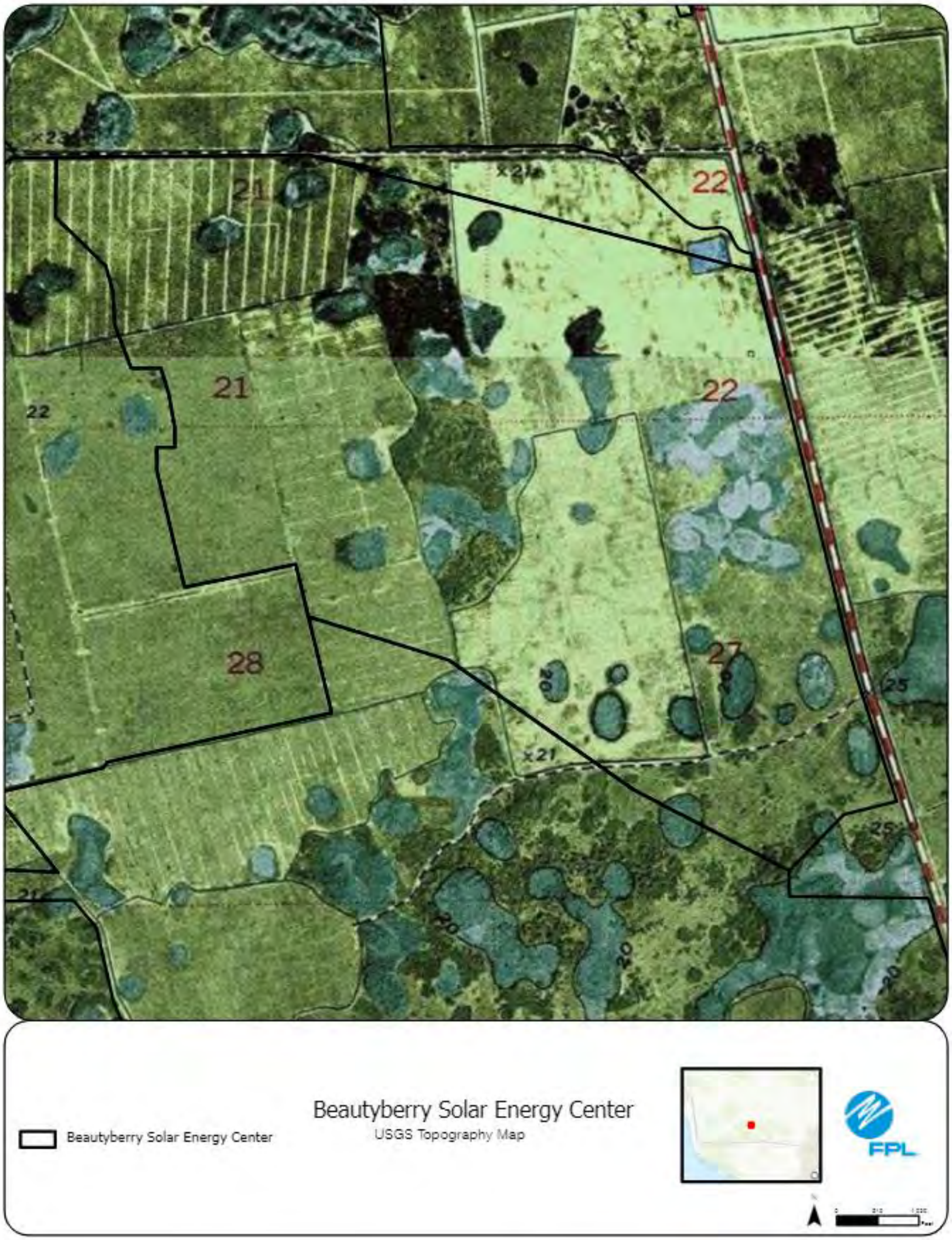
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Orchard Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Orchard Solar Energy Center
Orchard Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #8: Beautyberry Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

	Preferred Site	Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	3,120 (985 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Pastureland and some forested wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural and forested wetlands
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is mostly pastureland with a mosaic of forested wetlands throughout the site. Subject project is located almost entirely within the primary panther zone.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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	Seminole historic trail traverses a portion of the site.
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 MW solar fixed panel PV facility, site stormwater system, and collector lines that will terminate at the existing Ghost Substaion to the north. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South 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**	State 404 Permit received: Pending FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: Pending



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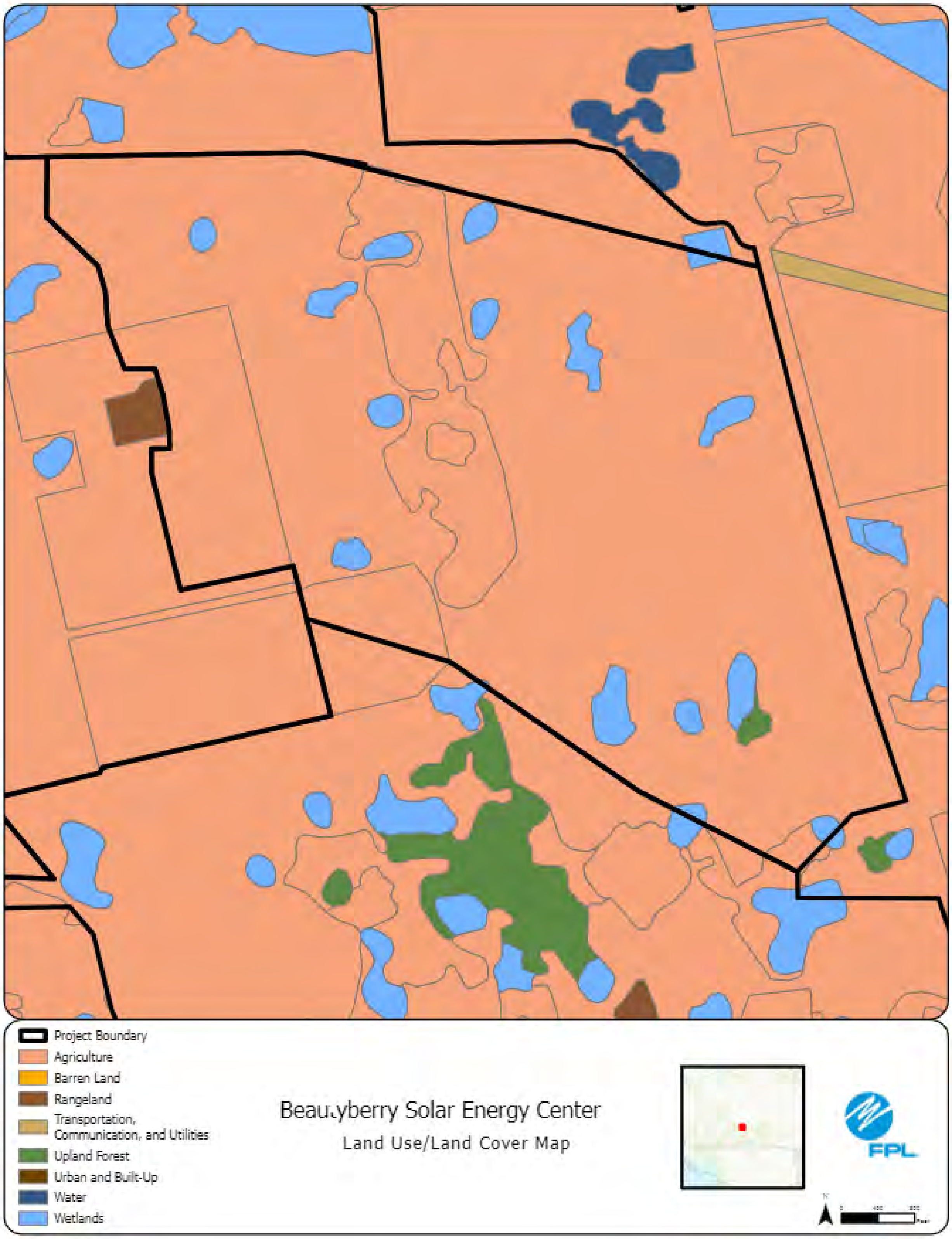
Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL



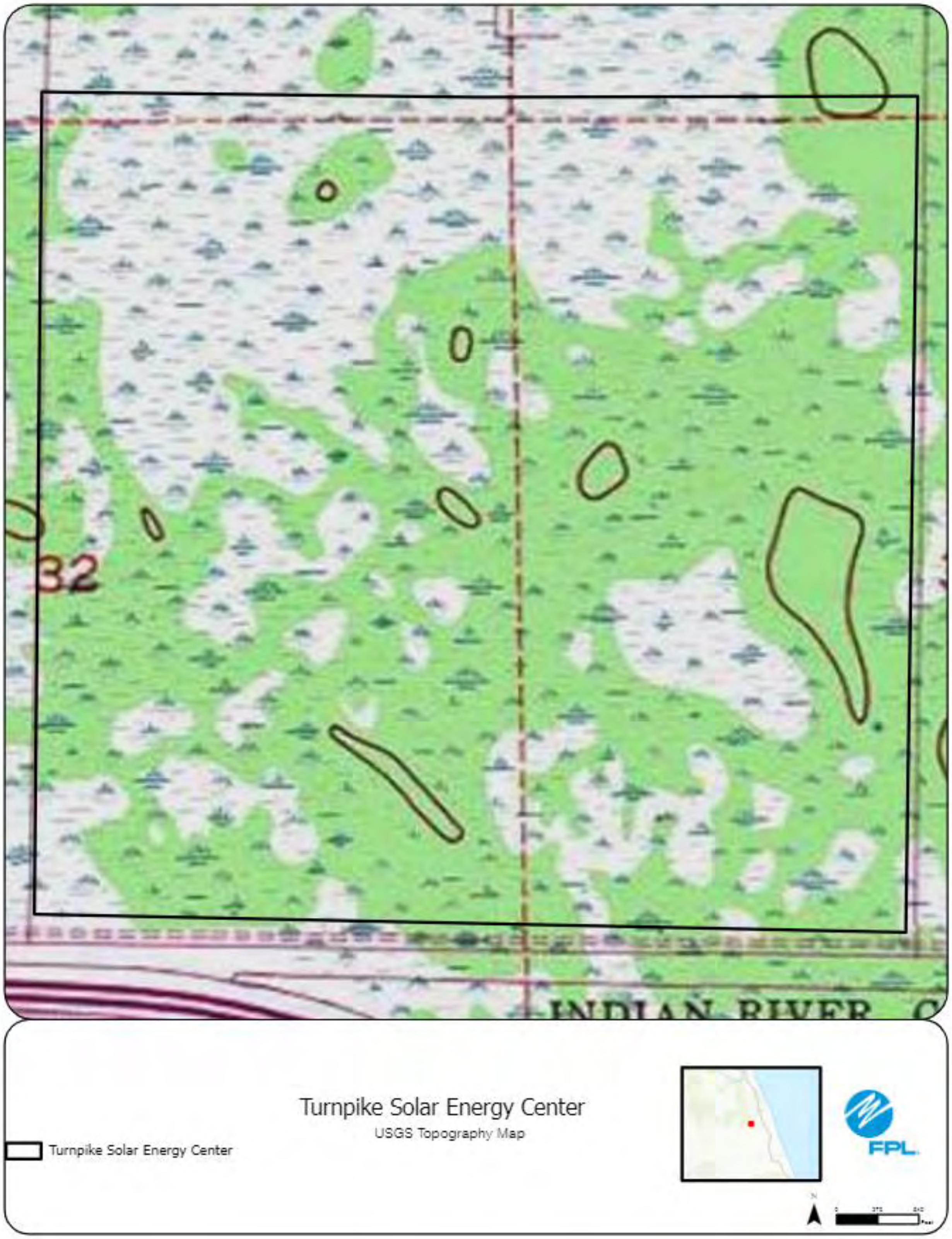
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

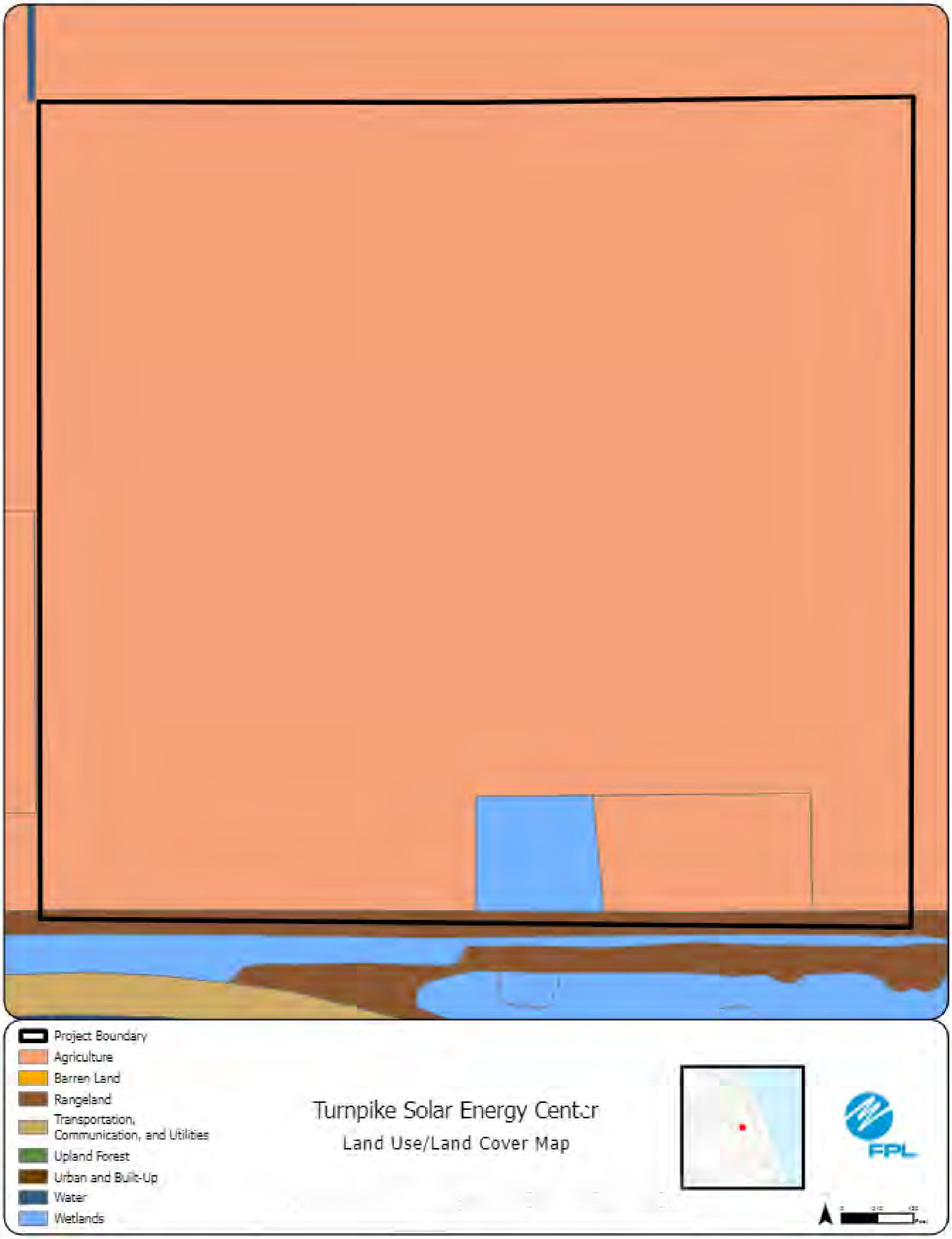

Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Beautyberry Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

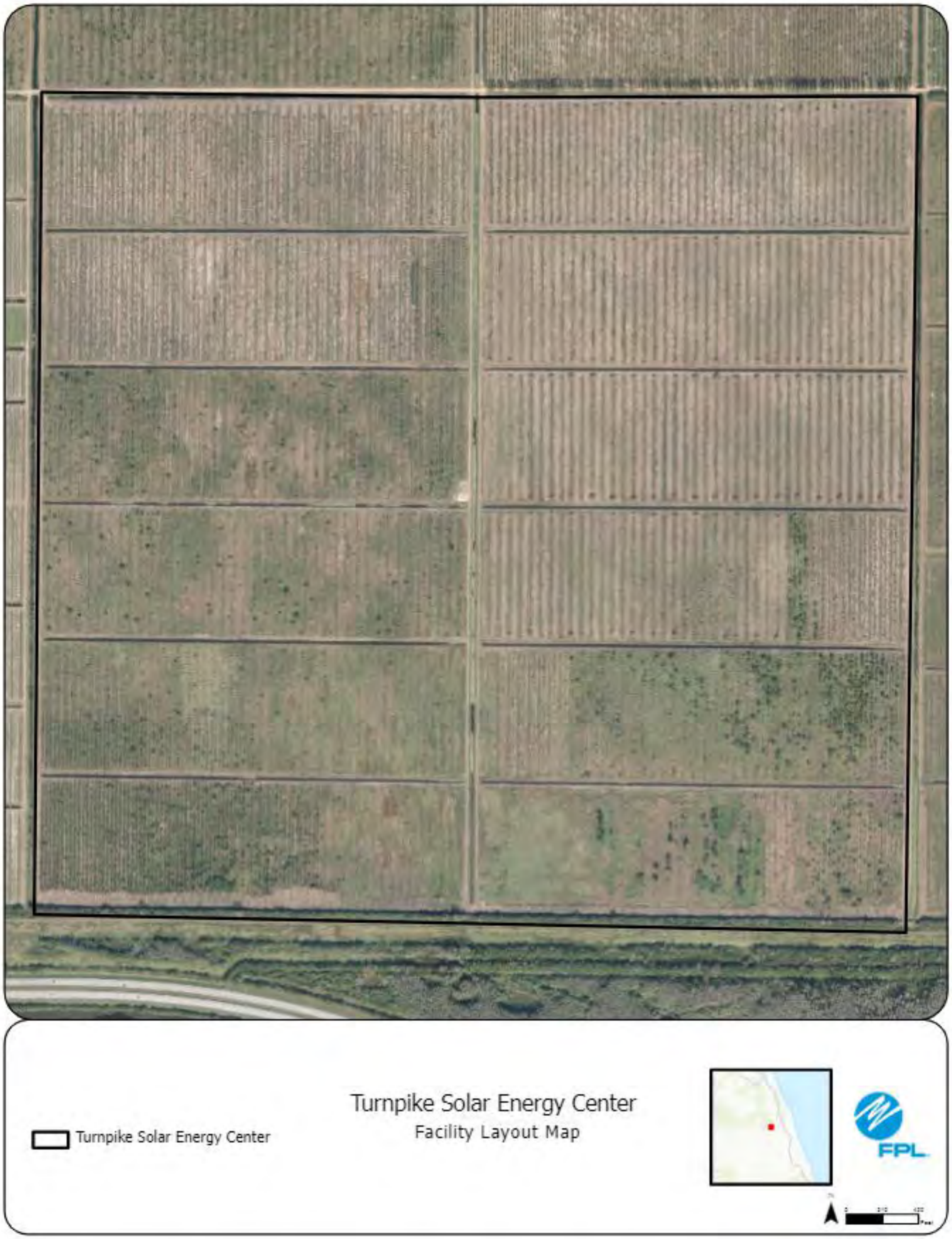
Preferred Site #9: Turnpike Solar Energy Center, Indian River County

	Preferred Site	Turnpike Solar Energy Center
	County	Indian River
	Facility Acreage	565 (455 Project Acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Fallow Citrus converted to pastureland
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural crops and conservation areas
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is formerly citrus, now pastureland and agricultural ditches
2.	Listed Species	Gopher Tortoise & Caracara. . No impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	FPL is not aware of any Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status.
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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, potential battery storage and site stormwater system. Mitigation was not required for minor wetland impacts due to being <0.5 acres.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Local government future land use for this site is citrus, plant crops, and grazing.
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**	CUP transferred to FPL. Existing onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South 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**	SWMS Permit: Received 12/20/2022 Land Clearning Permit: Received 12/14/2022 State 404: Received 7/29/2022 FDEP ERP: Received 8/1/2022


32
INDIAN RIVER
Turnpike Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Turnpike Solar Energy Center



Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Turnpike Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Turnpike Solar Energy Center
Turnpike Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #10: Monarch Solar Energy Center, Martin County

	Preferred Site	Monarch Solar Energy Center
	County	Martin
	Facility Acreage	548 (407 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Fallow and active agricultural land
	Adjacent Areas	Electric power generating facility, agricultural land and St. Lucie Canal
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is formerly citrus land converted to improved pasture and fallow crop land
2.	Listed Species	Gopher Tortoise, Southeastern American Kestrel, and 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis not required due to no wetland impacts.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South 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 ERP_State 404: Pending

Monarch Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Monarch Solar Energy Center
FPL
DEPTH
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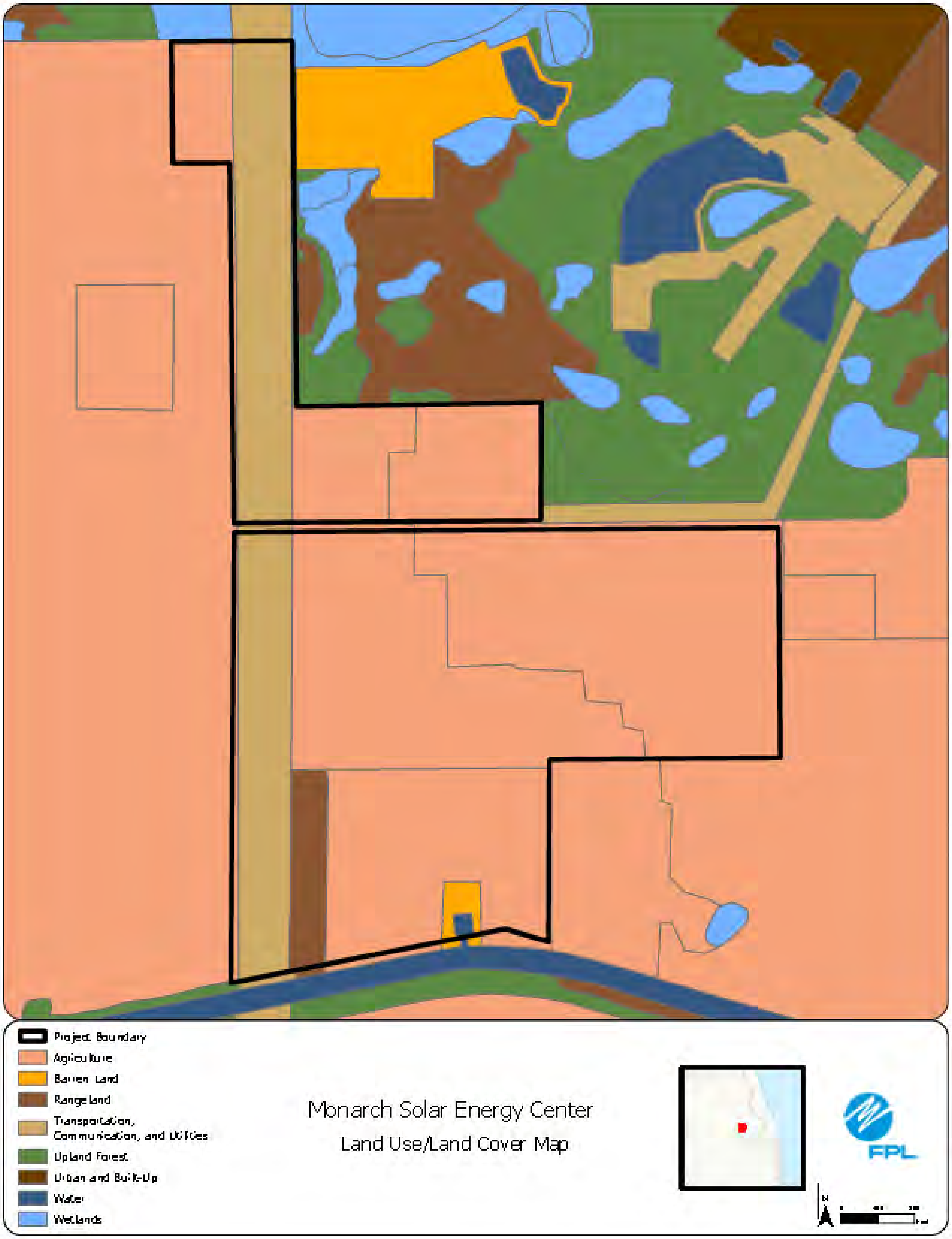
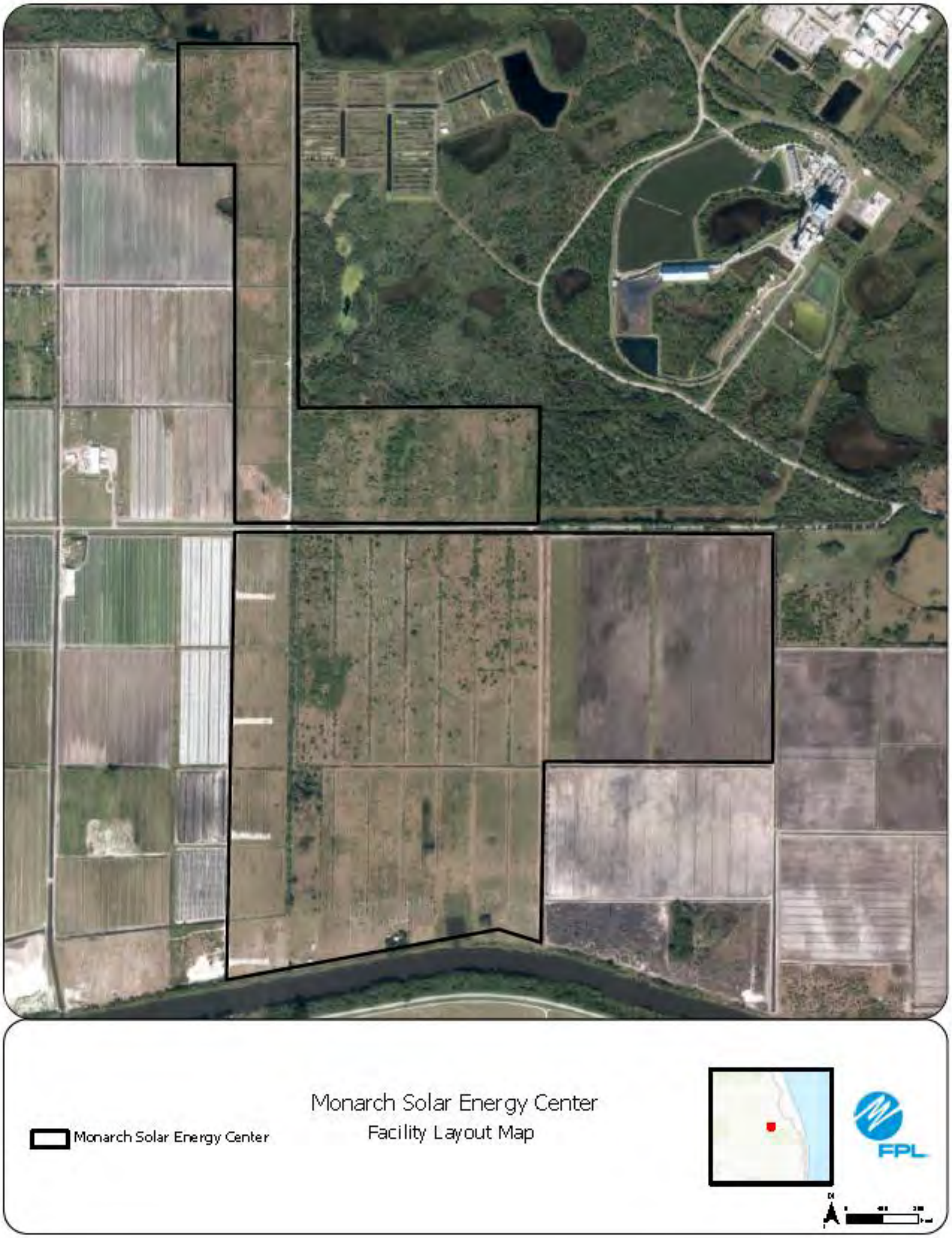
BANK
BR 24


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Monarch Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL



Monarch Solar Energy Center
Monarch Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #11: Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

	Preferred Site	Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1,660 (504 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural land
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is improved pasture with no significant environmental features on or nearby this site.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher Tortoise, Southeastern American Kestrel, and 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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements, if a permit is pulled or water will 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 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 ERP: Received 7/8/2022 State 404: Received 7/8/2022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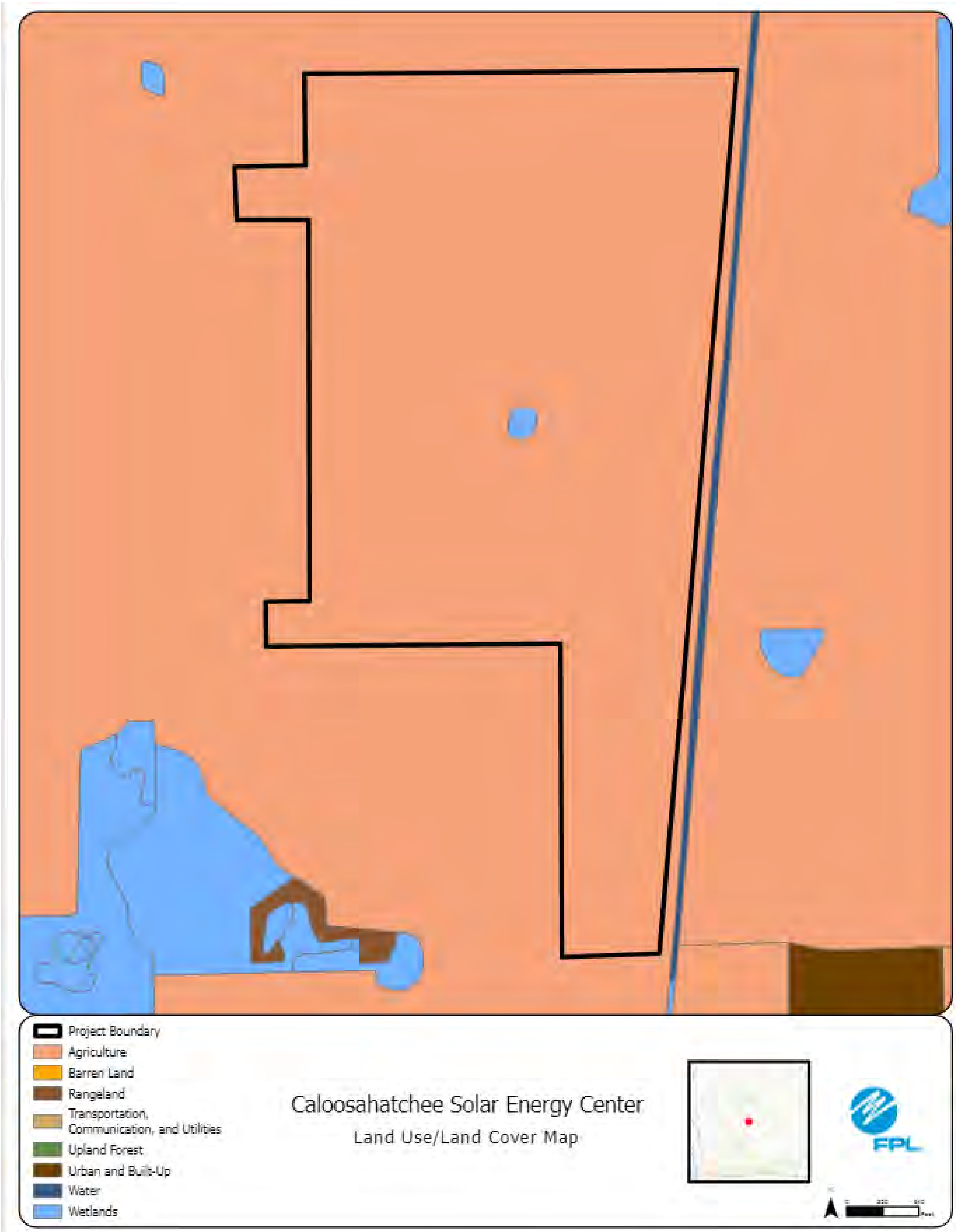
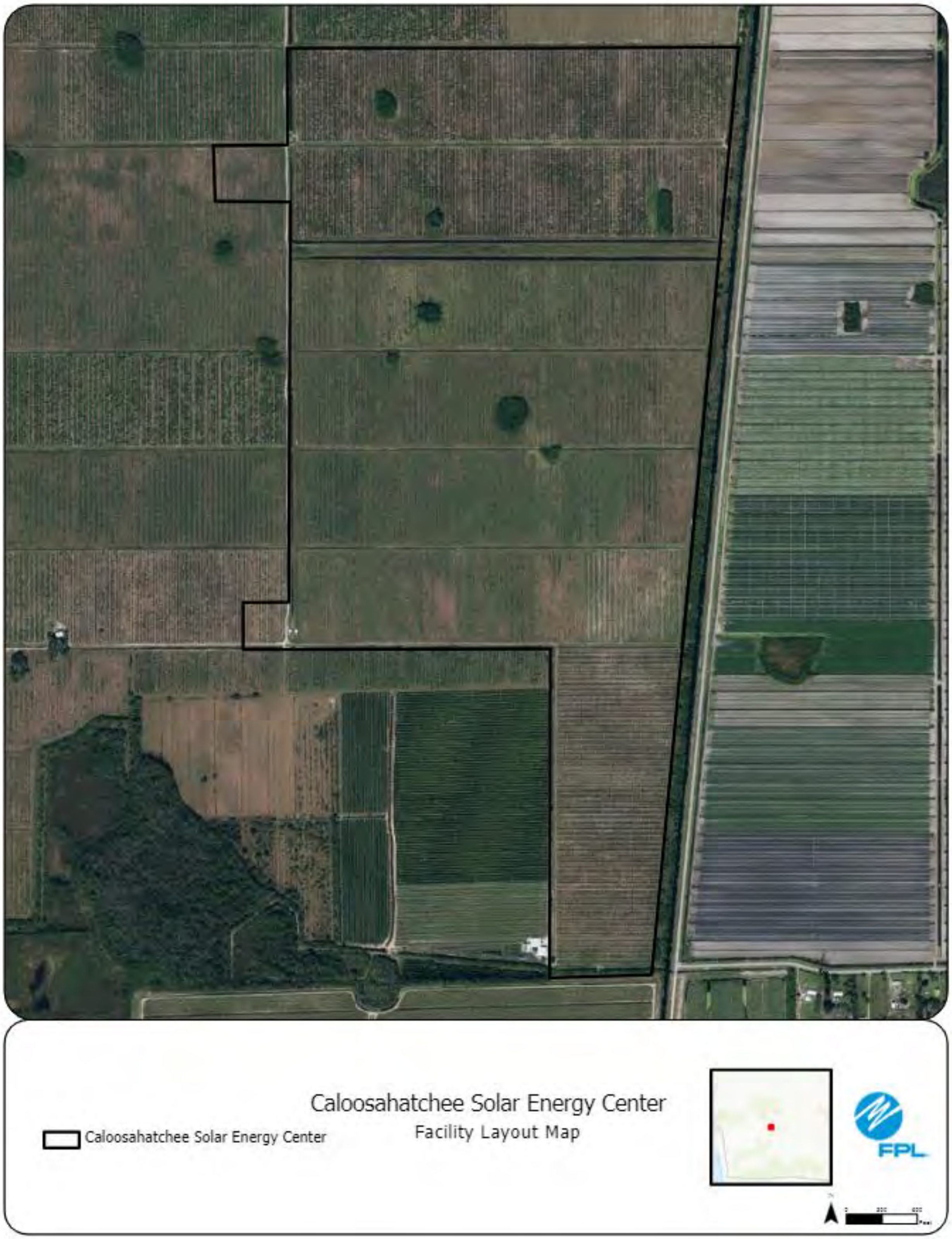
Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Caloosahatchee Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #12: White Tail Solar Energy Center, Martin County

	Preferred Site	White Tail Solar Energy Center
	County	Martin
	Facility Acreage	1,261 (601 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Agricultural lands
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural lands, C-44 Stormwater Treatment Area (STA)
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominantly comprised of agricultural land.
2.	Listed Species	Due to the existing disturbed nature of the site and lack of suitable onsite habitat, minimal, if any, impacts will occur to listed species.
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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South 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 ERP: Received 9/16/2022 State 404 NPR: Received 8/31/2022

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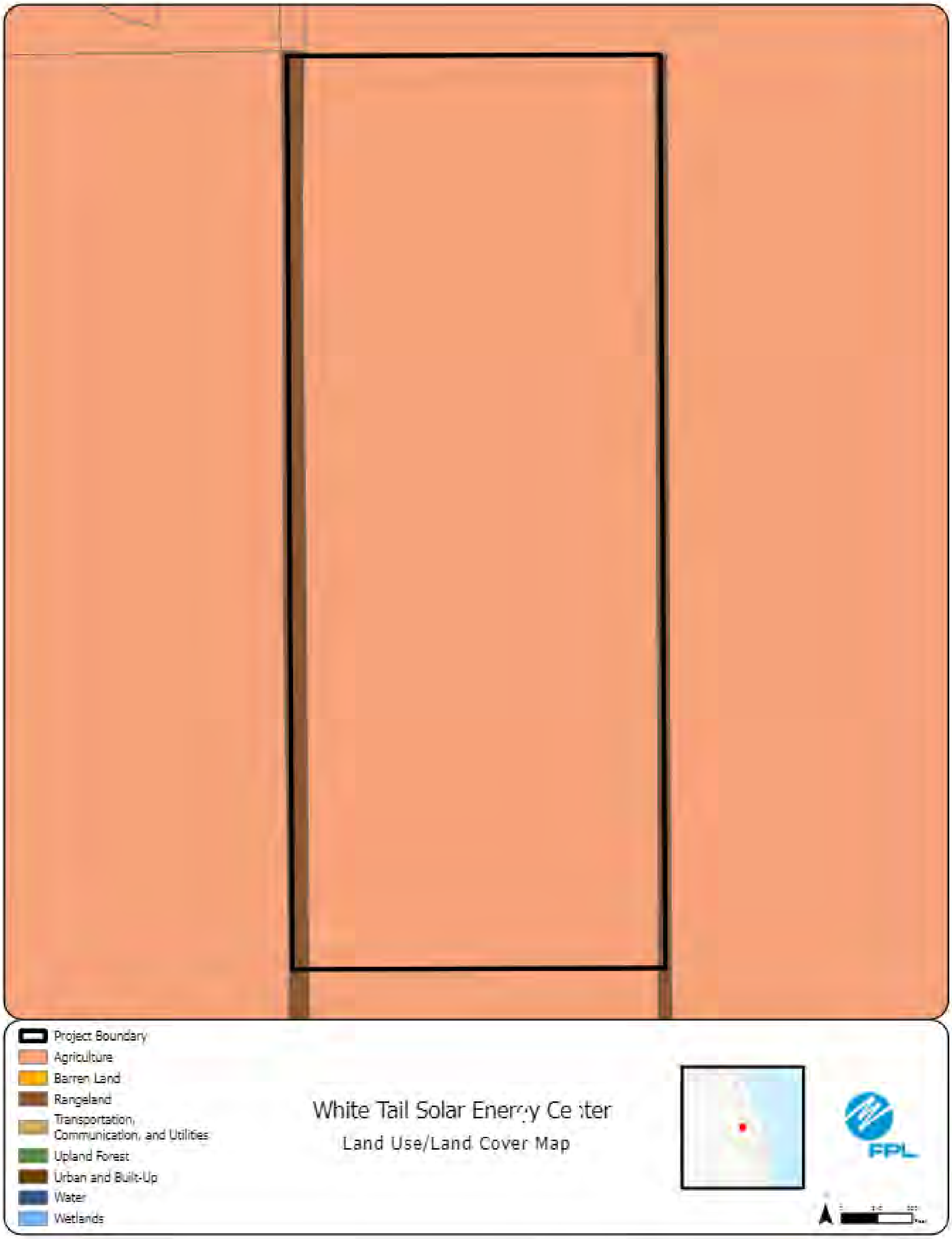
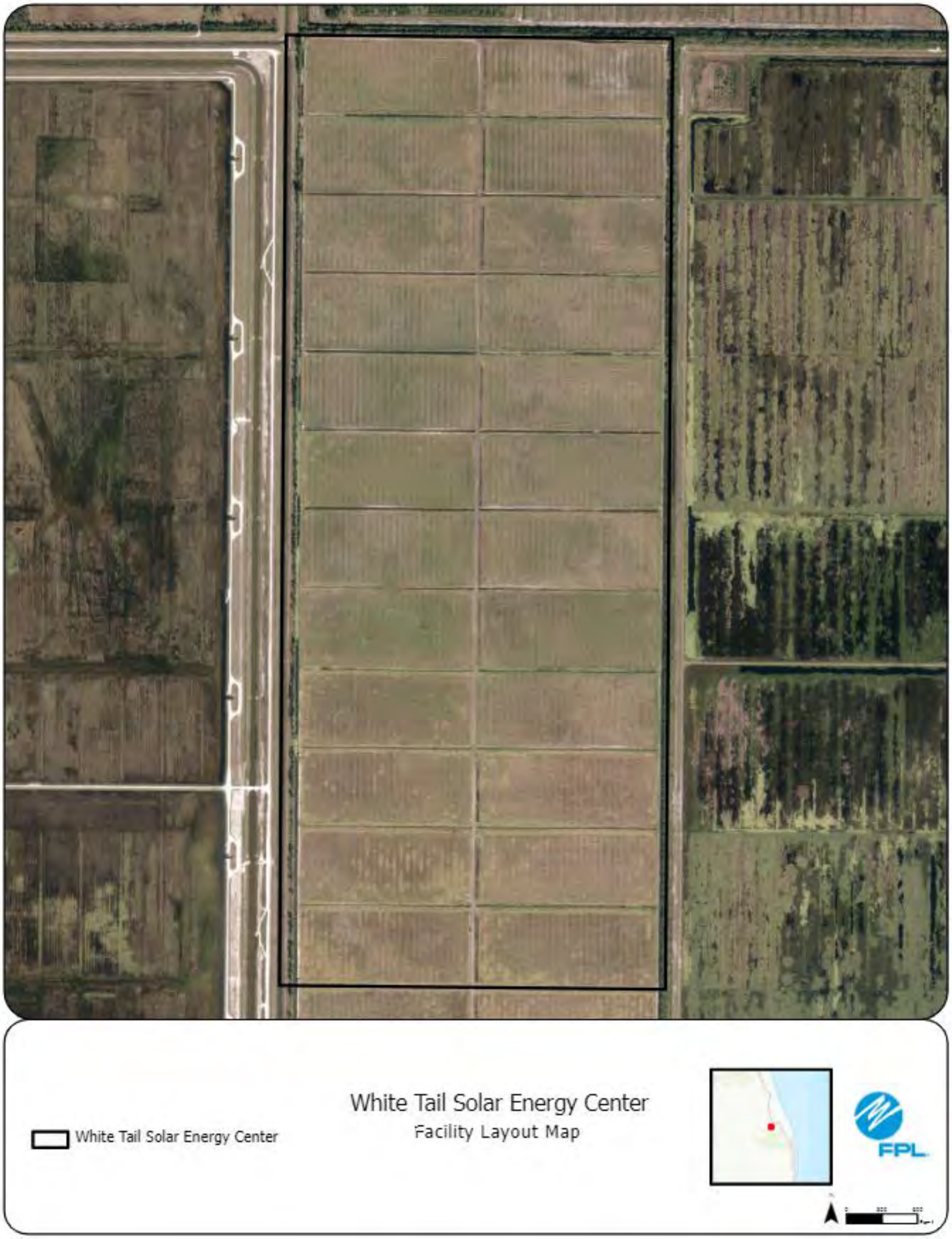
White Tail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
White Tail Solar Energy Center
FPL

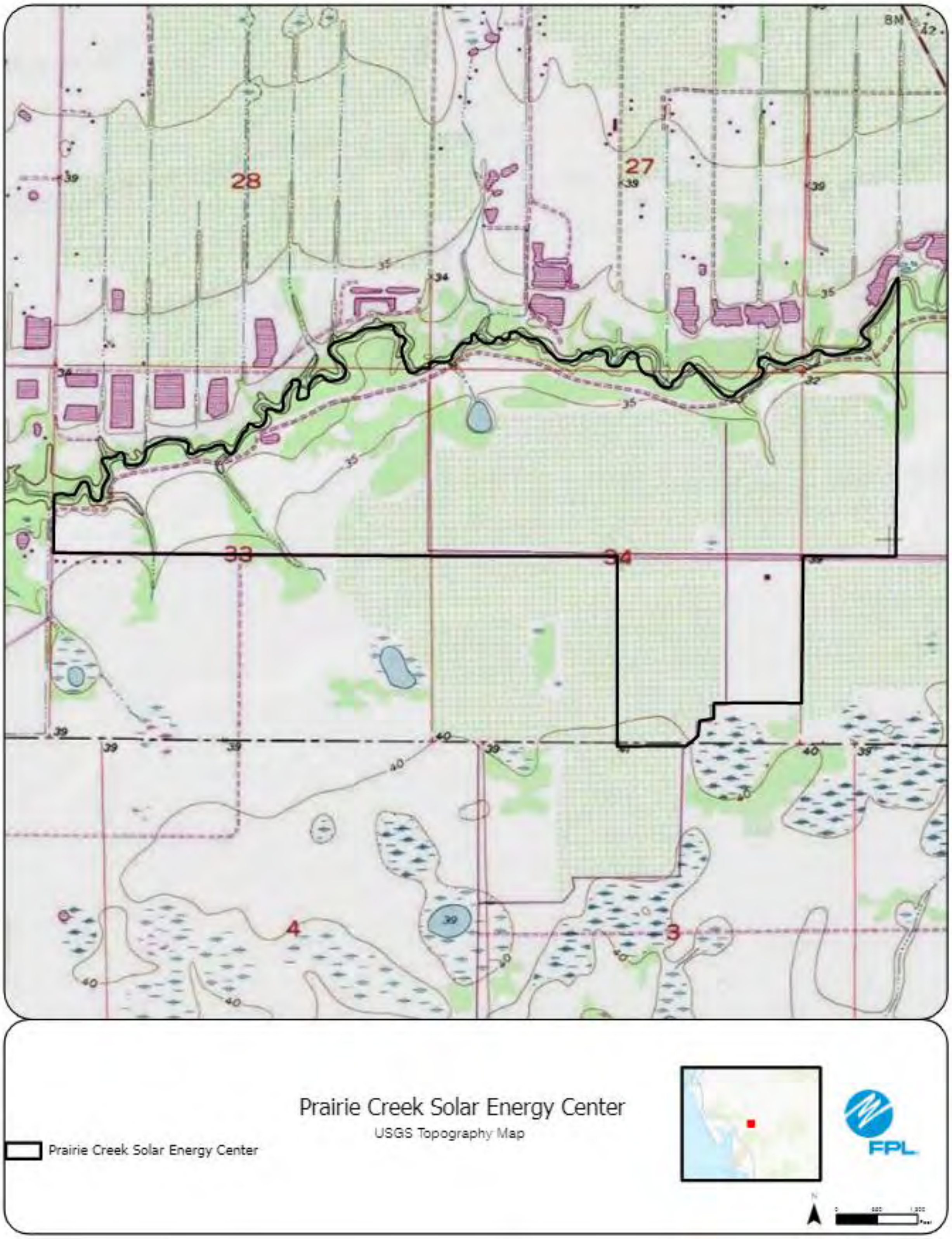

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
White Tail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


White Tail Solar Energy Center
White Tail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #13: Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

	Preferred Site	Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Desoto/Charlotte
	Facility Acreage	2,500 (677 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Improved pasture
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural land
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is improved pasture with no significant environmental features on or nearby this site.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Southeastern American Kestrel, FL Bonnetted Bat, cara cara. No impacts to listed species are anticipated.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Praririe Creek runs adjacent to the site in the north
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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements, if a permit is pulled or water will be trucked from off-site.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Southwest 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 ERP: Received 11/18/2022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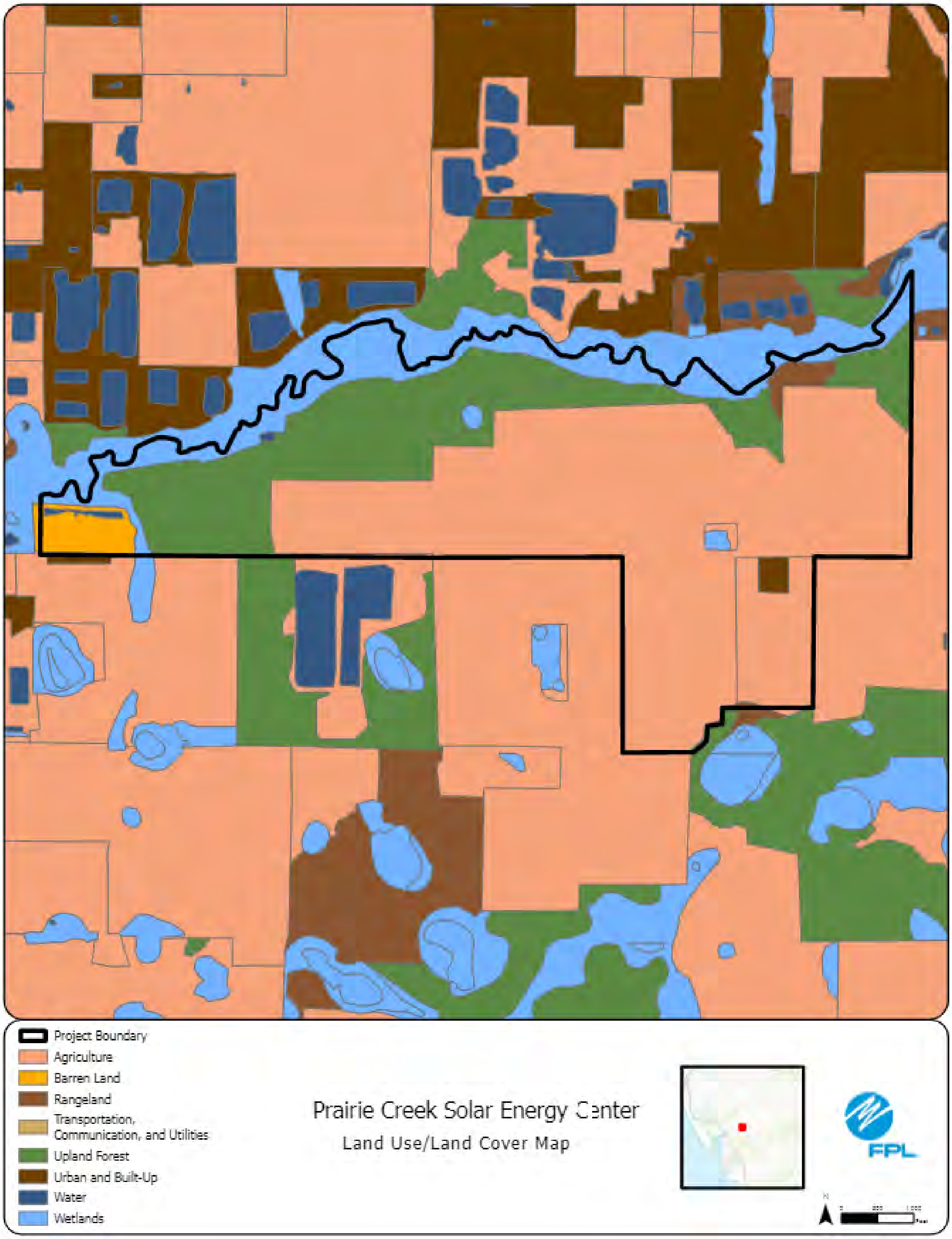
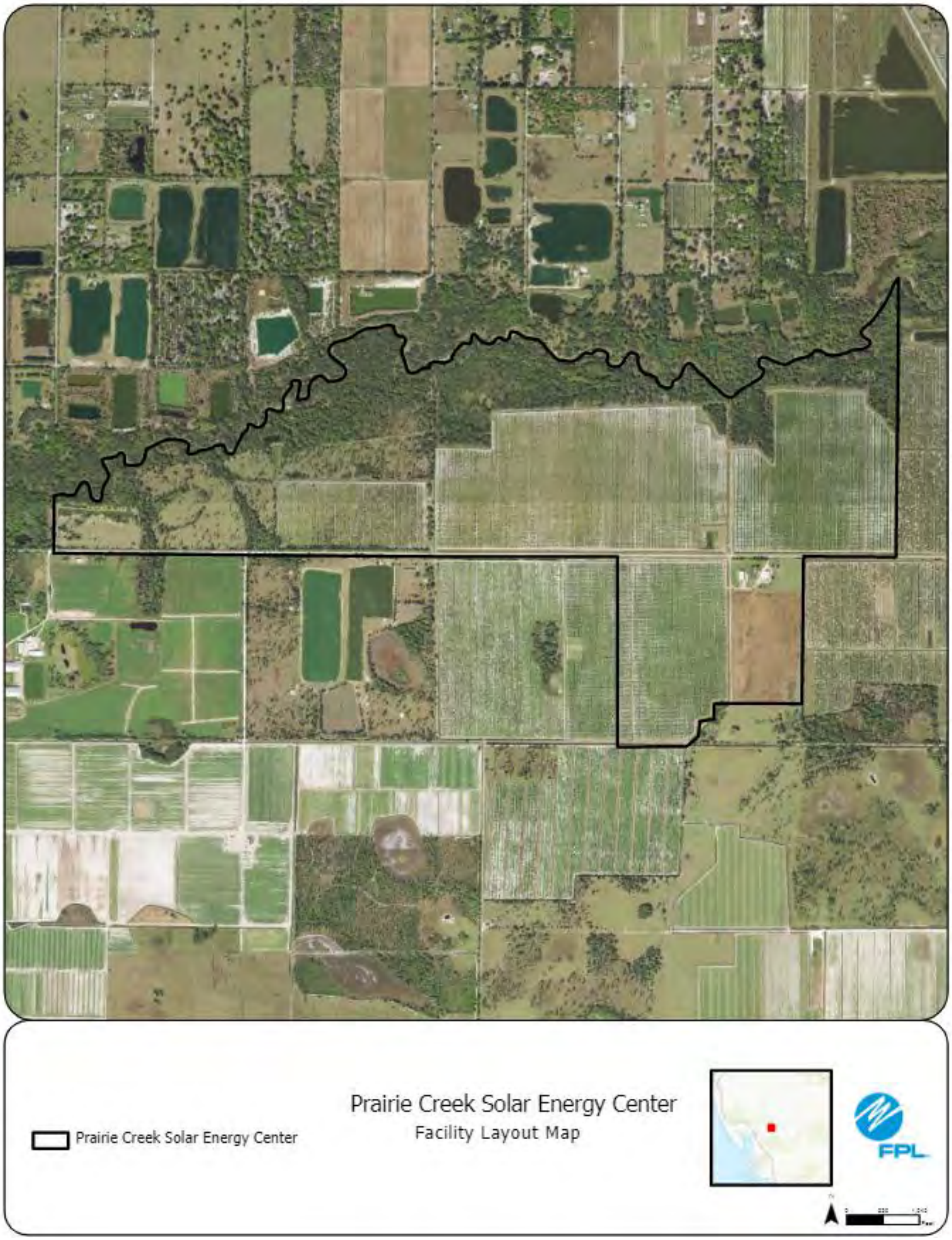
BM
Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL

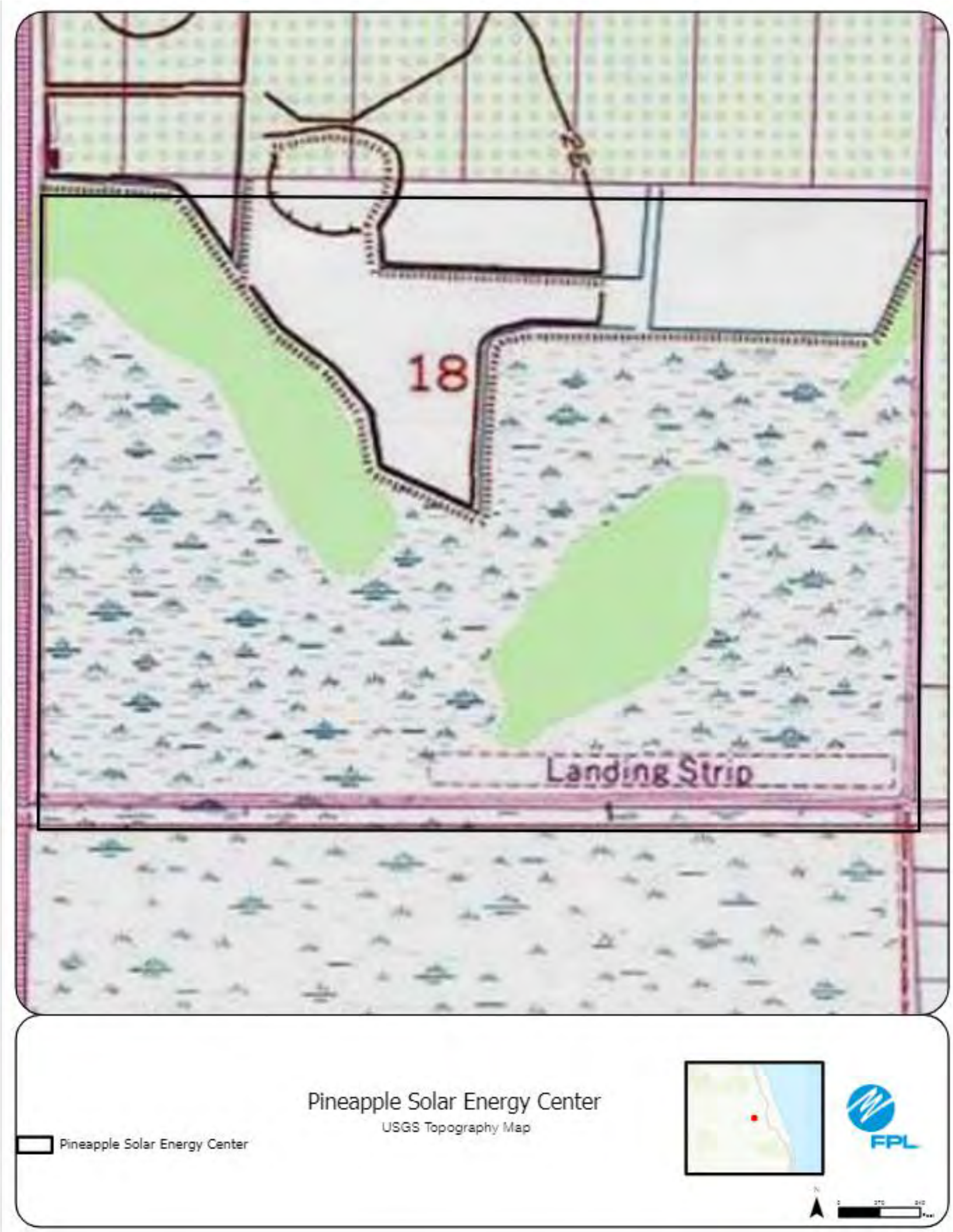

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
Prairie Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

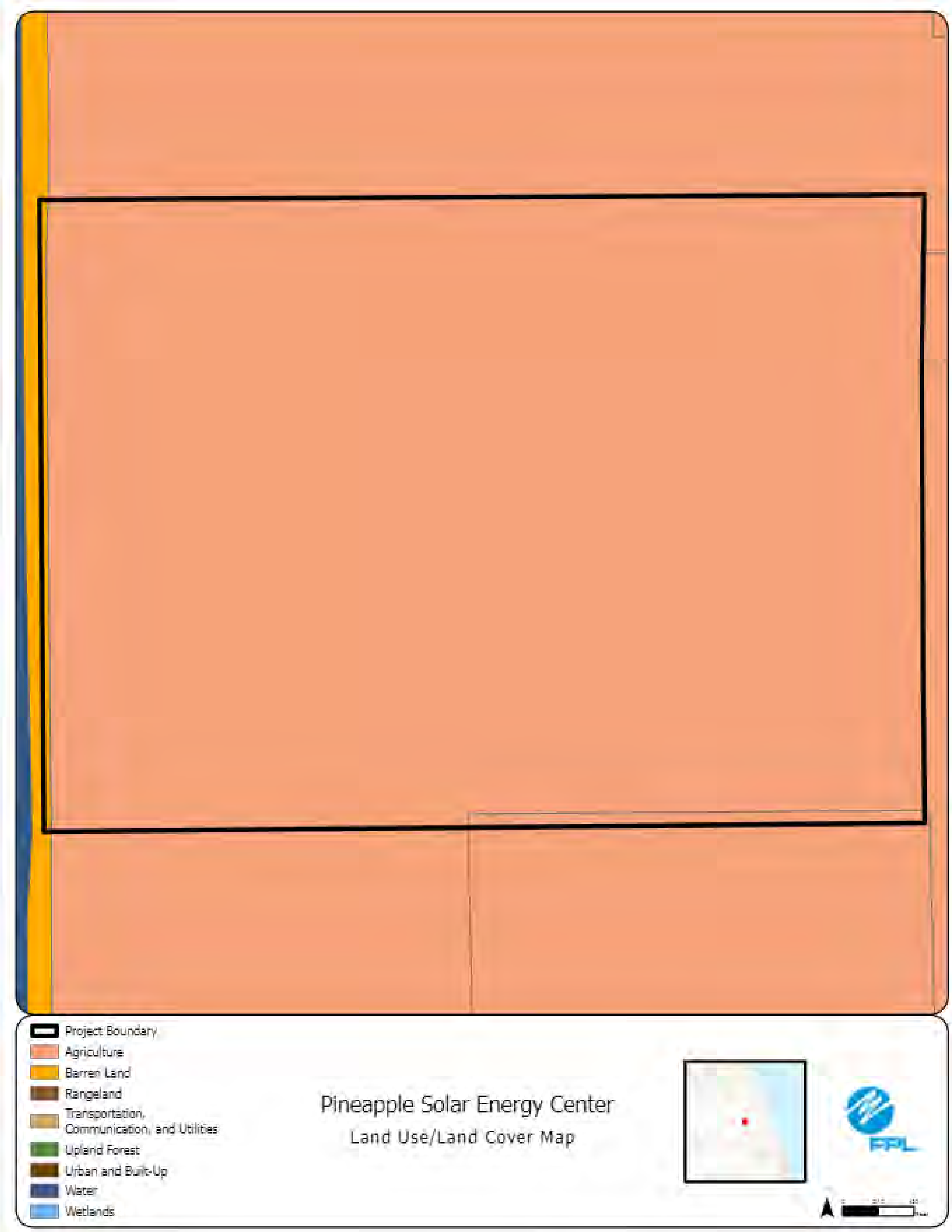
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

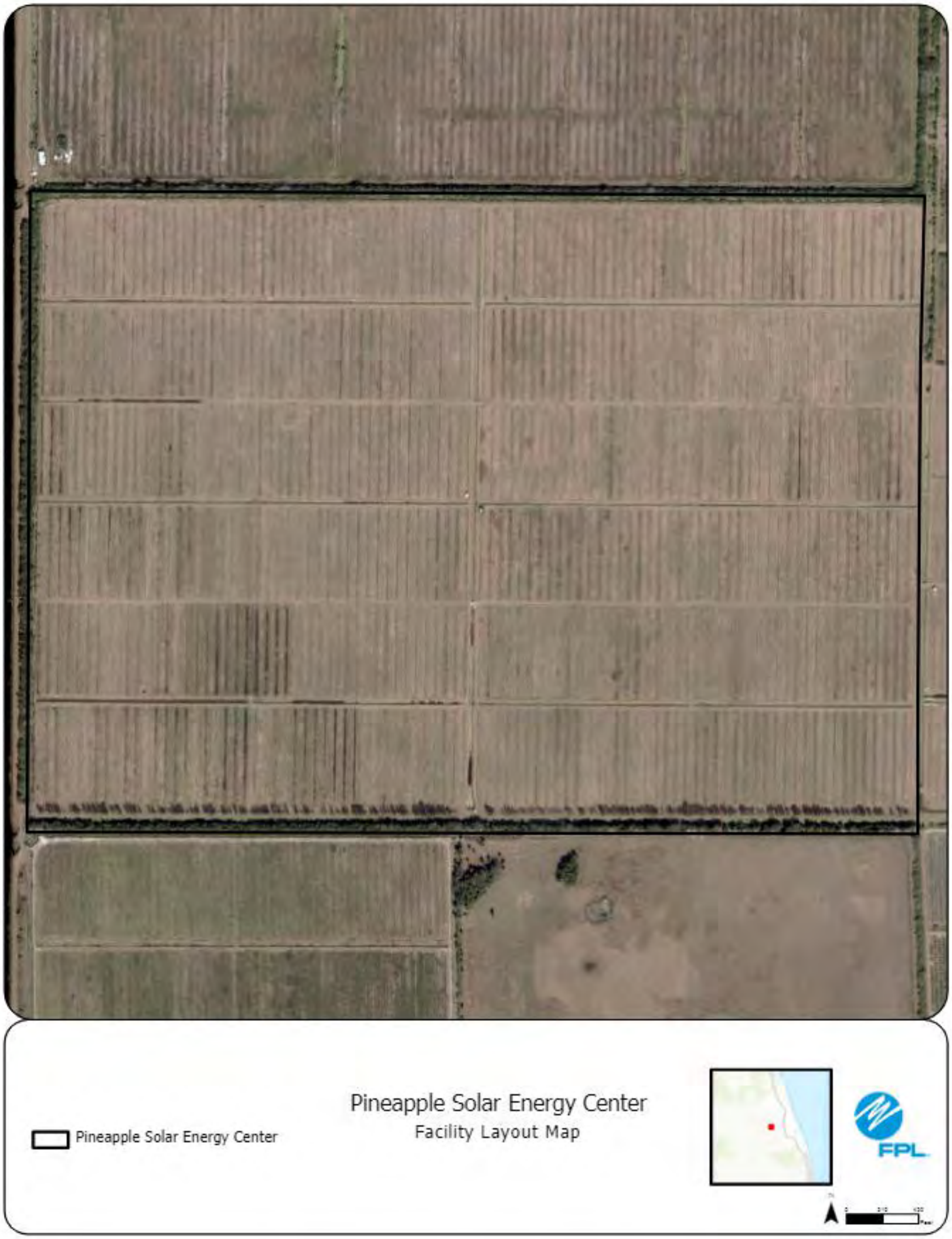
Preferred Site #14: Pineapple Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

	Preferred Site	Pineapple Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	439 (417 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Improved pasture and fallow citrus grove
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural land
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is improved pasture and fallow citrus with no significant environmental features on or nearby this site.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements, if a permit is pulled or water will 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 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 ERP: Pending State 404: Pending



18
Landing Strip
Pineapple Solar Energy Center
Pineapple Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

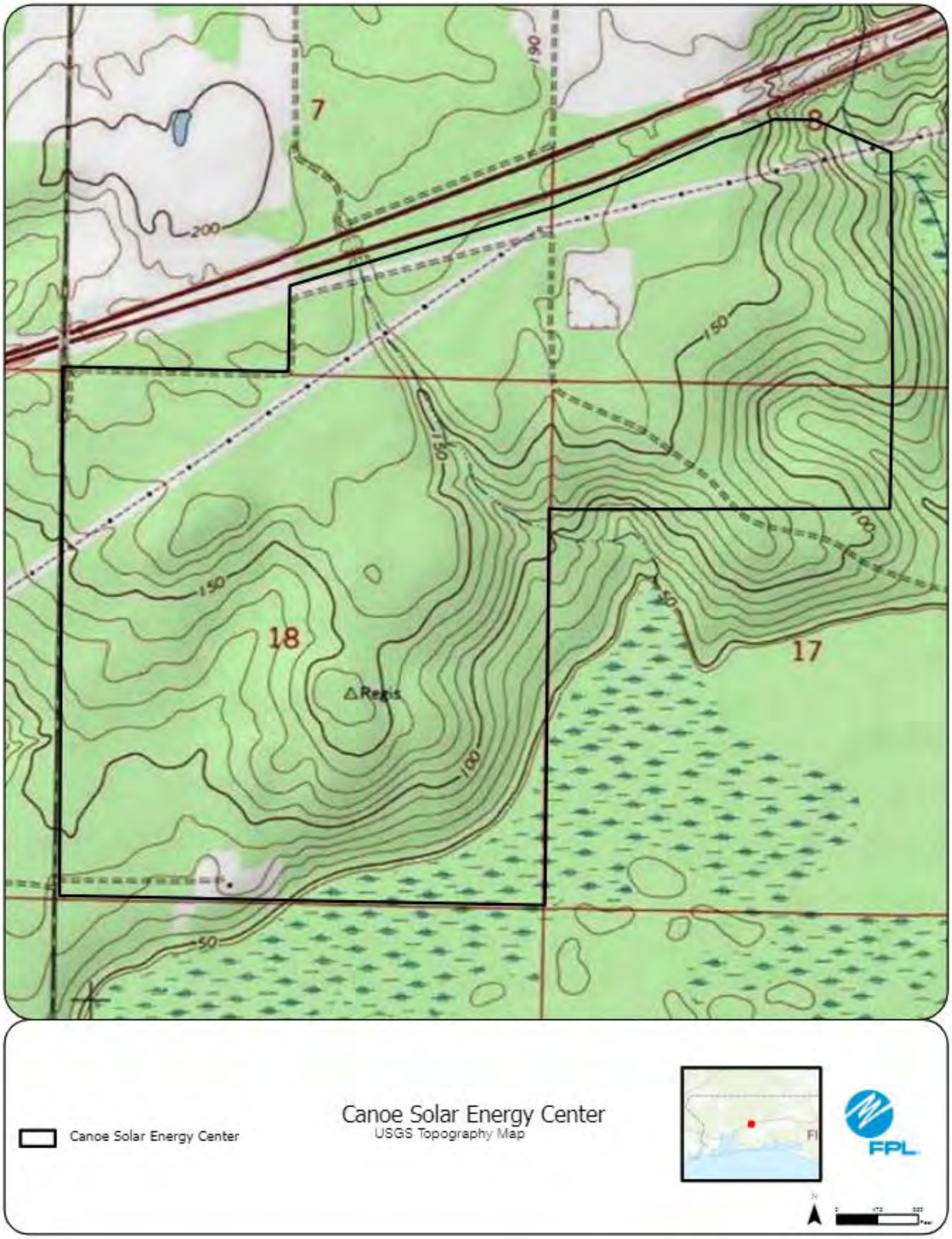

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Pineapple Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Pineapple Solar Energy Center
Pineapple Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #15: Canoe Solar Energy Center, Okaloosa County

	Preferred Site	Canoe Solar Energy Center
	County	Okaloosa
	Facility Acreage	945 (614 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Pine plantation
	Adjacent Areas	Agriculture with some residential
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominantly comprised of coniferous pine plantation.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. There are no wetlands or waters on site; therefore, no compensatory mitigation is required.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the Panhandle 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**	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
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 404 No Permit Required (NPR) authorization received: 12/3/2020 FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: May 7, 2021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Canoe Solar Energy Center
Canoe Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

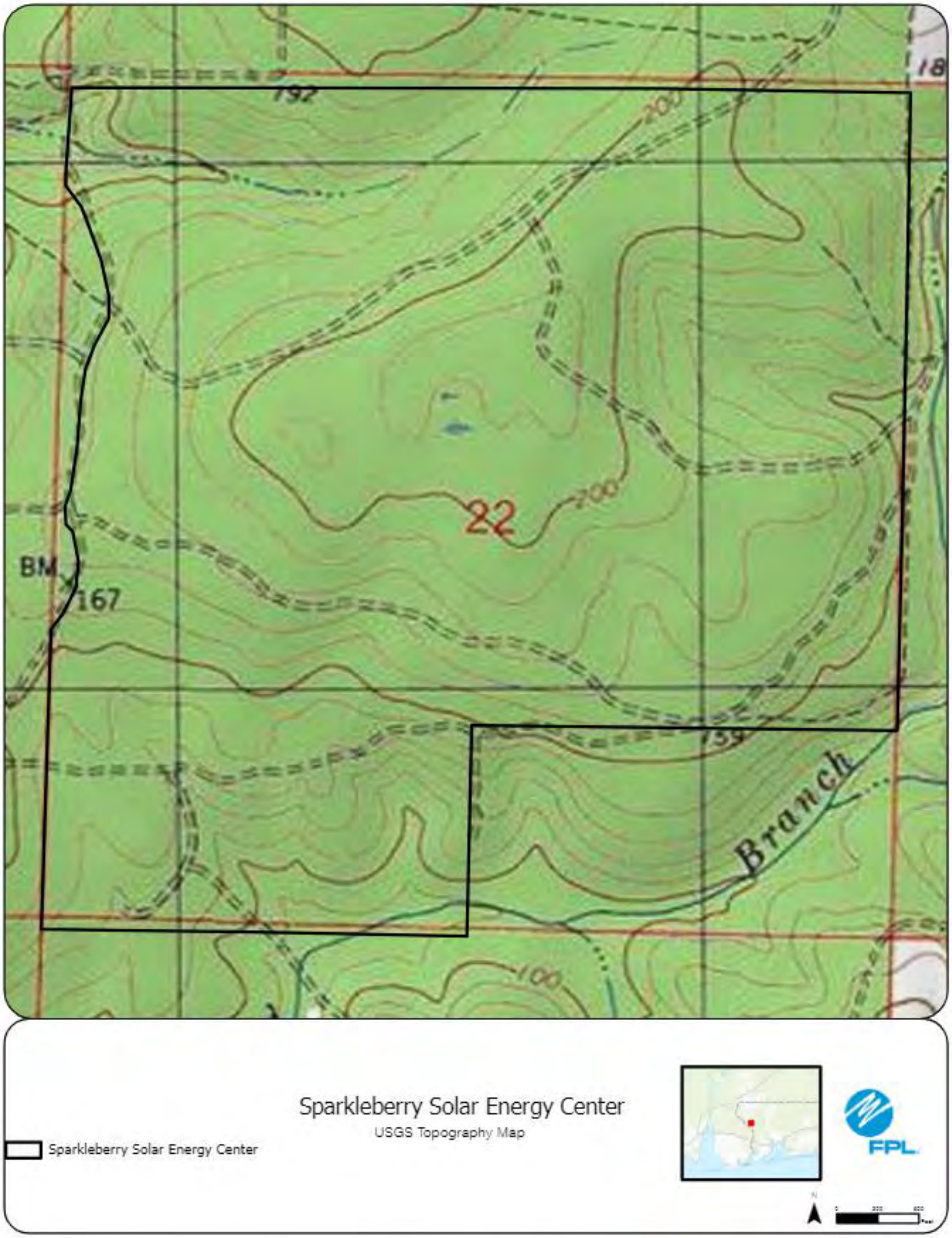
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Canoe Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Canoe Solar Energy Center
Canoe Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #16: Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center, Escambia County

	Preferred Site	Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center
	County	Escambia
	Facility Acreage	533 (347 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Pine plantation / Silviculture, Low density residential to north
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominately silviculture use with existing access roads.
2.	Listed Species	A few GTs found during 15% survey.
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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation will not be required for work.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 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 ERP: Received 4/14/2022



192
200
200
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BM
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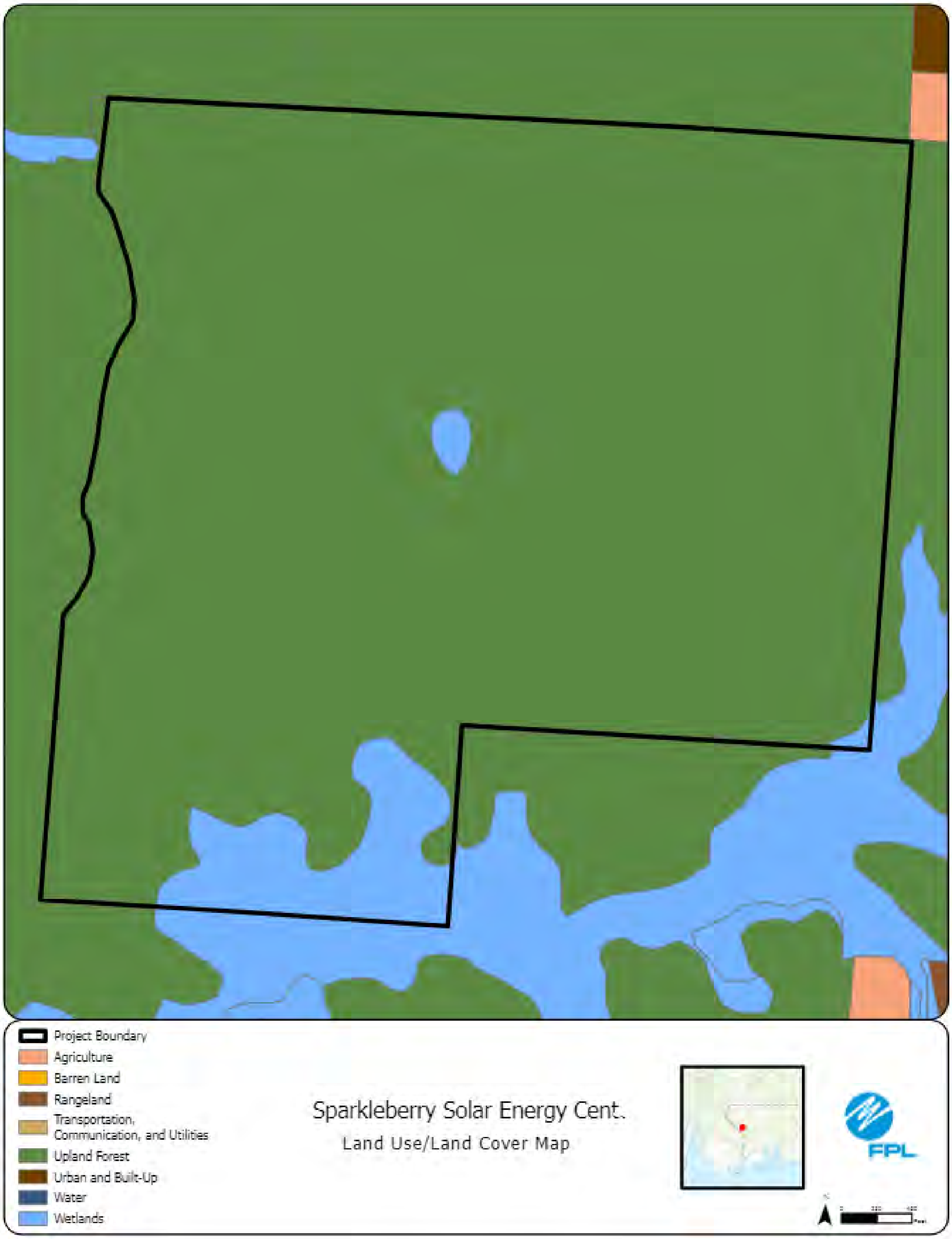
Branch
100
Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center
Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sparkleberry Solar Energy Cent.
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center
Sparkleberry Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #17: Sambucus Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

	Preferred Site	Sambucus Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	482 (464 Project Acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Fallow cropland and some forested wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural, low density residential, and conservation lands
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	Site is mostly fallow cropland with interspersed forested wetland.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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**	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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
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 ERP: Received 6/6/2022


90
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86
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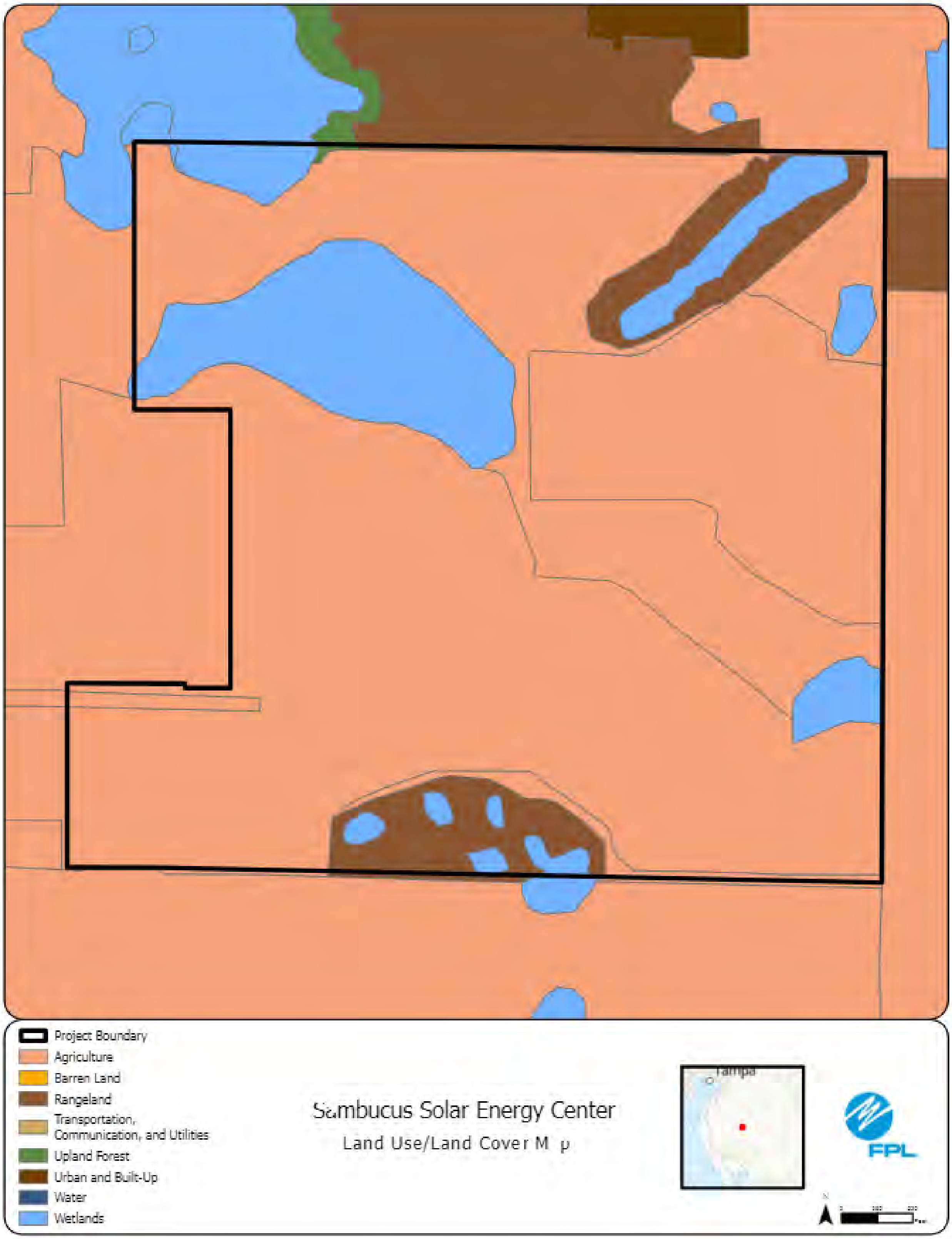
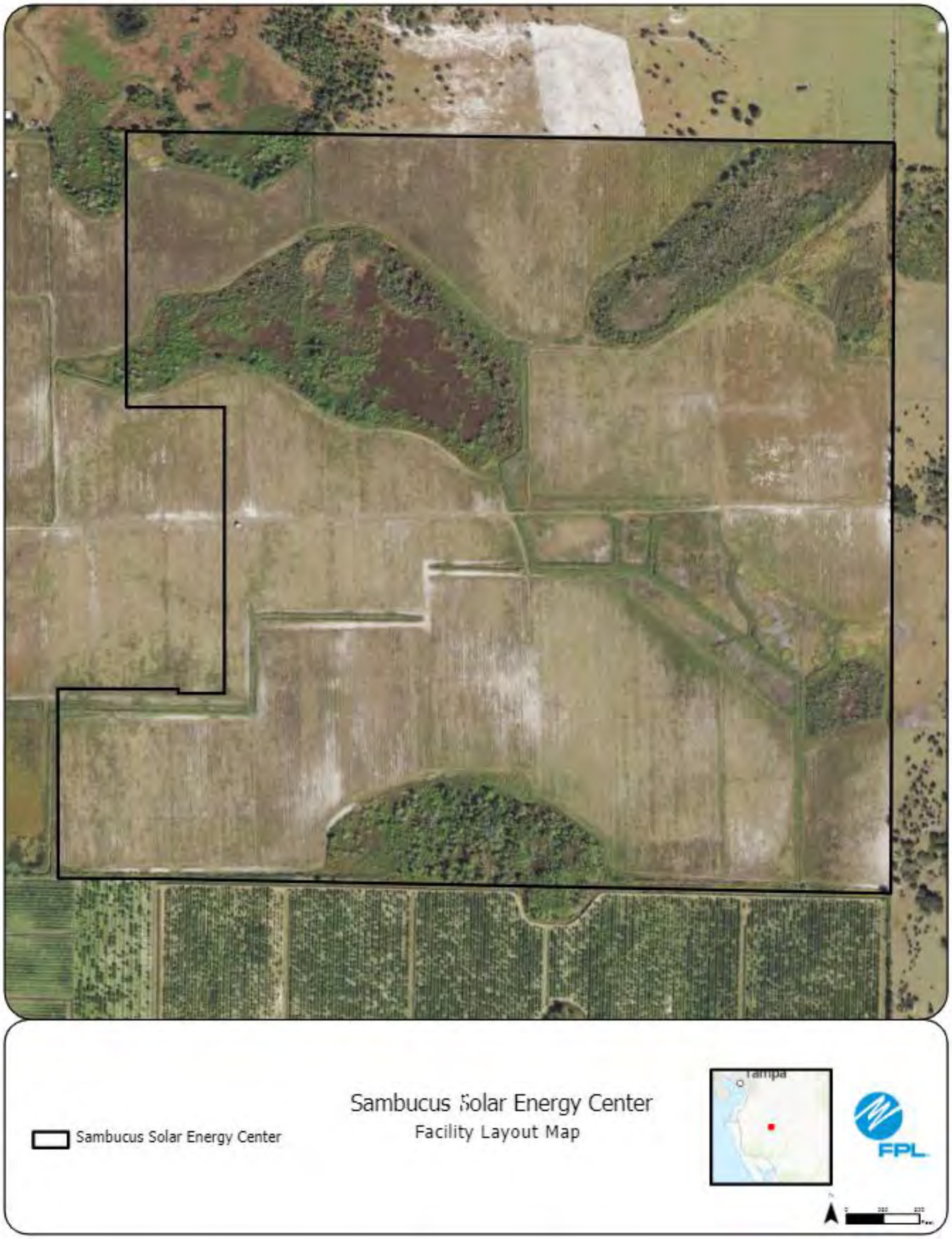
83
Sambucus Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Sambucus Solar Energy Center
Tampa
FPL

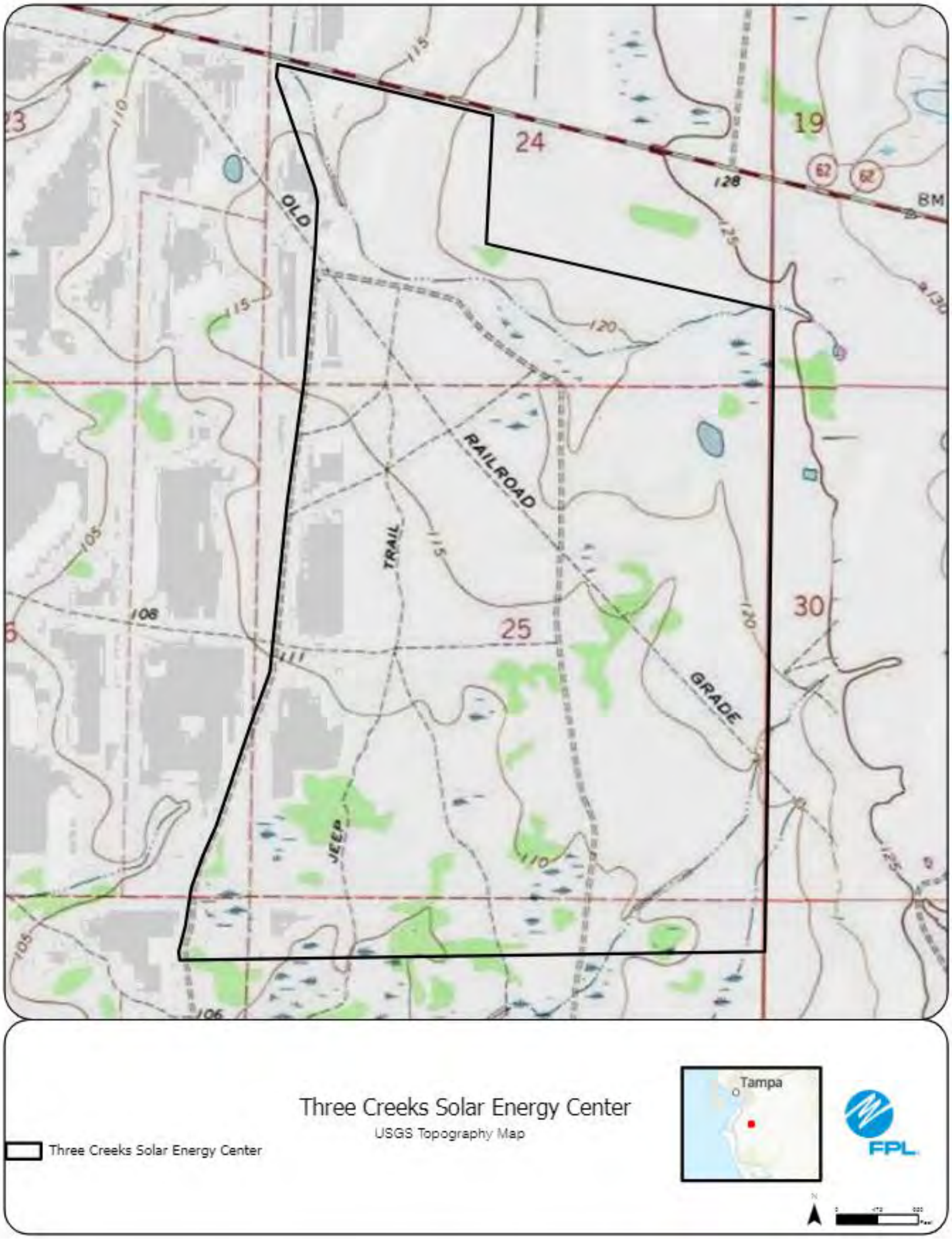

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Sambucus Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Tampa
FPL

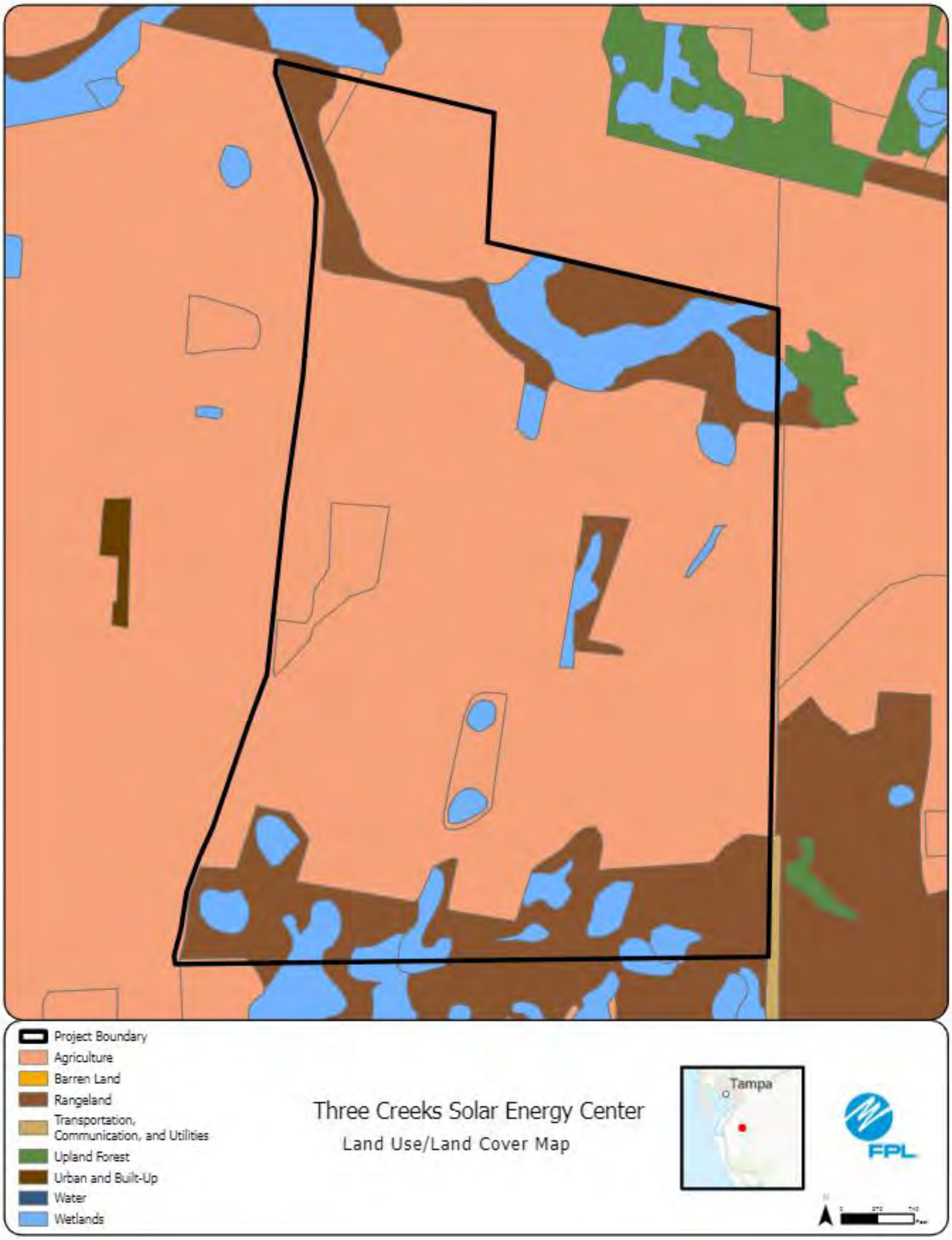

Sambucus Solar Energy Center
Sambucus Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Tampa
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #18: Three Creeks Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

	Preferred Site	Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	700 (620 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Fallow cropland and some forested wetlands
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural, low density residential, and conservation lands
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is mostly fallow cropland with interspersed forested wetland.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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. .
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
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 ERP: Received 6/6/2022


OLD
RAILROAD
GRADE
TRAIL
JEEP
24
19
25
30
BM
Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
Tampa
FPL

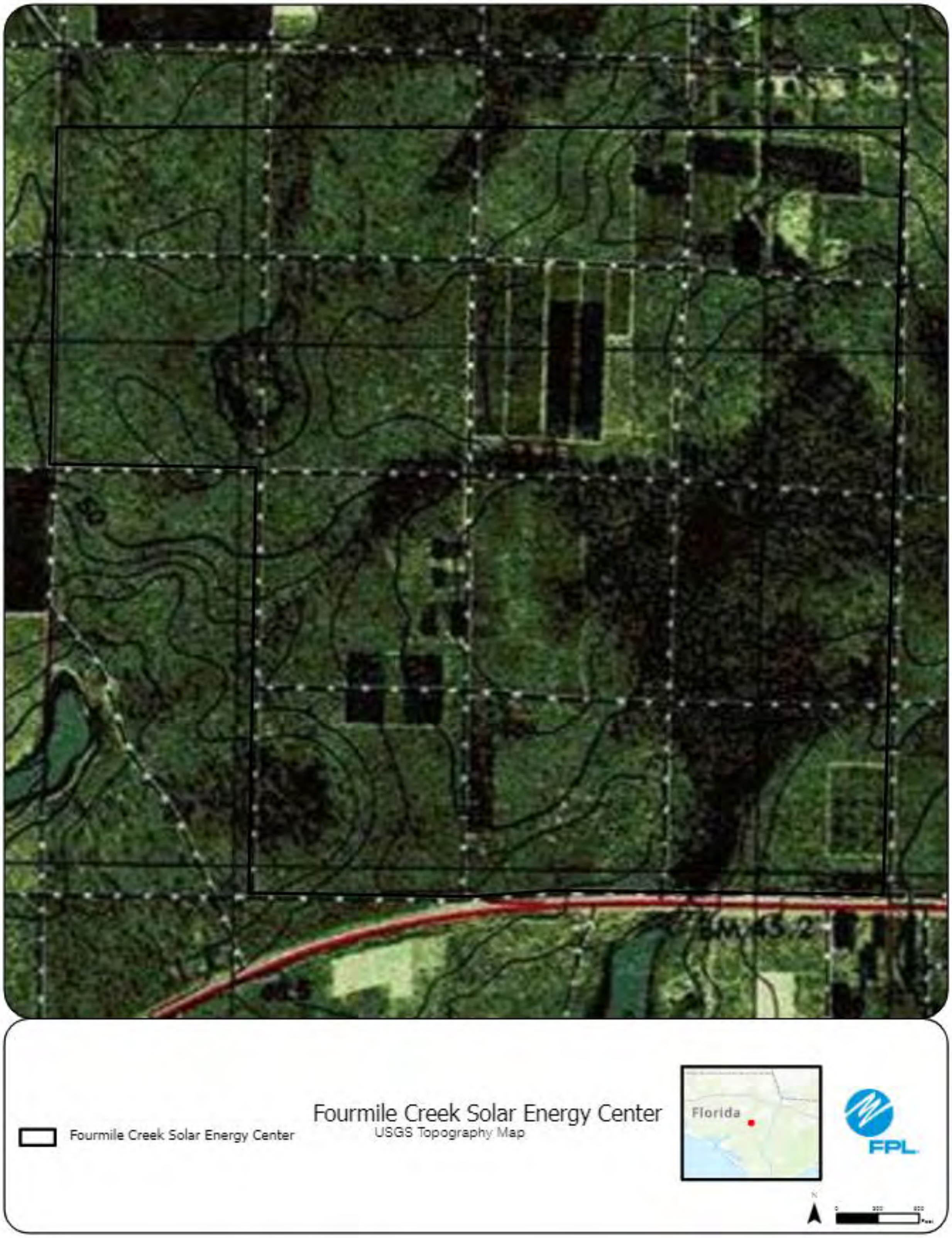

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Tampa
FPL

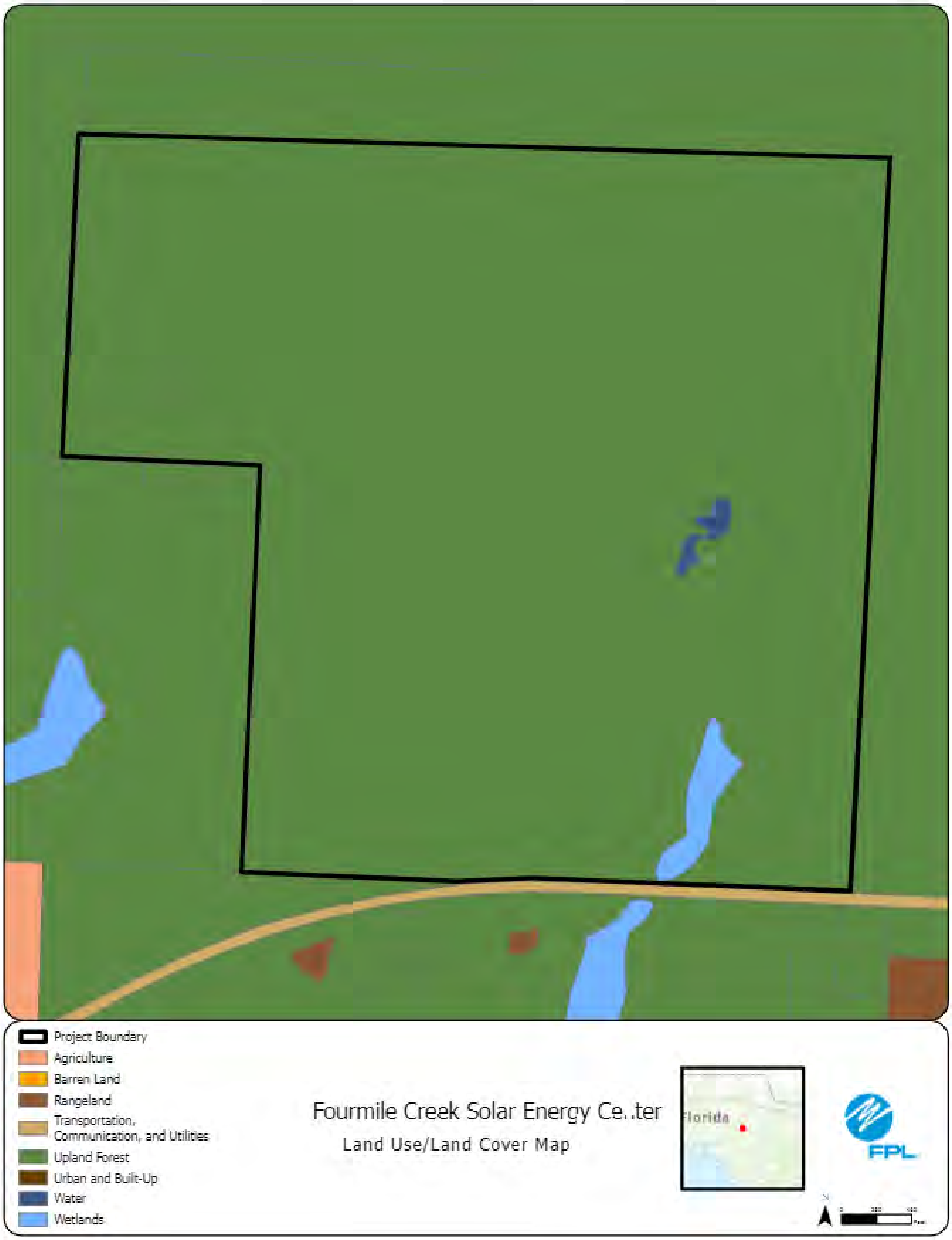

Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
Three Creeks Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Tampa
FPL

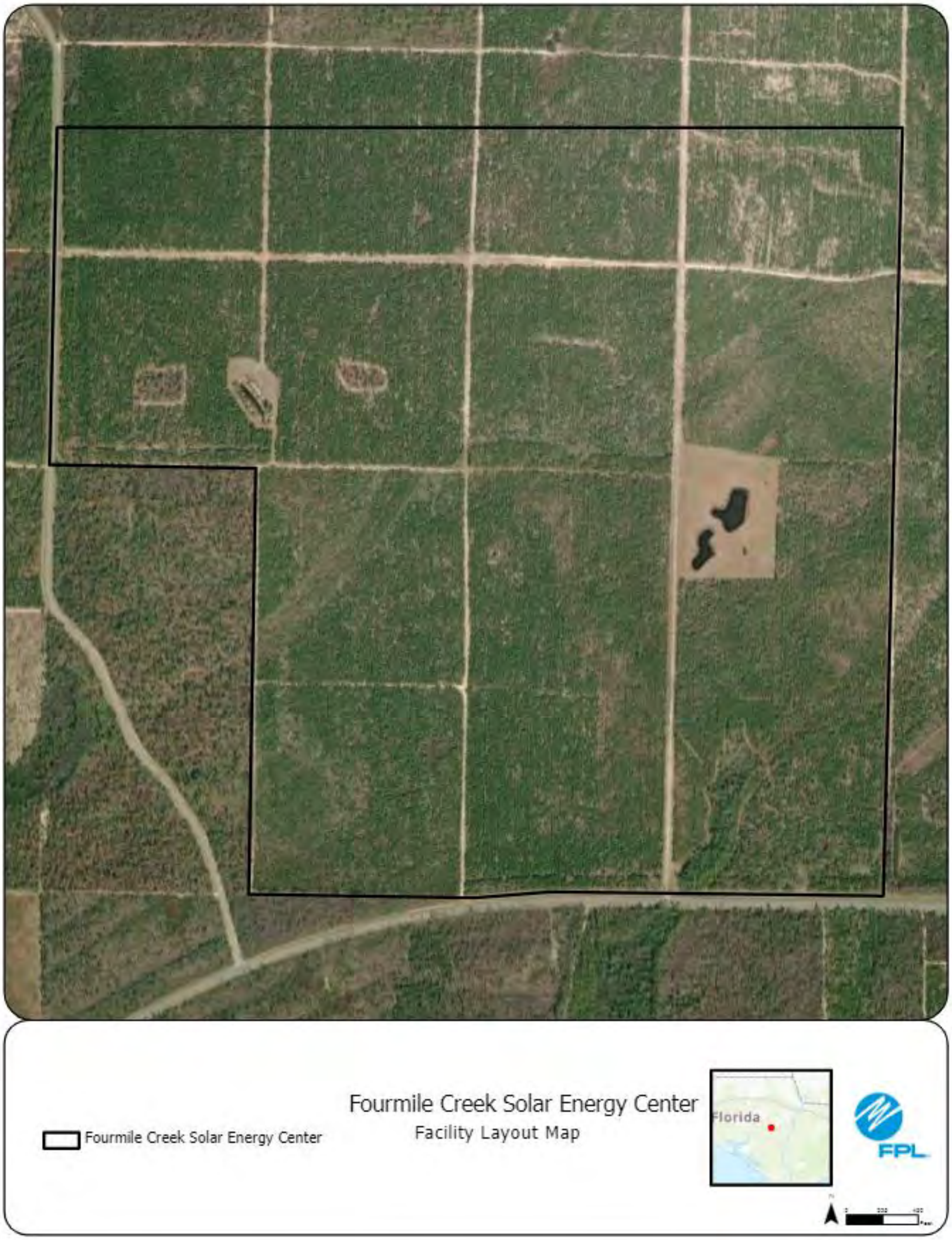
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #19: Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

	Preferred Site	Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	1,007 (515 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Sivilculture
	Adjacent Areas	Pine Planation/Sivilculture/Low residential density
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominately silviculture use with existing access roads.
2.	Listed Species	No federally listed species were found onsite.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Fourmile Creek adjacent to site in the North
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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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_State 404: Pending


Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Ce. .ter
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florida
FPL


Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Fourmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #20: Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center, Santa Rosa County

	Preferred Site	Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Santa Rosa
	Facility Acreage	522 (414 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Pine plantation / Silviculture, Interstate to South.
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominately silviculture use with existing access roads. Forested wetlands are primarily found within the southern interior of the site.
2.	Listed Species	A few GTs found during 15% survey.
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 fixed panel PV facility, on-site transmission substation, and site stormwater system. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 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**	ERP and 404 permit applications are expected. Not yet submitted. Possible FWC authorization for GT relocation will be needed. County Permit has not been submitted at this time .


27
26
BM
153
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BM 140
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Sandpit
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34
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140
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Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Pensacola
FPL
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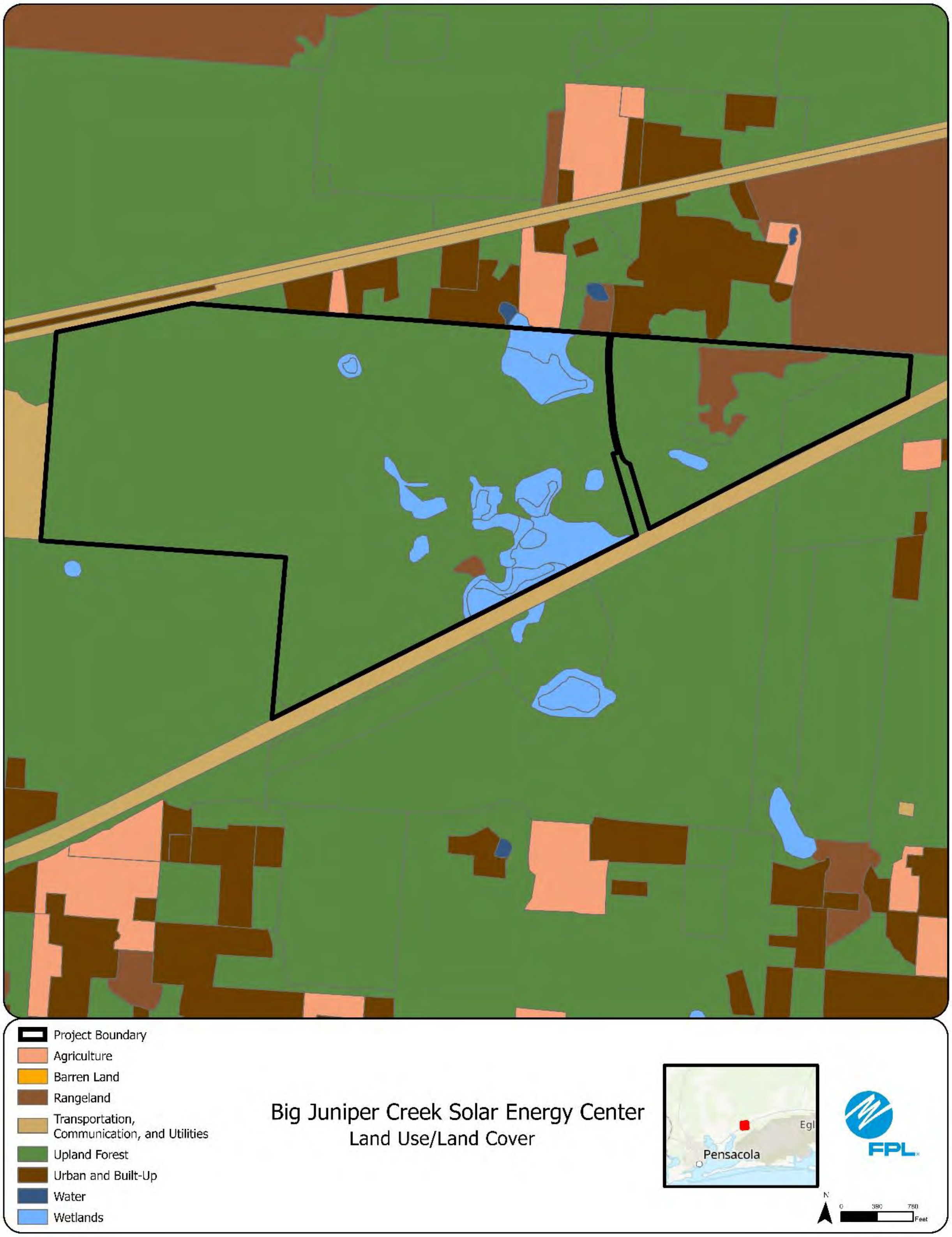
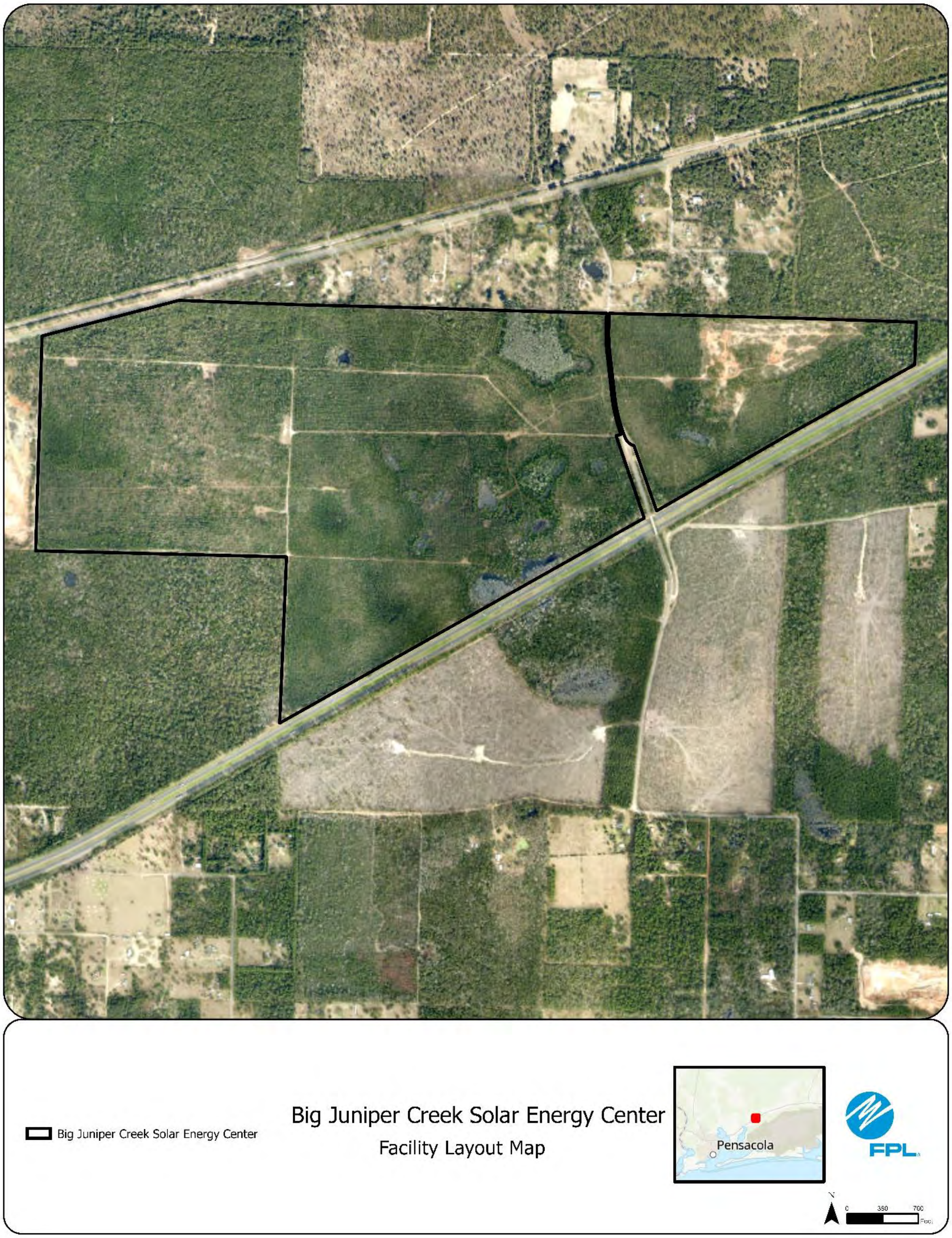
1,020
Feet

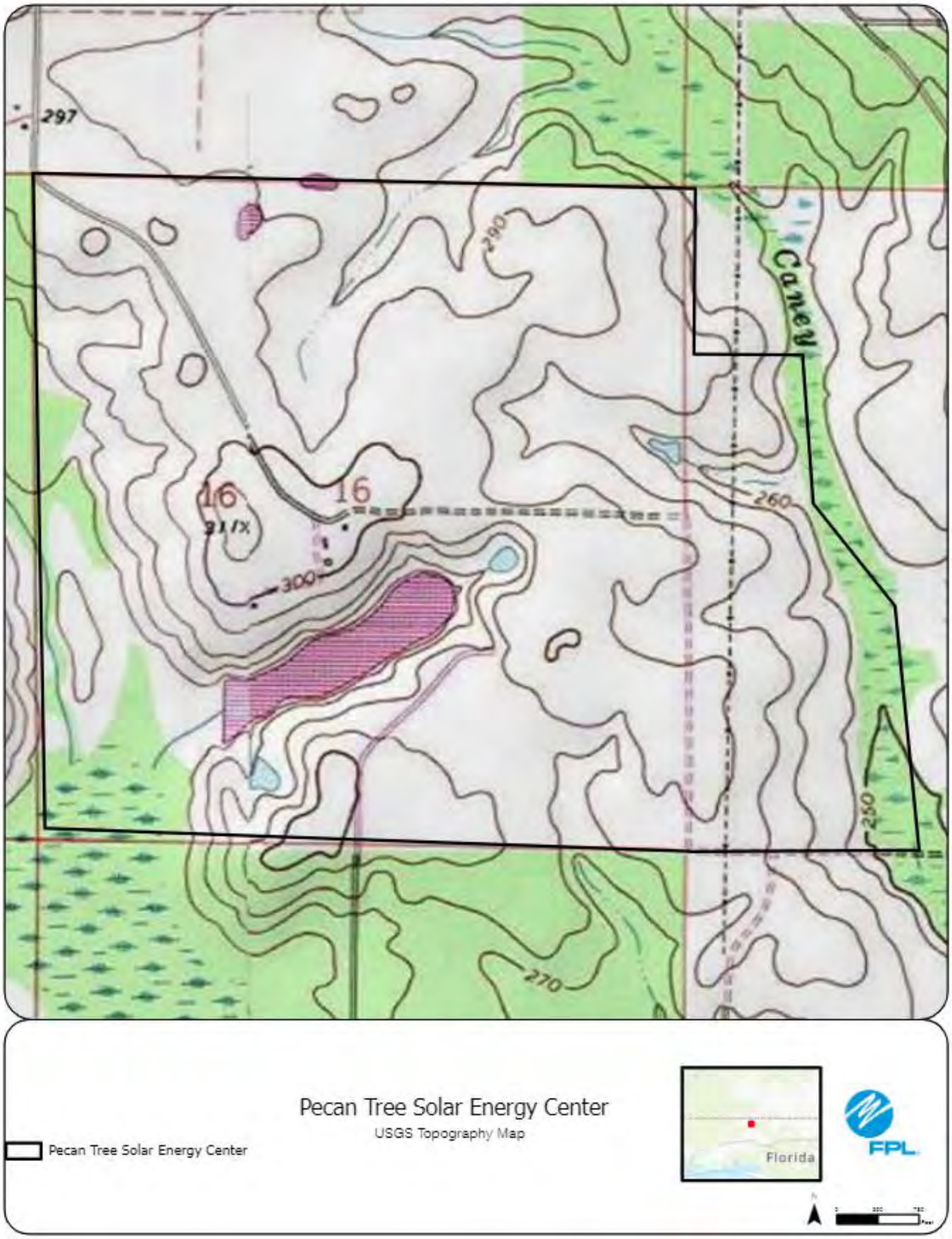

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover
Pensacola
FPL
0
390
780
Feet


Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
Big Juniper Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Pensacola
FPL
N
0
350
700

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #21: Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center, Walton County

	Preferred Site	Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	762 (522 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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
	Adjacent Areas	Pasture and other agricultural lands
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	No adverse 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 power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements, if a permit is pulled or water will 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 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 ERP: Received 3/25/2022 State 404 NPR: Received 3/25/2022 Tline State 404: Received 12/20/2022



297
290
Caney
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16
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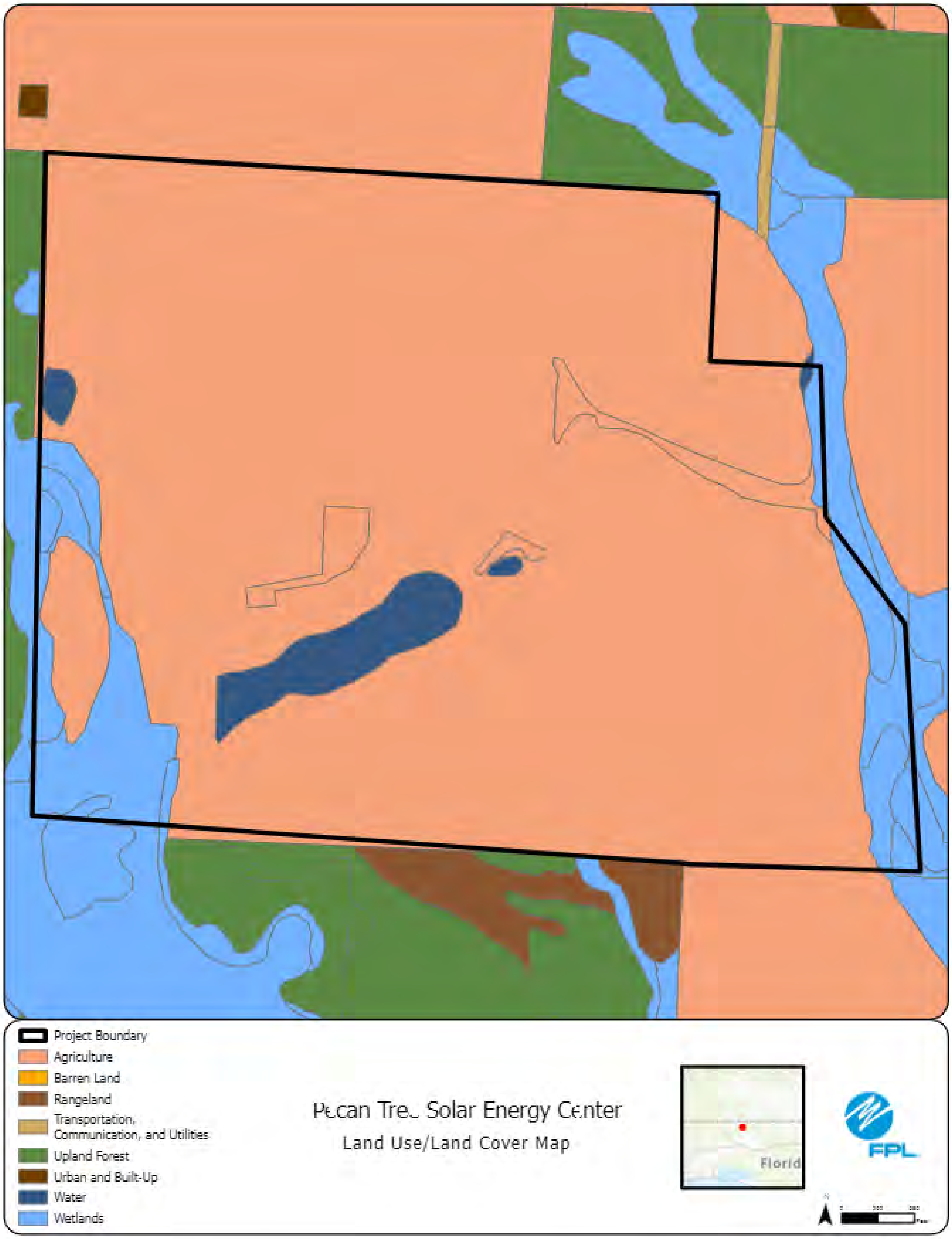
270
Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL



Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florid
FPL

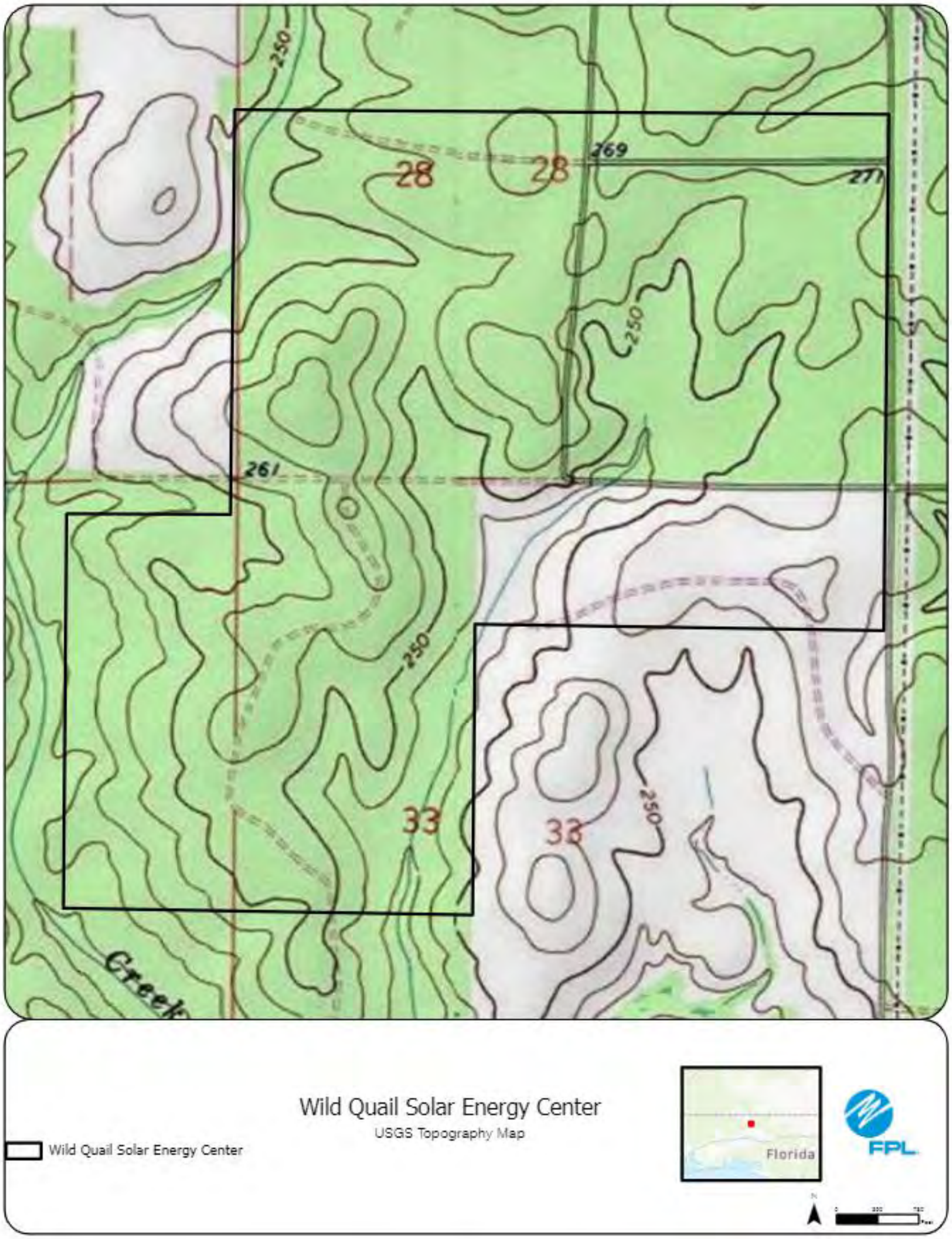
Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center

Pecan Tree Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map

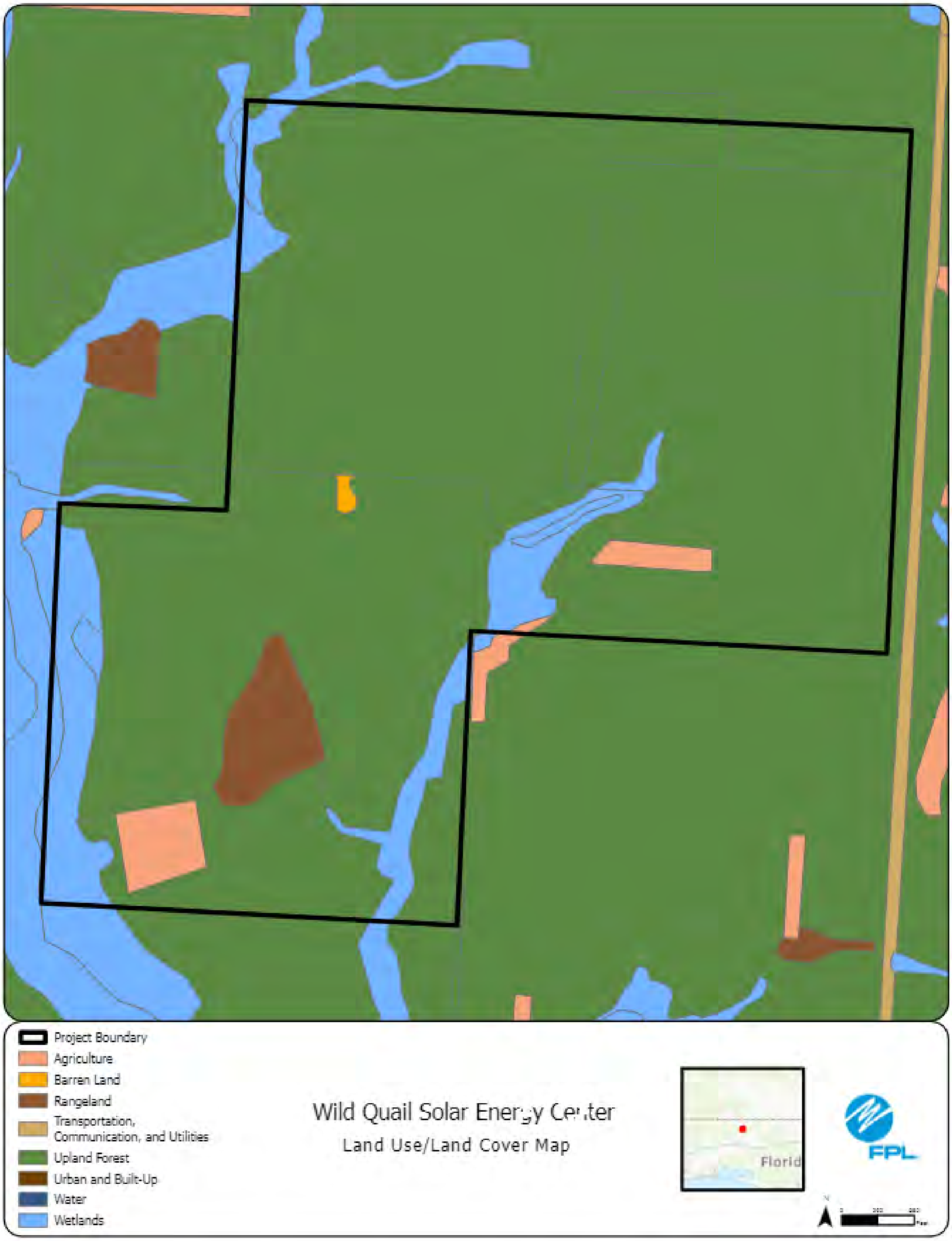
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #22: Wild Quail Solar Energy Center, Walton County

	Preferred Site	Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	831 (473 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Silviculture
	Adjacent Areas	Forestry lands and other agriculture.
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominately silviculture use with existing access roads.
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. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through off-site mitigation.
h.	**Local Government Future Land Use Designations**	Solar power generation is allowed within existing Agricultural land use designation.
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 will be used to meet water requirements, if a permit is pulled or water will 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 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 ERP: Pending State 404: Pending



250
28
28
269
271
250
261
250
33
33
250
Creek
Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
Wild Quail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florid
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #23: Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

	Preferred Site	Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Desoto
	Facility Acreage	1391 (603 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	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	Fallow Citrus
	Adjacent Areas	Agricultural land/low density residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	Site is mostly fallow citrus with some other surface water features.
2.	Listed Species	Crested Caracara documented on-site and nesting west of this site on adjacent parcel.
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Hawthorne Creek towards the west of this site, Hog Bay towards the north and Prairie Creek towards the south.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features
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: Received 01/13/2023 State 404: Received 01/12/2023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BR 47
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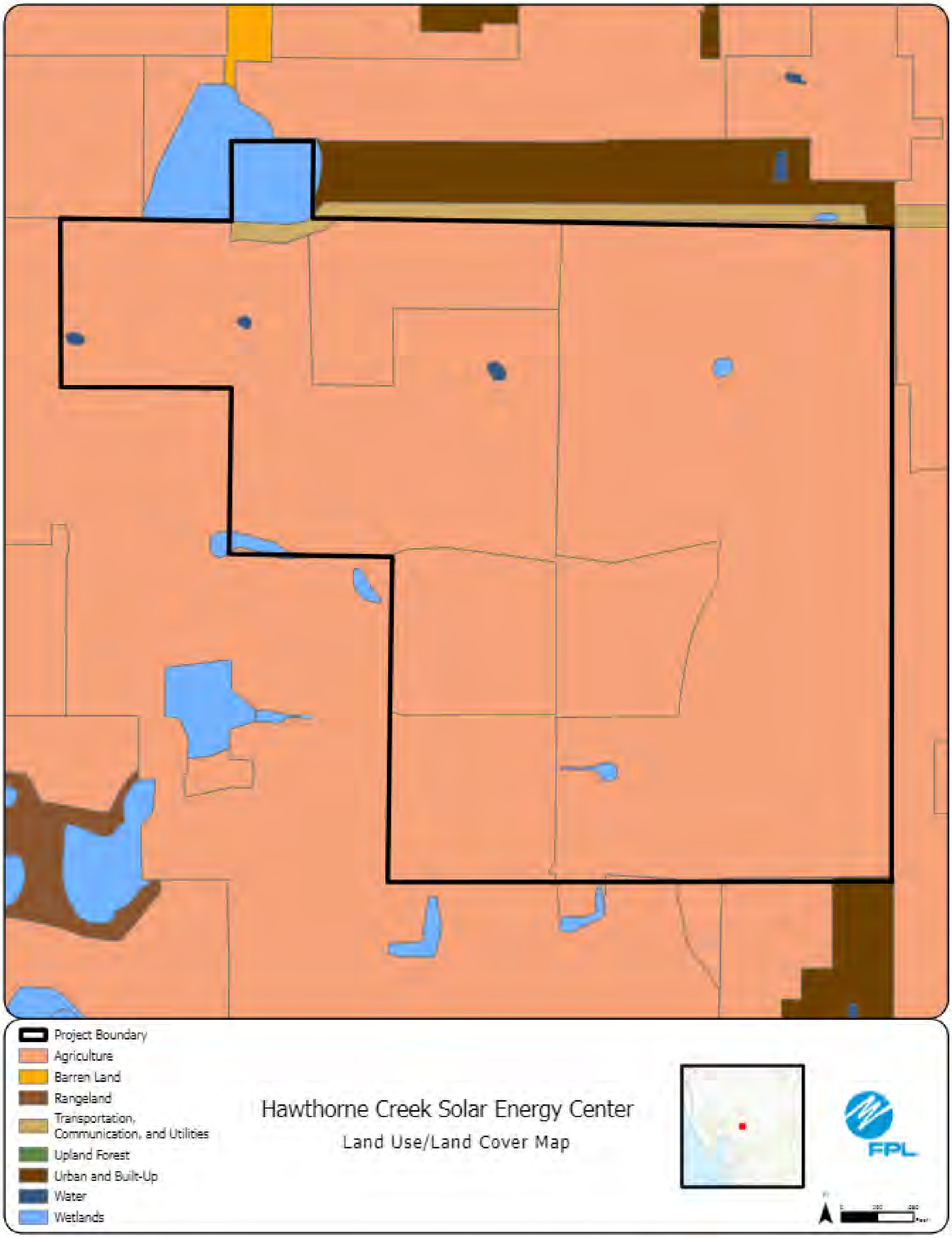
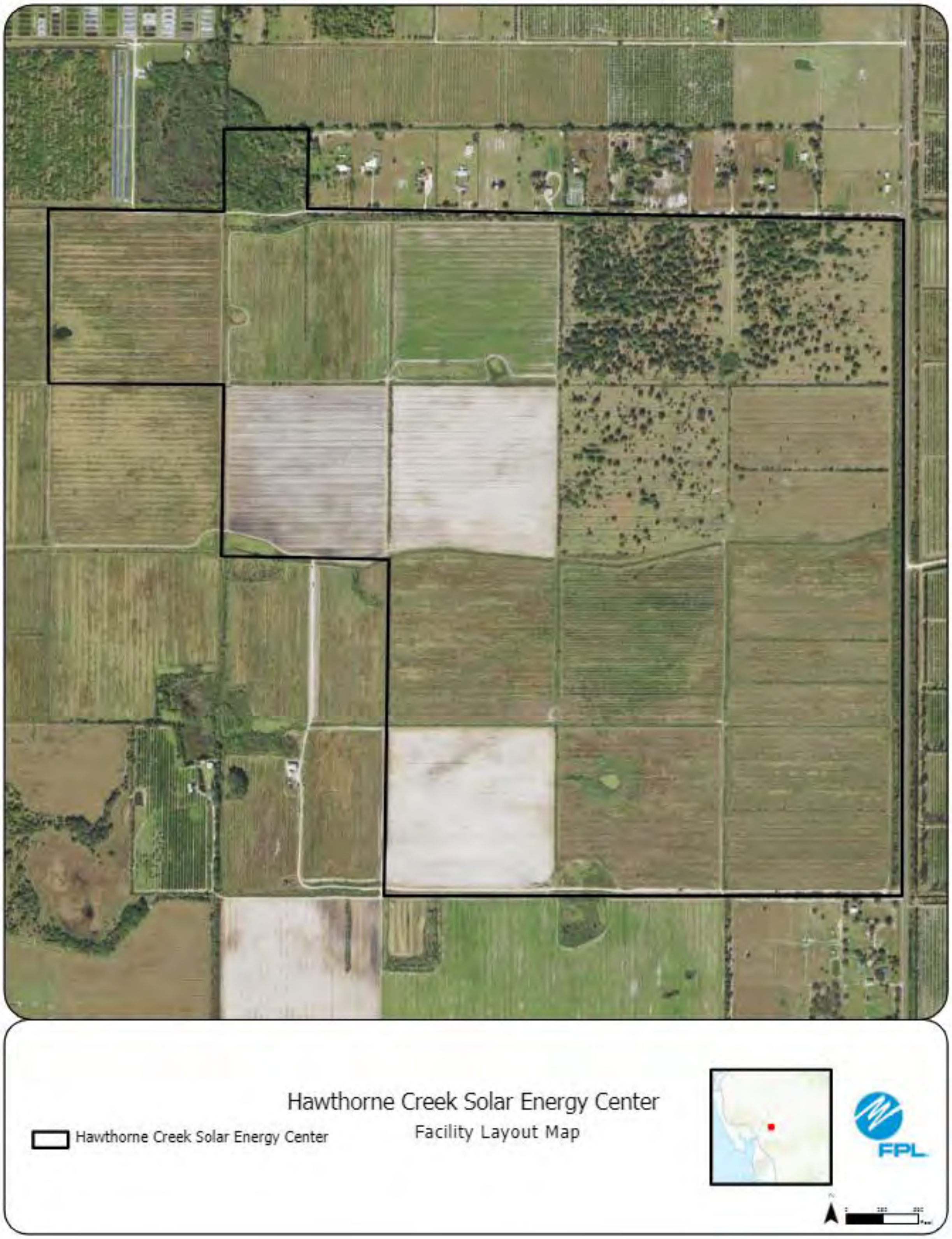
BR 47
Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL

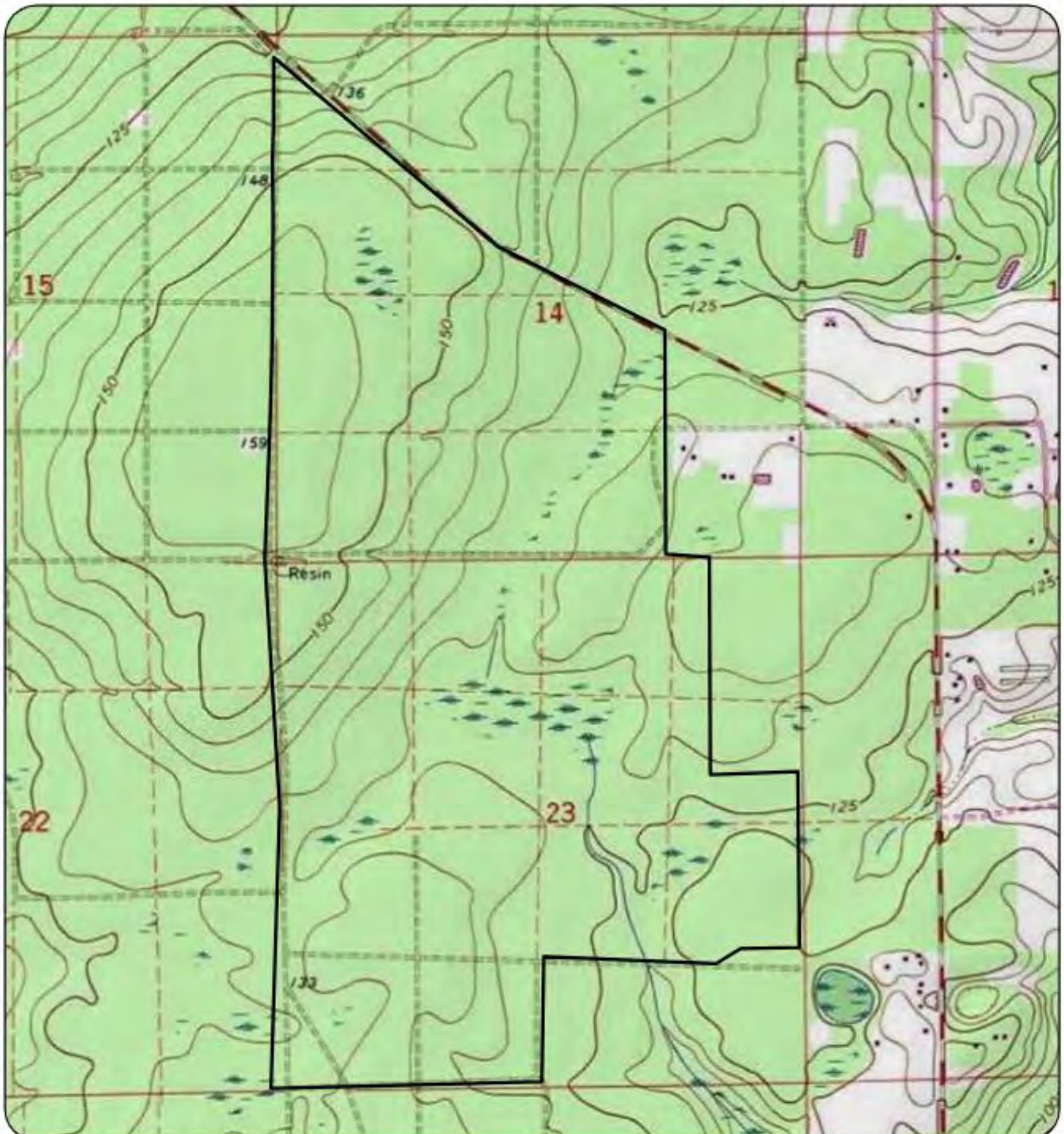

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Hawthorne Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #24: Nature Trail Solar Energy Center, Baker County

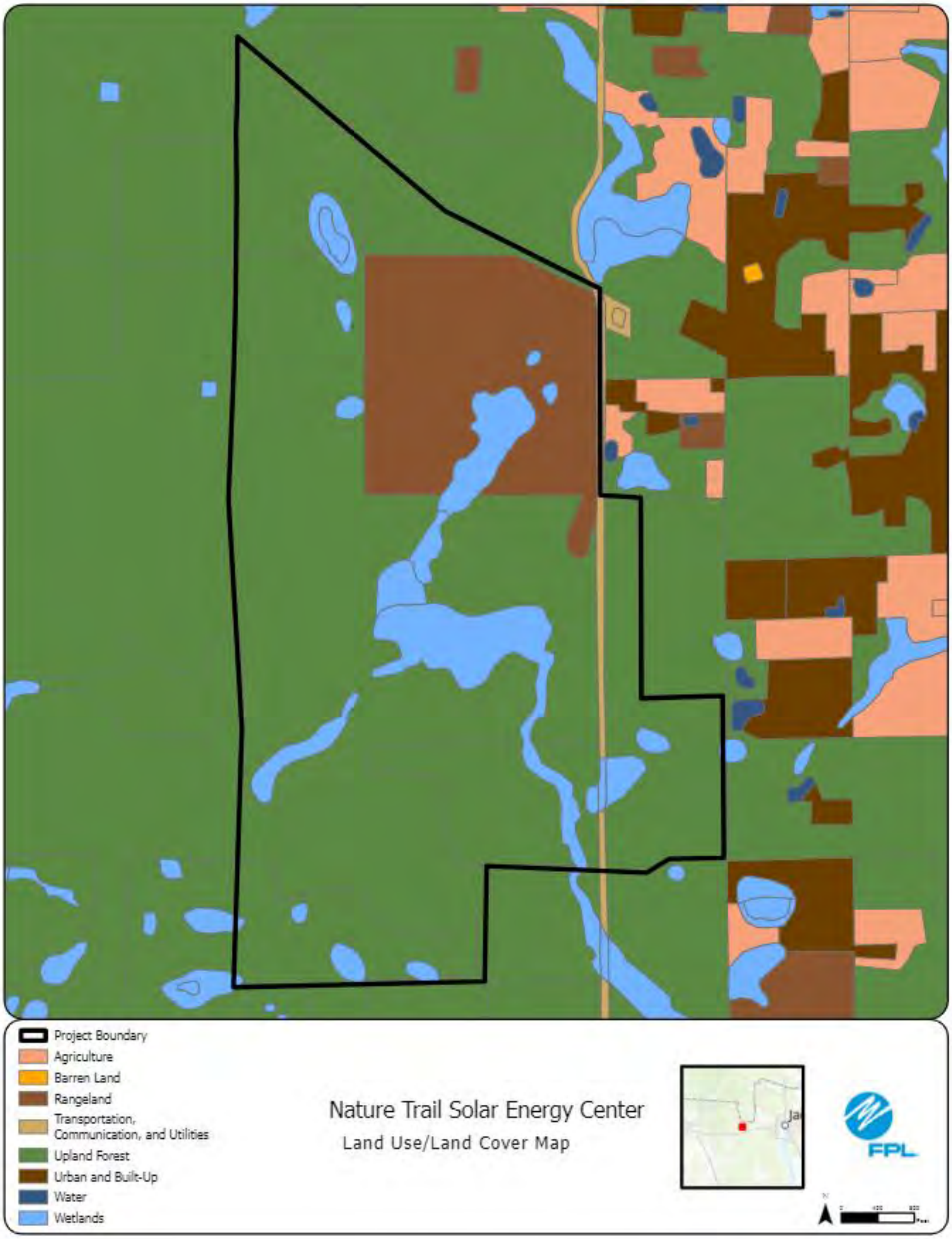
	Preferred Site	Nature Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Baker
	Facility Acreage	2,430 (518 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2024
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	Sivilculture and Agricultural
	Adjacent Areas	Sivilculture and Agricultural
f.		**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**
1.	Natural Environment	The site is predominately silviculture use with existing access roads.
2.	Listed Species	Gopher Tortoise,
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Most of the on-site wetlands consist of sloughs associated with the South Prong St. Marys River on the southern and eastern portions of the Subject Property.
4.	Other Significant Features	FPL is not aware of any other significant features
g.	**Design Features and Mitigation Options**	The design includes an approximately 74.5 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending State 404: Pending

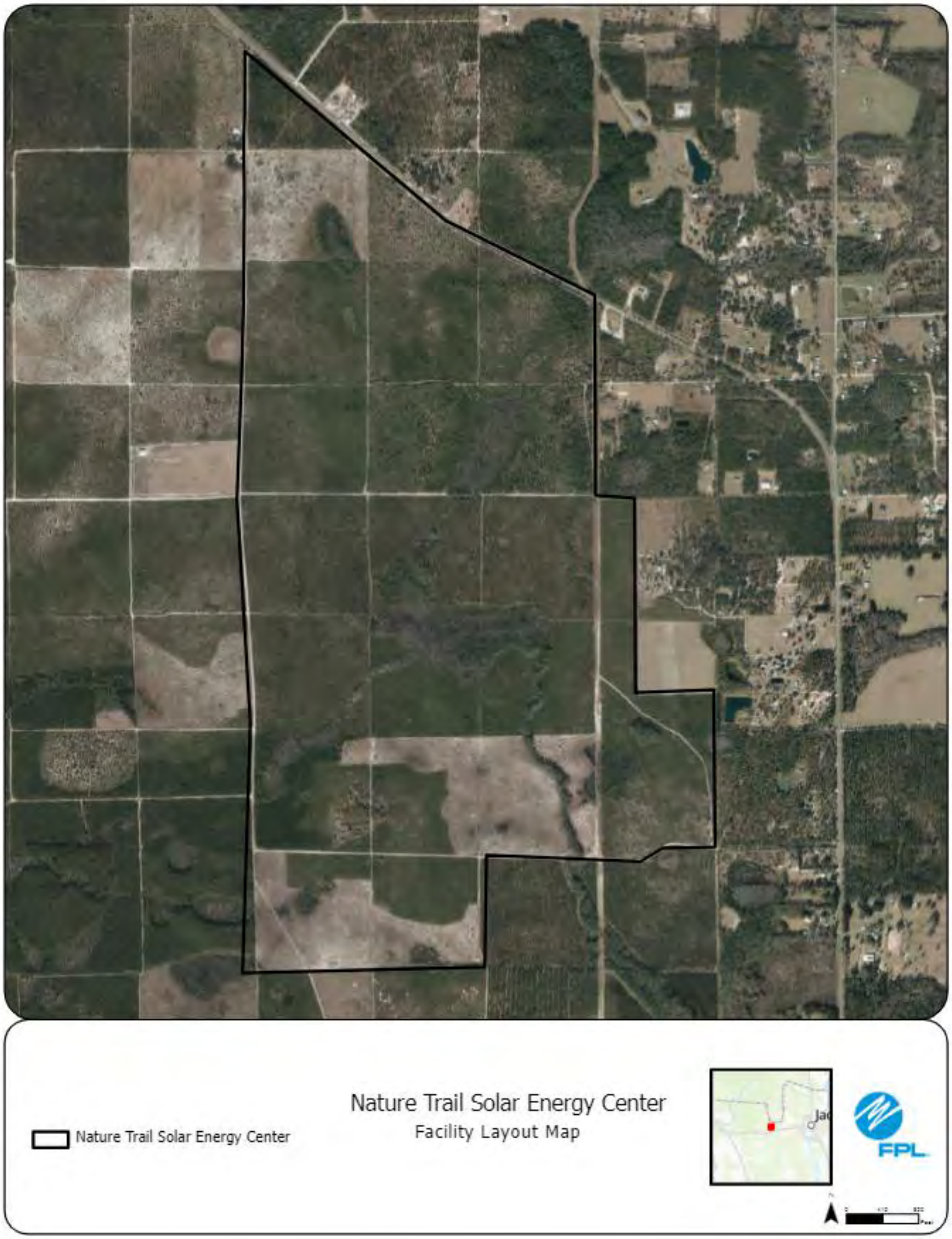


Nature Trail Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

Nature Trail Solar Energy Center

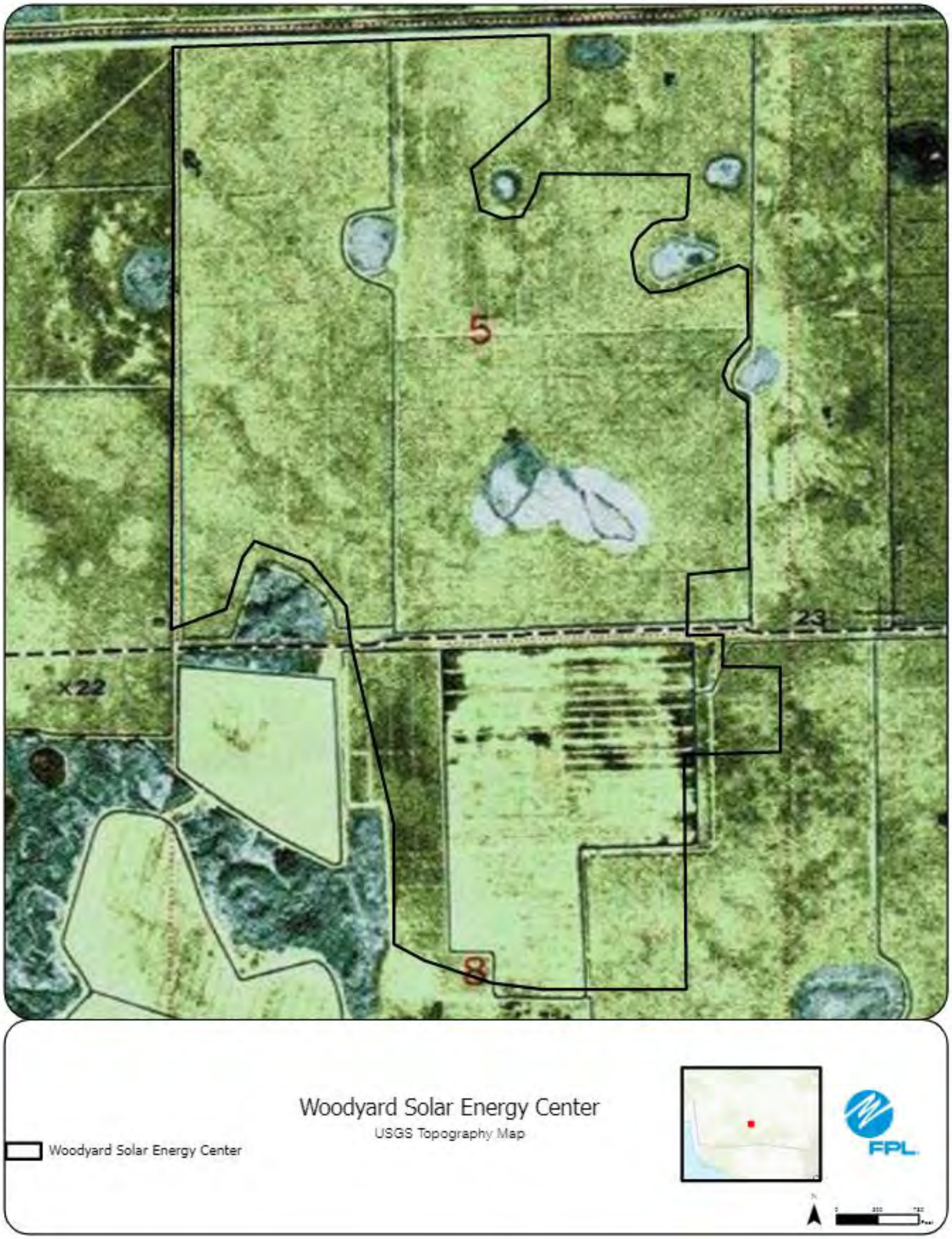

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Nature Trail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Nature Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Nature Trail Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #25: Woodyard Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

	Preferred Site	Woodyard Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	4,692 (650 project acres)
	COD	1/31/2024
	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	Active agricultural land
	Adjacent Areas	Predominately agricultural and low density residential
f.	**General Environment Features On and In the Site Vicinity**	
1.	Natural Environment	The site includes active agricultural fields located in the central and eastern part of the site with forested and herbaceous wetlands. Subject project will be entitrely located within agricultural land used for row crops and is within both primary and secondary panther zones.
2.	Listed Species	No adverse 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 fixed panel PV facility, site stormwater system, and collector lines that will terminate at the existing Ghost Substaion to the south. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if required, may occur through a combination of on- and off-site mitigation.
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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the South 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**	State 404 IP: Pending FDEP ERP: Pending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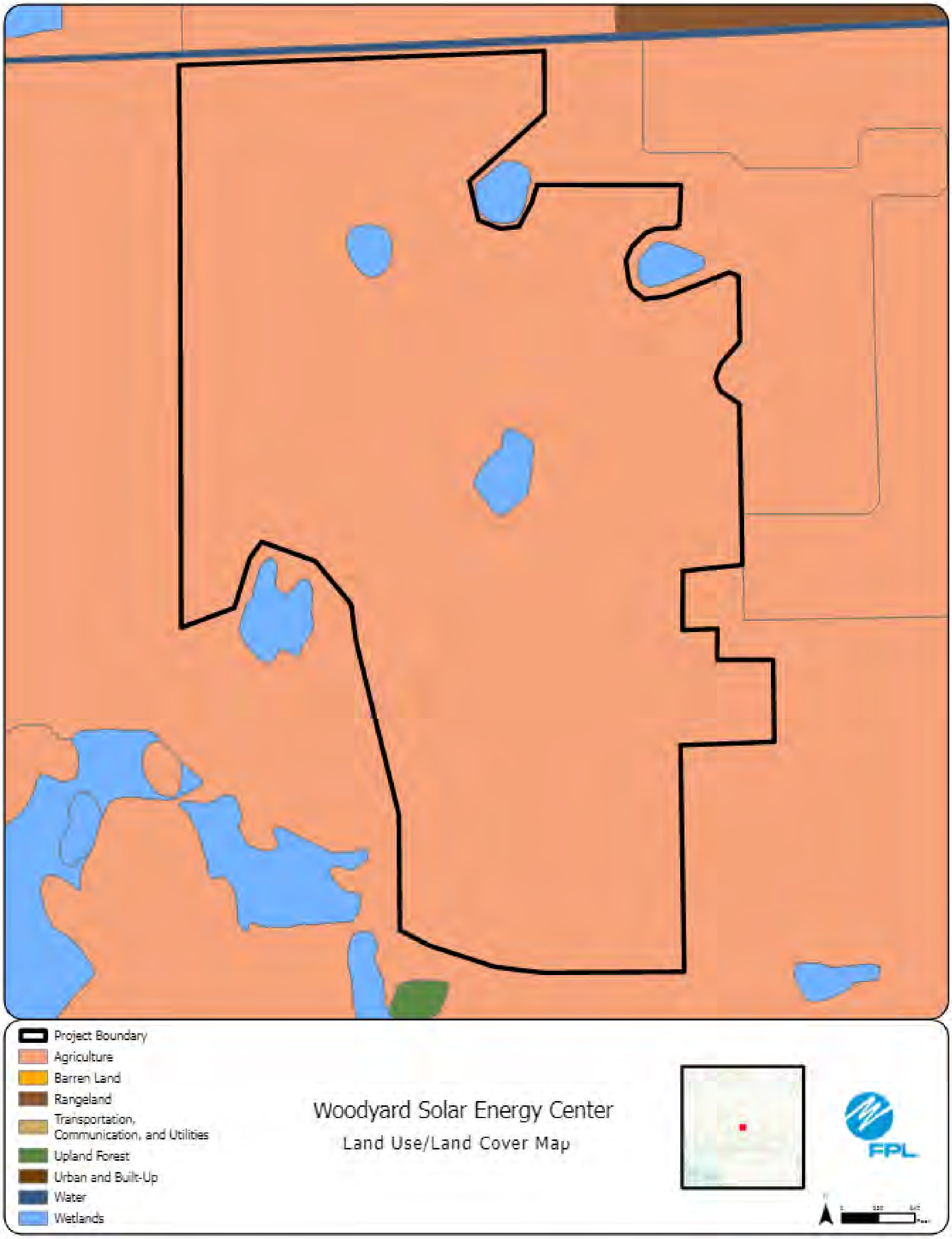
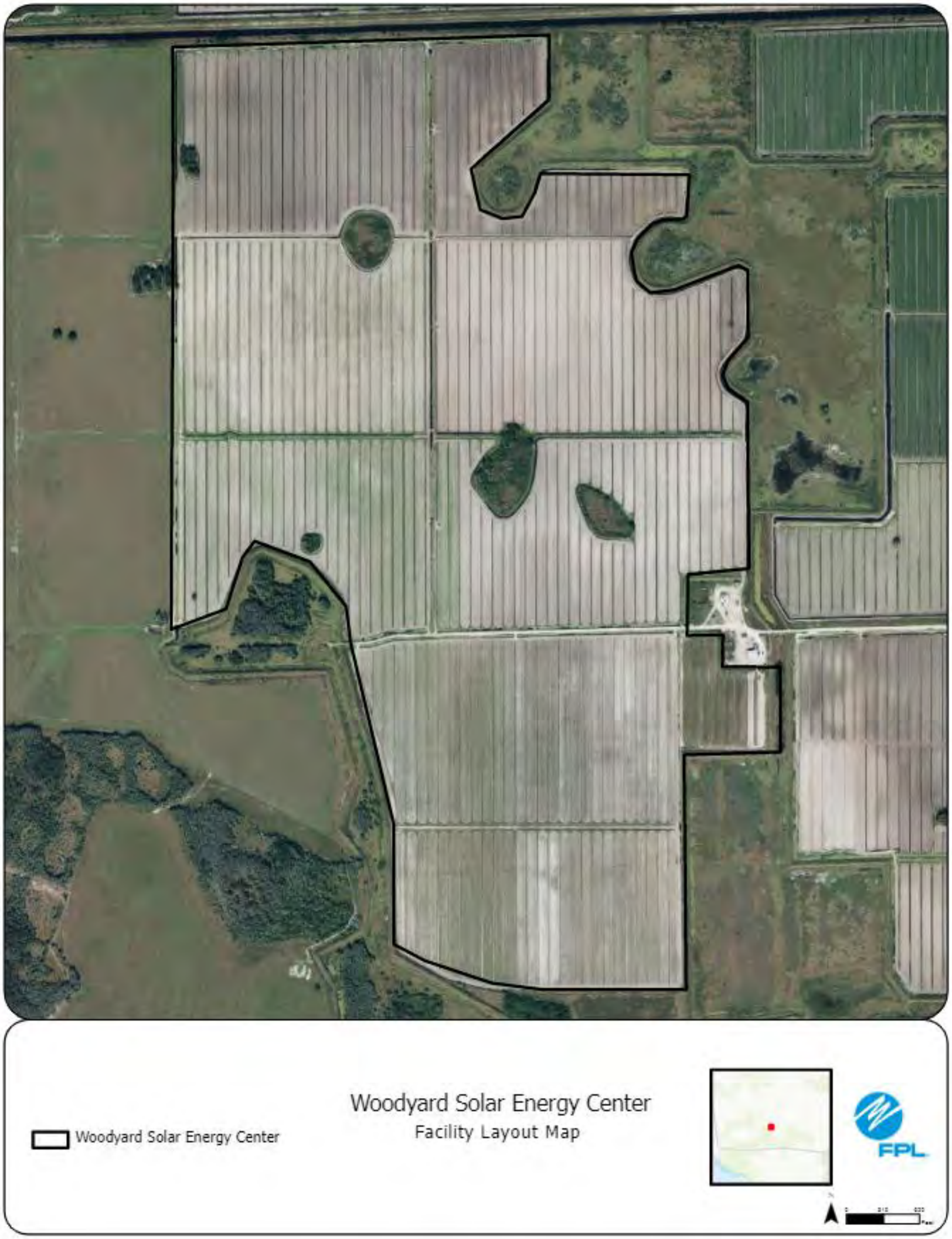
Woodyard Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Woodyard Solar Energy Center
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Woodyard Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Woodyard Solar Energy Center
Woodyard Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

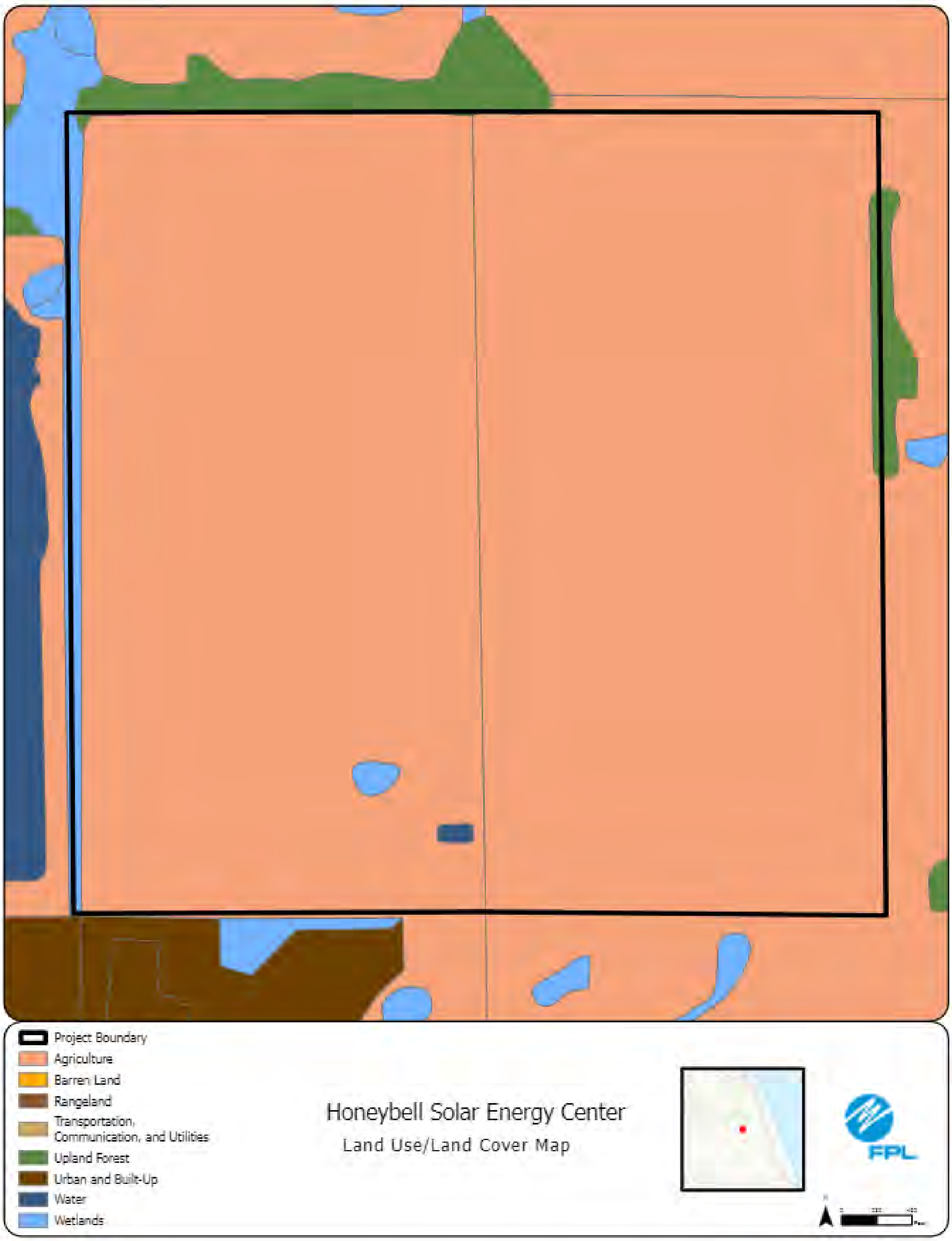
Preferred Site #26: Honeybell Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

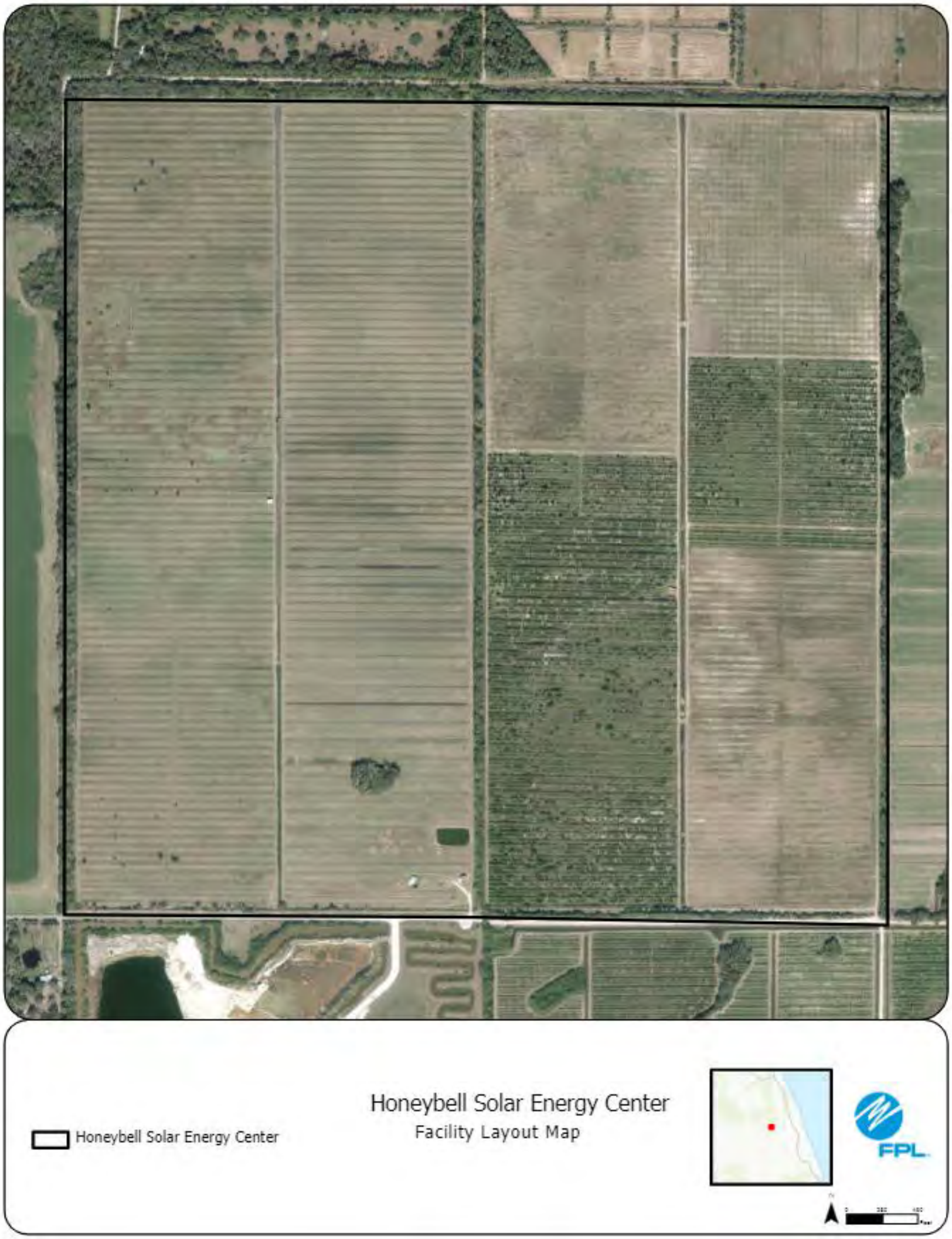
	Preferred Site	Honeybell Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	617
	COD	3/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Citrus Groves, Improved Pastures, Row Crops
	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	Caracara, Wading Birds. No adverse impacts expected.
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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending

Honeybell Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

Honeybell Solar Energy Center


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Honeybell Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL



Honeybell Solar Energy Center
Honeybell Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #27: Buttonwood Solar Energy Center, St. Lucie County

	Preferred Site	Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
	County	St. Lucie
	Facility Acreage	2,831 parcel acres (522 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	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 ofactivecitrus groves, with a large surface water in the northern portion of the property,a few sparsely located hardwood forestareas along the eastern side of the property, irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property, and a large, previously permitted impoundment at the southern portion of the property
2.	Listed Species	Bald Eagle, 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending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LEVEE
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SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
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LEVEE
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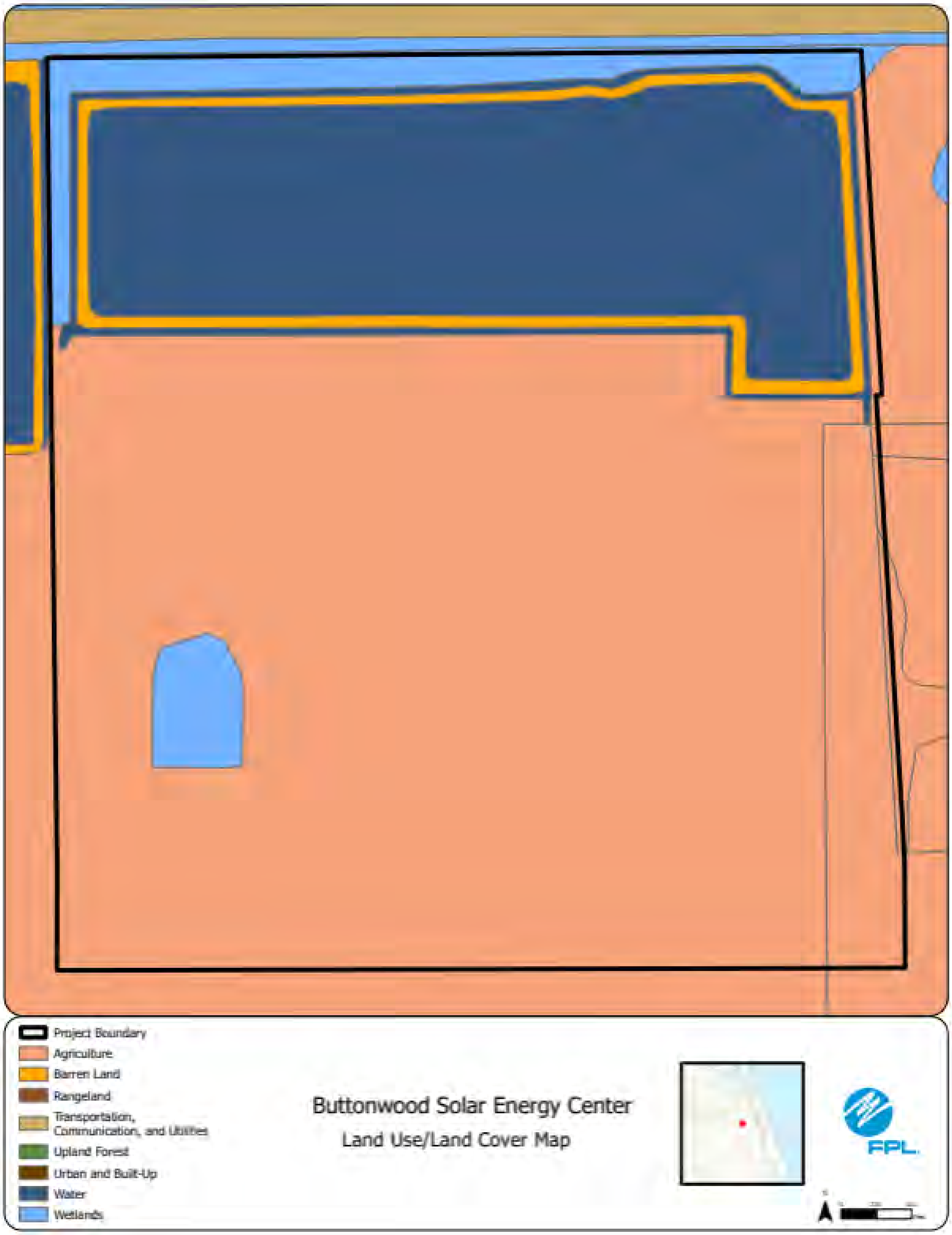
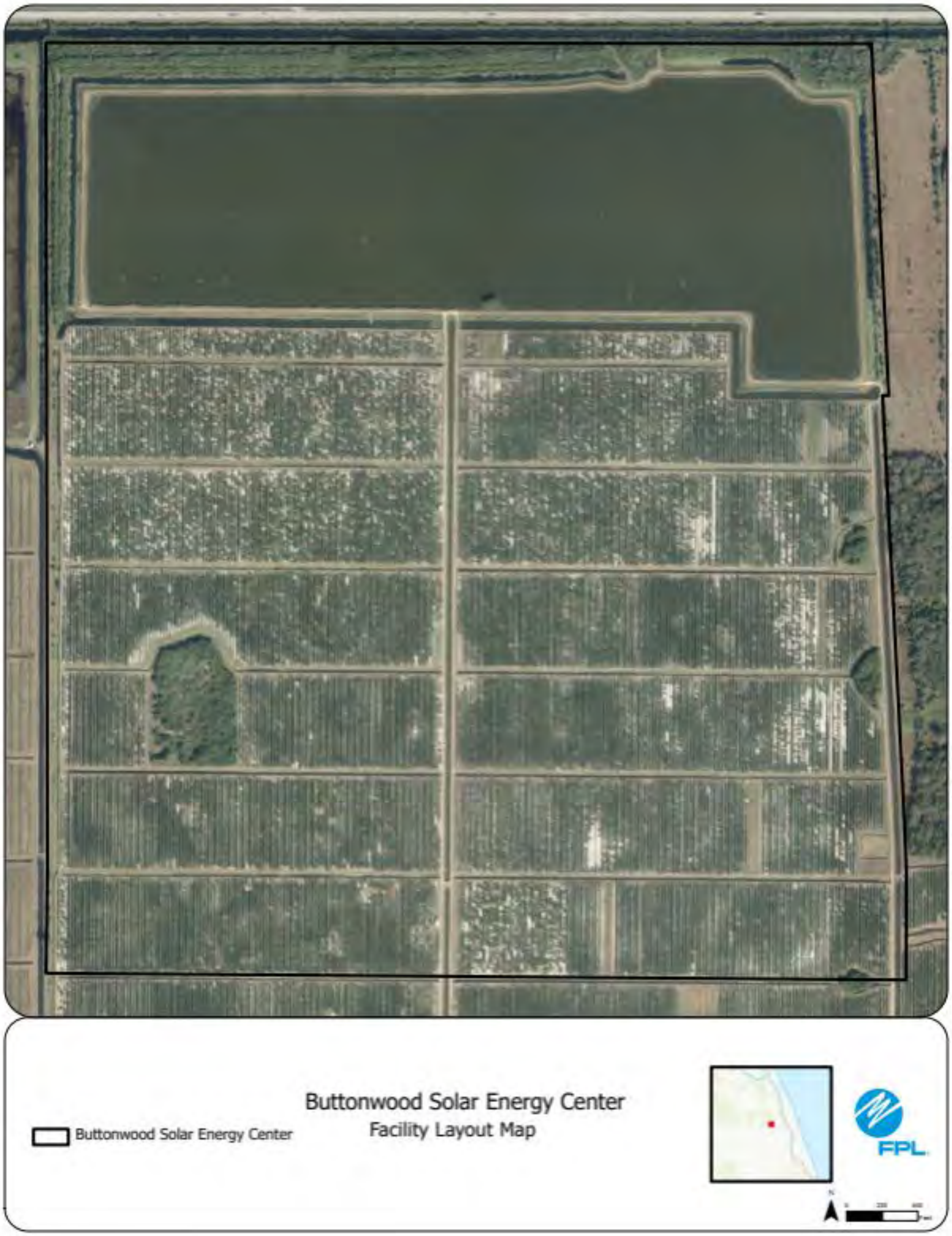
SPOIL BANK
25
BM
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

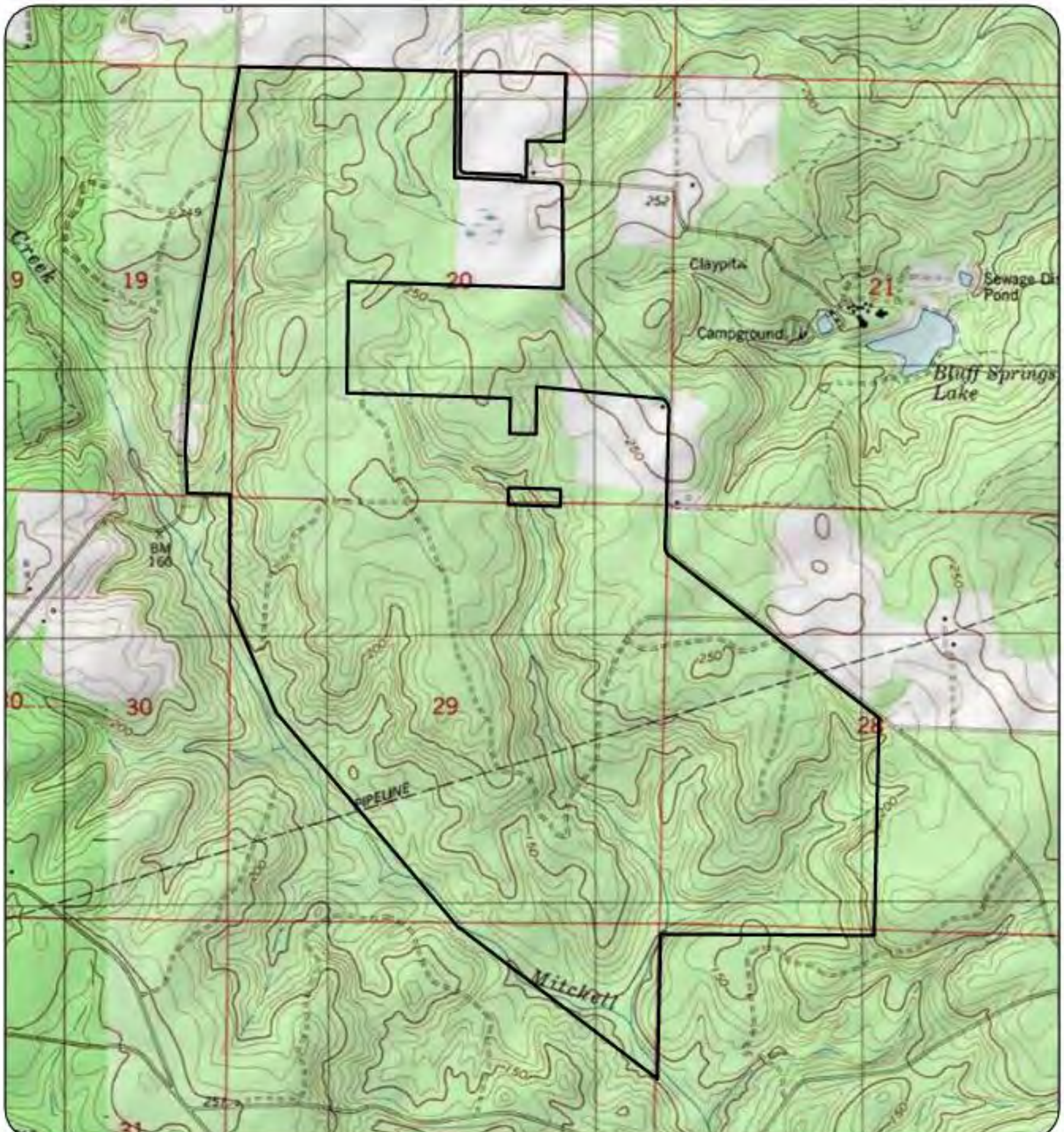

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Buttonwood Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #28: Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center, Escambia County

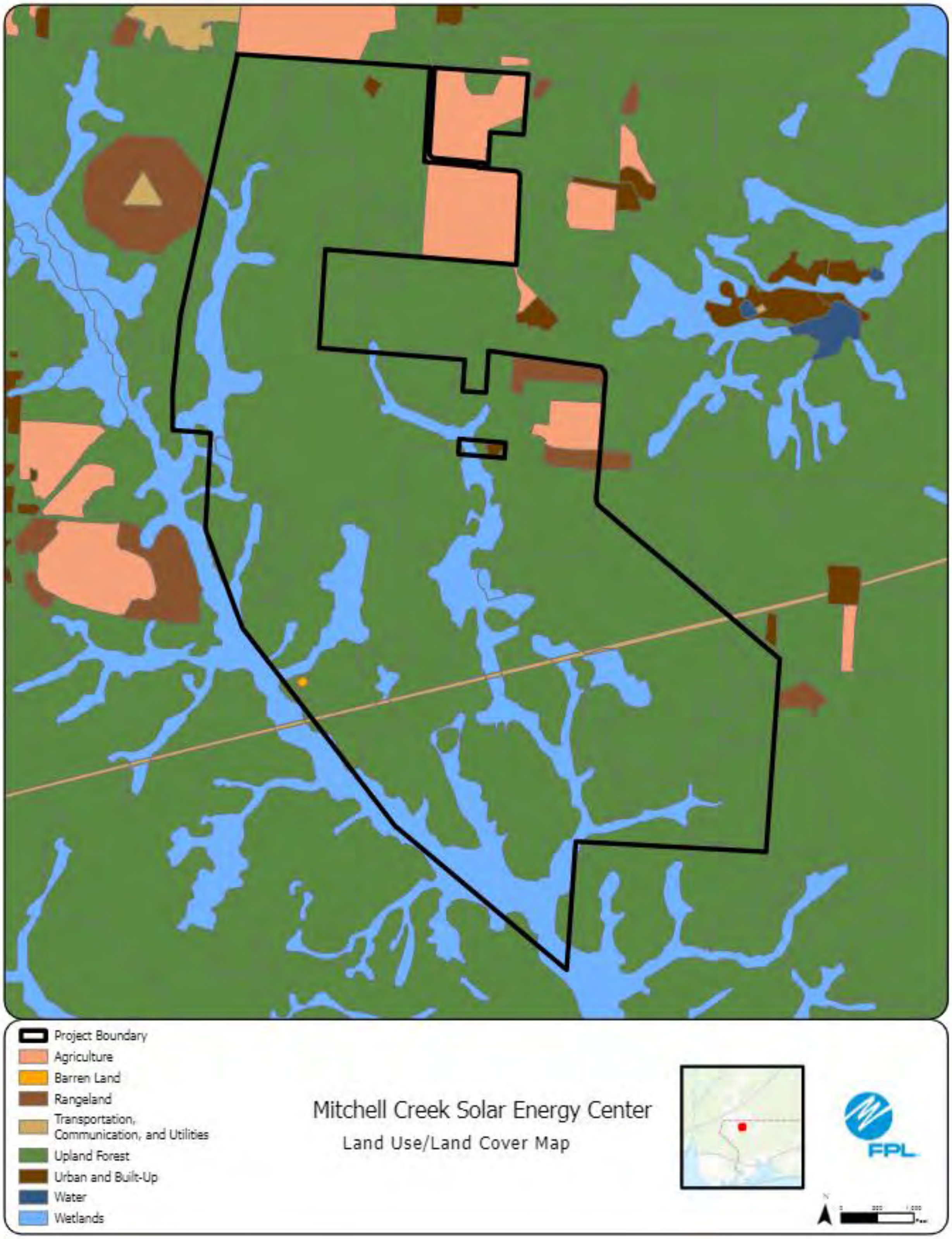
	Preferred Site	Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Escambia
	Facility Acreage	1024 (464 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Fixed
		Reference Maps
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.		**Existing Land Uses**
	Site	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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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**	FDED Environmental Resources Permit (ERP): Submitted 11/16/22



Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

Mitchell Creek Solar Energy Center


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

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #29: Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center, Hendry County

	Preferred Site	Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
	County	Hendry
	Facility Acreage	1660 (445 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2025
	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	Primarily citrus groves, cropland, and improved pasture.
	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 imrpoved pasture making up most other lands.
2.	Listed Species	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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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 Environmental Resources Permit (ERP): Approved 1/18/2023, FDEP 404 General Permit: Approved 1/18/2023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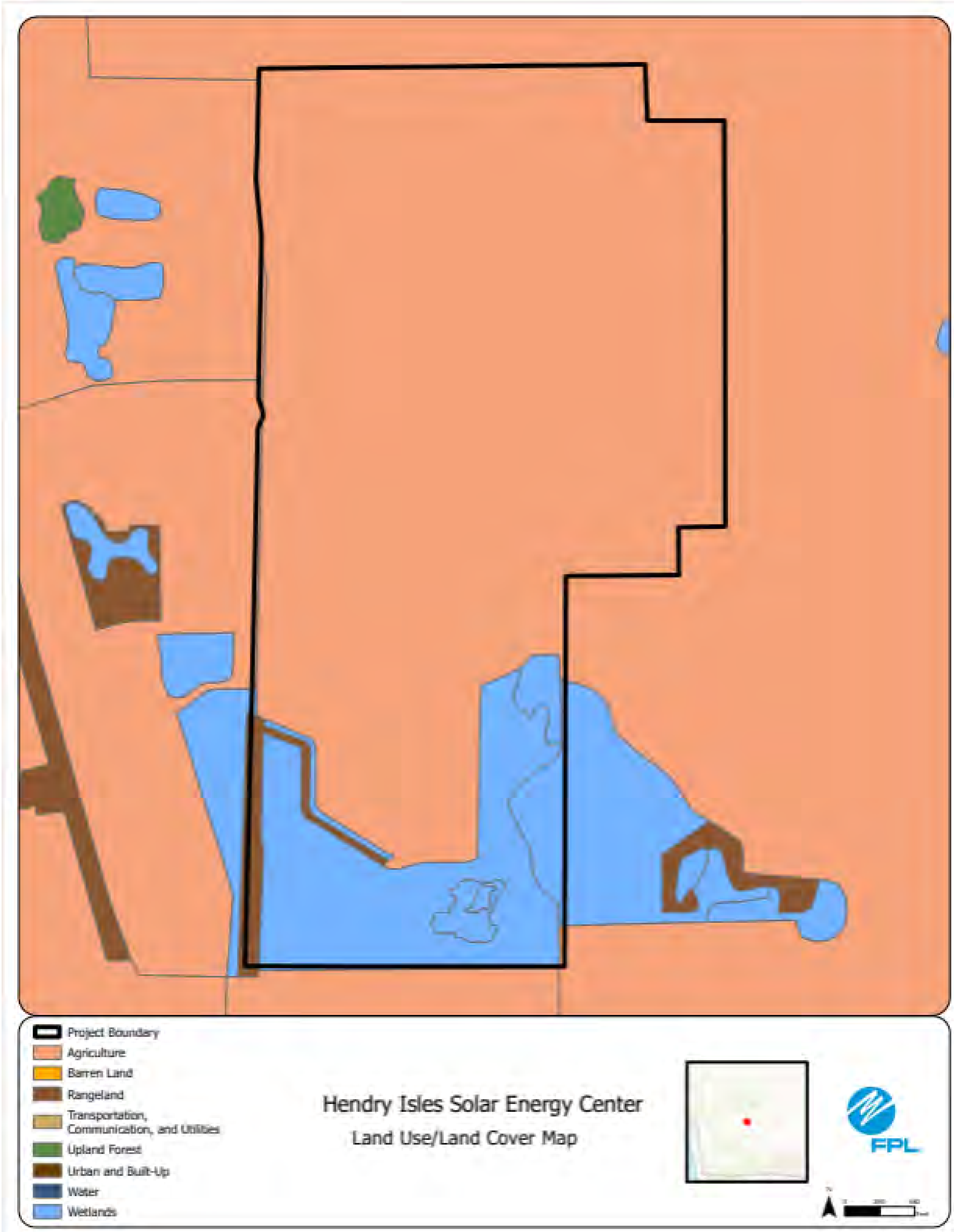
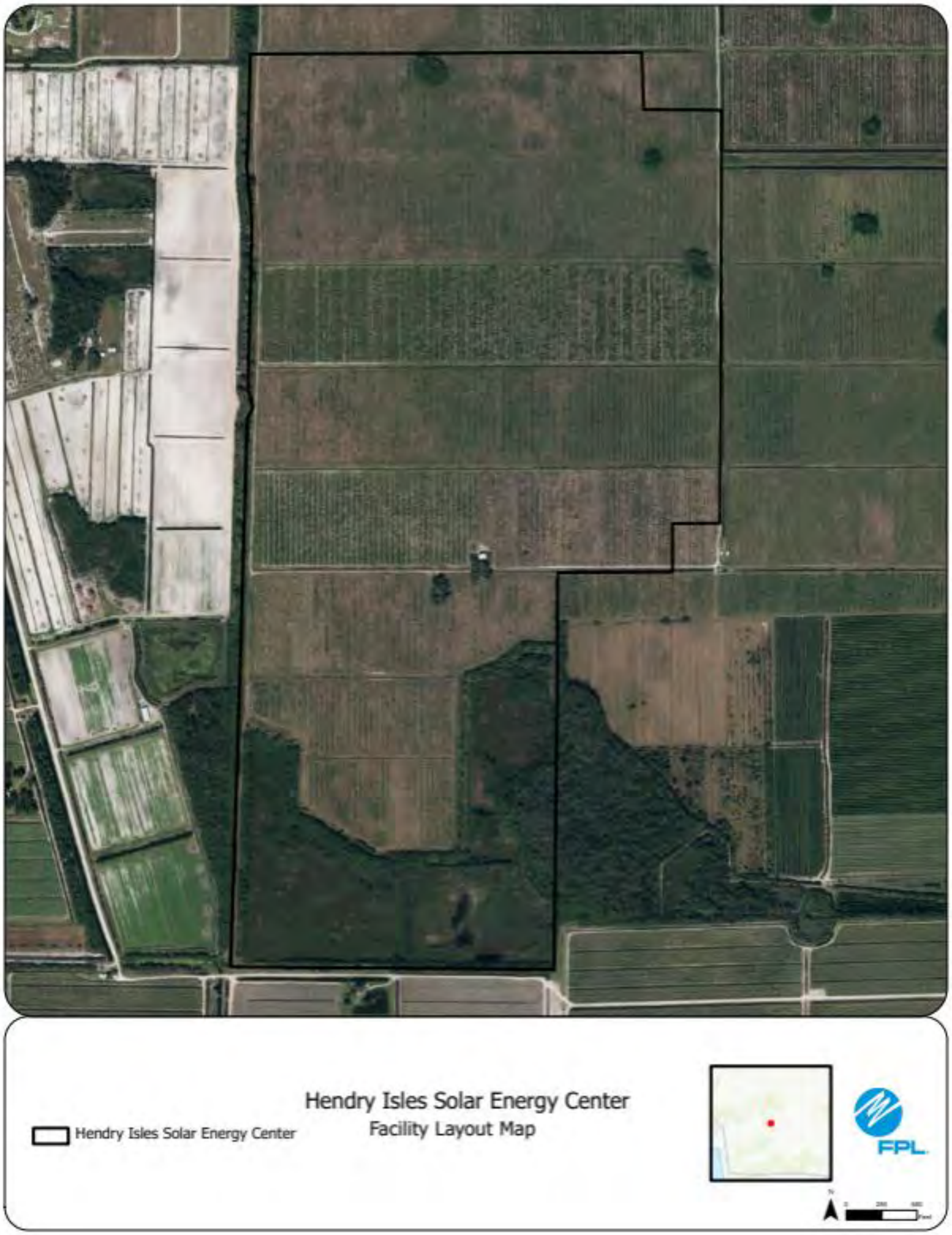
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
FPL

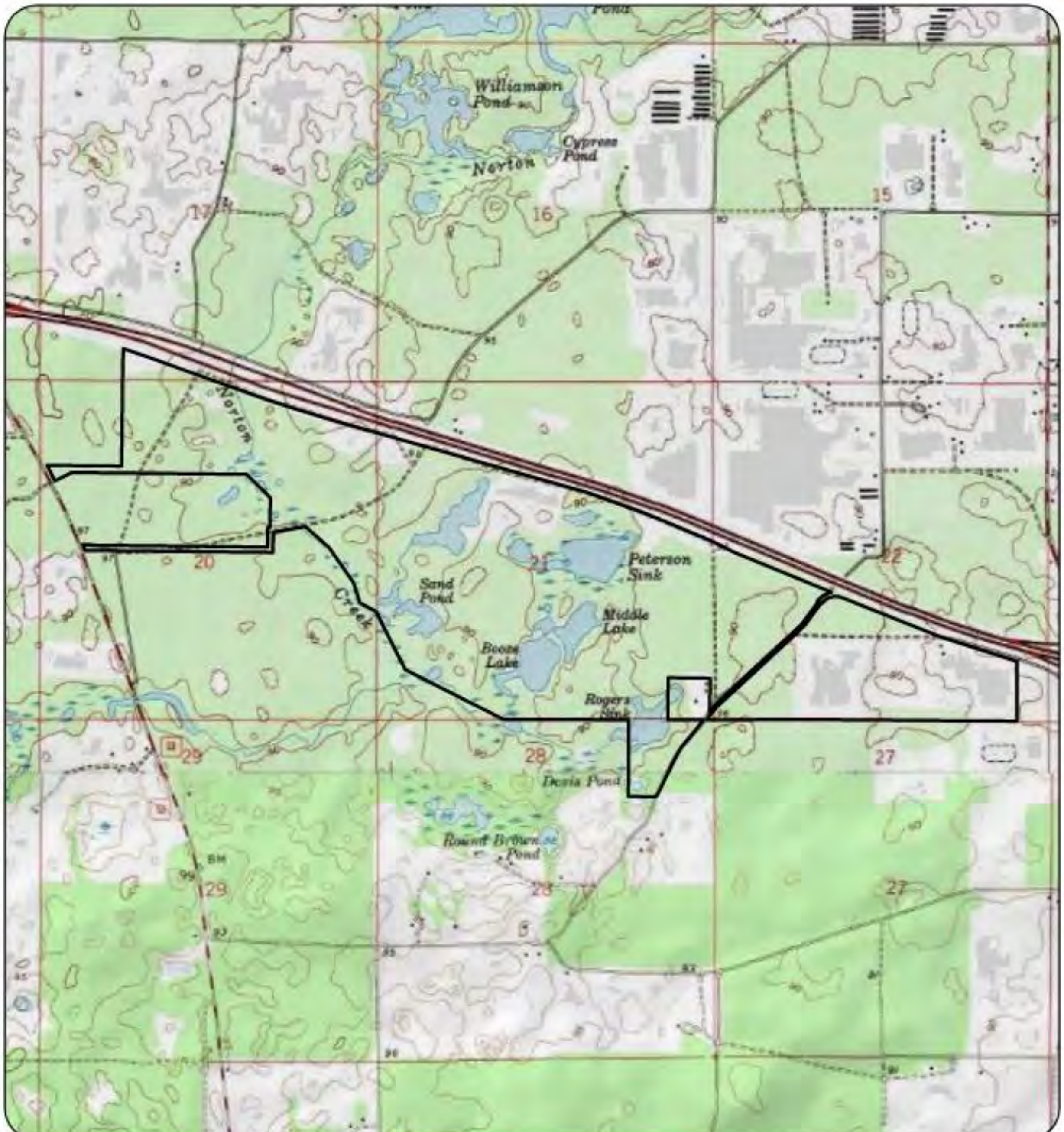

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Hendry Isles Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #30: Norton Creek Solar Energy Center, Madison County

	Preferred Site	Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Madison
	Facility Acreage	674
	COD	3/31/2025
	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	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 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: Pending State 404: Pending

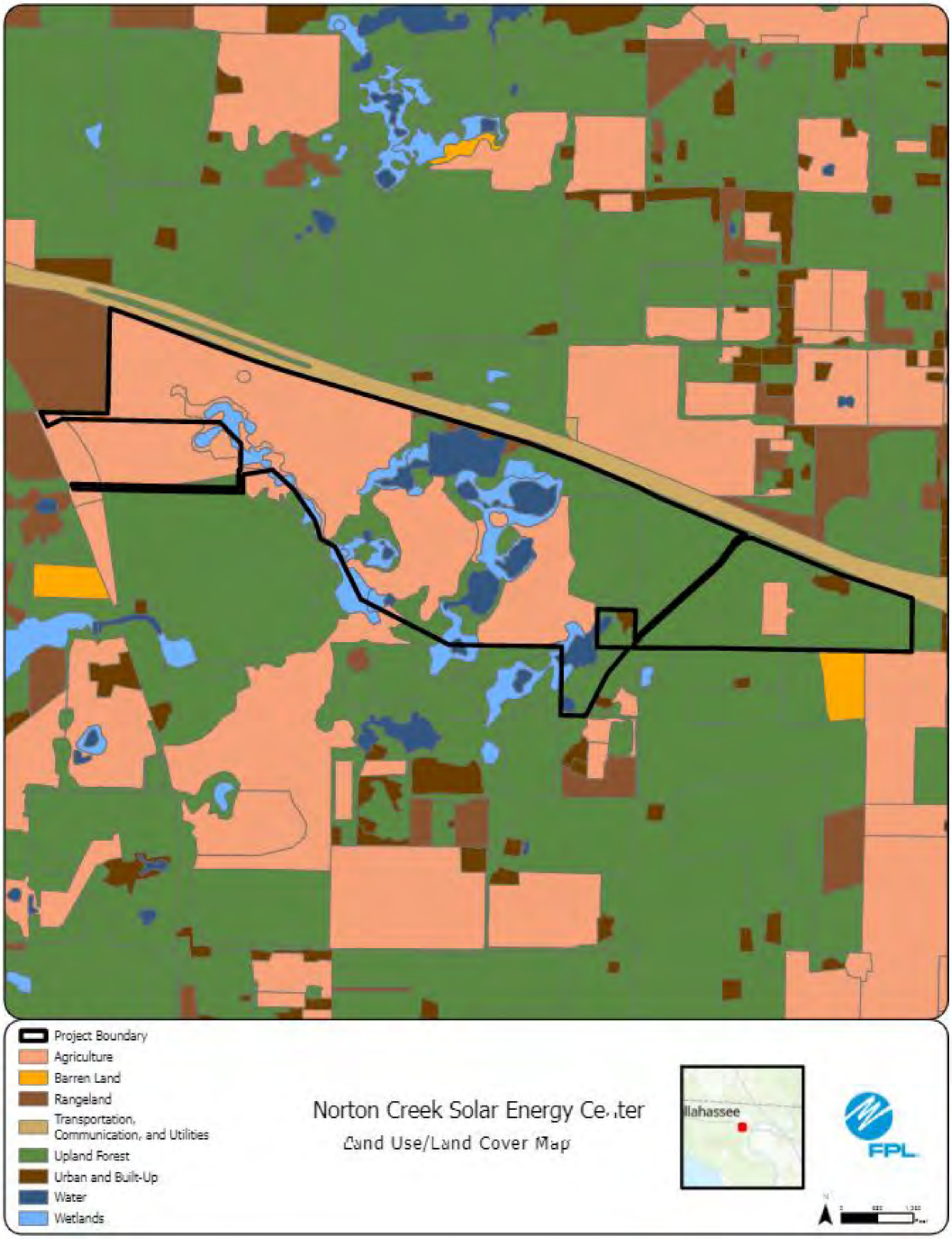


Norton Creek Solar Energy Center

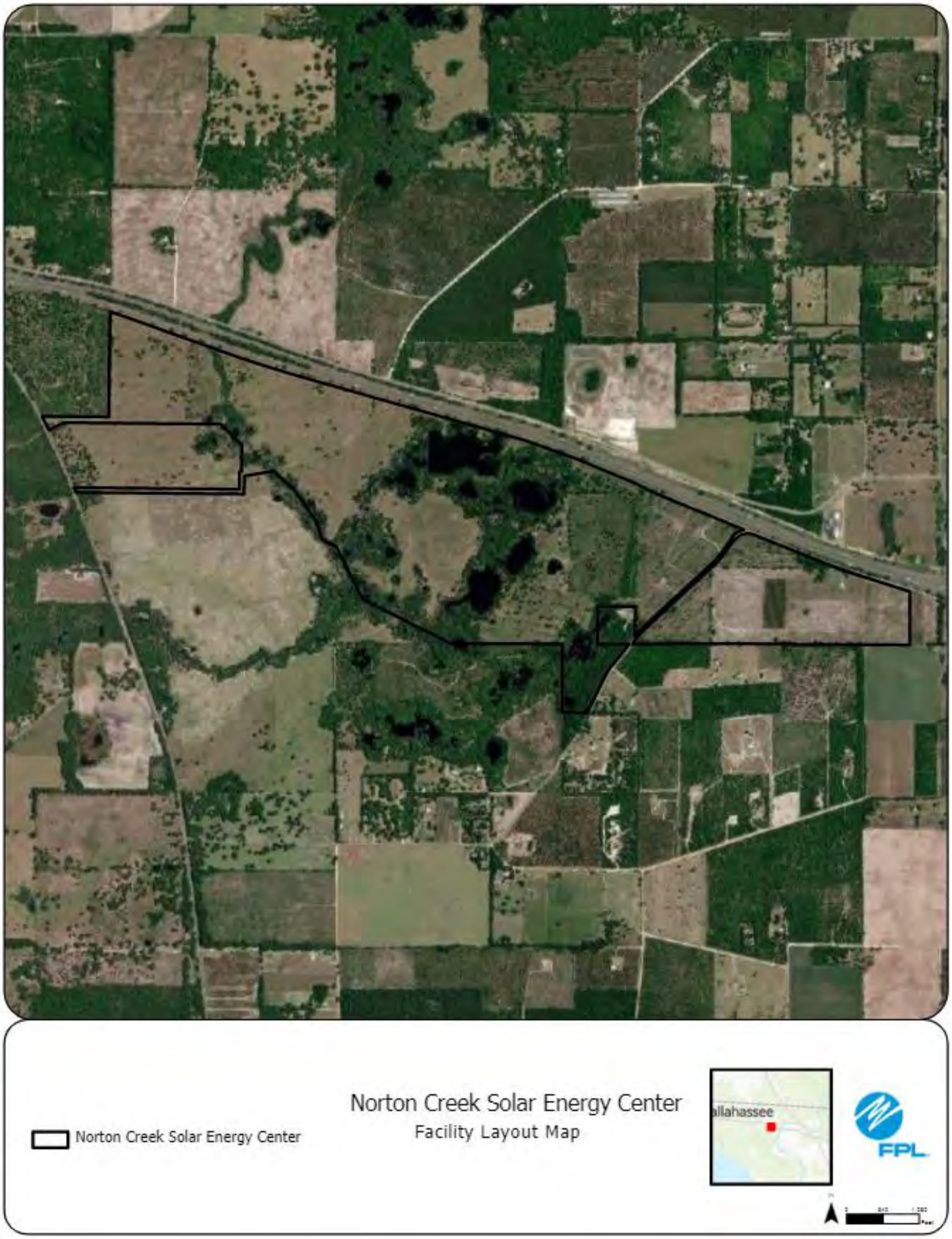
Norton Creek Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

FPL



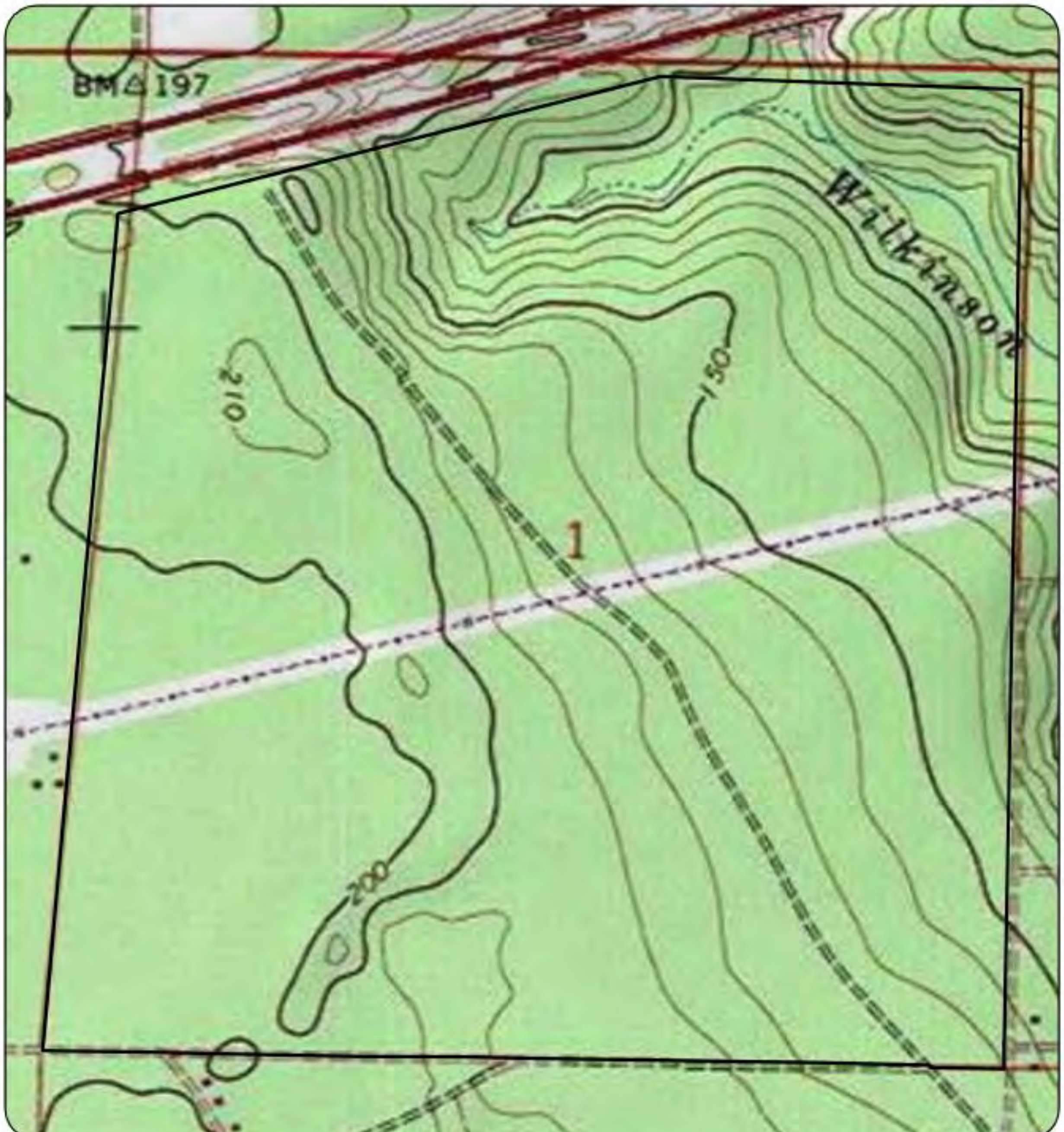
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Norton Creek Solar Energy Ce. ter
Land Use/Land Cover Map
llahassee
FPL


Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
Norton Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
allahassee
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #31: Kayak Solar Energy Center, Okaloosa County

	Preferred Site	Kayak Solar Energy Center
	County	Okaloosa
	Facility Acreage	627
	COD	6/30/2025
	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	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.
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 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**	USACE 404 Permit received: TBD FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: TBD

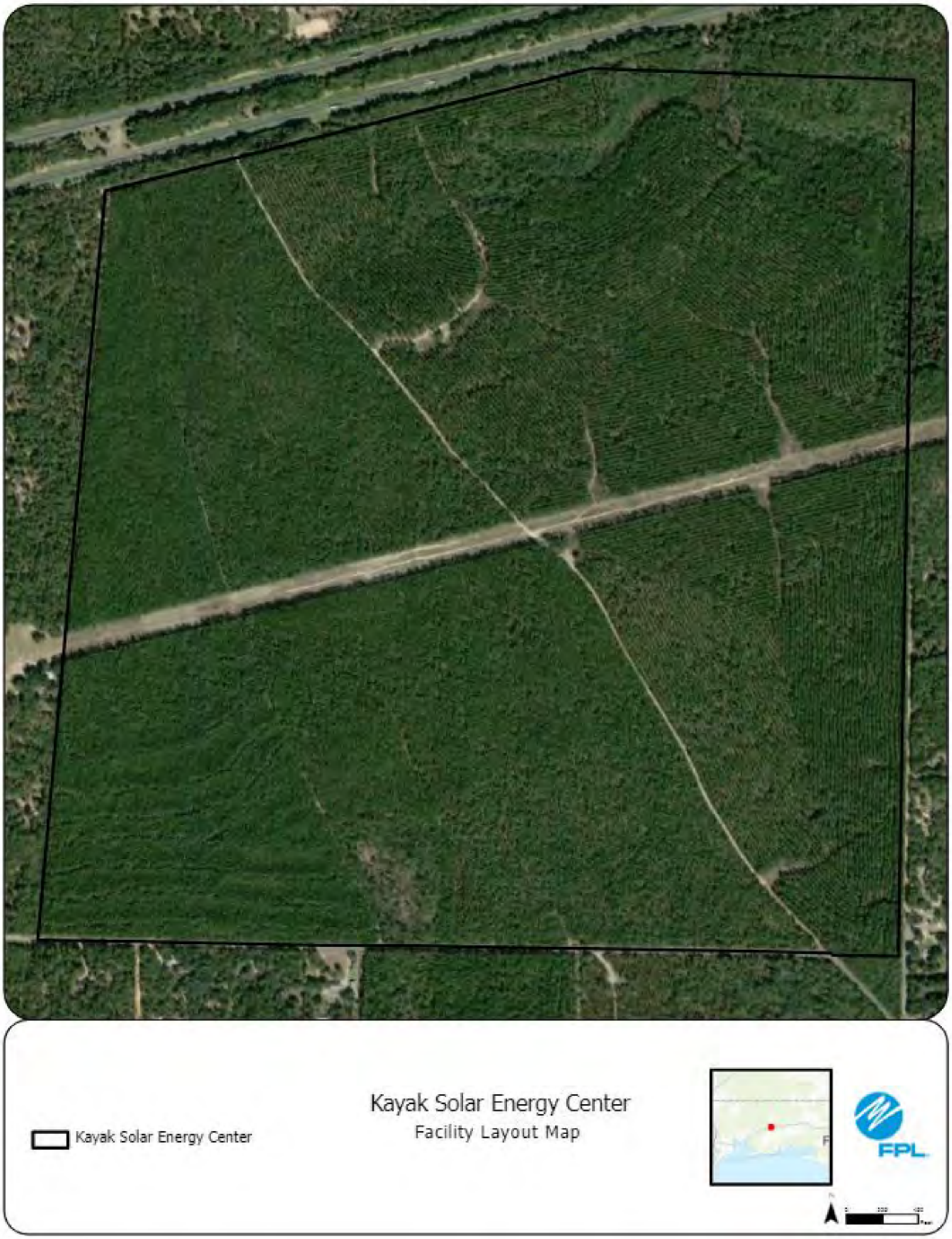


Kayak Solar Energy Center

Kayak Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

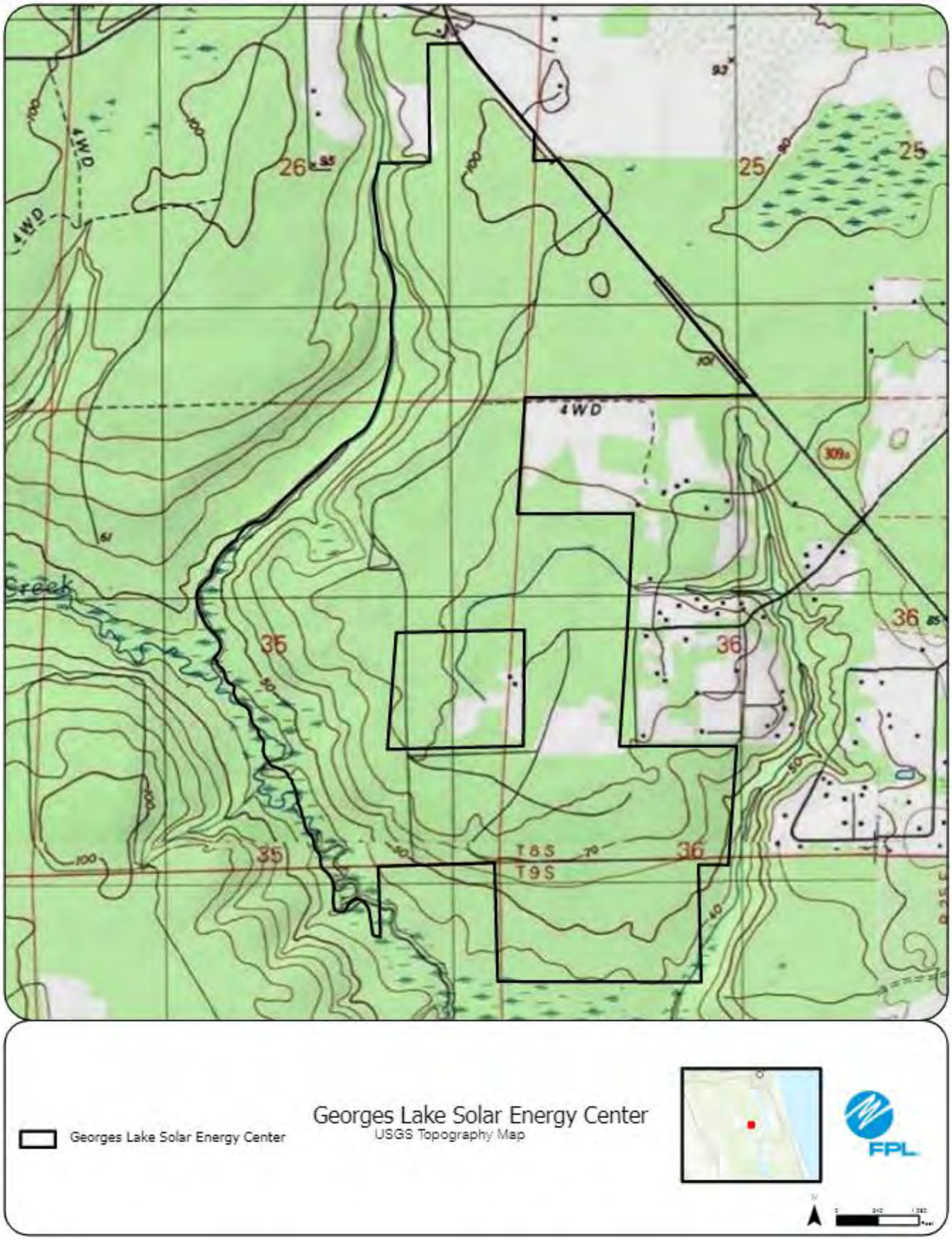

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Kayak Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Kayak Solar Energy Center
Kayak Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #32: Georges Lake Solar Energy Center, Putnam County

	Preferred Site	Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
	County	Putnam
	Facility Acreage	743
	COD	3/31/2025
	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	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 kestral
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 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 Environmental Resources Permit (ERP): Anticipated submittal 3/15/23 USACE 404 Permit TBD



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4WD
4WD
4WD
Creek
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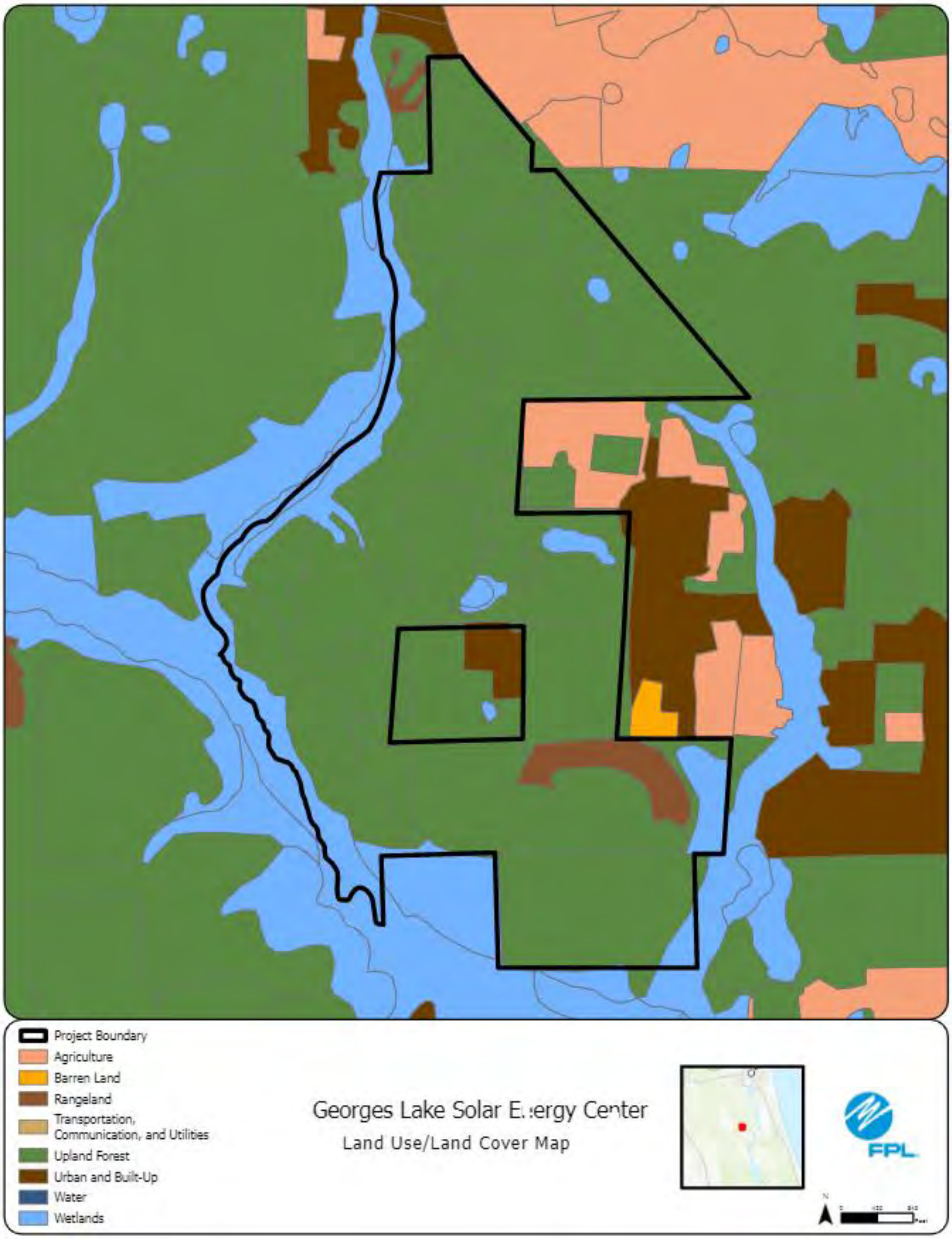
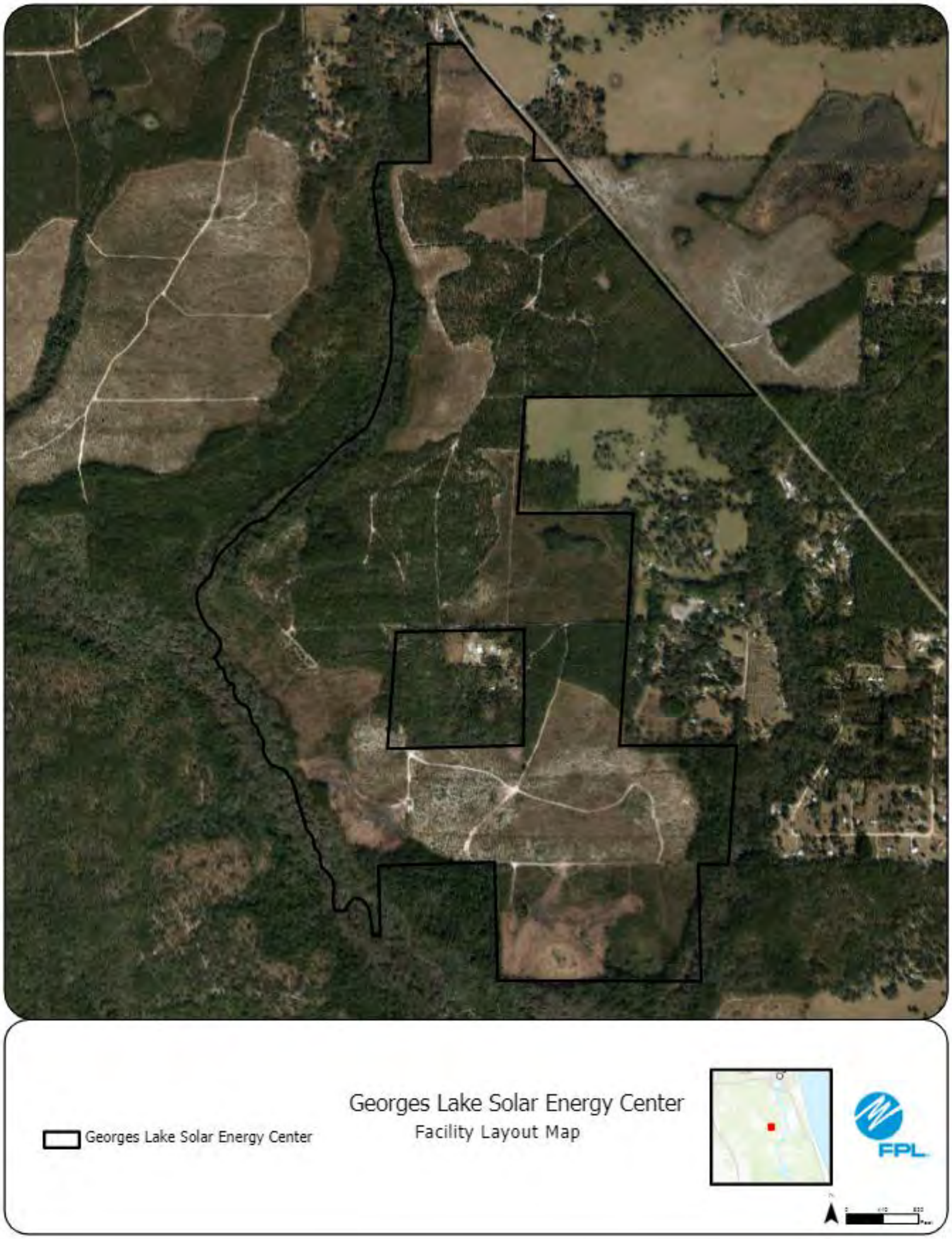
T8S
T9S
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

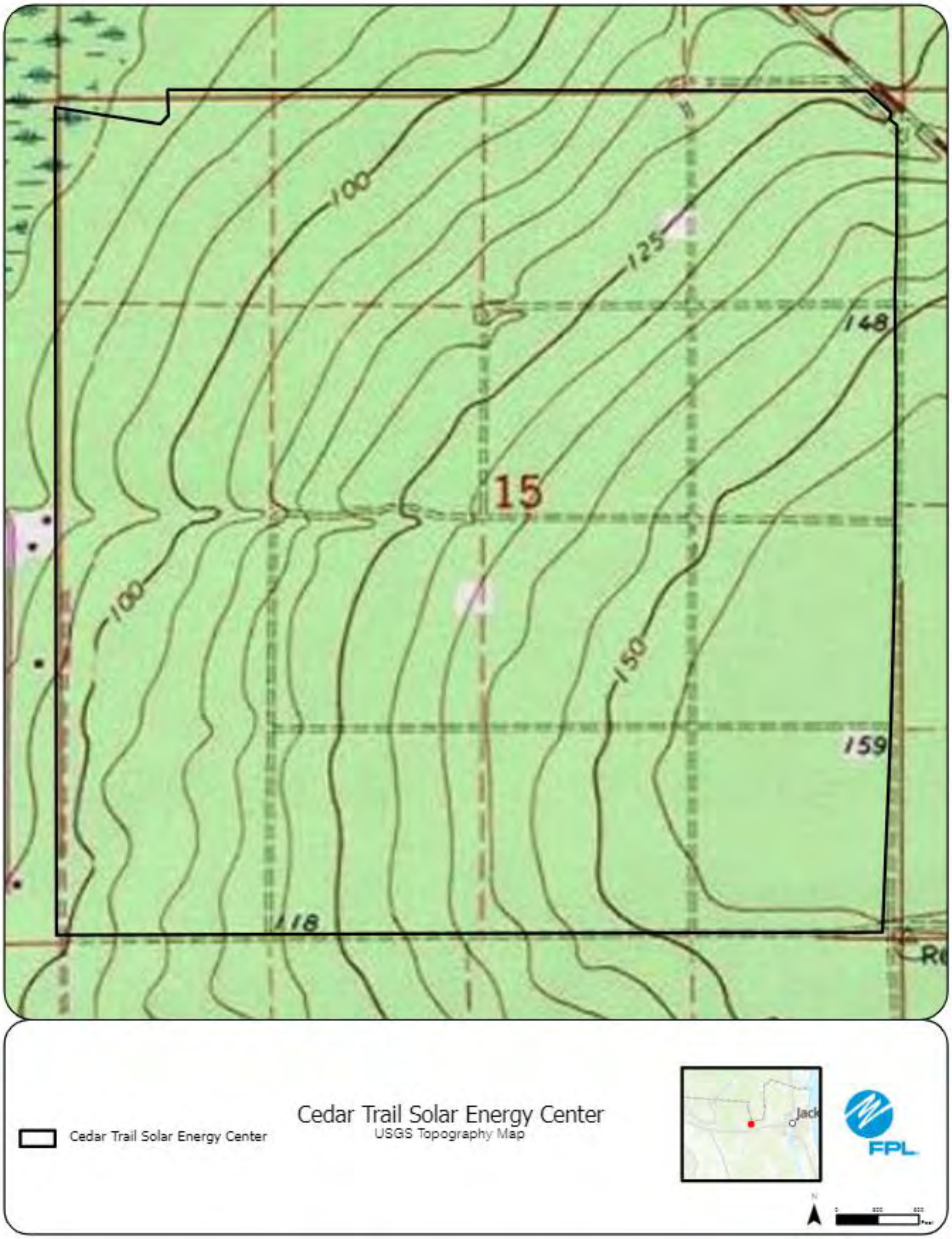

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Georges Lake Solar E.ergy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
Georges Lake Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #33: Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center, Baker County

	Preferred Site	Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	Baker
	Facility Acreage	2450
	COD	3/31/2025
	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	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.
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 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**	USACE 404 Permit received: TBD FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: TBD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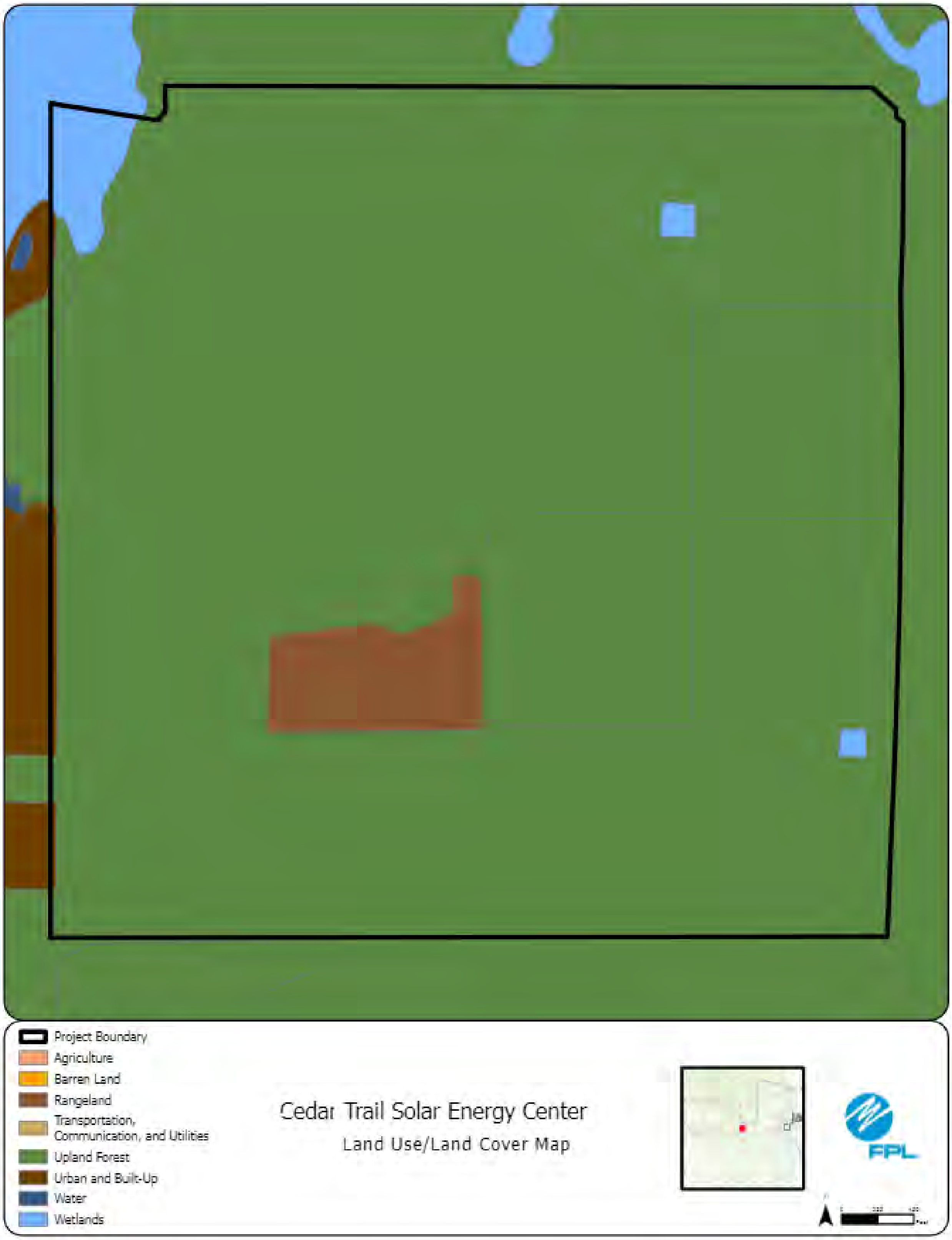
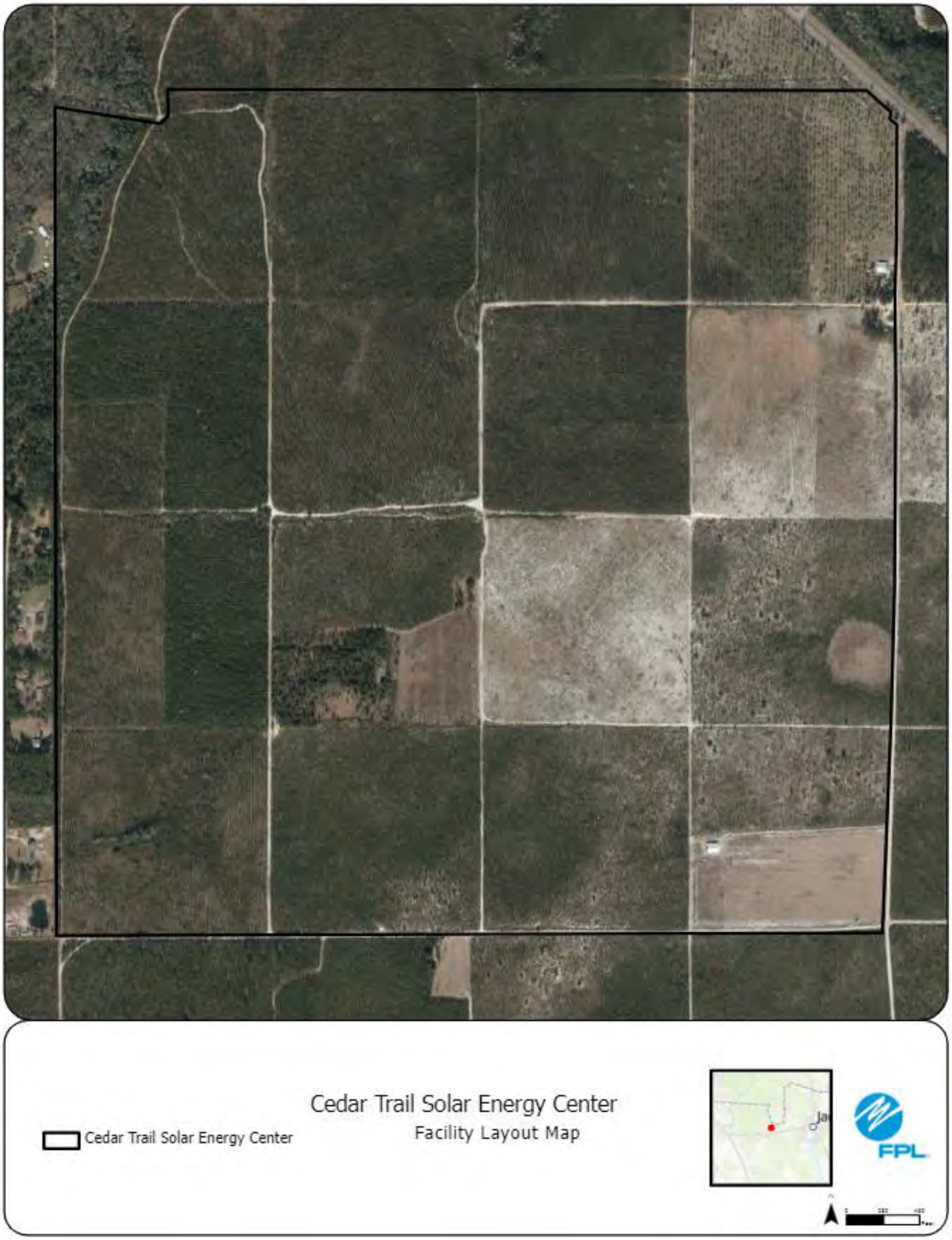
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

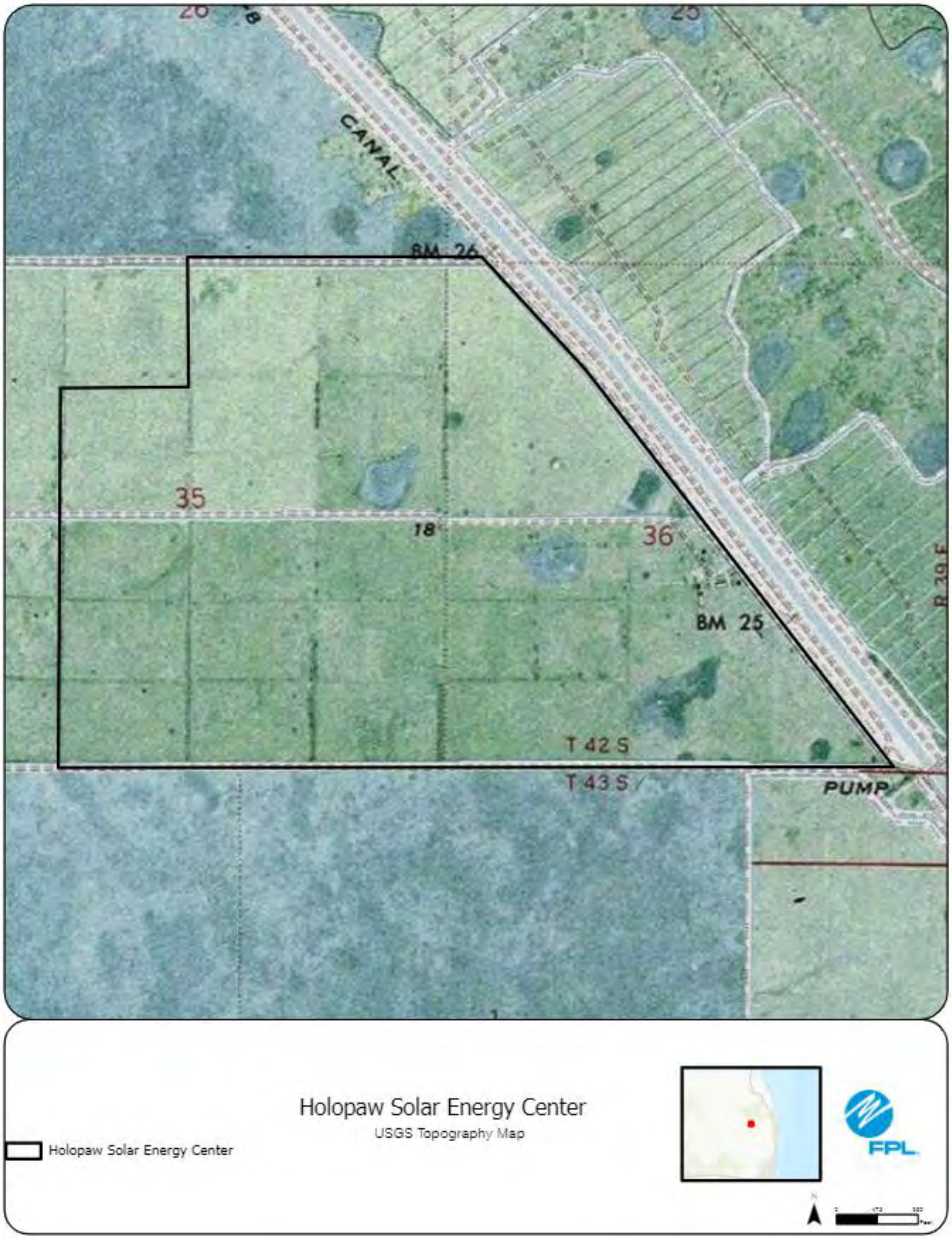

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Cedar Trail Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #34: Holopaw Solar Energy Center, Palm Beach County

	Preferred Site	Holopaw Solar Energy Center
	County	Palm Beach
	Facility Acreage	1,283 (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 unimporoved roads and sugar cane
2.	Listed Species	Caracara and Florida Bonneted Bat. No impacts 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending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BM 25
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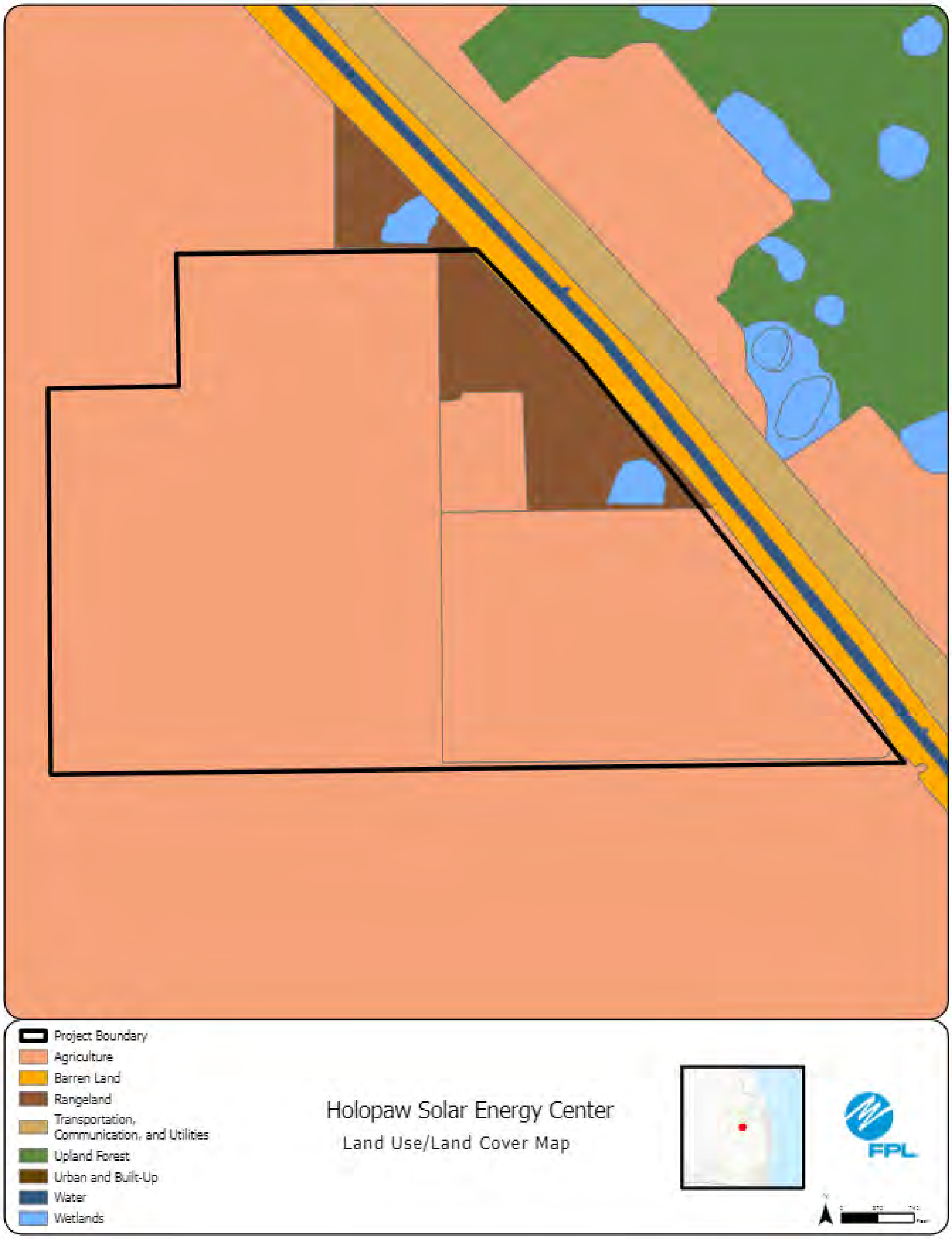
PUMP
R 39 E
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Holopaw Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Holopaw Solar Energy Center
FPL

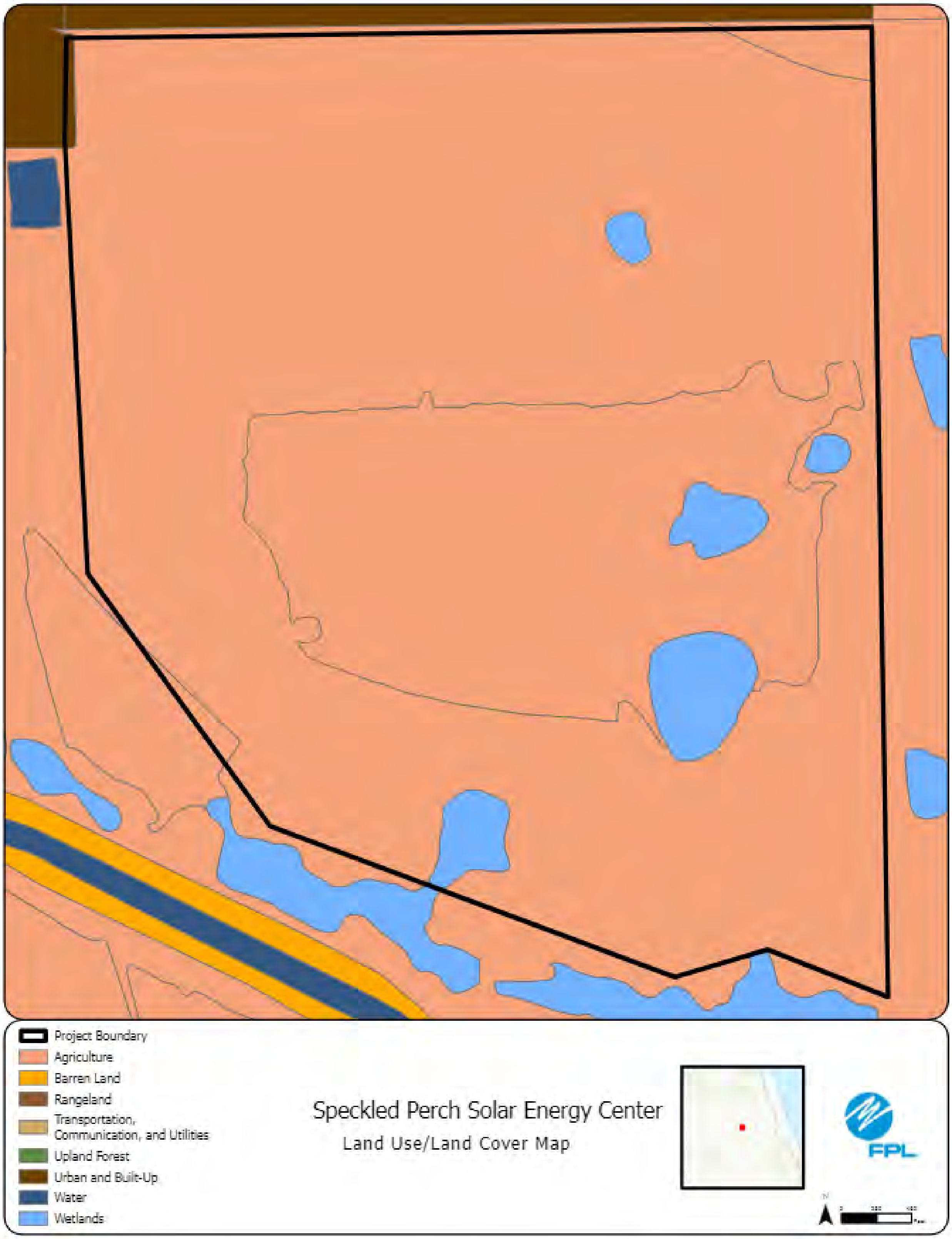
Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #35: Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee Center

	Preferred Site	Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	1526 (664 project acres)
	COD	3/31/2025
	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, crested caracara, Florida burrowing owl, little blue heron
3.	Natural Resources of Regional Significance Status	Taylor Creek nearby property.
4.	Other Significant Features	Approximately 1 acre of cemetary present on site. Evergreen Cemetary 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.
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 Environmental Resources Permit (ERP): submitted 12/9/2022. FDEP 404 Permit: TBD

Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

Speckled Perch Solar Energy Center


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 #36: Big Water Solar Energy Center, Okeechobee County

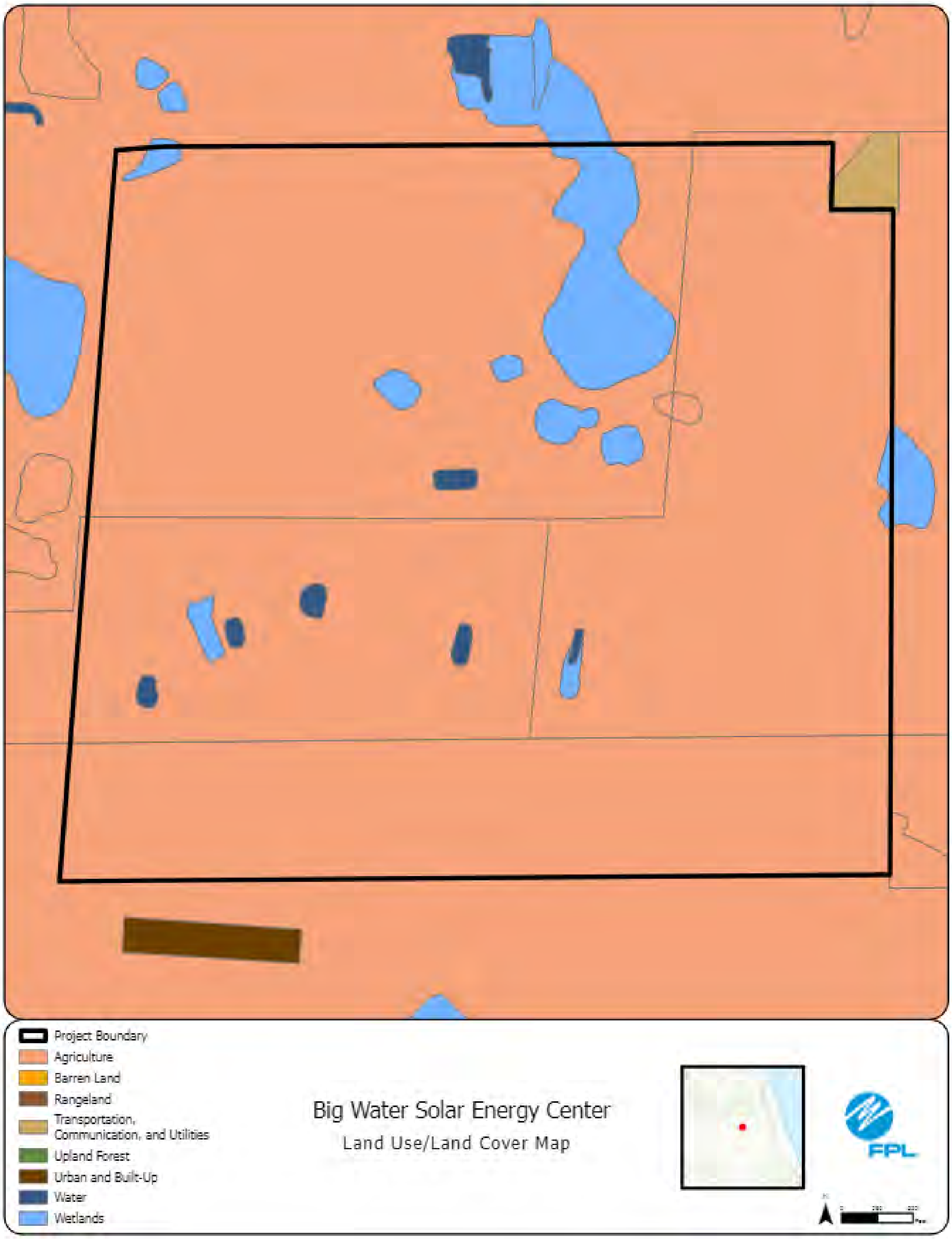
	Preferred Site	Big Water Solar Energy Center
	County	Okeechobee
	Facility Acreage	701
	COD	3/31/2025
	For PV facilities: tracking or fixed	Tracking
	Reference Maps	
a.	**USGS Map**	See Figures in the following pages
b.	**Proposed Facilities Layout**	
c.	**Map of Site and Adjacent Areas**	
d.	**Land Use Map of site and Adjacent Areas**	
e.	**Existing Land Uses**	
	Site	Primarily improved pastures, remainder wetlands and surface waters.
	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	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 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 Environmental Resources Permit: submitted 1/14/2023. FDEP 404 General Permit: submitted 1/14/2023

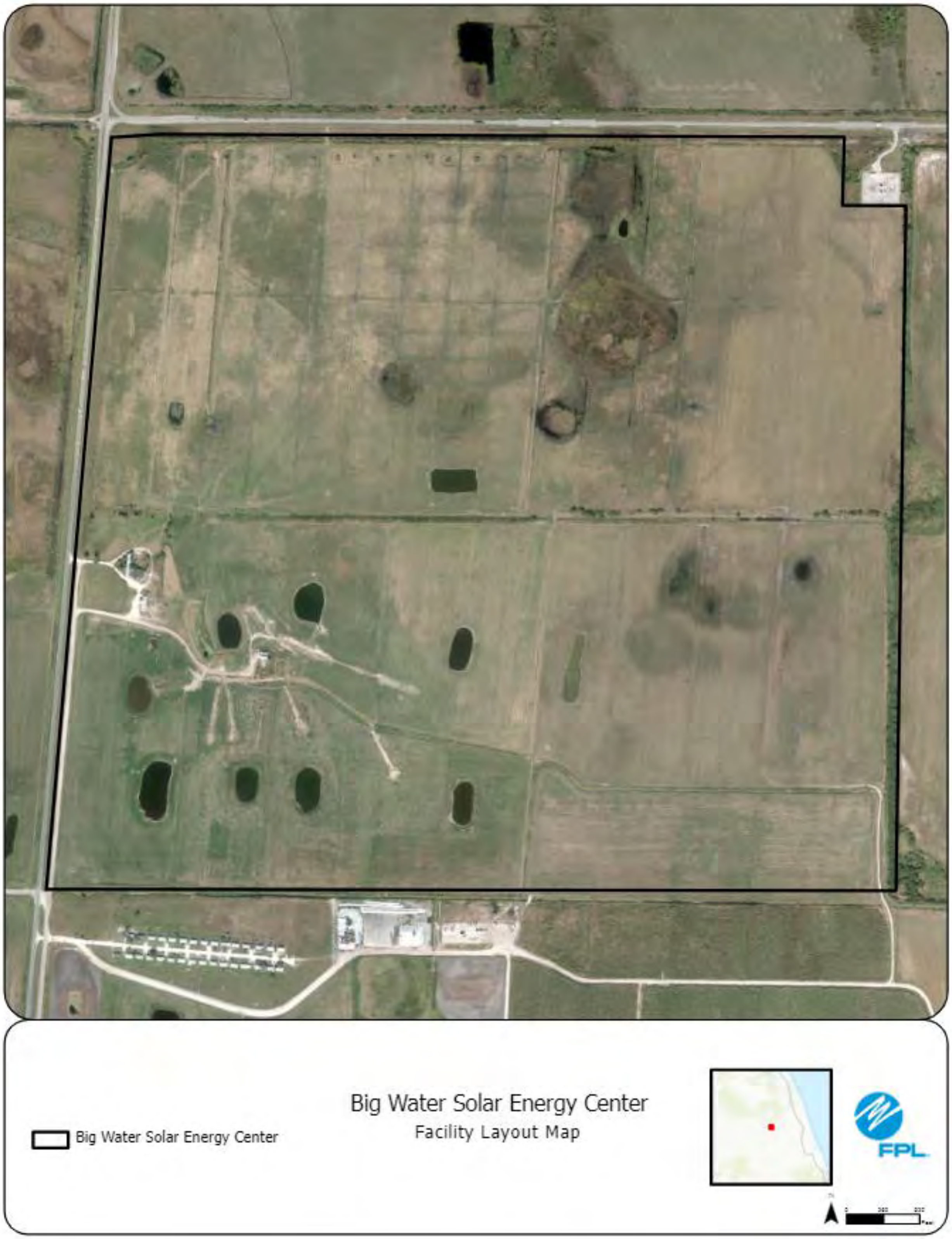
Big Water Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

Big Water Solar Energy Center

FPL

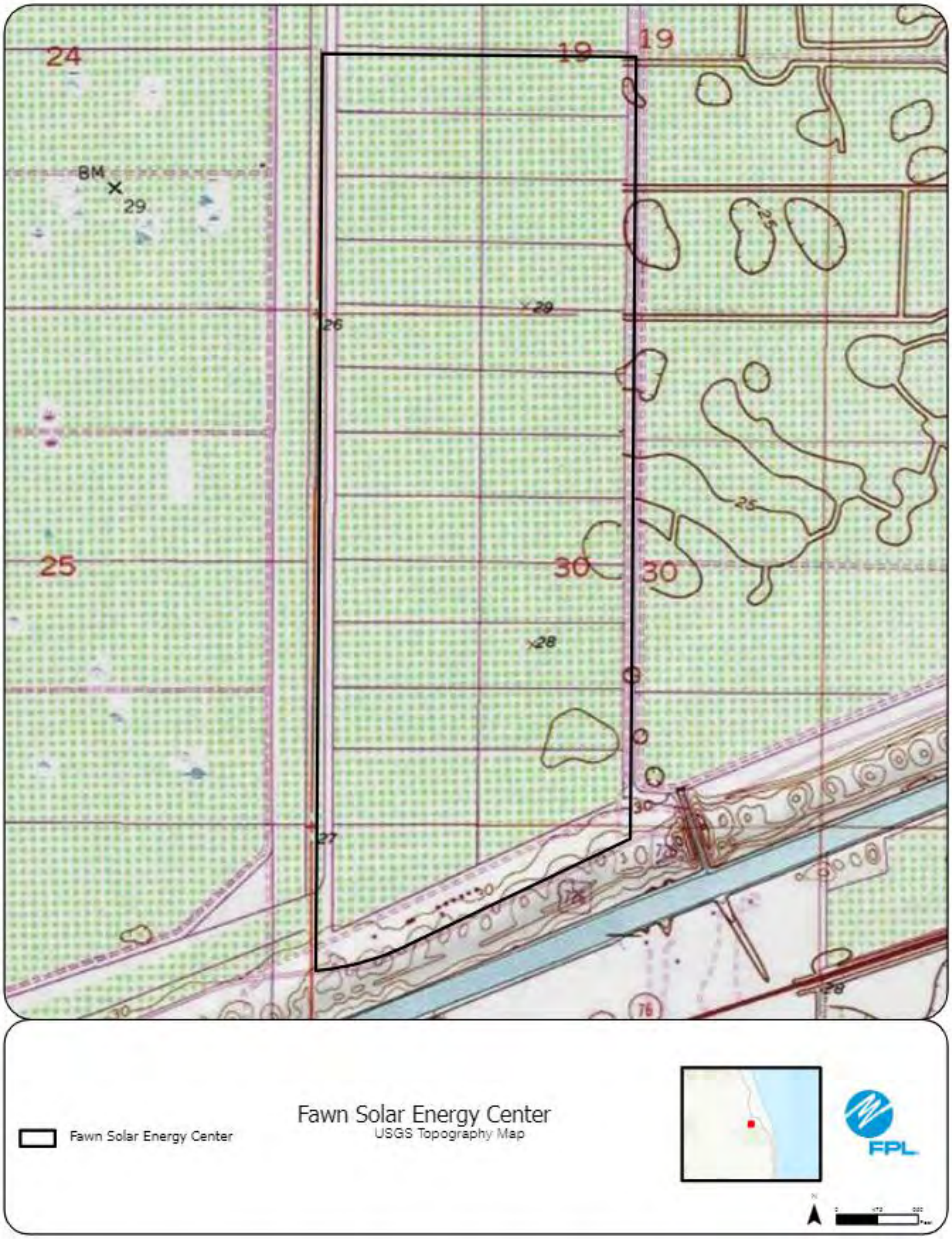

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Big Water Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Big Water Solar Energy Center
Big Water Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #37: Fawn Solar Energy Center, Martin County

	Preferred Site	Fawn Solar Energy Center
	County	Martin
	Facility Acreage	1,261 (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	Row Crop
	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	Crested Caracara, Southeastern American Kestrel, Wood Stork
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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending application submittal Individual State 404: Pending application submittal



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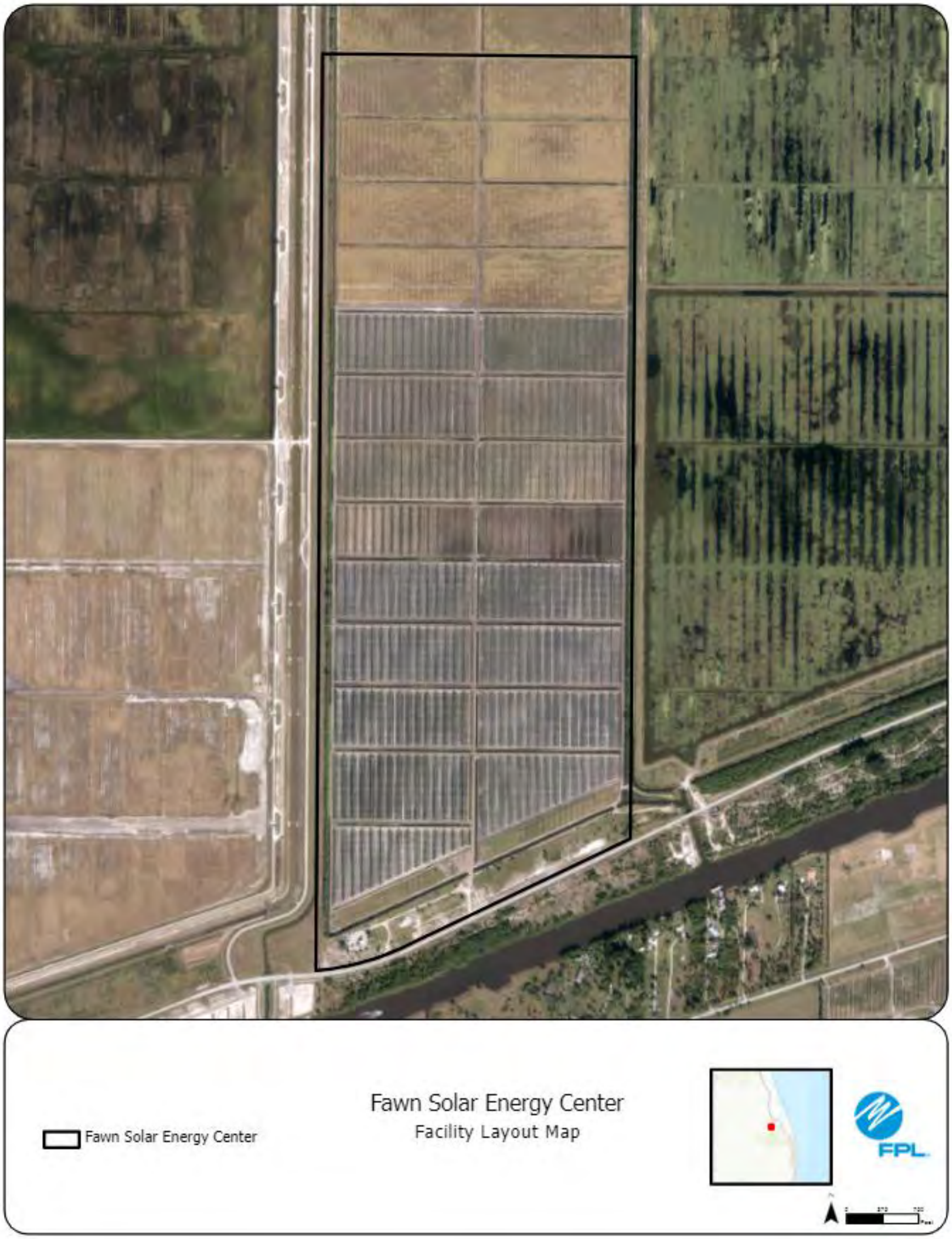
Fawn Solar Energy Center
Fawn Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

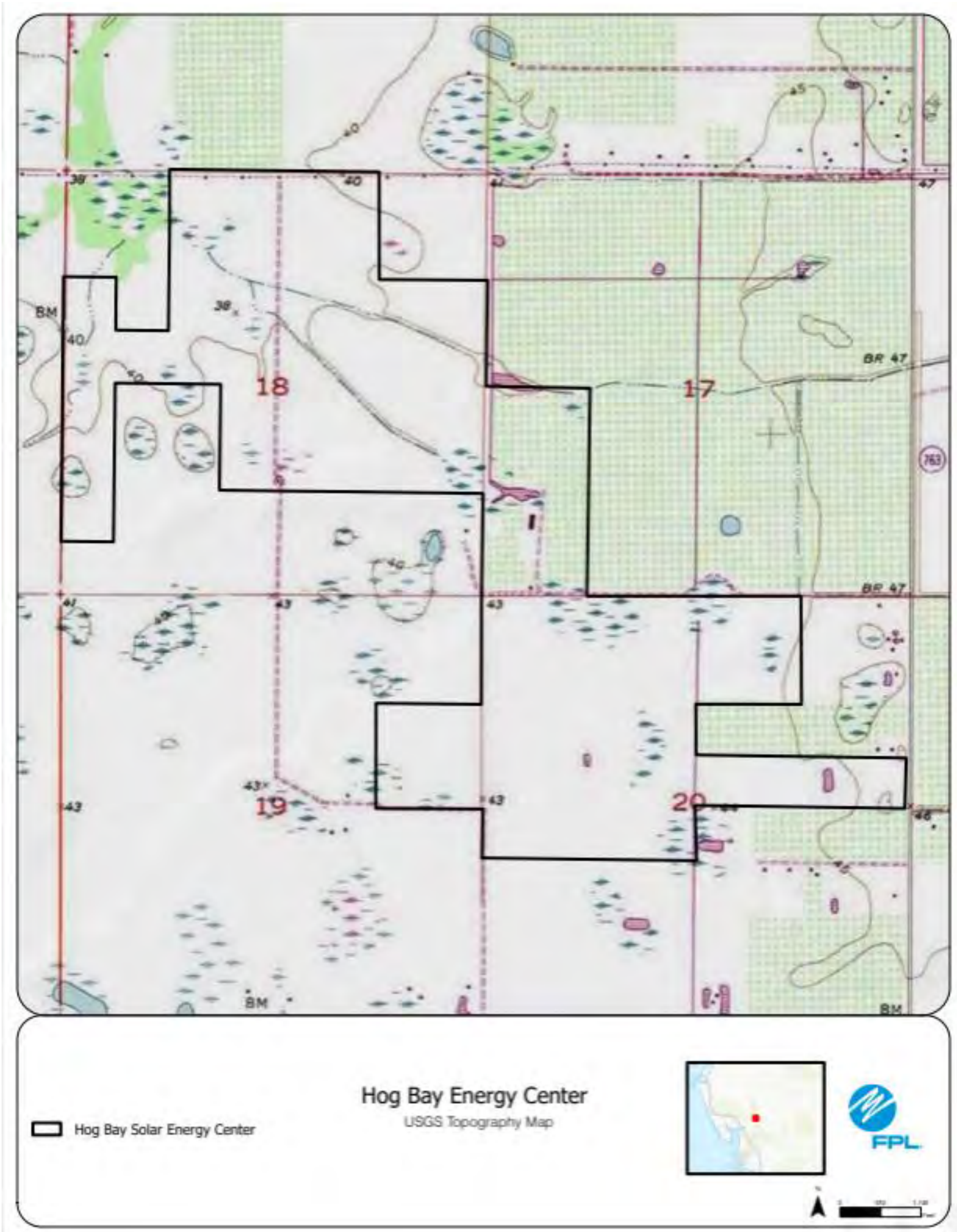

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Fawn Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Fawn Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Fawn Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #38: Hog Bay Solar Energy Center, DeSoto County

	Preferred Site	Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
	County	Desoto
	Facility Acreage	1391 (832 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 above ground impoundments and other surface water features.
2.	Listed Species	Crested Caracara observed during species surveys and have been documented nesting west of this site on adjacent lands.
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: Pending State 404: Pending


Hog Bay Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
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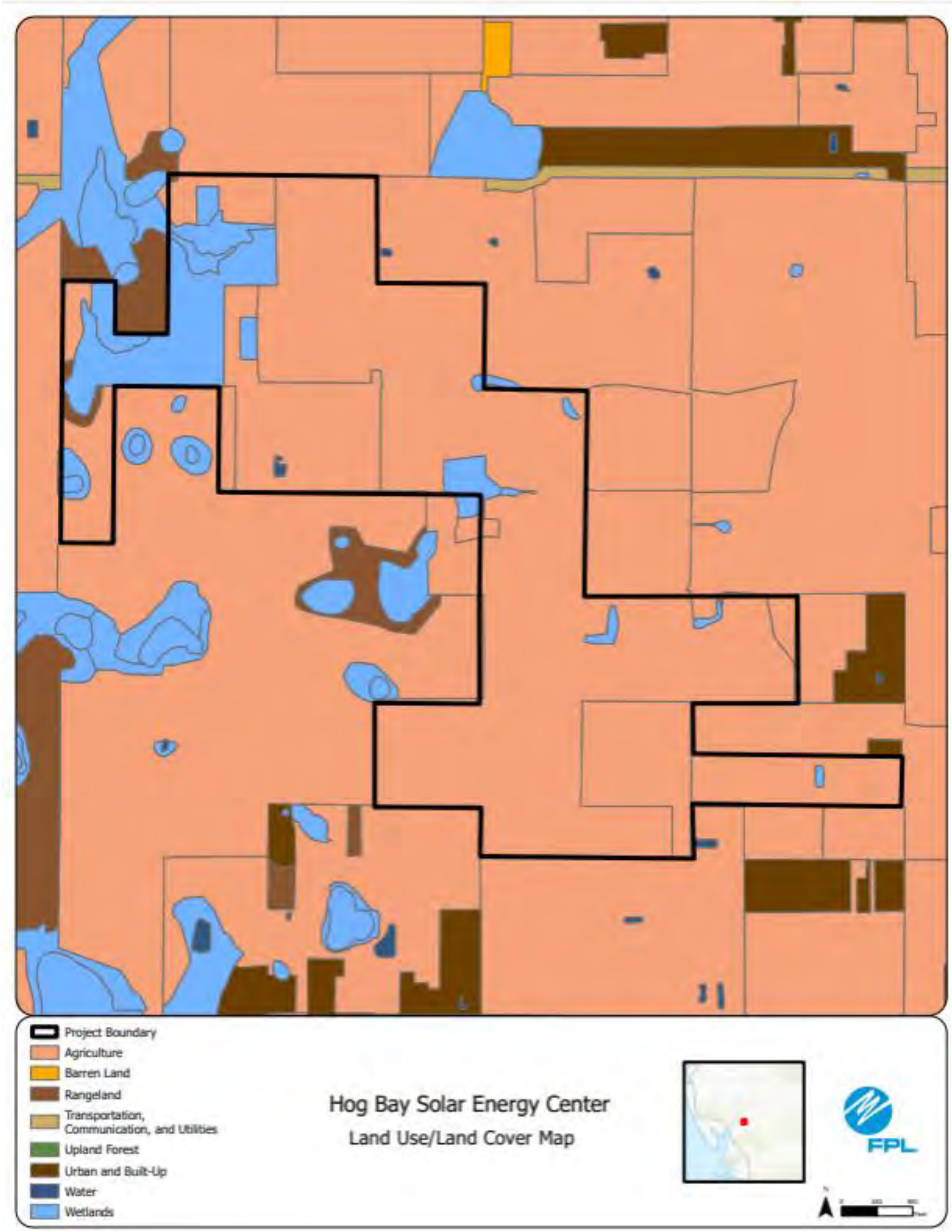
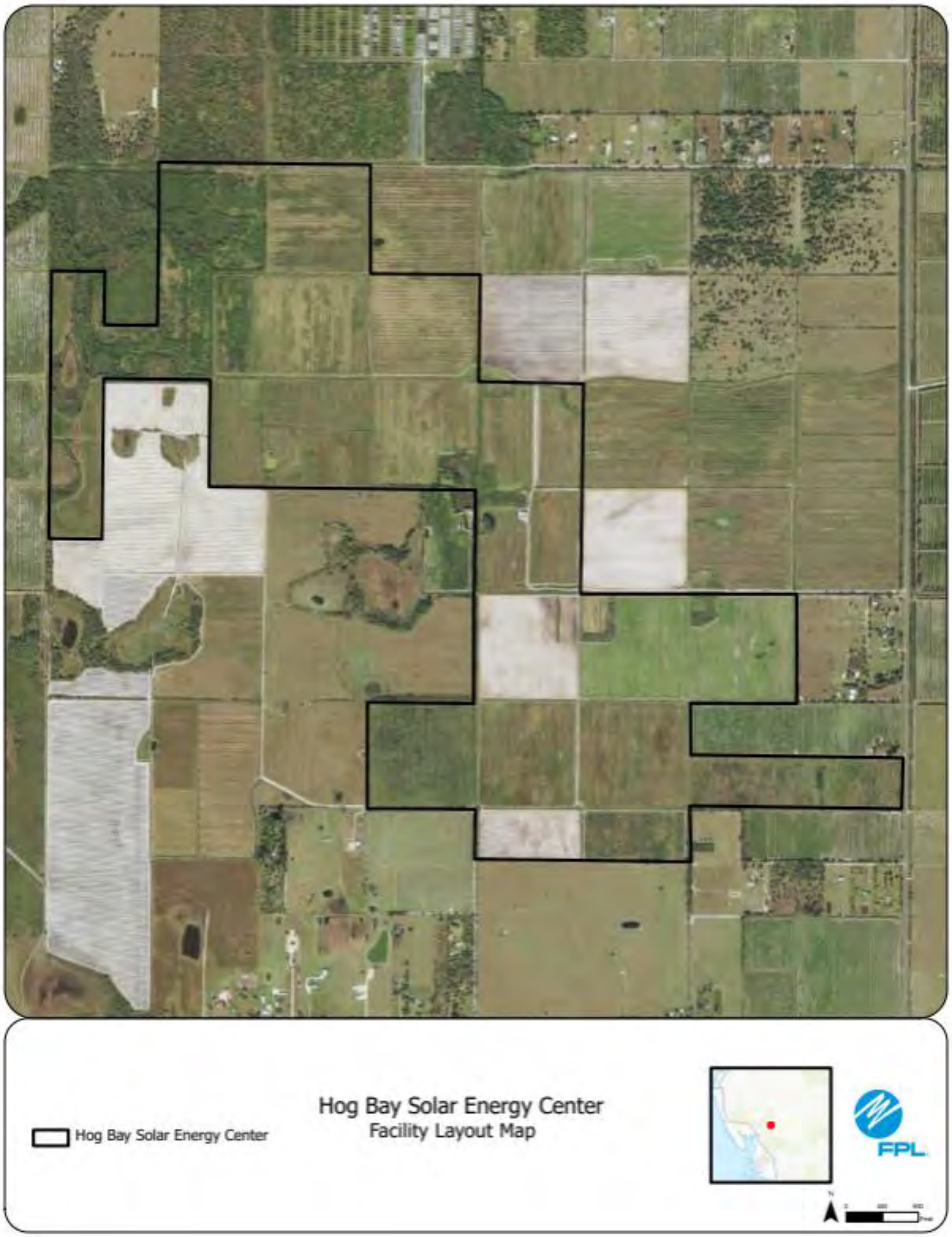
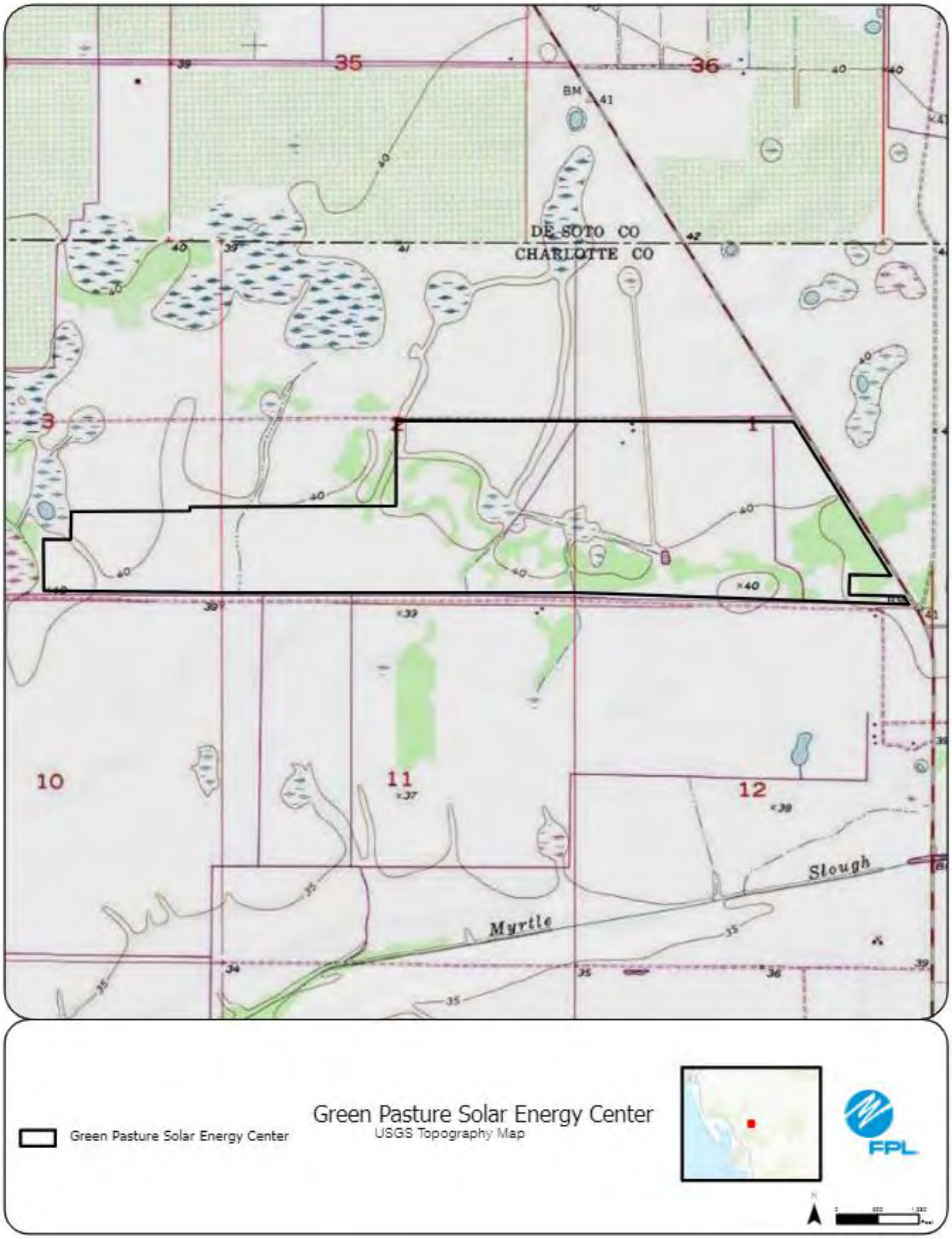

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Hog Bay Solar Energy Center
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #39: Green Pasture Solar Energy Center, Charlotte County

	Preferred Site	Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
	County	Charlotte
	Facility Acreage	2,757 (project acres TBD)
	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, pasureland, sod and pine flatwoods
	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, pasureland, sod and pine flatwoods with a few wet prairies and freshwater marshes
2.	Listed Species	Gopher tortoise, Southeastern American Kestrel, FL Bonnetted Bat, cara cara. 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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending State 404: Pending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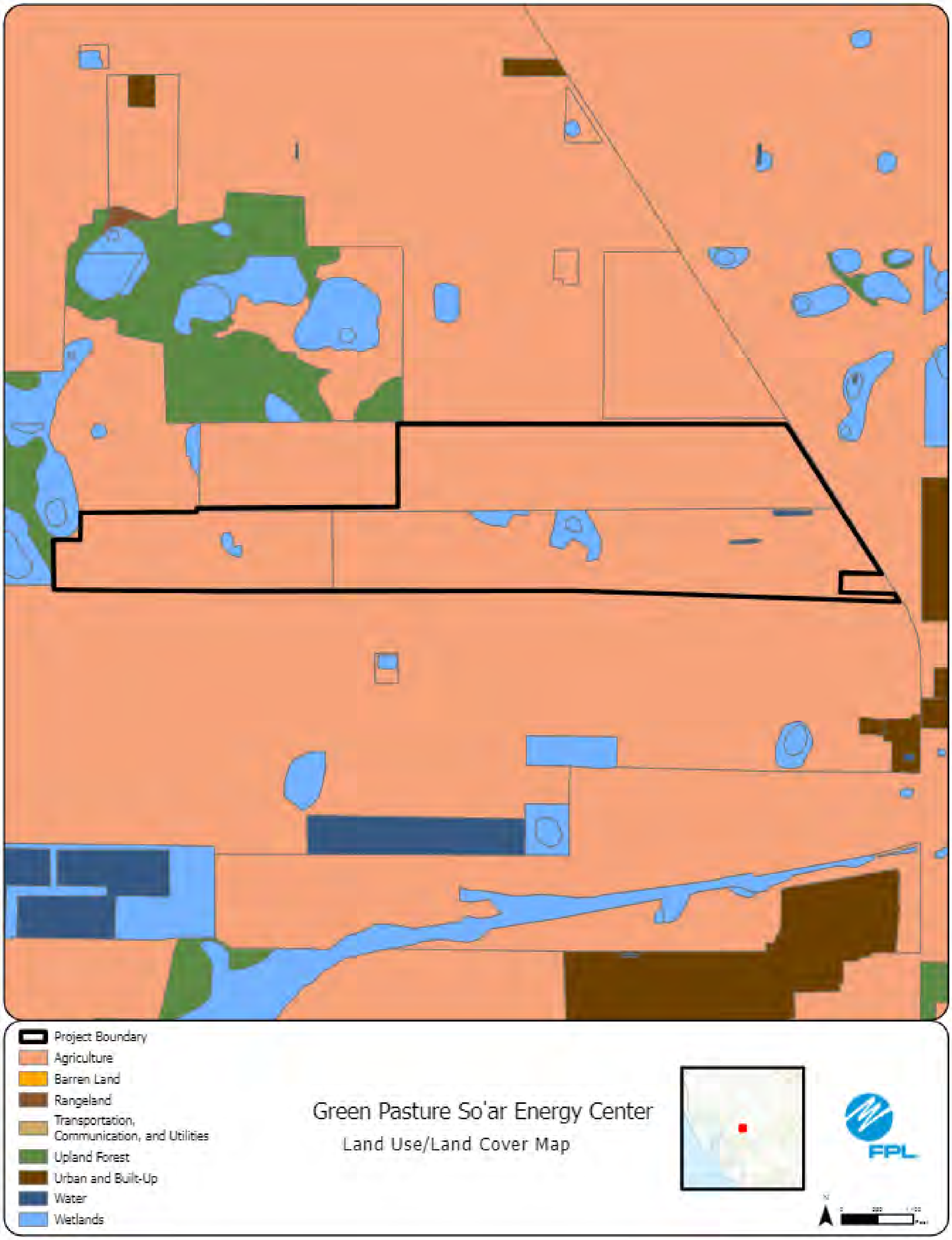
Slough
Myrtle
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

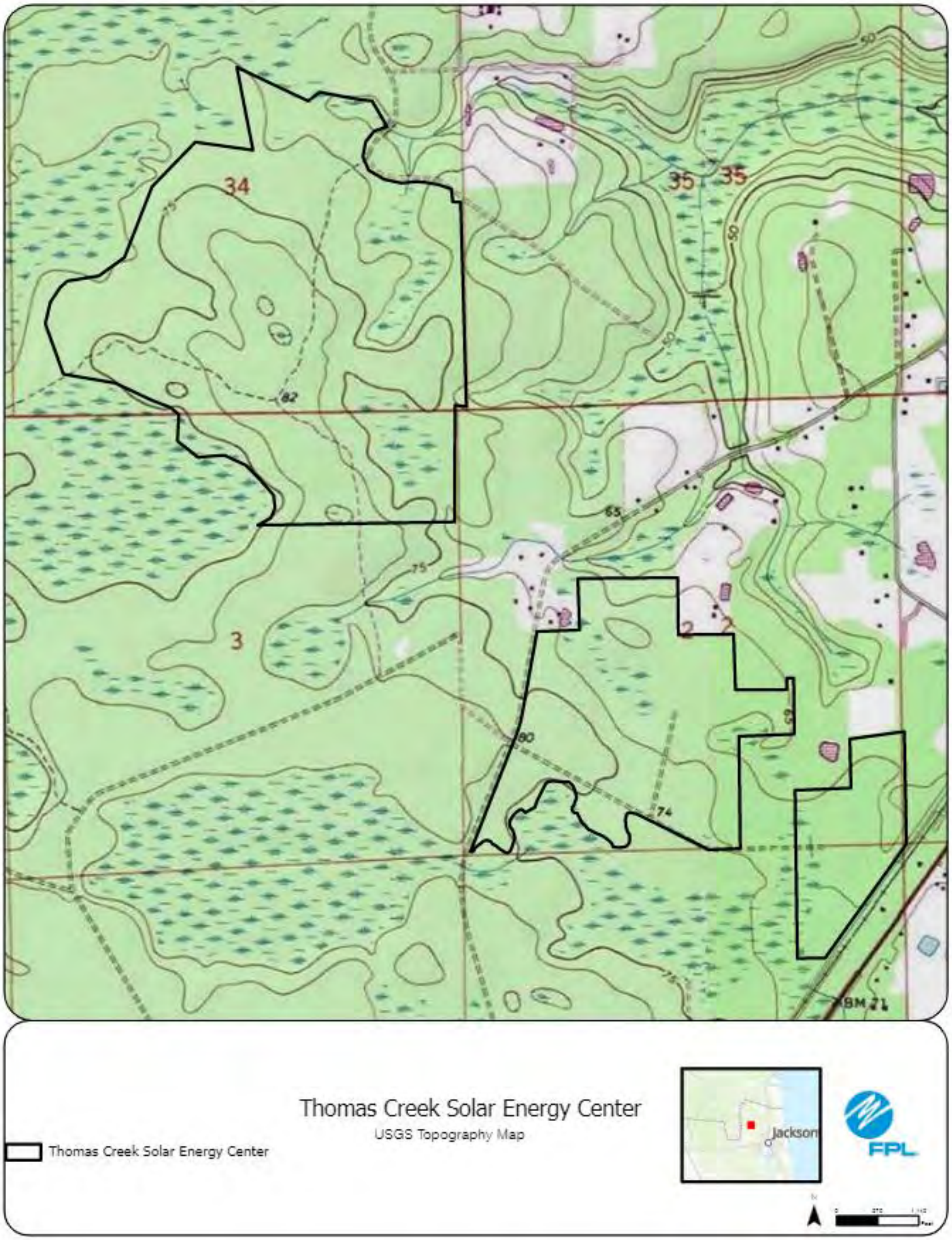

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Green Pasture So'ar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Green Pasture Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #40: Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center, Nassau County

	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 onsite water resources will be used to meet water requirements.
k.	**Geological Features of Site and Adjacent Areas**	See Figure in the following pages. Site is located in the North 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 ERP: Pending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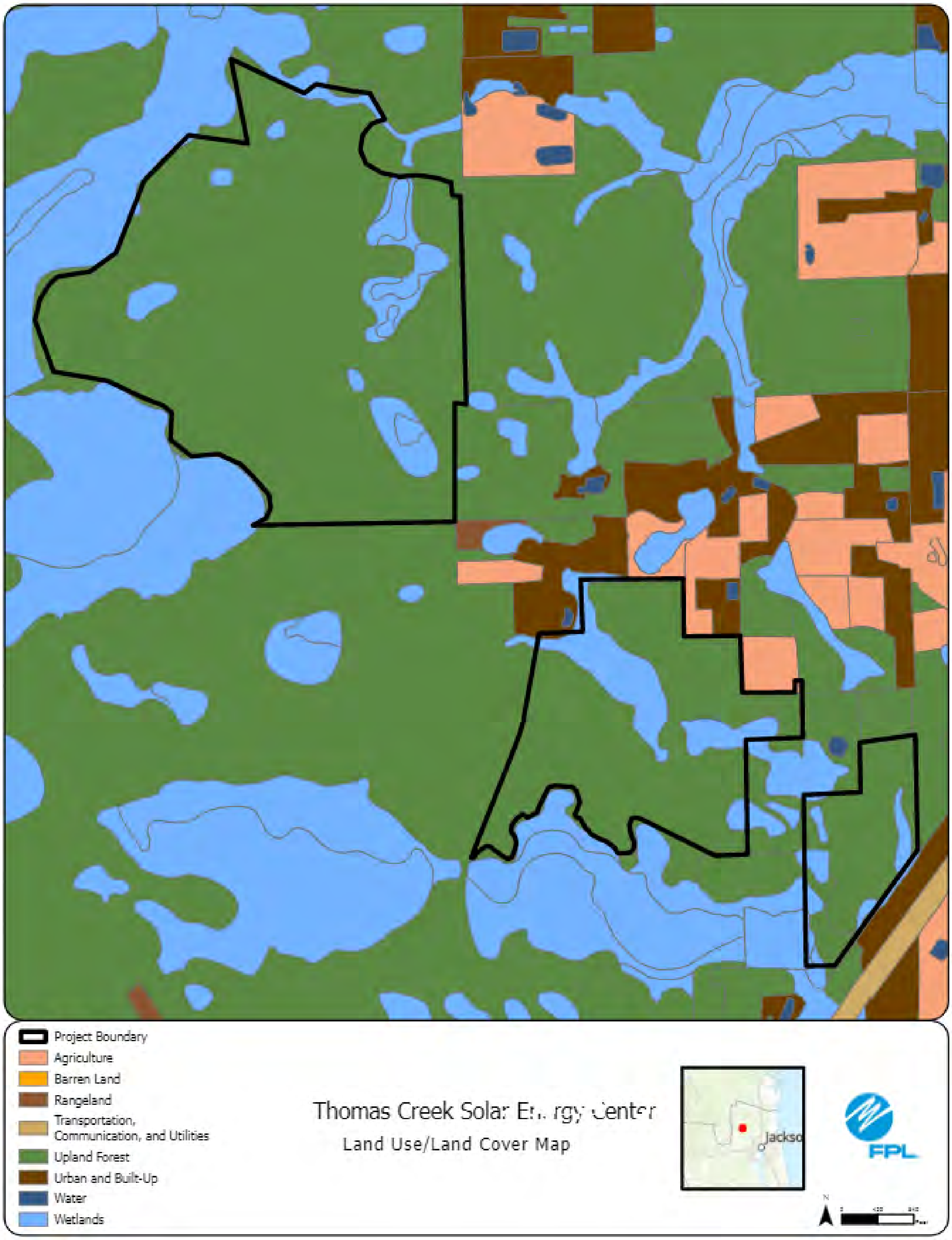
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Jackson
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Thomas Creek Solar
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Jackso


Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Thomas Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Jackso
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #41: Fox Trail Solar Energy Center, Brevard County

	Preferred Site	Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
	County	**Brevard**
	Facility Acreage	**2657**
	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 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**	USACE 404 Permit received: TBD FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: TBD

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Flowing Well
Flowing Well
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LEVEE
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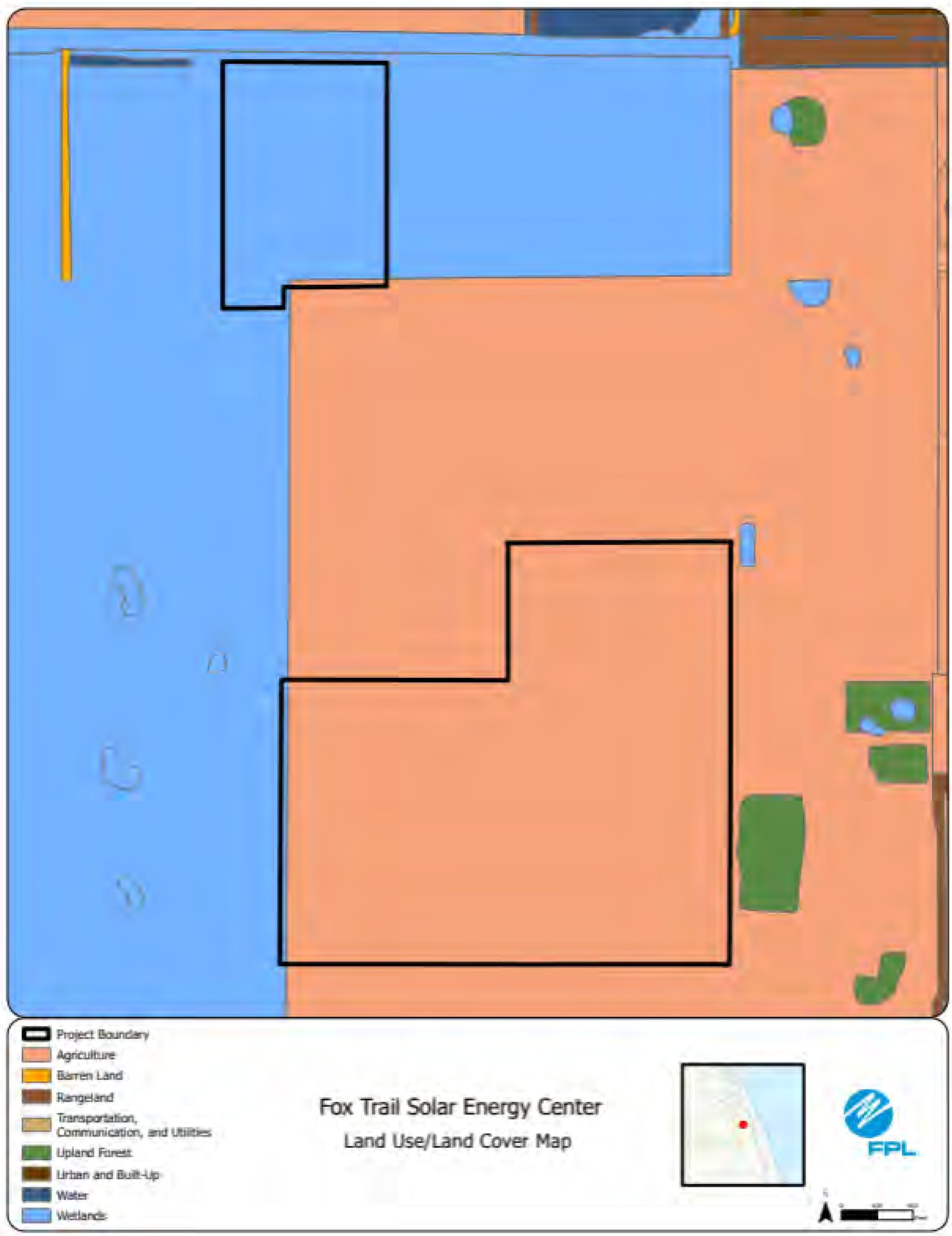
LEVEE
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL

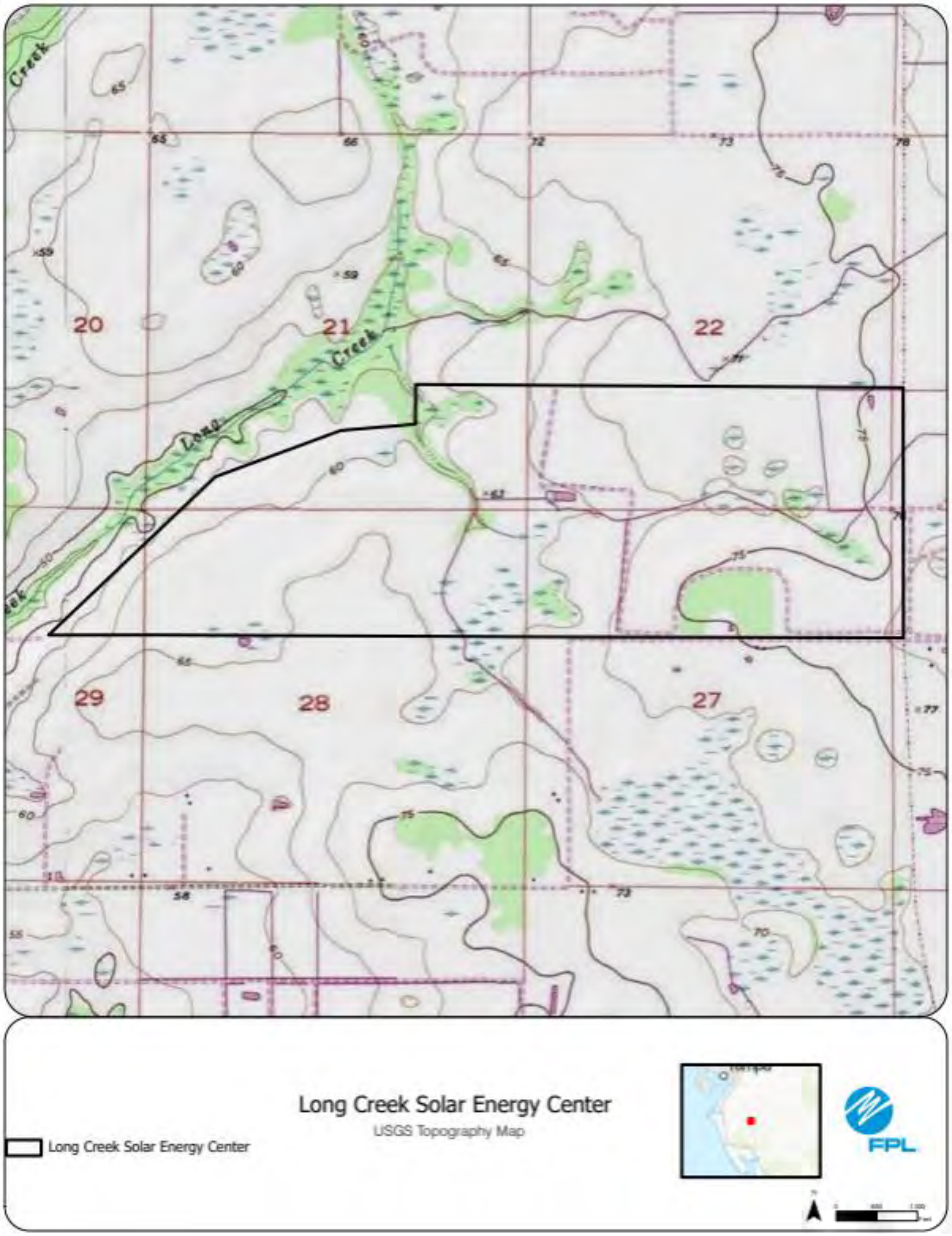

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Fox Trail Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #42: Long Creek Solar Energy Center, Manatee County

	Preferred Site	Long Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Manatee
	Facility Acreage	1236 (810 project acres)
	COD	6/30/2024
	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	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: PendingState 404: Pending



Long Creek
Creek
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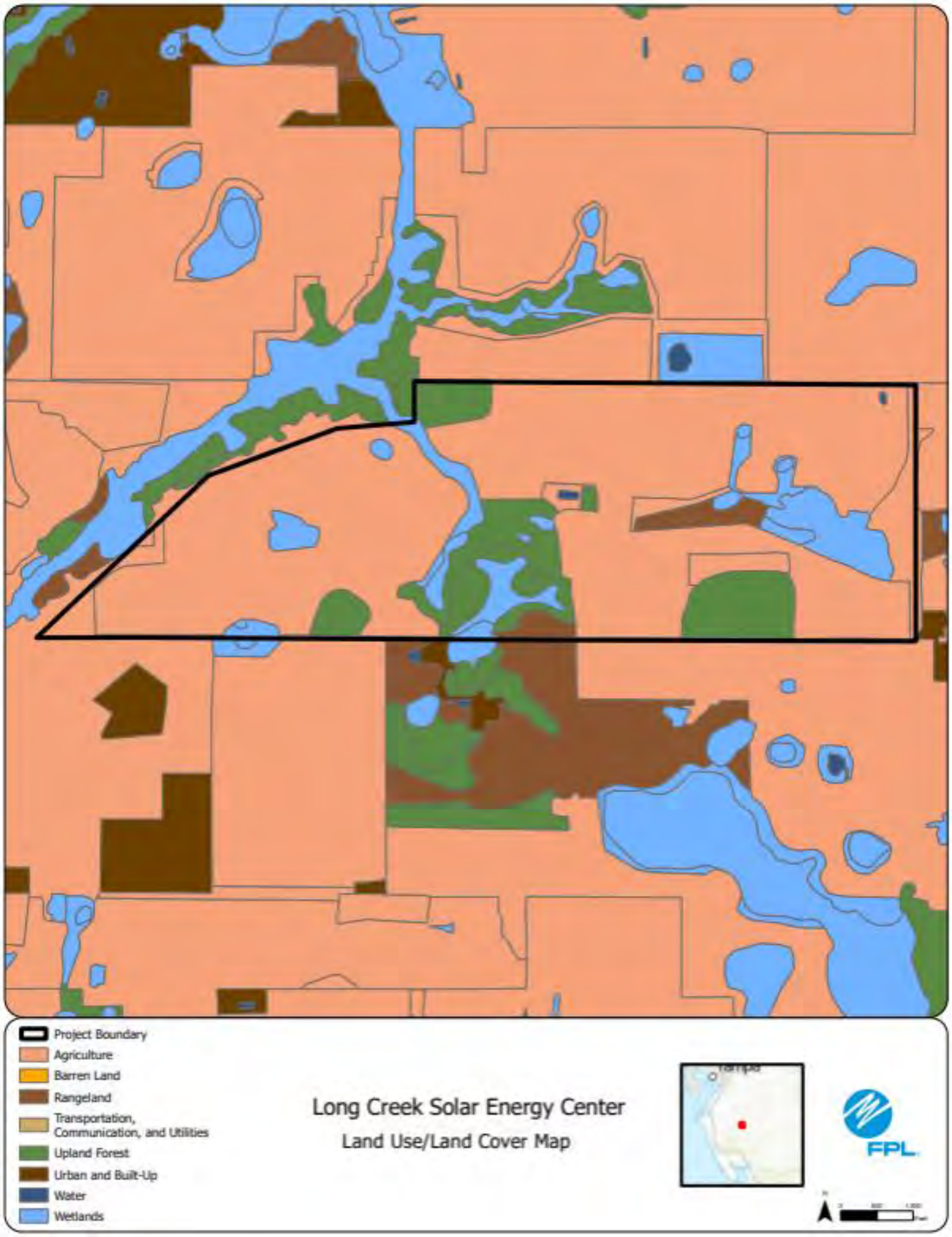
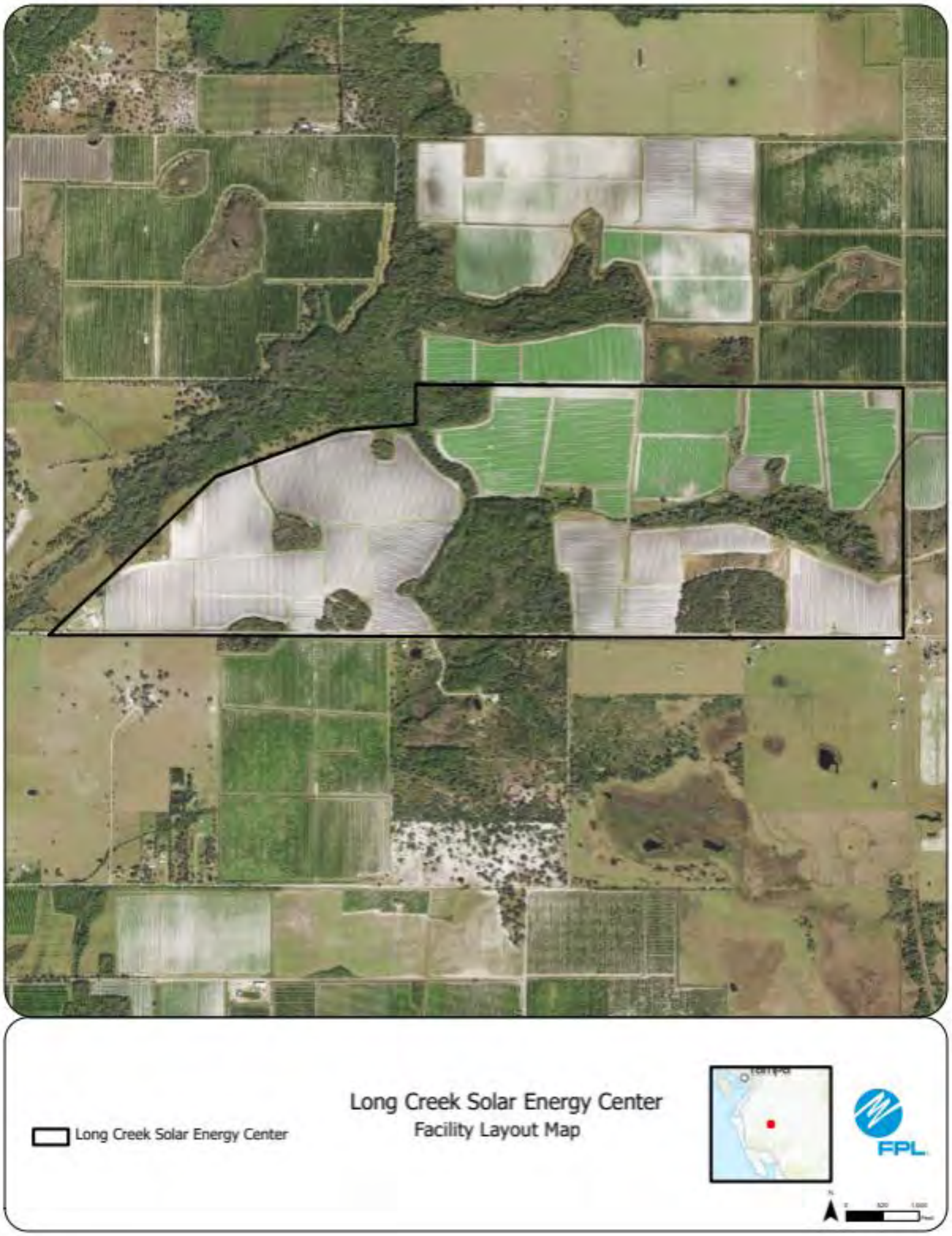
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL

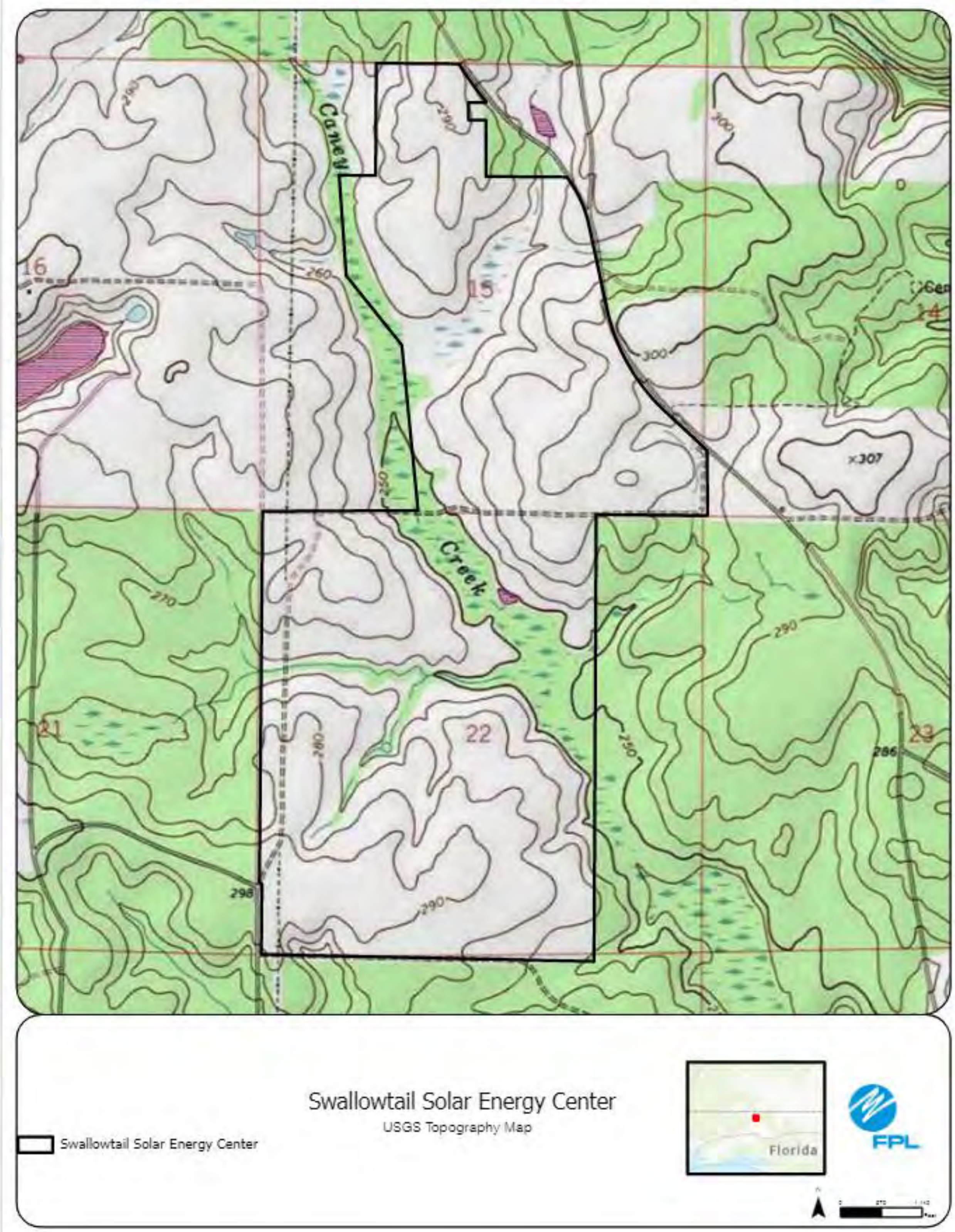

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Long Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #43: Swallowtail Creek Solar Energy Center, Walton County

	Preferred Site	Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
	County	Walton
	Facility Acreage	1588
	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 area of 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 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: Pending


Caney
Creek
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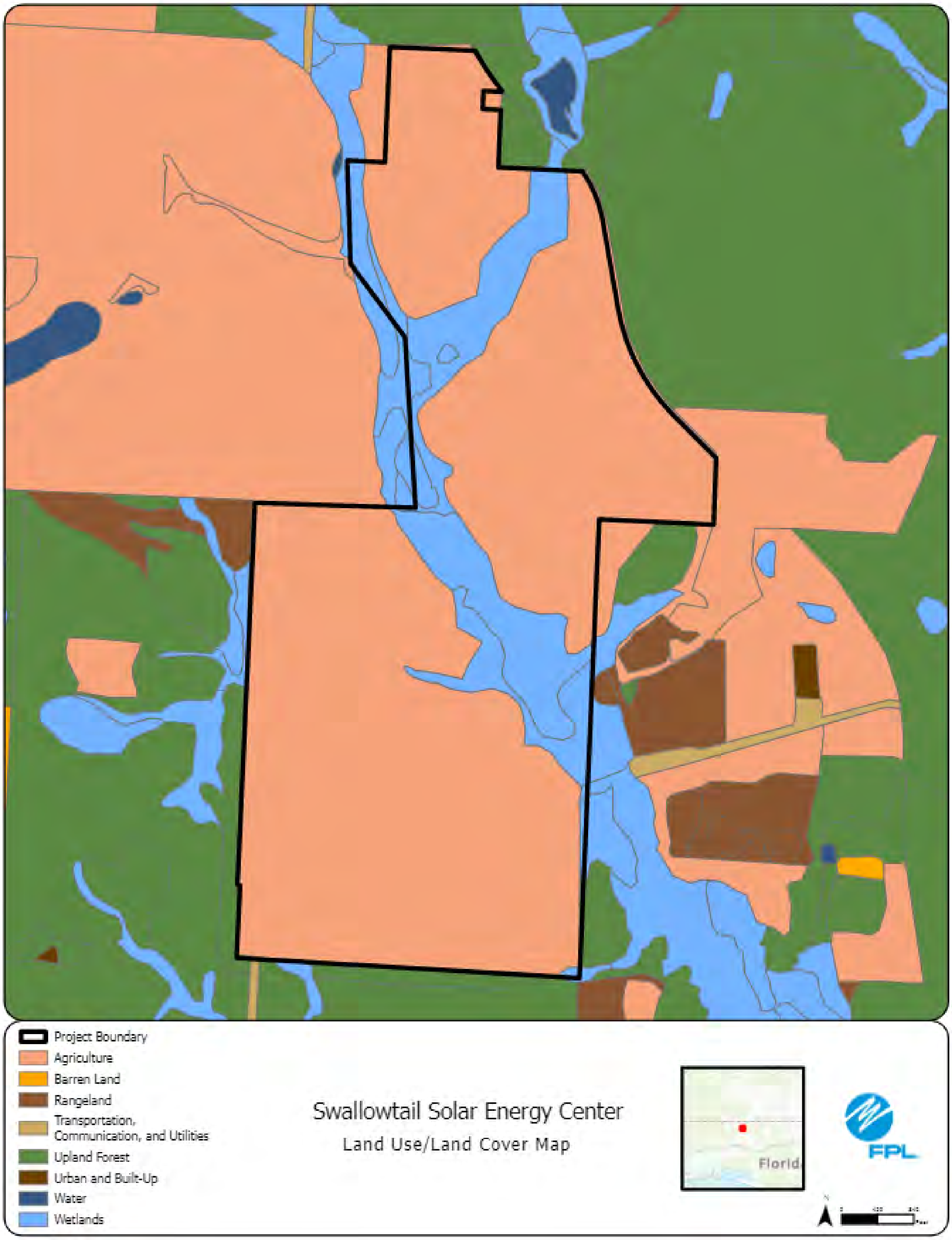
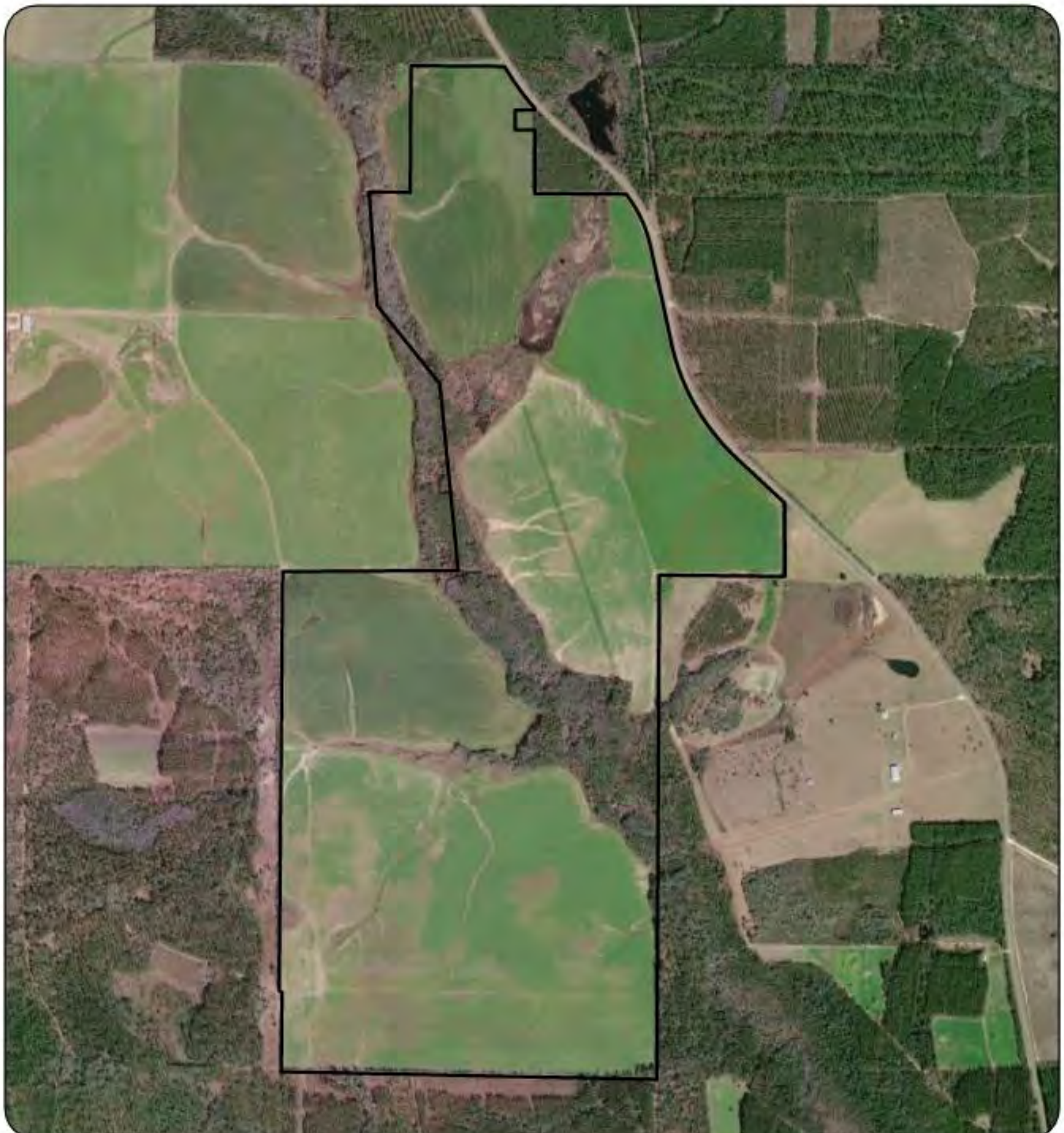
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
Florid



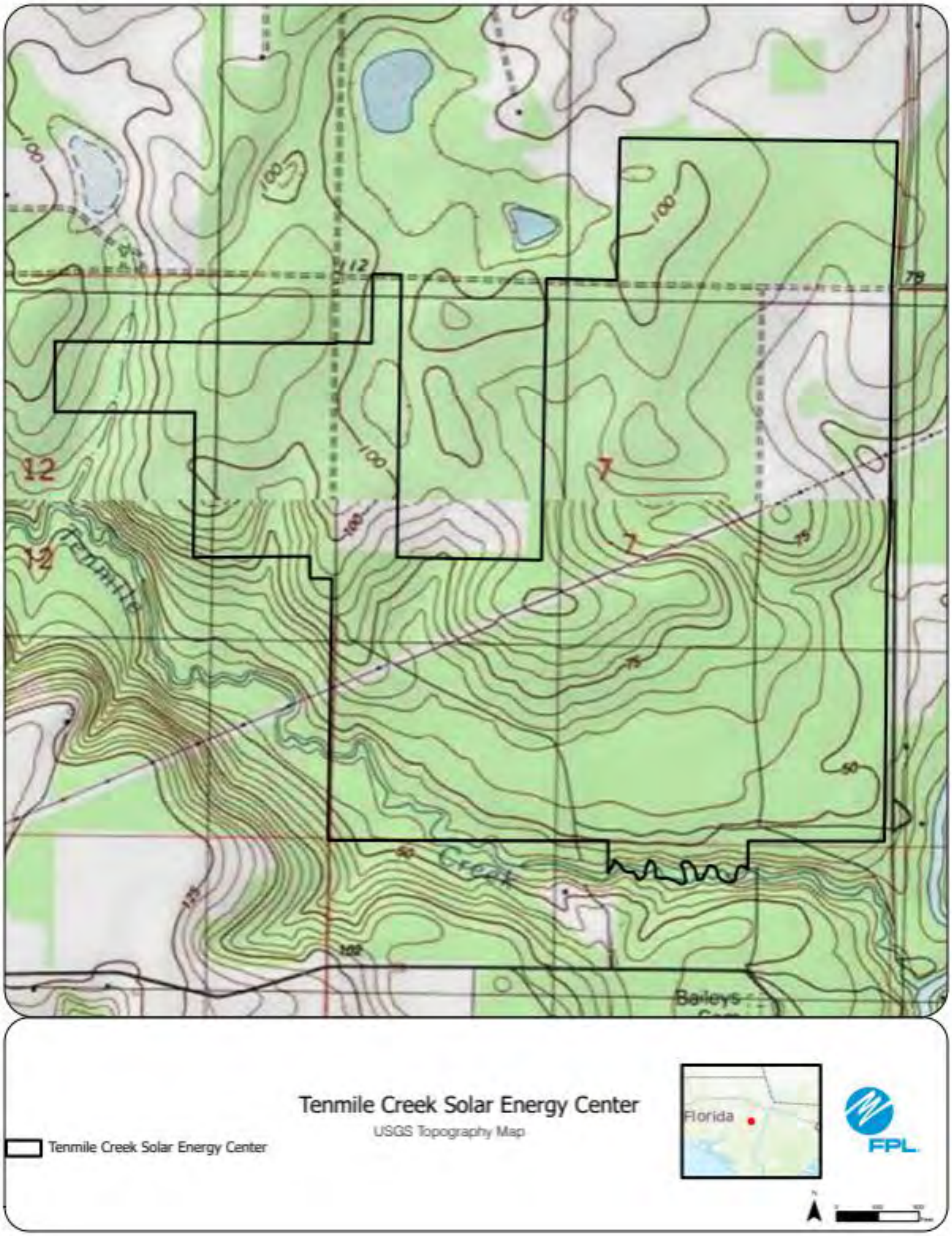
Swallowtail Solar Energy Center

Facility Layout Map

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #44: Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center, Calhoun County

	Preferred Site	Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
	County	Calhoun
	Facility Acreage	718
	COD	6/30/2025
	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	Majority row crops
	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 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**	USACE 404 Permit received: TBD FDEP Environmental Resources Permit (ERP) received: TBD


Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Florida
Tenmile
Creek
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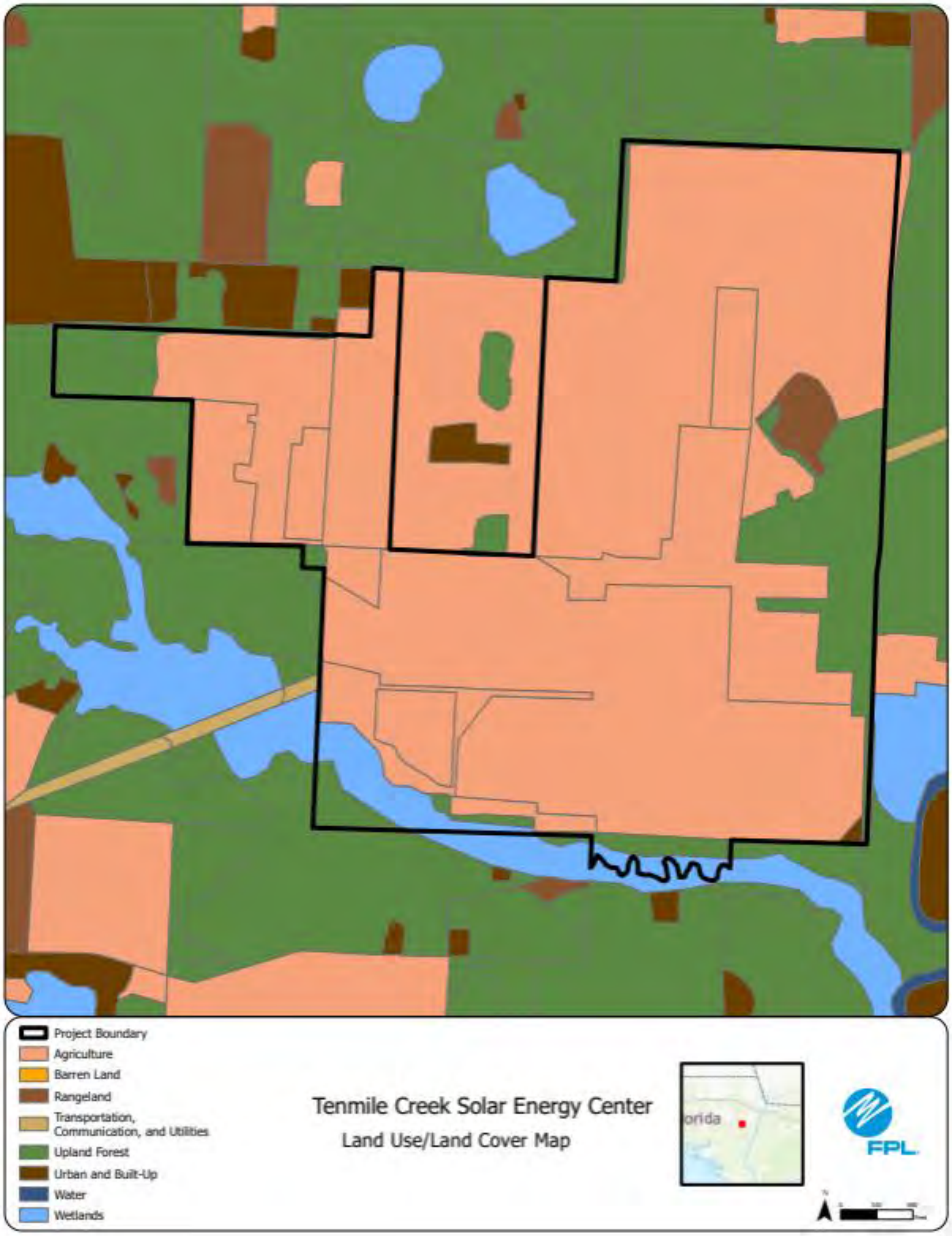
Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Tenmile Creek Solar Energy Center

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #45: Redlands Solar Energy Center, Miami-Dade County

	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 solarfixed panel PV facility nd site stormwater system. Mitigationis 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 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: Pending State 404: No Permit Required issued on 12/09/2021


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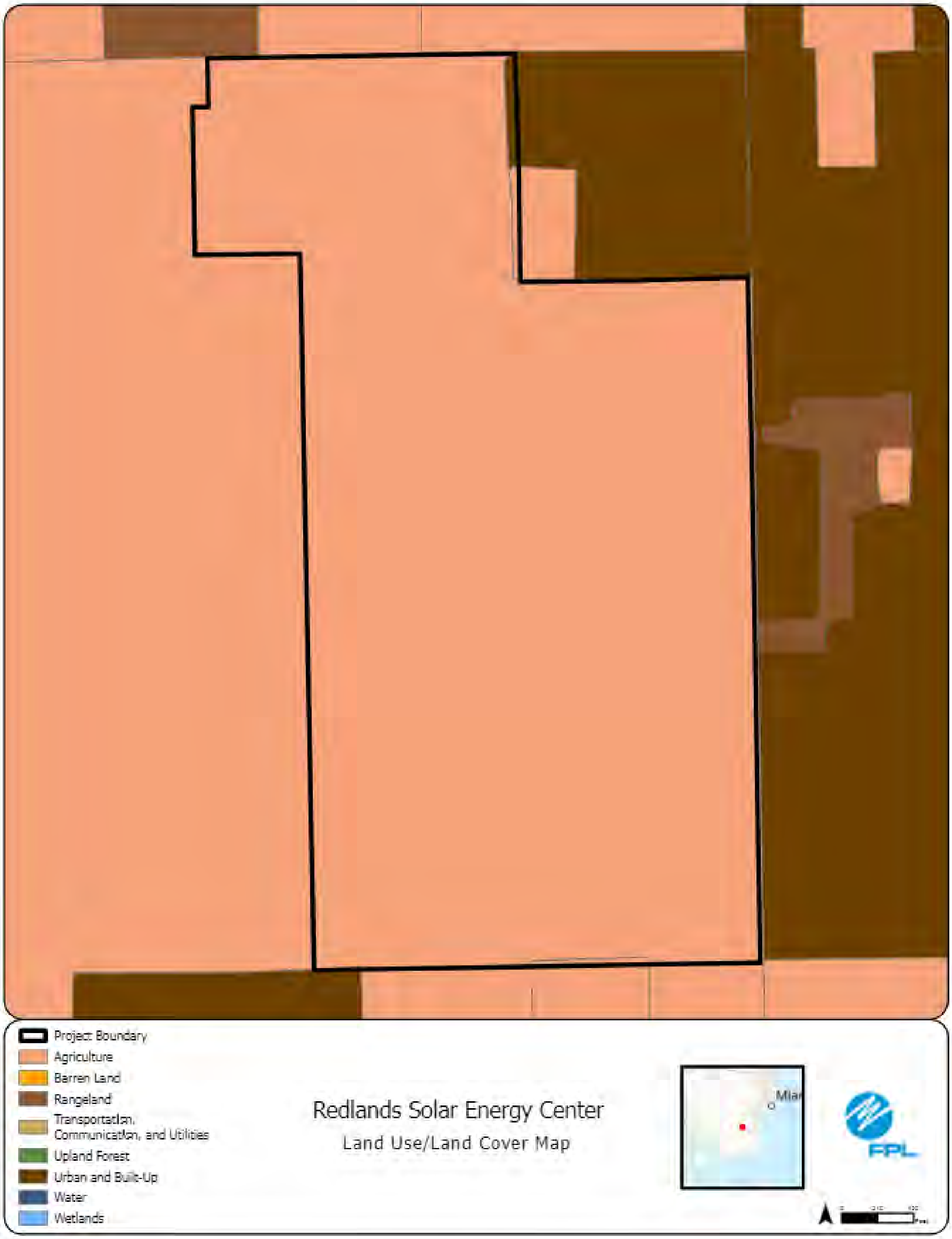
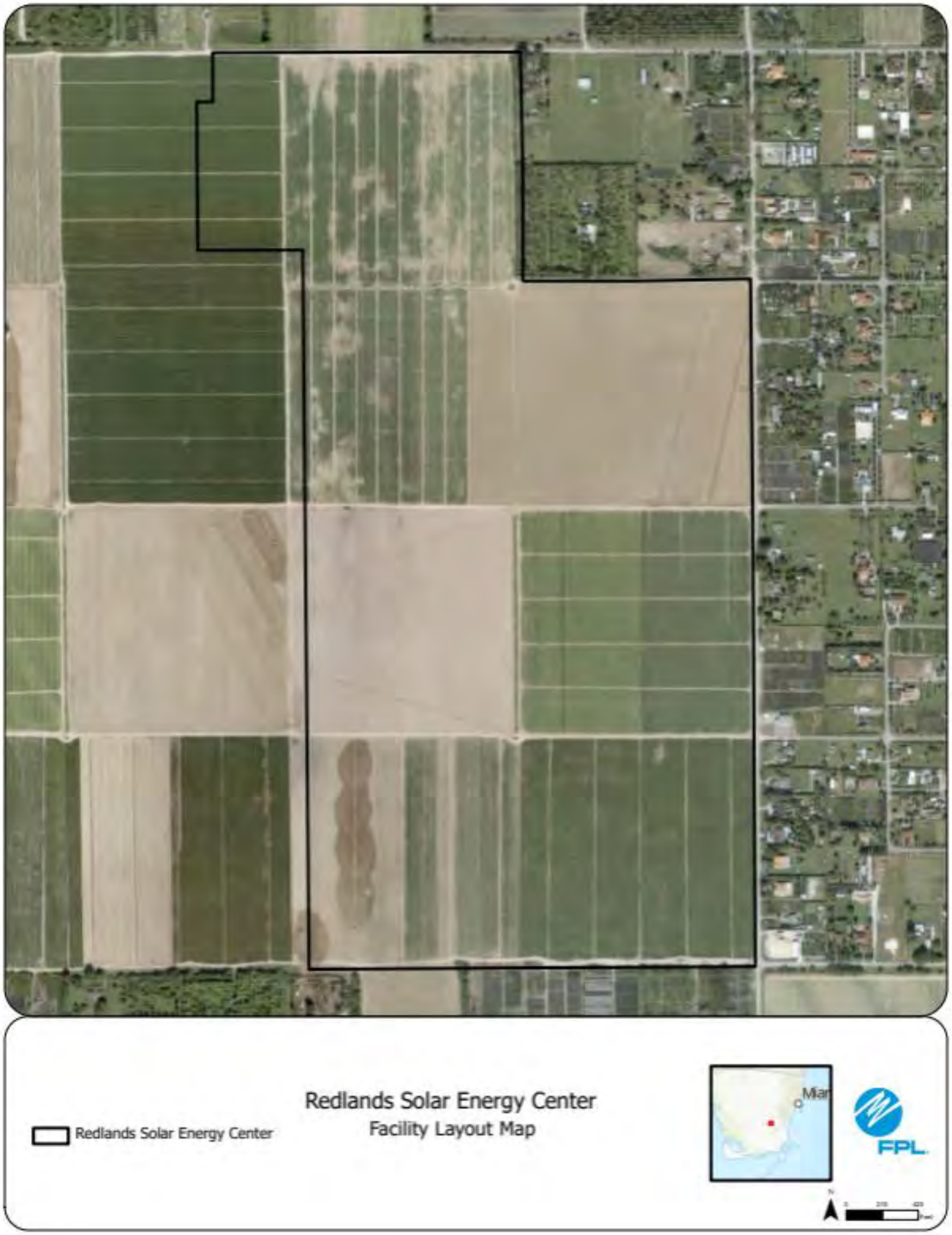
Redlands Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Redlands Solar Energy Center

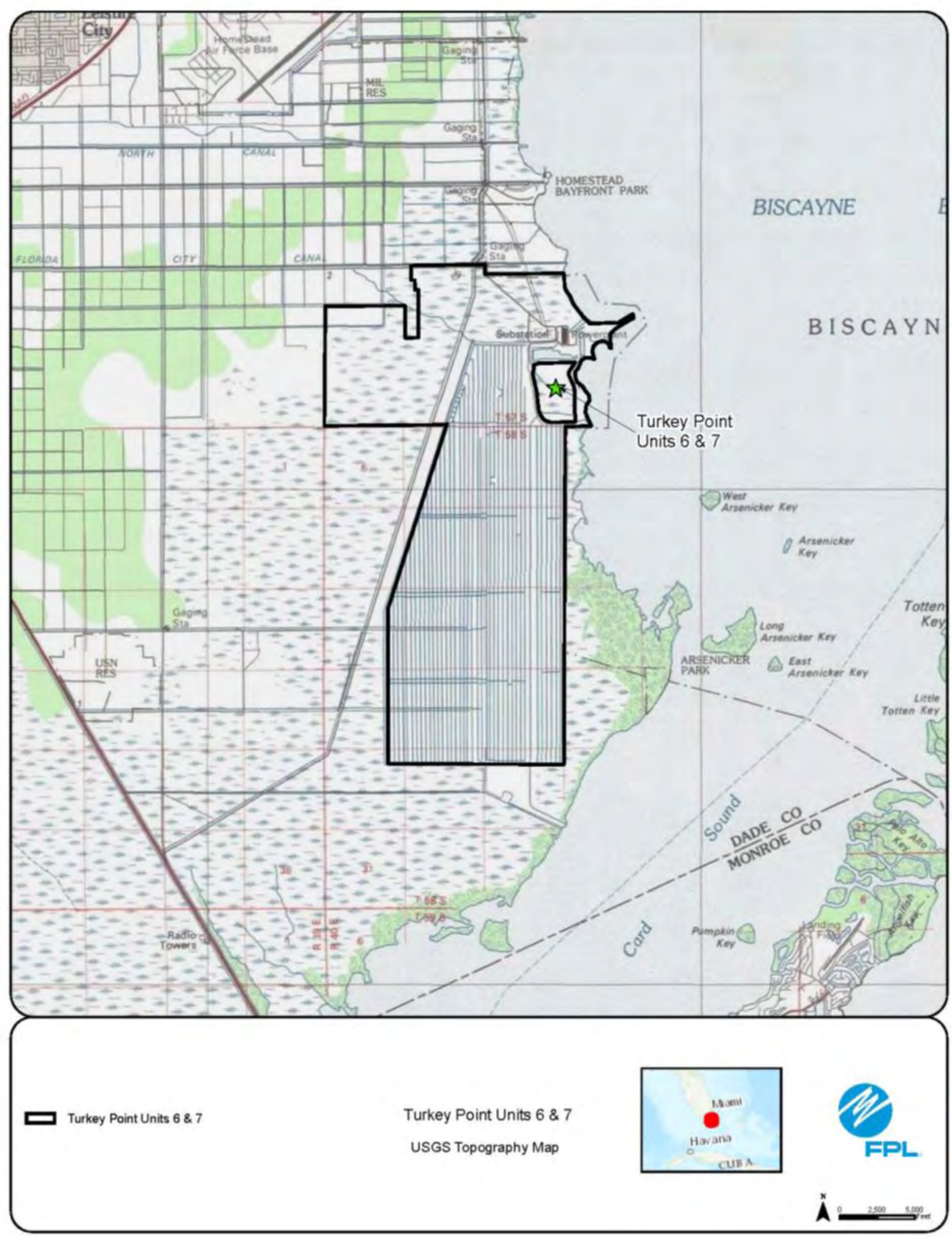

Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Redlands Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL

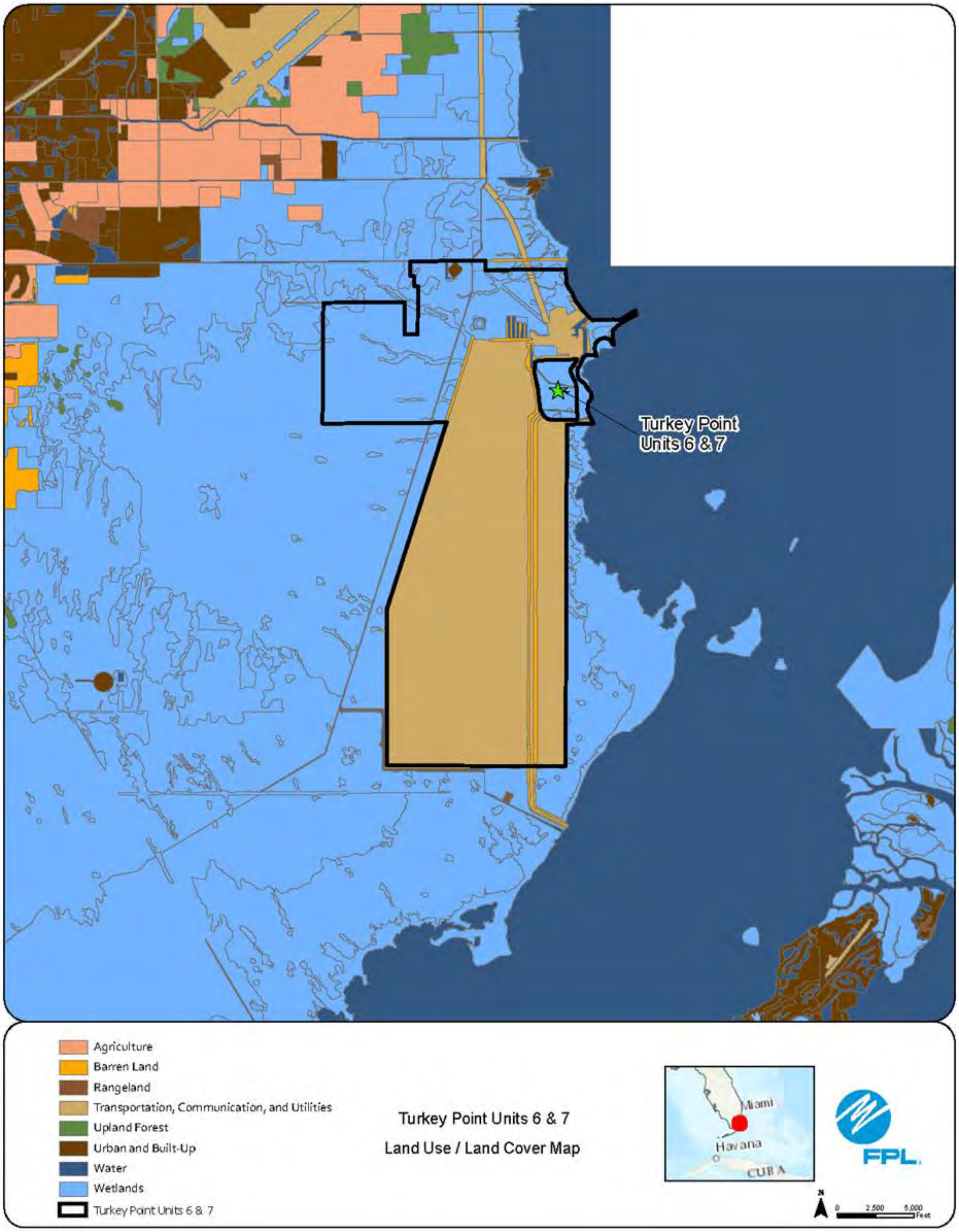

Redlands Solar Energy Center
Redlands Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

Site Description, Environmental, and Land Use Information: Supplemental Information

Preferred Site #46: Turkey Point Units 6 & 7, Miami-Dade County

	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


Turkey Point
Units 6 & 7
BISCAYNE
HOMESTEAD
BAYFRONT PARK
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
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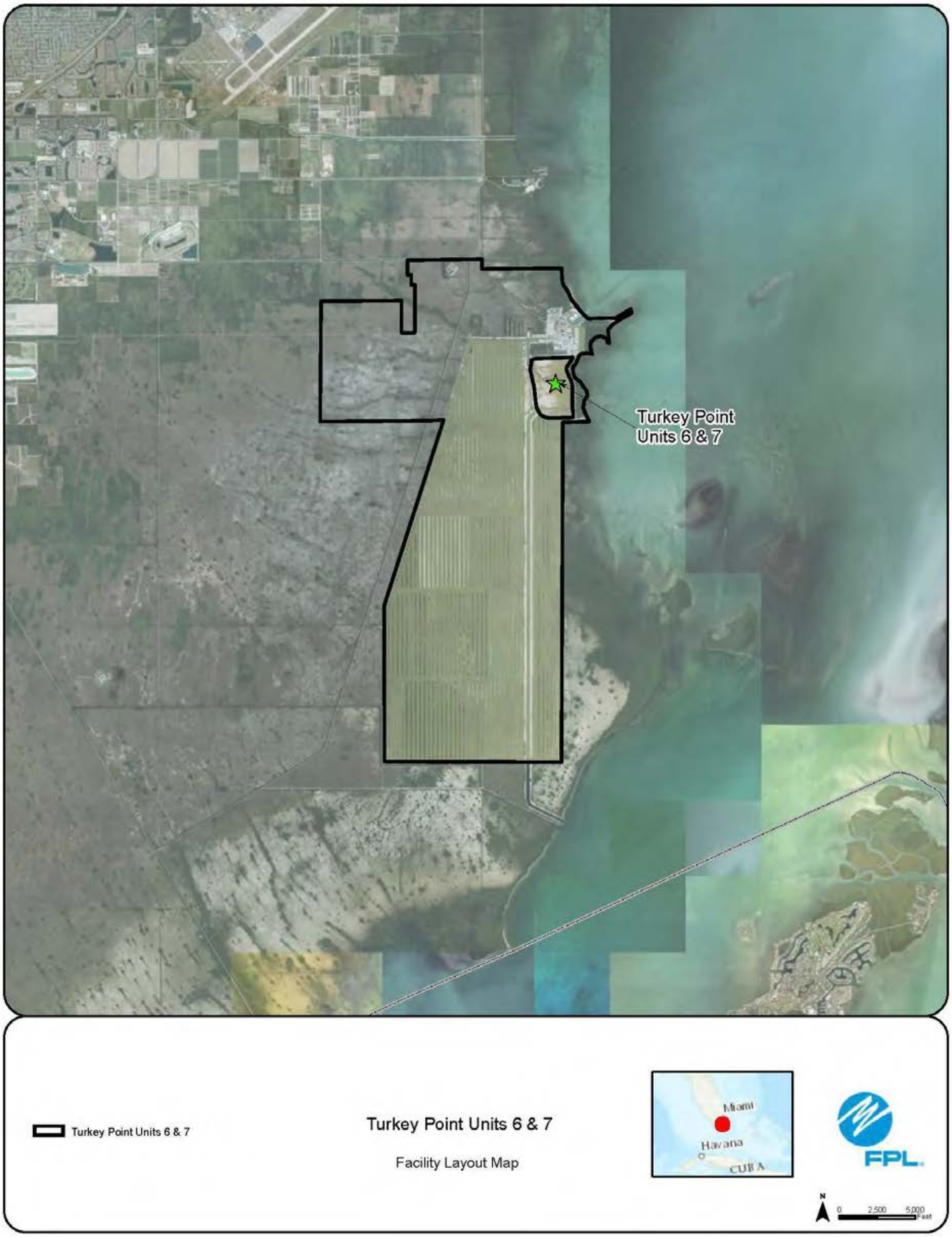

Turkey Point
Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Turkey Point Units 6 & 7
Facility Layout Map
Miami
Havana
CUBA
FPL
N
0 2,500 5,000
Feet

Appendix C Potential Sites

Below are the descriptions regarding each of the 15 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.

FPL Area Potential Site #1: Hardwood Hammock

This potential site in Walton 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 primarily pine plantation.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily pine with a few wetlands. No natural resources of regional significance status are present on the property. Listed species include 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

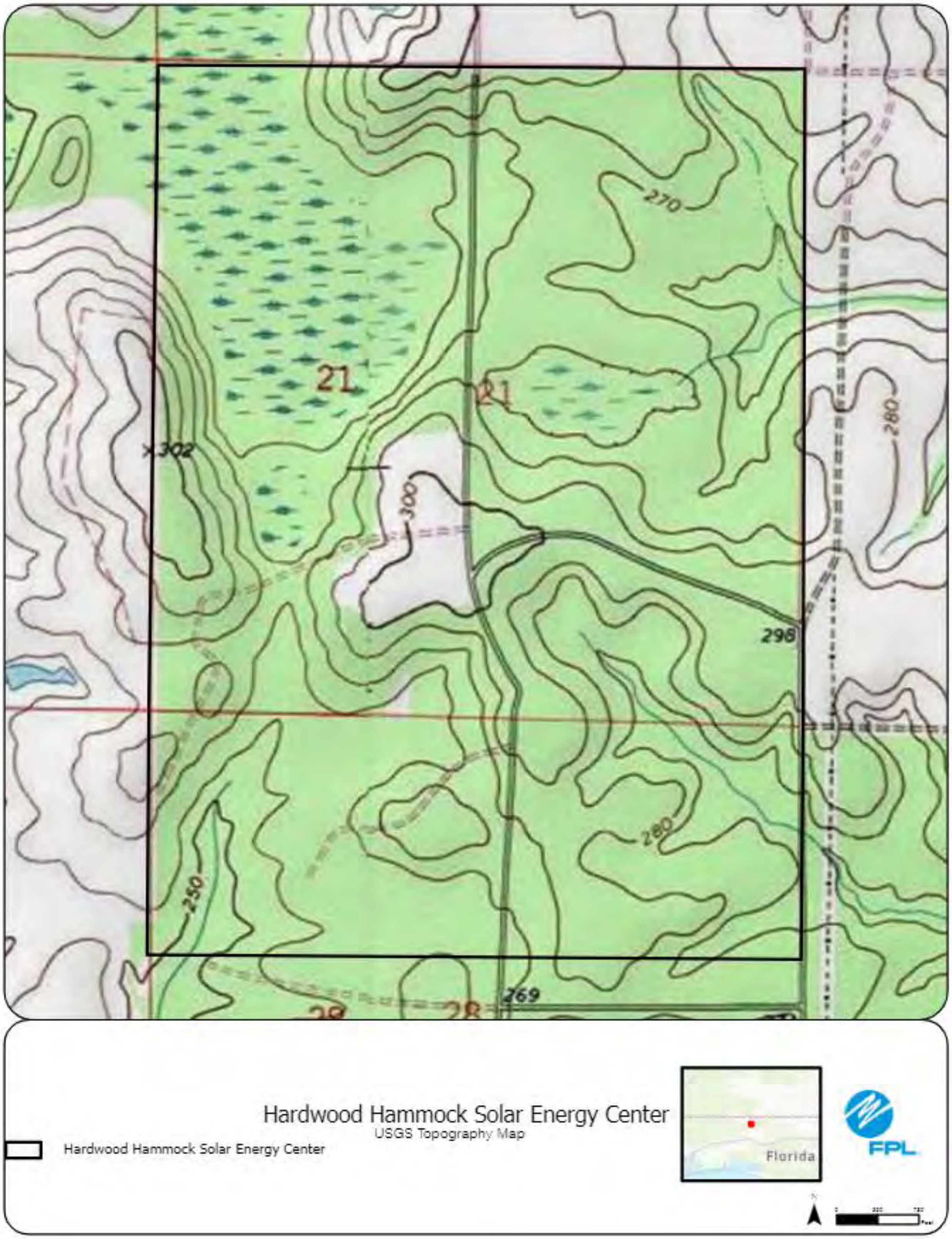
e. Supply Sources

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.



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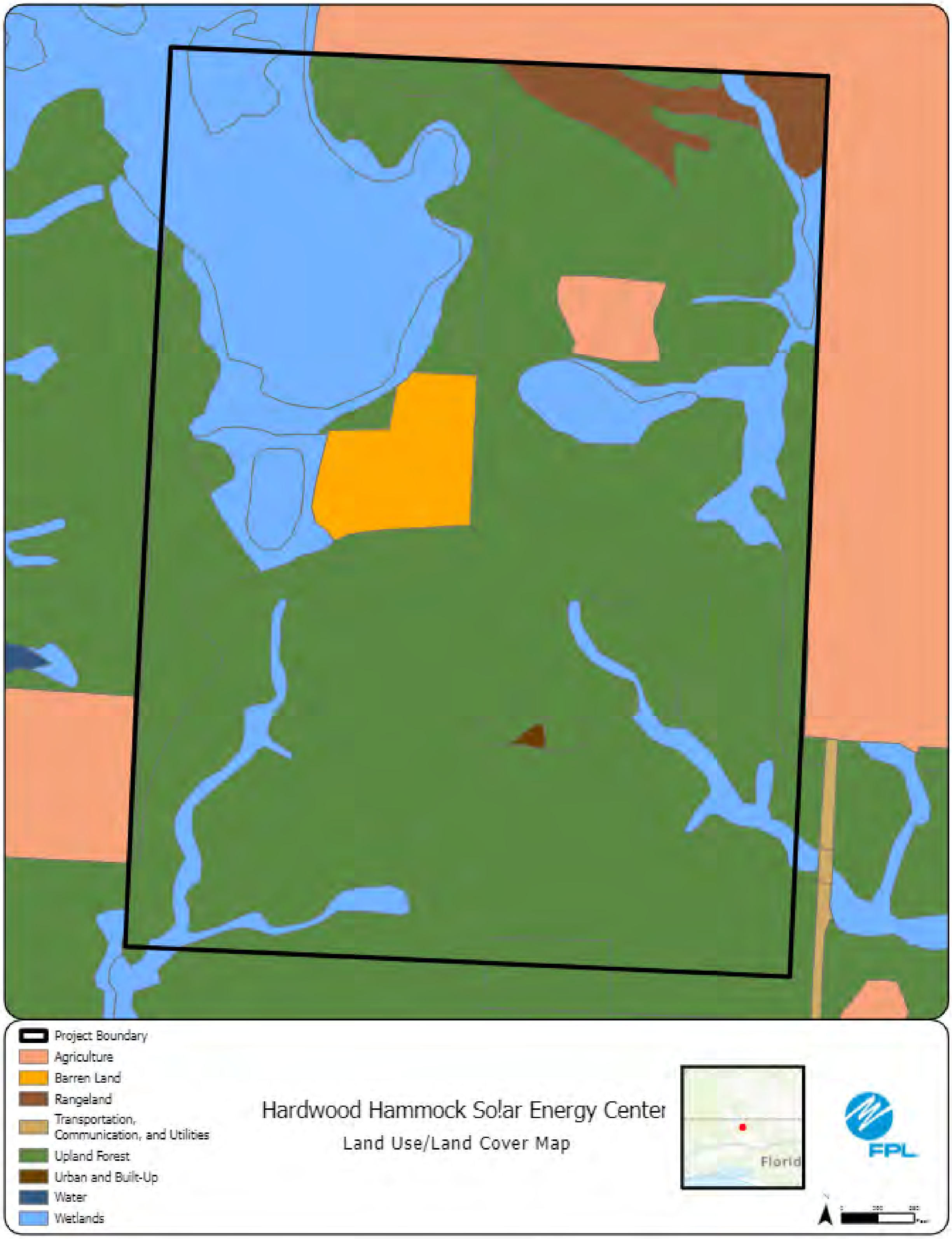
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL


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
Florid
FPL


Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florid
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #2: Hendry Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Hendry County is under evaluation for future PV.

f. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures on subsequent pages.

g. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site has a mix of both active and follow agriculture. Adjoining properties consist of other agricultural lands and low-density residential areas.

h. Environmental Features

Site is active/fallow row crop with a few wetlands. No natural resources of regional significance status are present on the property. Listed species include crested caracara. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

i. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.
Process: Not Applicable for PV.
Potable: Minimal for PV.
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

j. 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.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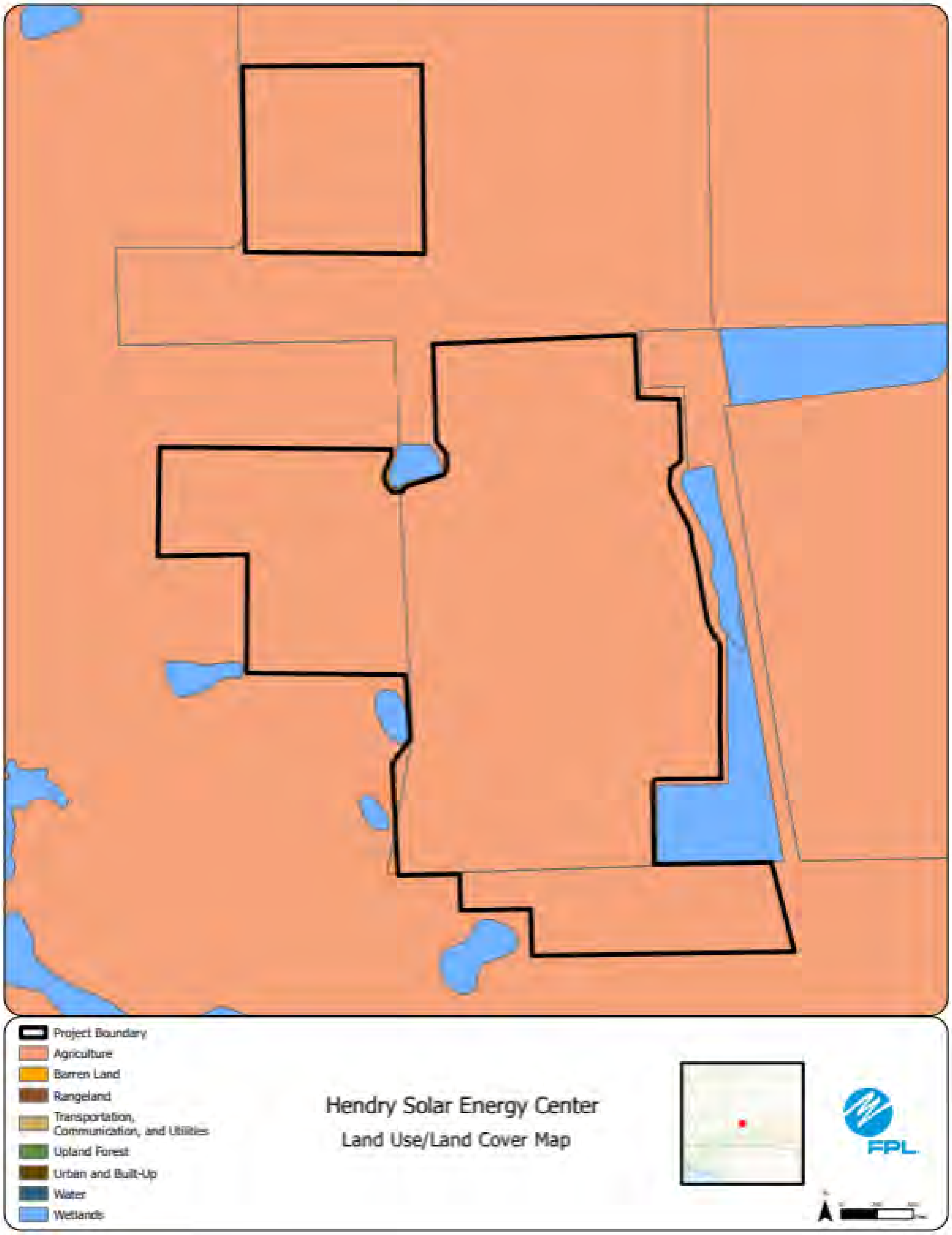
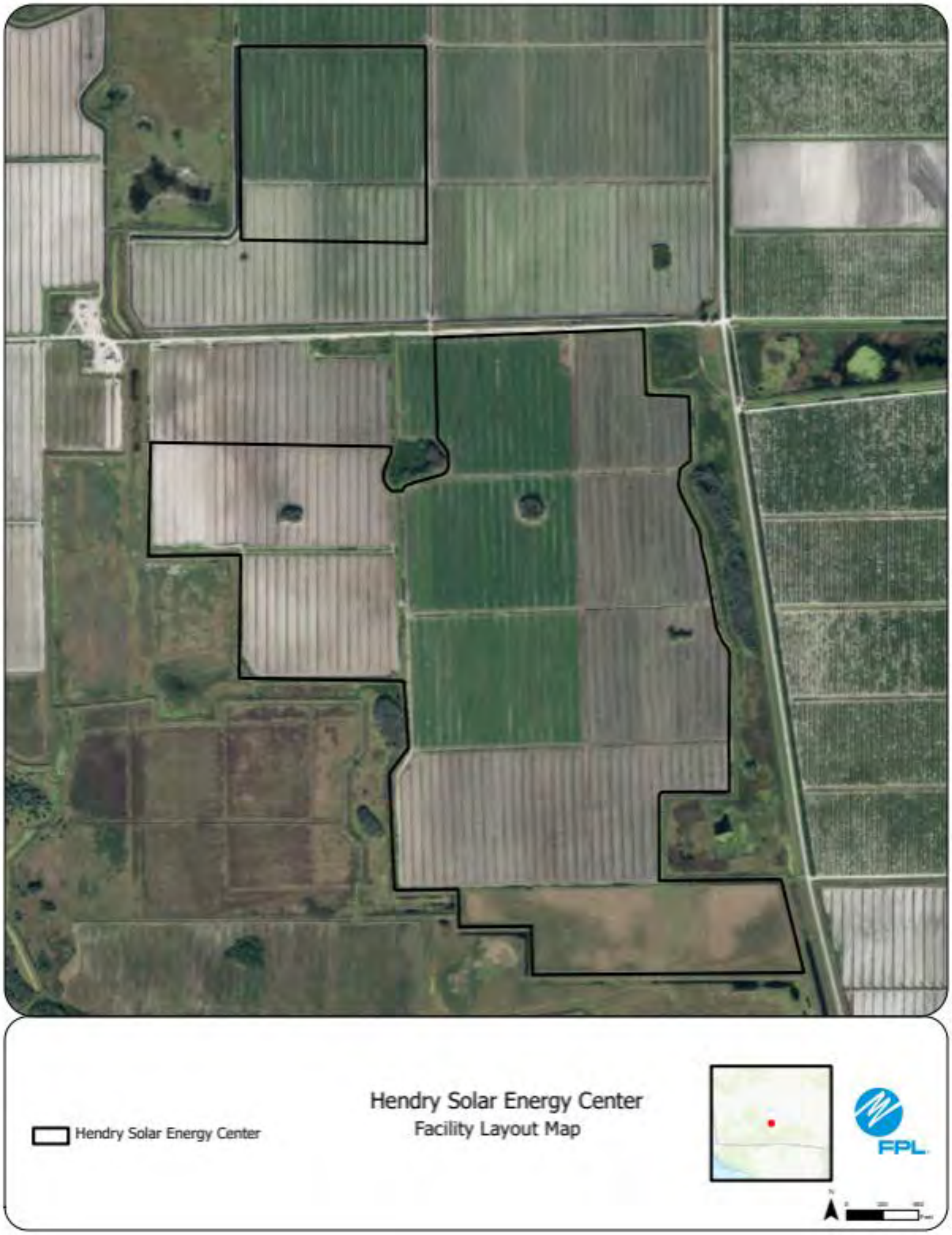
Hendry Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Hendry Solar Energy Center
FPL.


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


Hendry Solar Energy Center
Hendry Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #3: Mare Branch 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 primarily row and field crop. Surrounding area is currently used for crop purposes and solar generation.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of active crops with irrigation ditches and a few wetland areas occurring throughout the property. Listed species include gopher tortoise, crested caracara, and Florida sandhill crane. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

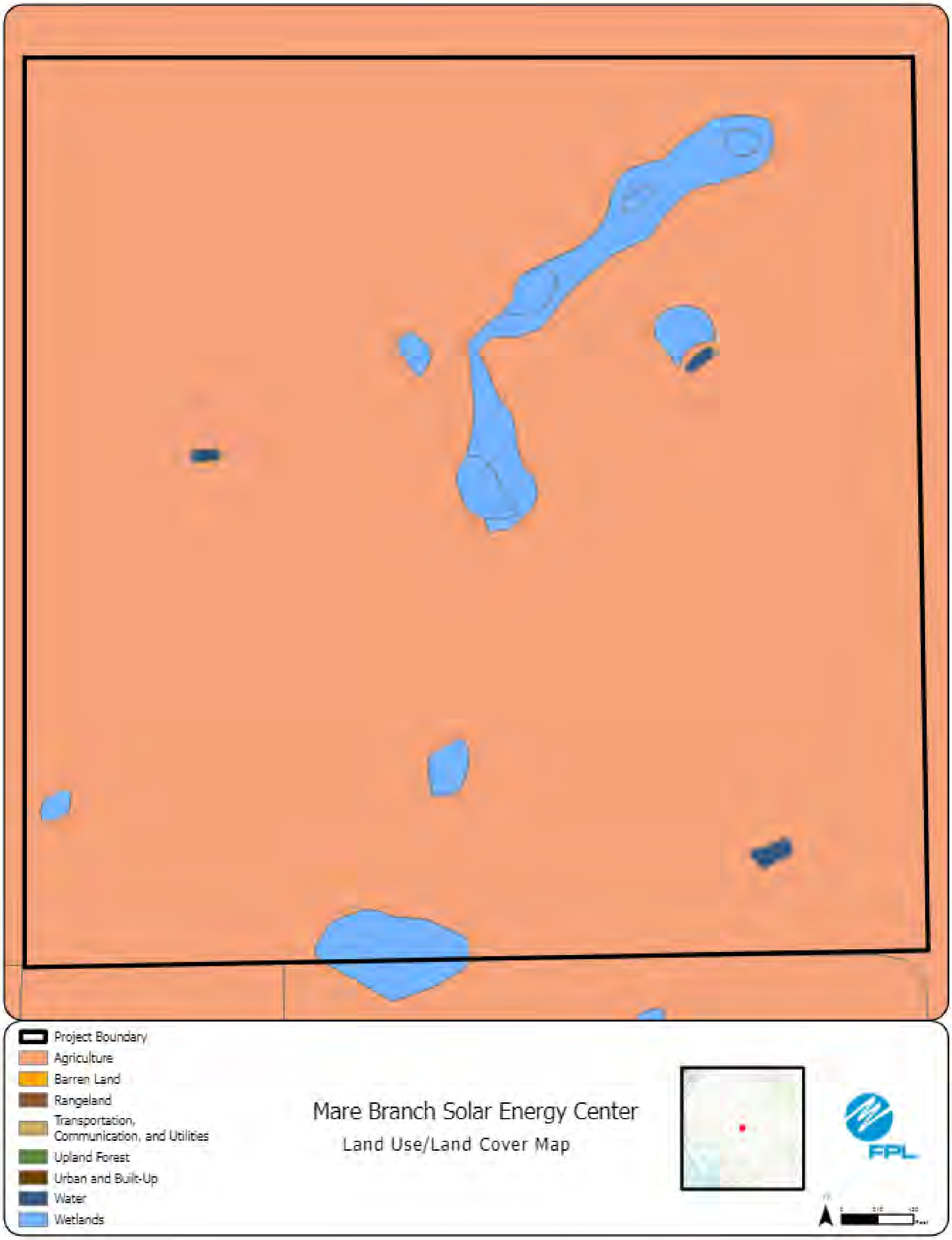
d. Water Quantities Required

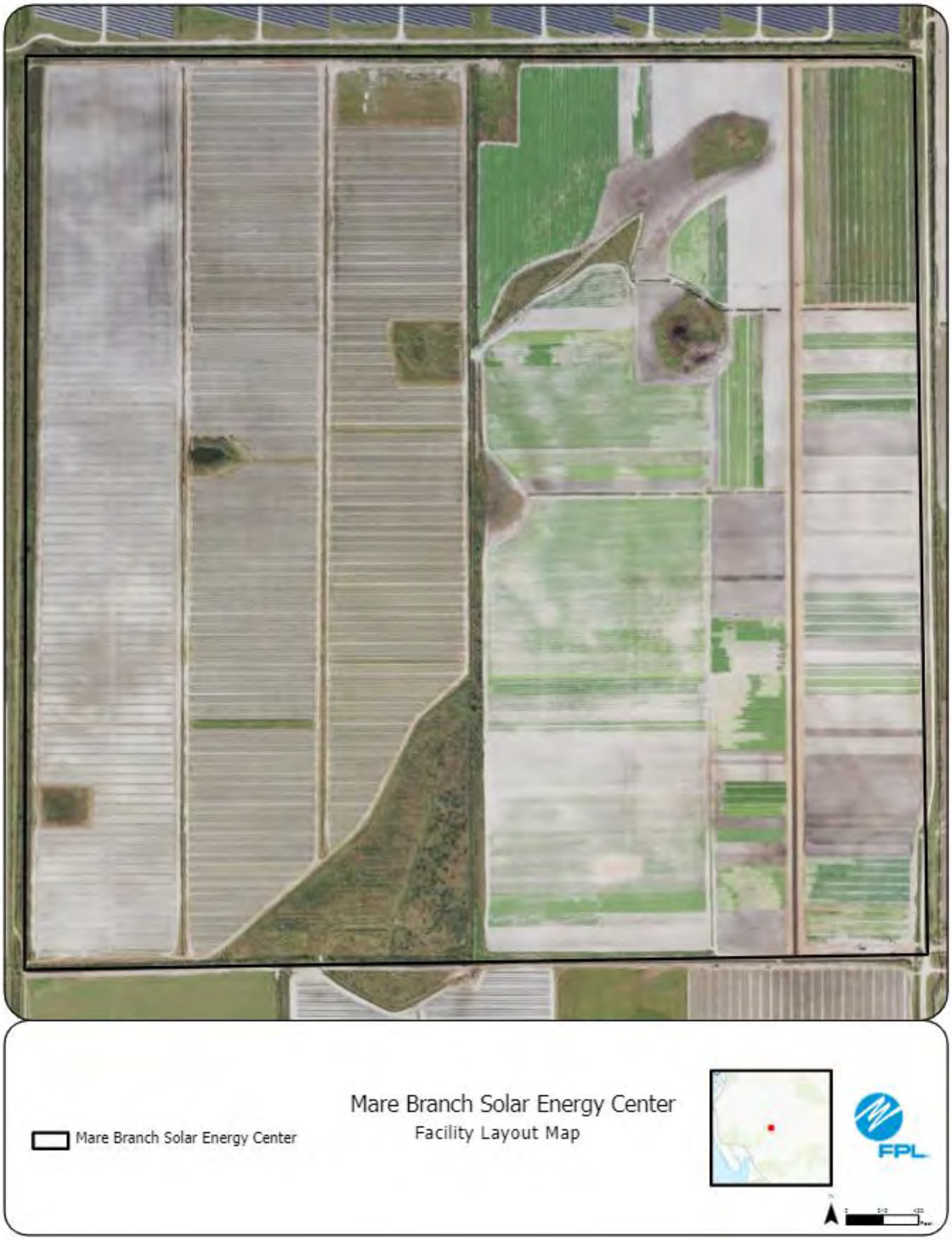
Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.
Process: Not Applicable for PV.
Potable: Minimal for PV.
Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

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.


86
85
36
84
83
83
83
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
FPL


Project Boundary
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
FPL


Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
Mare Branch Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #4: Price Creek Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Columbia 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 a coniferous plantation and forest regeneration areas

c. Environmental Features

Site is currently a pine tree farm with forestry operations with a few mixed wetland forests. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

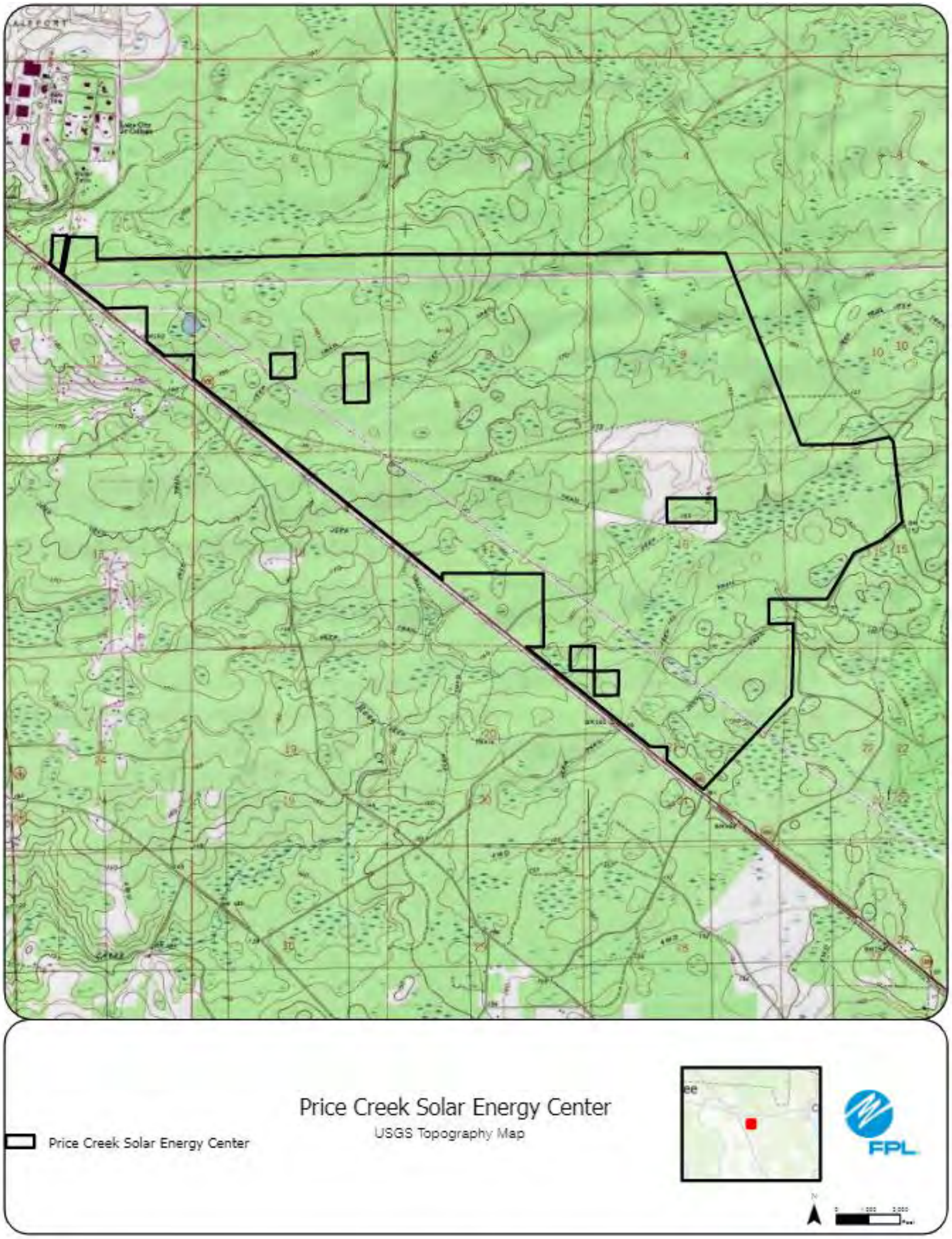
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

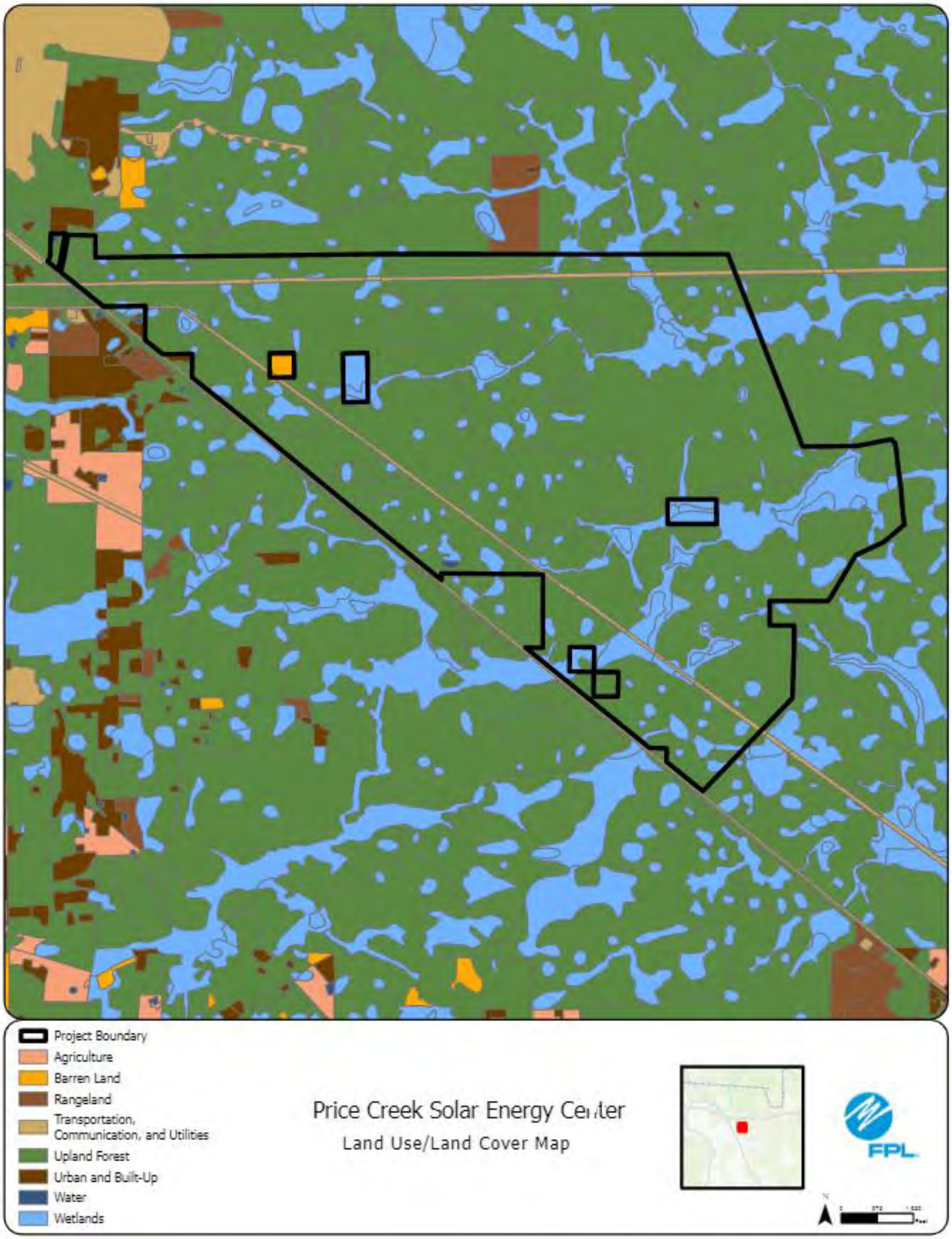
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

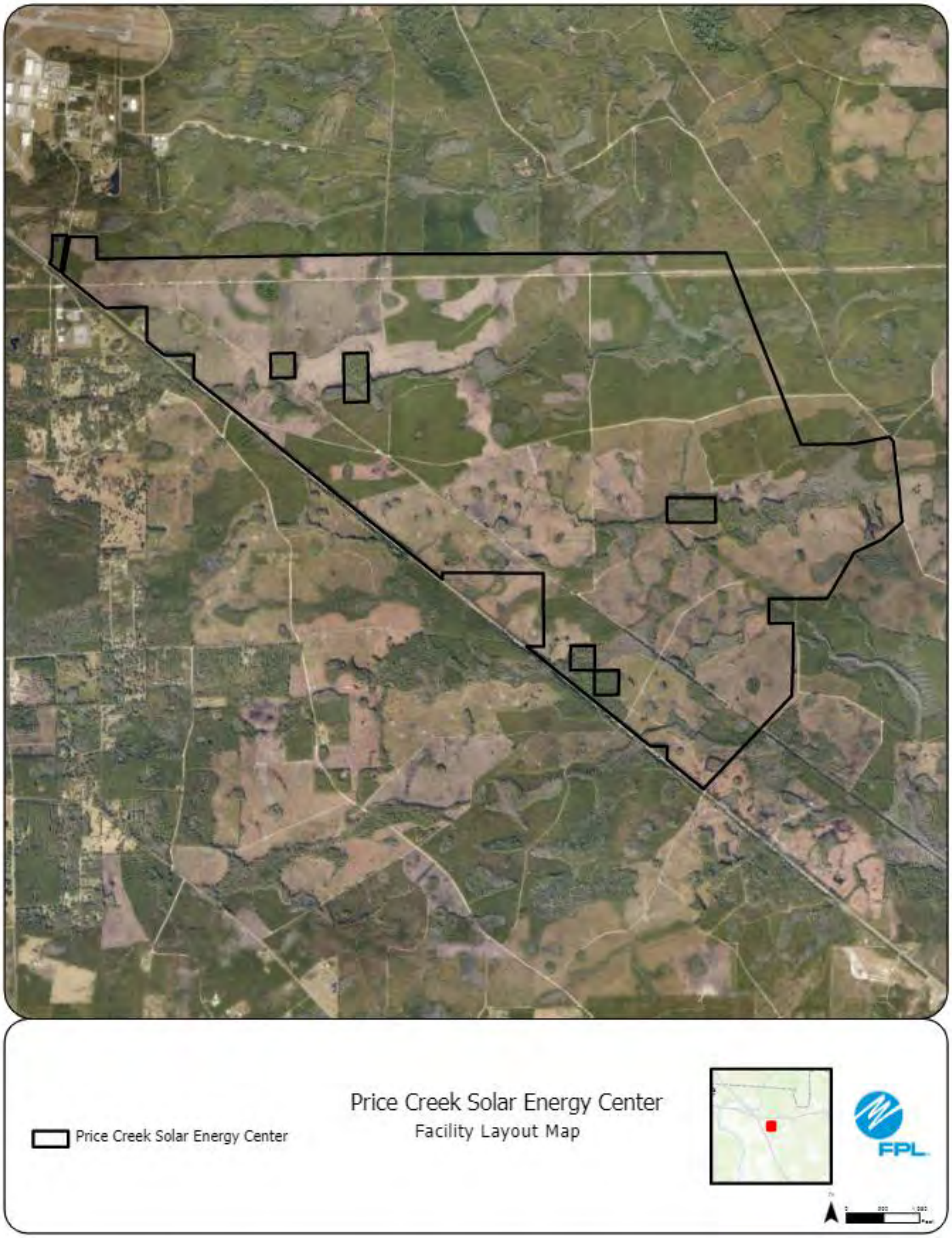
Potable: Not Applicable for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Trucked in if and when needed for PV.



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

FPL Area Potential Site #5: Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Hendry 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 active citrus and improved pasture. Surrounding area is categorized by agricultural lands and low density residential.

c. Environmental Features

Site is primarily active citrus with pastureland from previous citrus areas. Listed species include crested caracara, southeastern America kestrel, little blue heron, 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

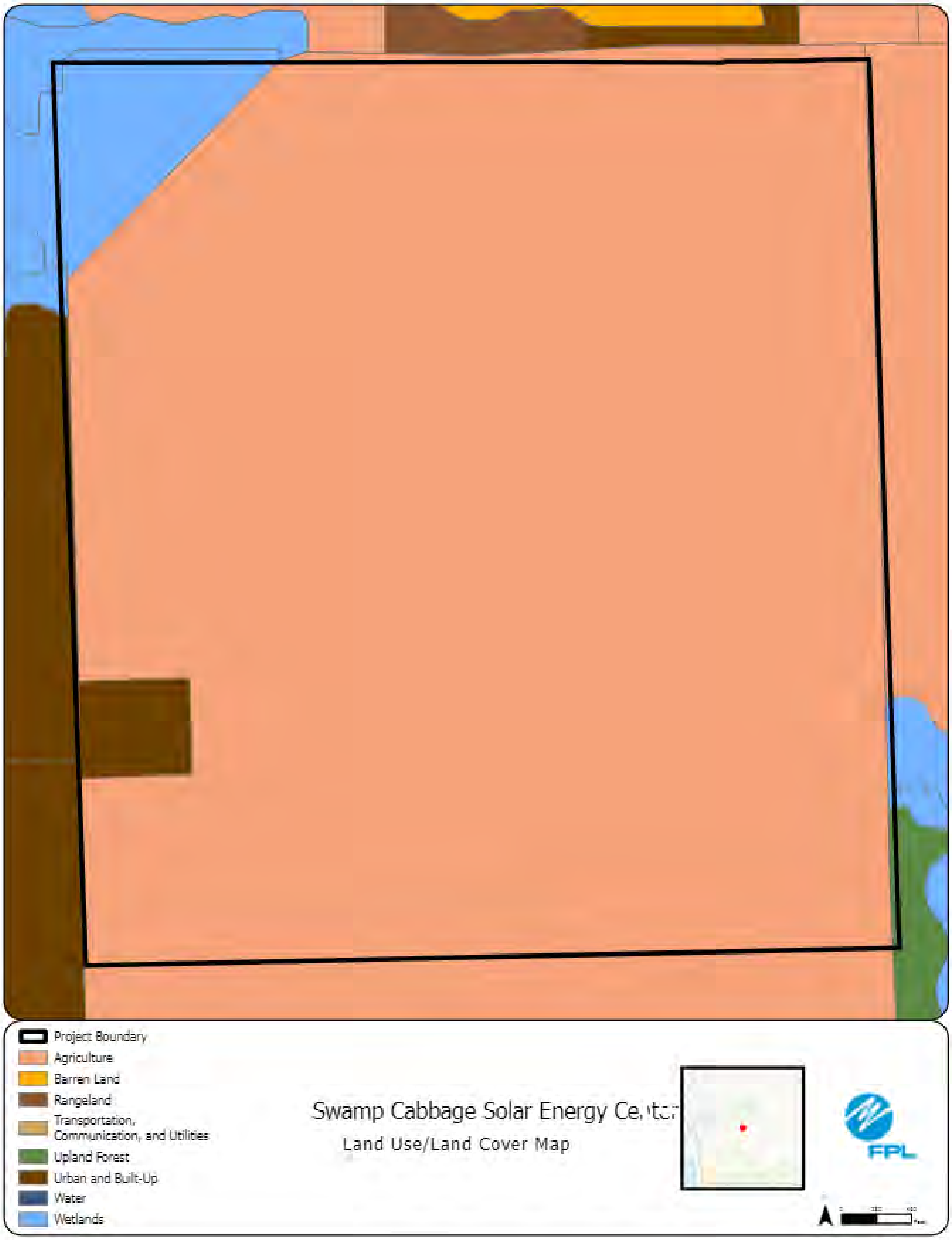
Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Not Applicable for PV.

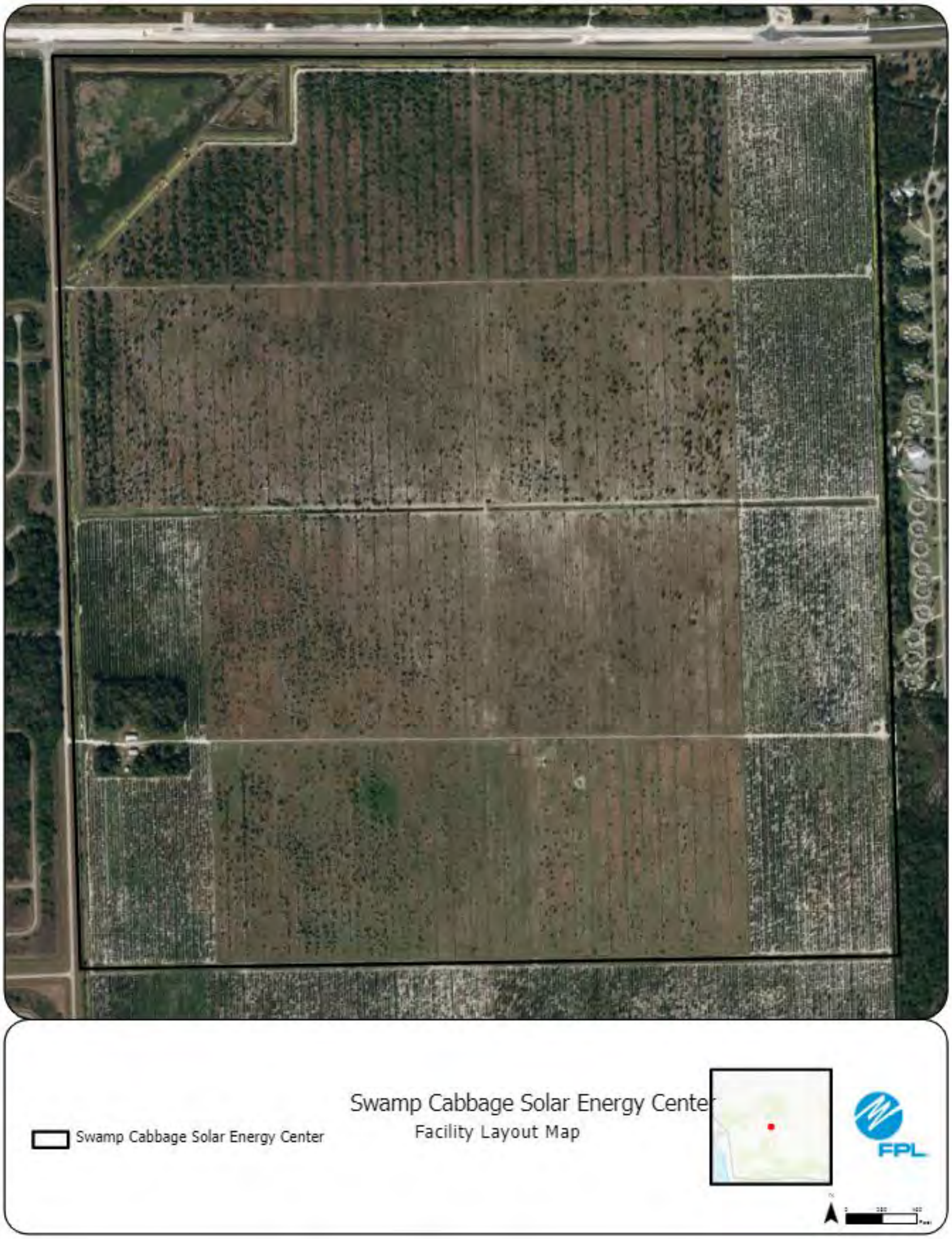
Panel Cleaning: Trucked in if and when needed for PV.

Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map

Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center



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 Cente
Facility Layout Map
Swamp Cabbage Solar Energy Center
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #6: Boardwalk 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

Site is active citrus grove. Surrounding area is primarily used for agricultural purposes including cropland, pasture, and citrus groves.

c. Environmental Features

Site is mostly active citrus grove. Listed species include gopher tortoise and 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

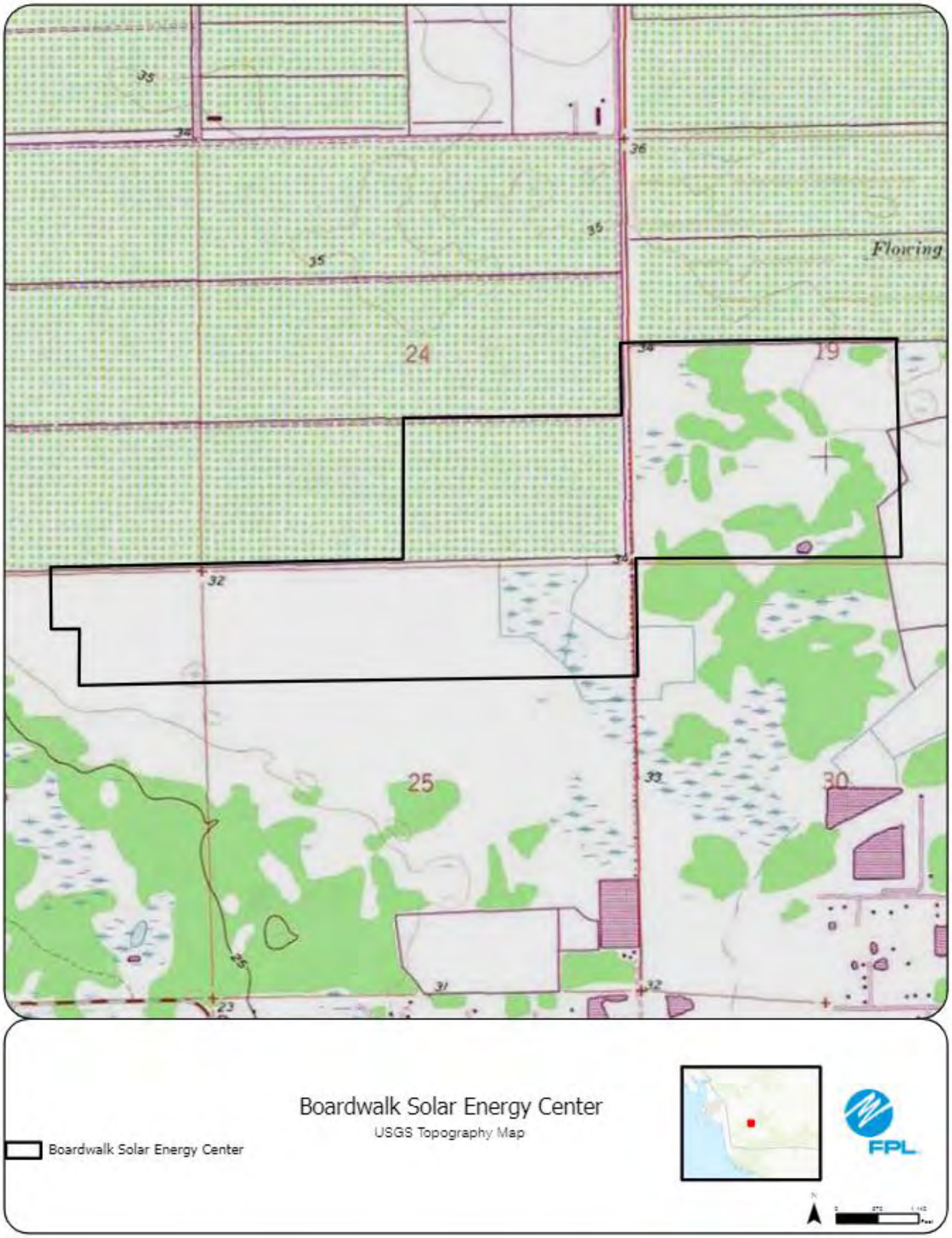
e. Supply Sources

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.


Flowing
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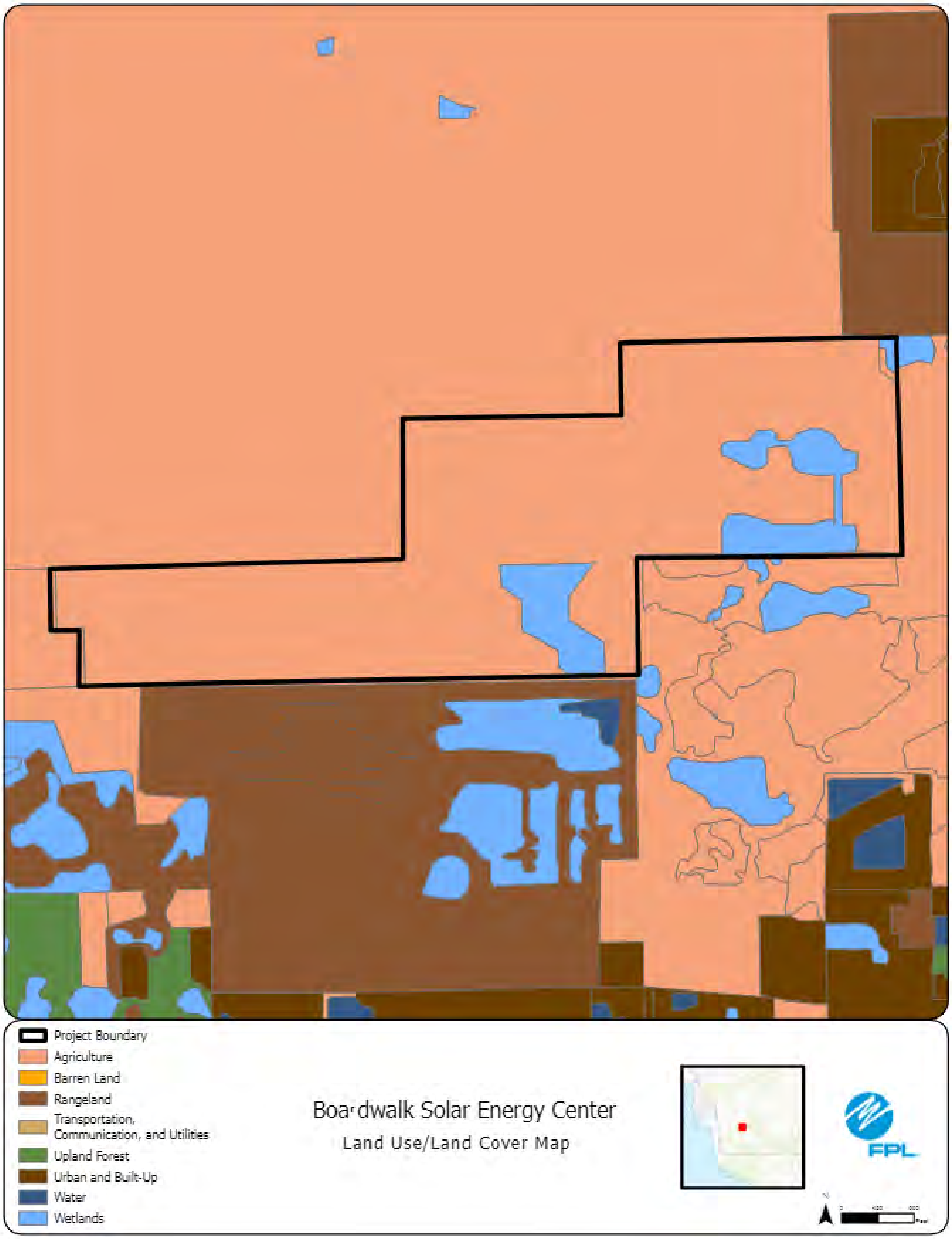
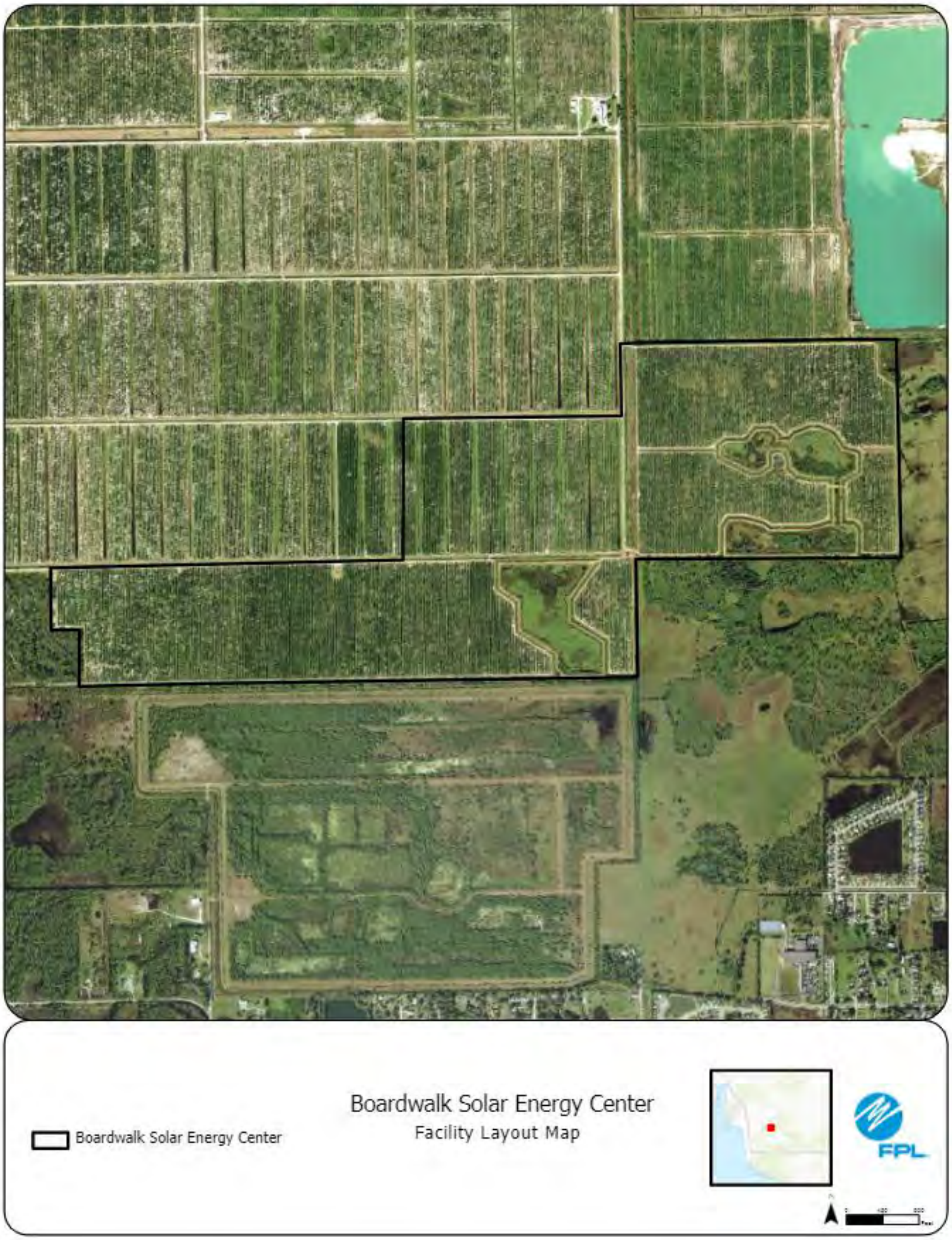
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
FPL


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


Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Boardwalk Solar Energy Center
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #7: North Orange 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 was previously used for agriculture purposes. Surrounding area is primarily used as pasture/grazing land.

c. Environmental Features

Site is mainly fallow crop land and irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property. Listed species include created 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

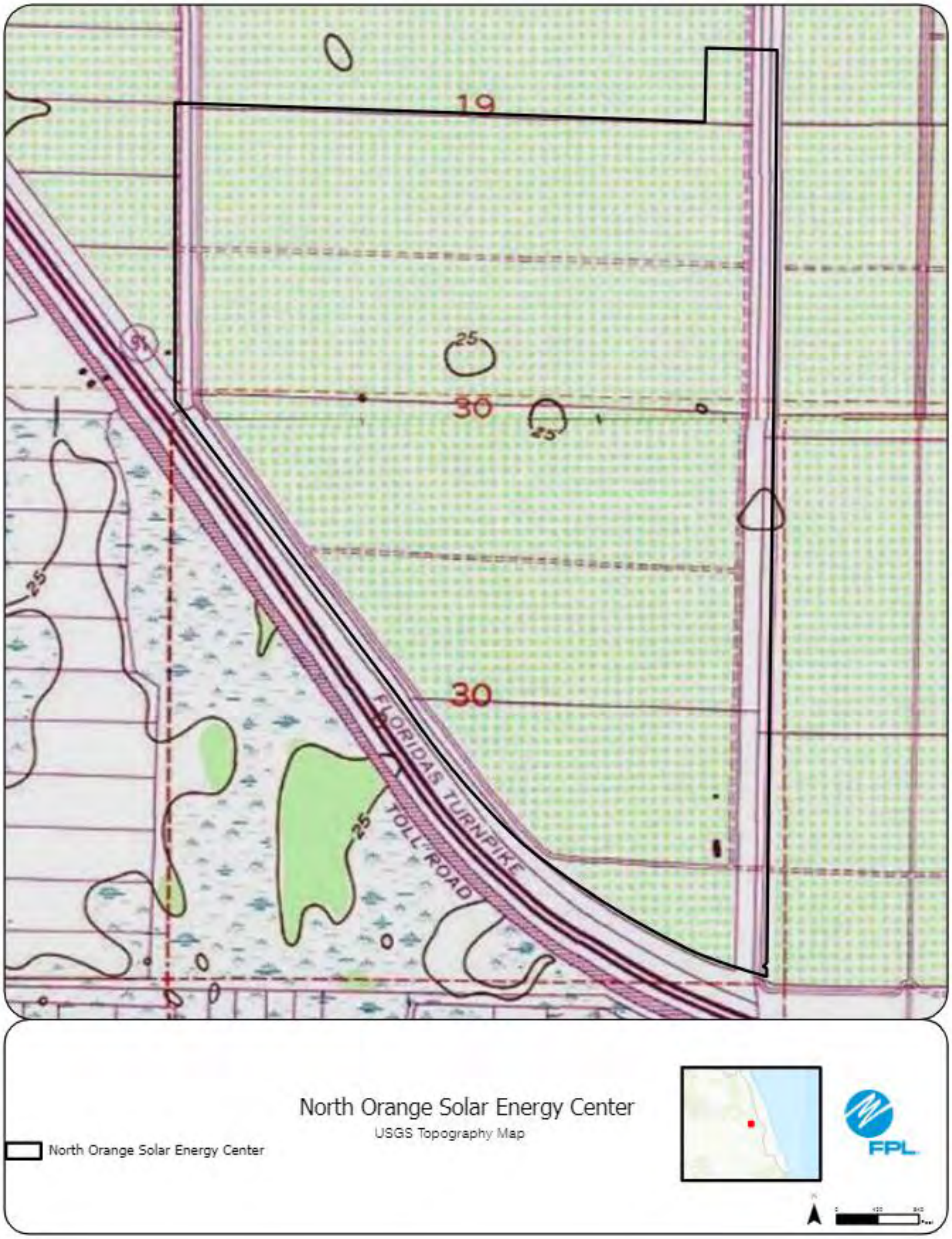
e. Supply Sources

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.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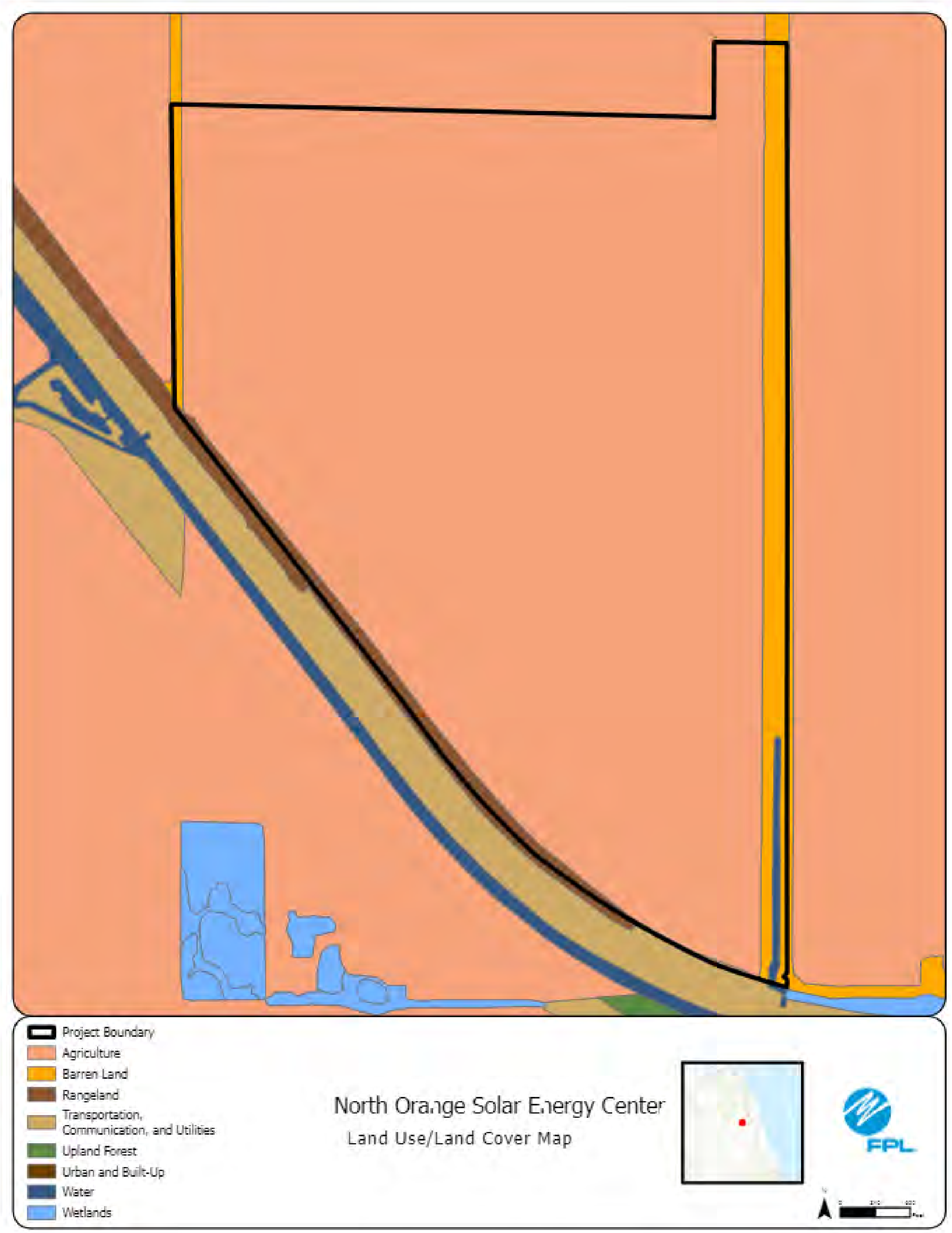
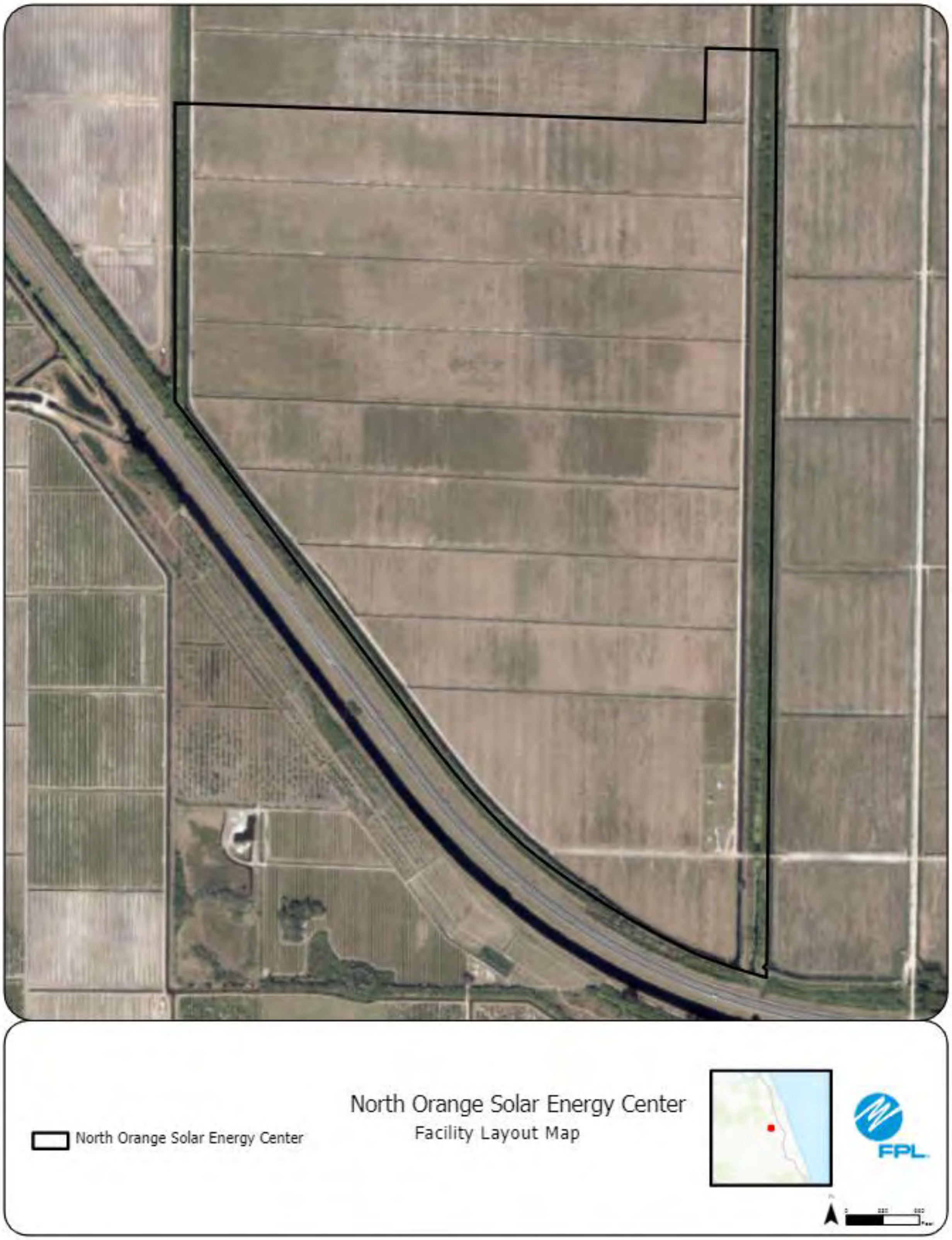
FLORIDAS TURNPIKE
TOLL ROAD
North Orange Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
North Orange Solar Energy Center
FPL



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

FPL Area Potential Site #8: Sea Grape 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 an inactive citrus grove and other agricultural purposes, including cattle. Adjoining properties include various agricultural activities and solar generation.

c. Environmental Features

The site is an inactive citrus that is currently being grazed by cattle. Listed species include everglades snail kite, Florida sandhill crane and 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 for PV.

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.

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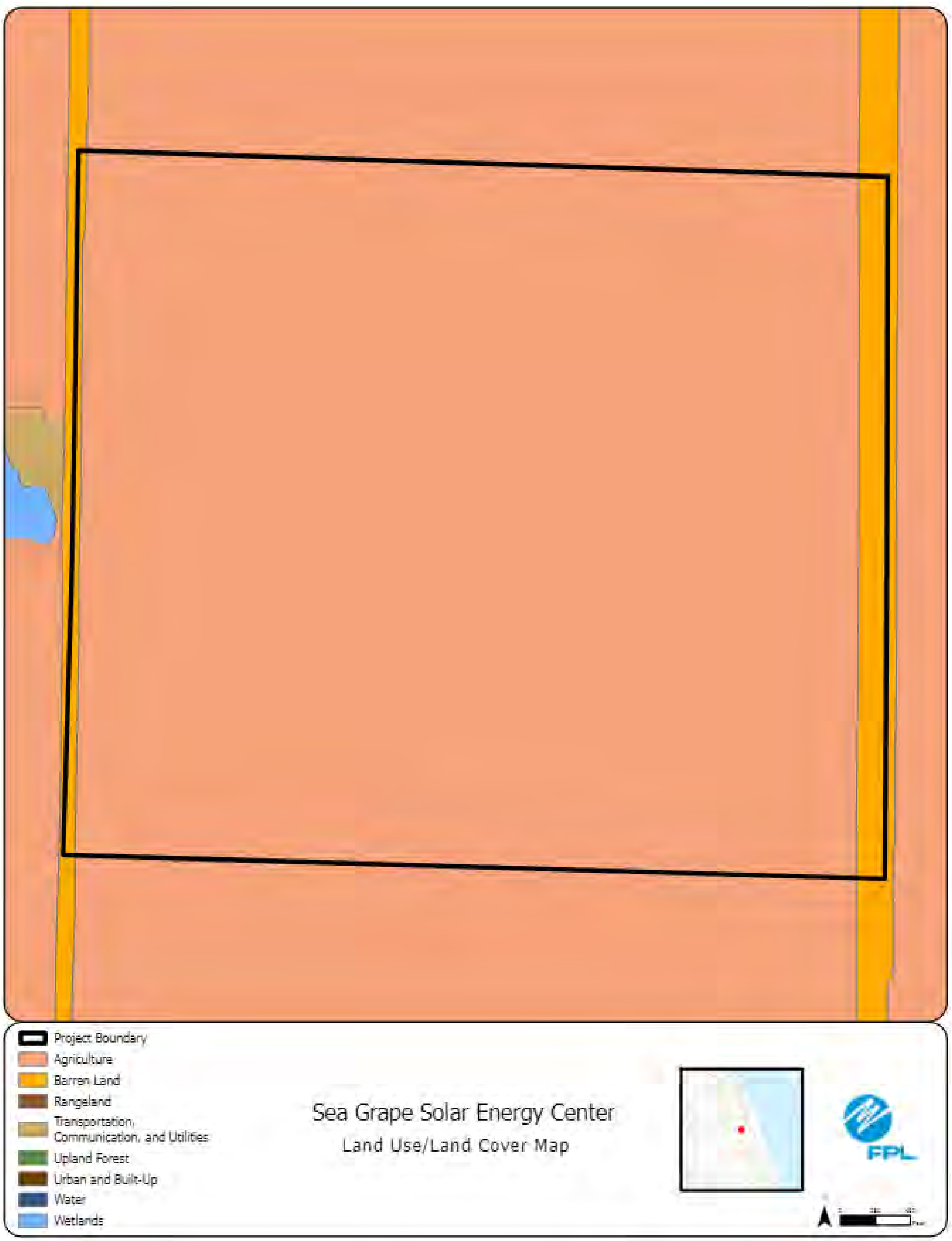
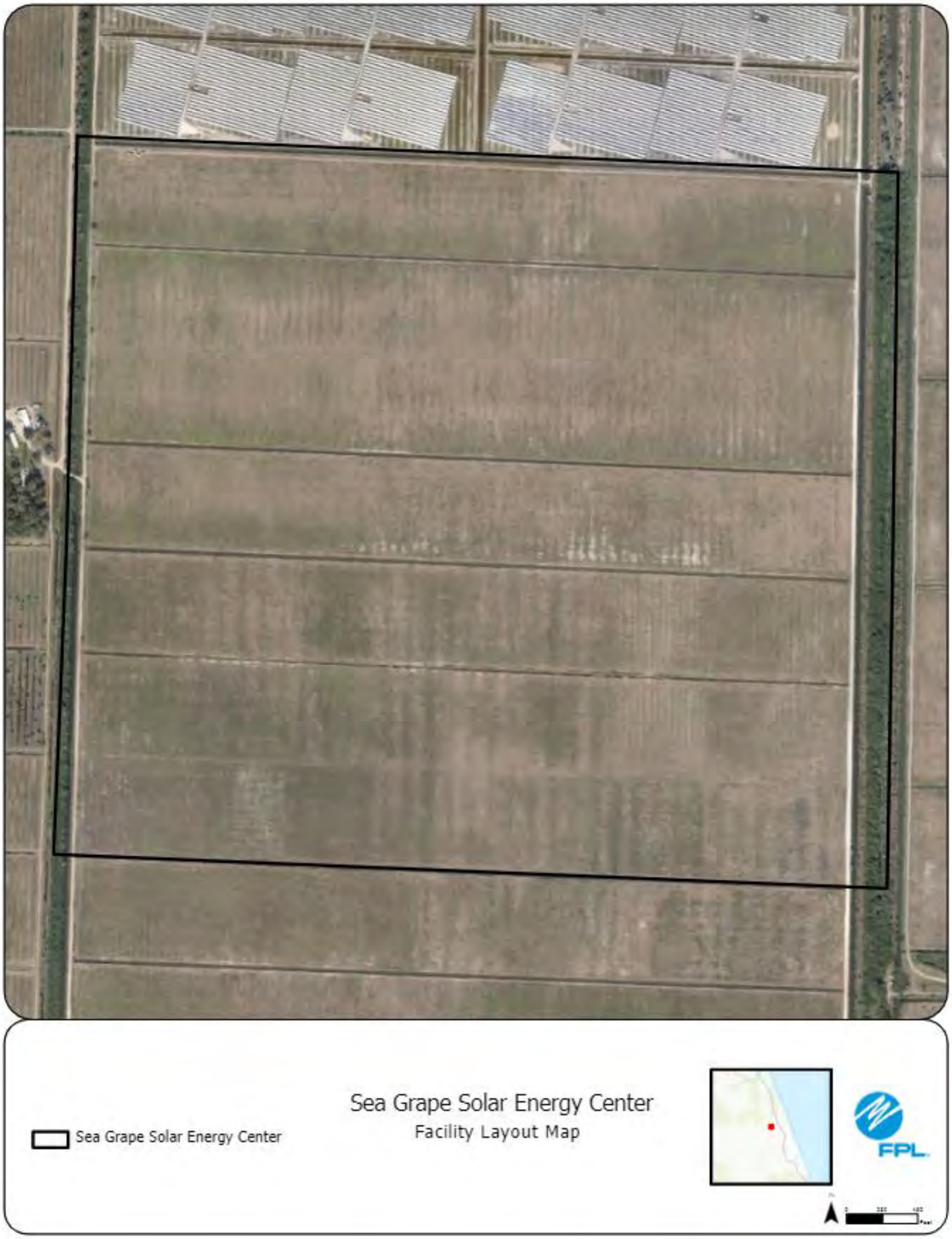
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
Sea Grape Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
FPL


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

FPL Area Potential Site #9: Wood Stork 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 active citrus groves. Surrounding area is primarily used for agricultural purposes including cropland, pasture, and citrus groves.

c. Environmental Features

Site consists mainly of active citrus groves with irrigation ditches occurring throughout the property. Listed species include bald eagle, 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

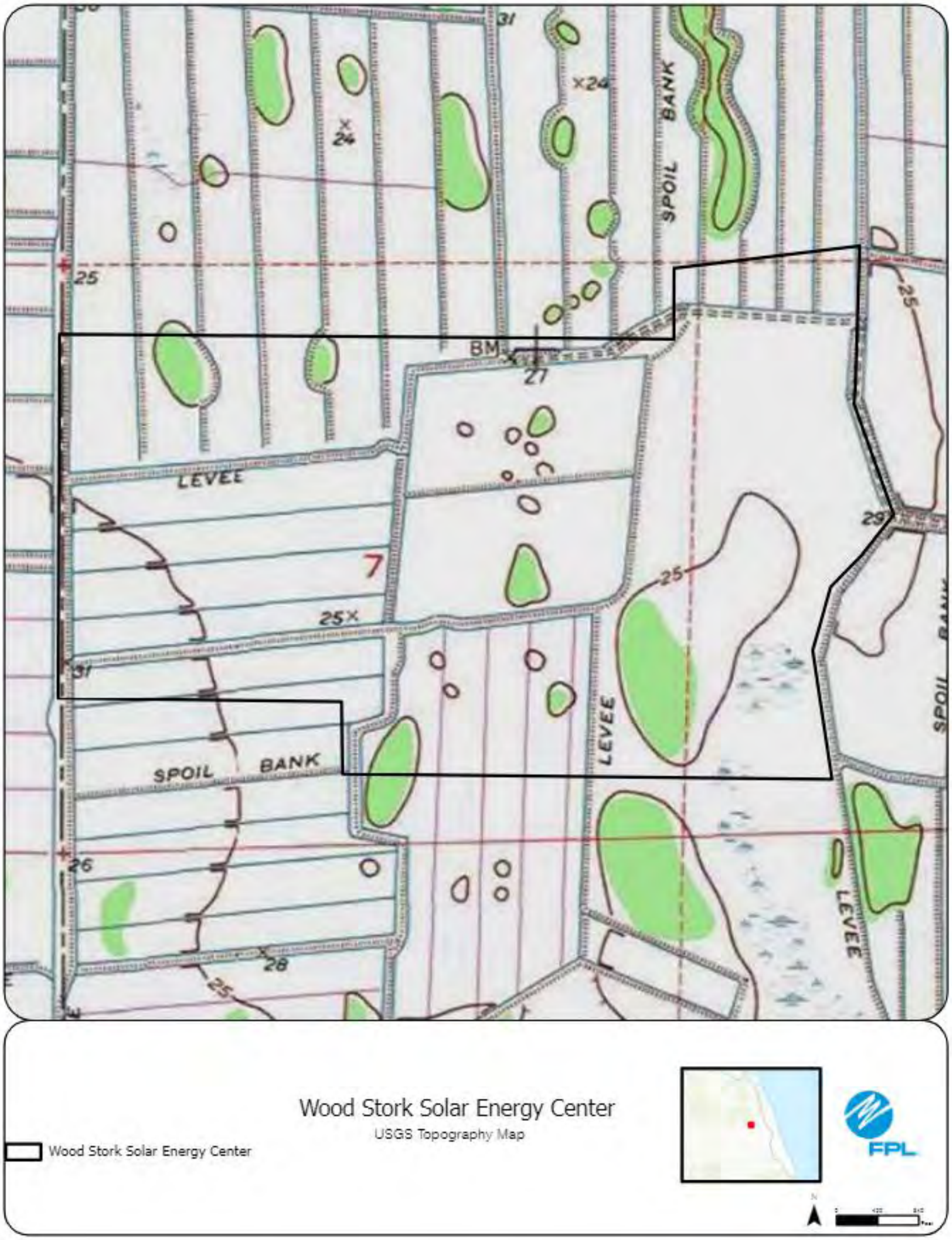
e. Supply Sources

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.


SPOIL BANK
LEVEE
BM
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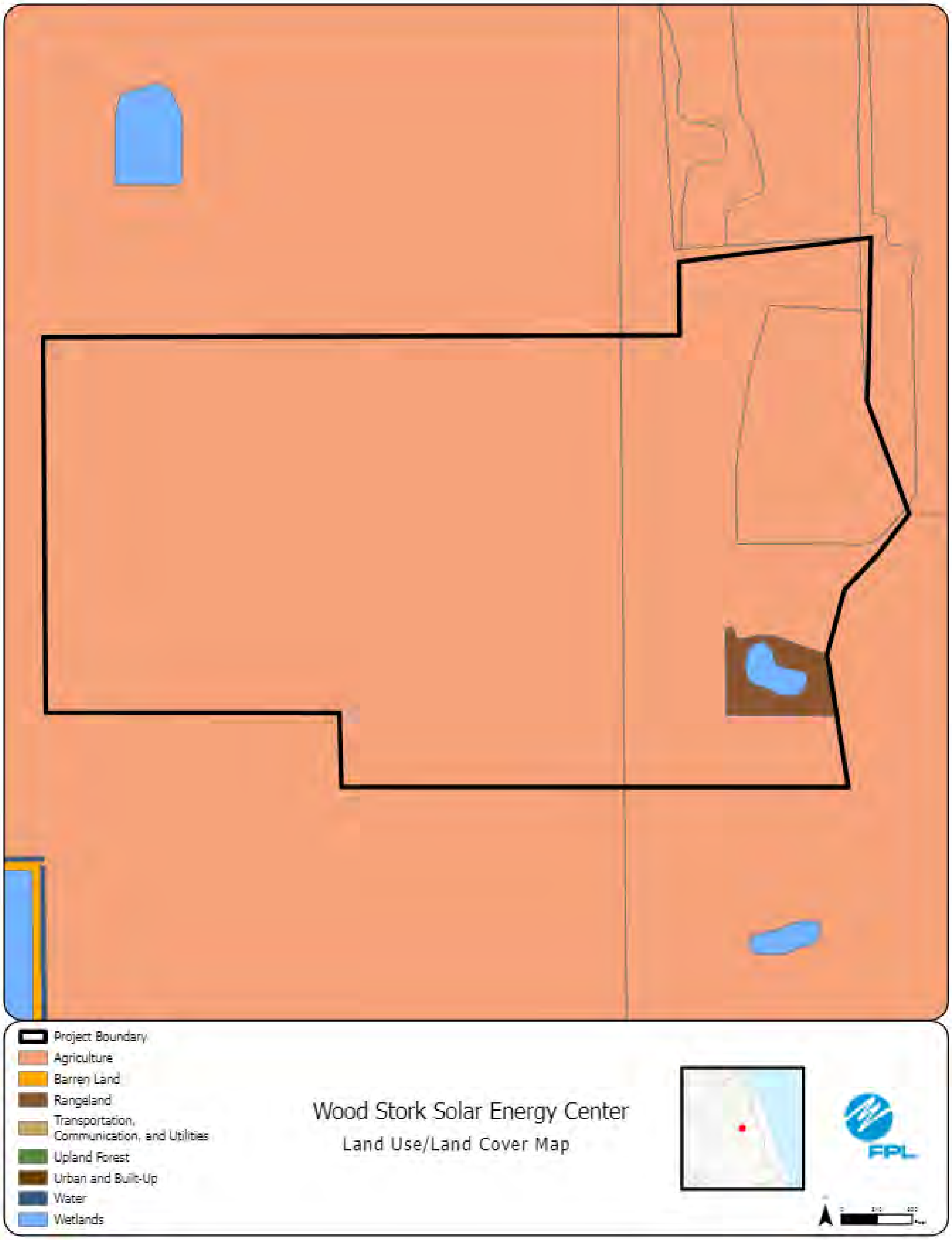
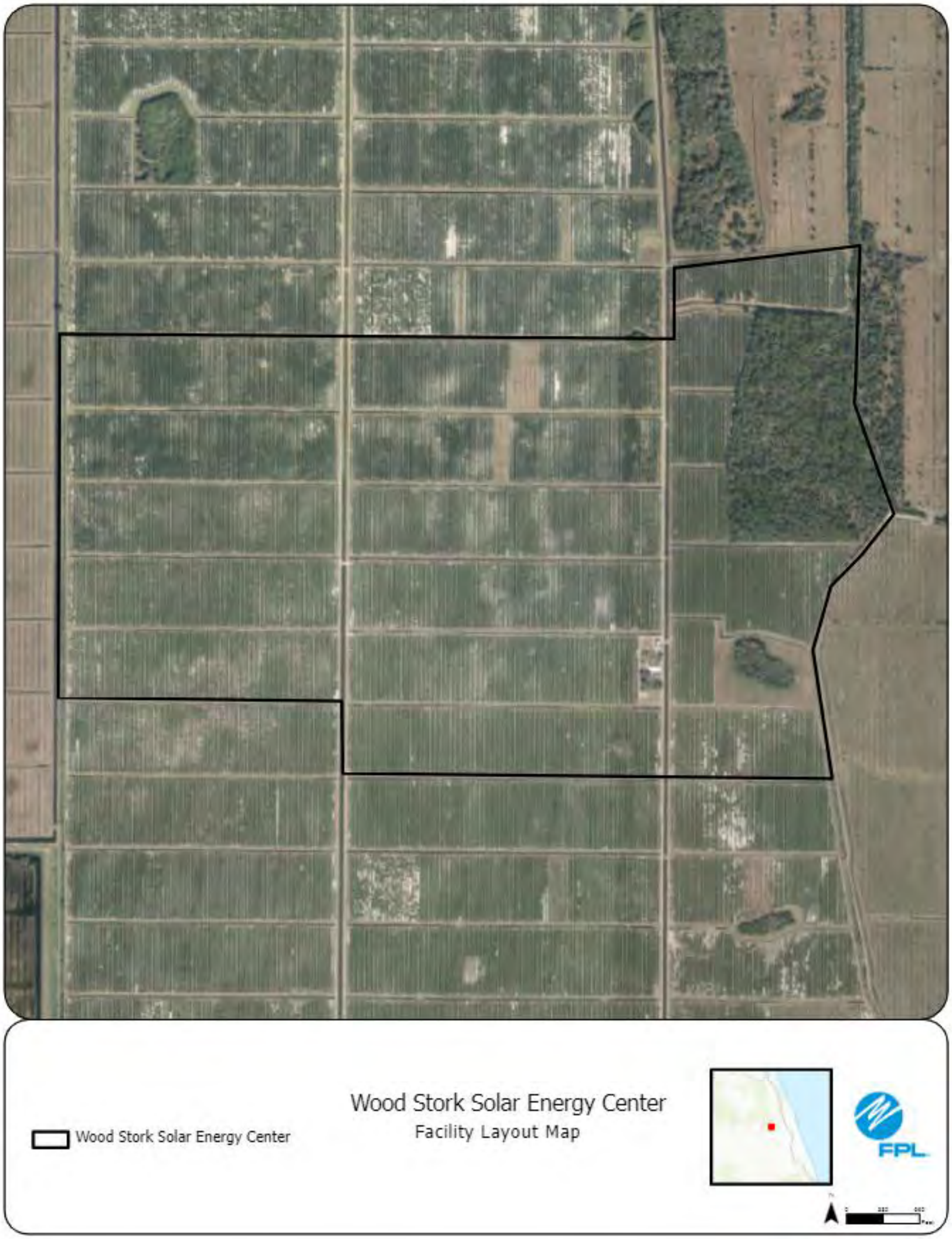
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
FPL


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



Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #10: County Line 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 characterized as citrus groves and grazing land. Surrounding area is primarily used as pasture/grazing land and citrus groves.

c. Environmental Features

Site is generally comprised of citrus groves with sections of pastureland for cattle. Listed species include gopher tortoise, wood stork, Florida sandhill crane, bald eagle, little blue heron, tricolored heron, and 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

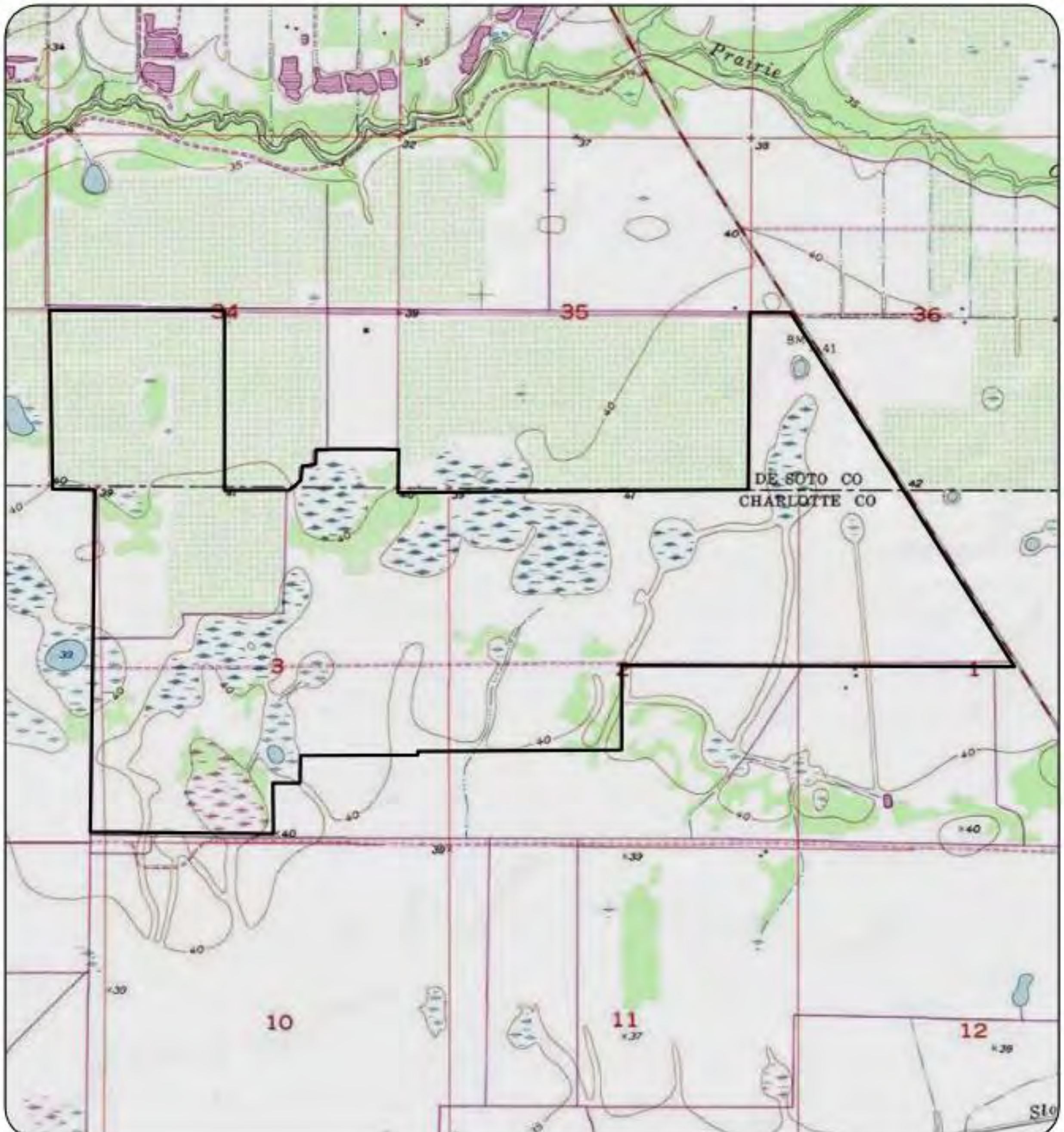
e. Supply Sources

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Not Applicable for PV.

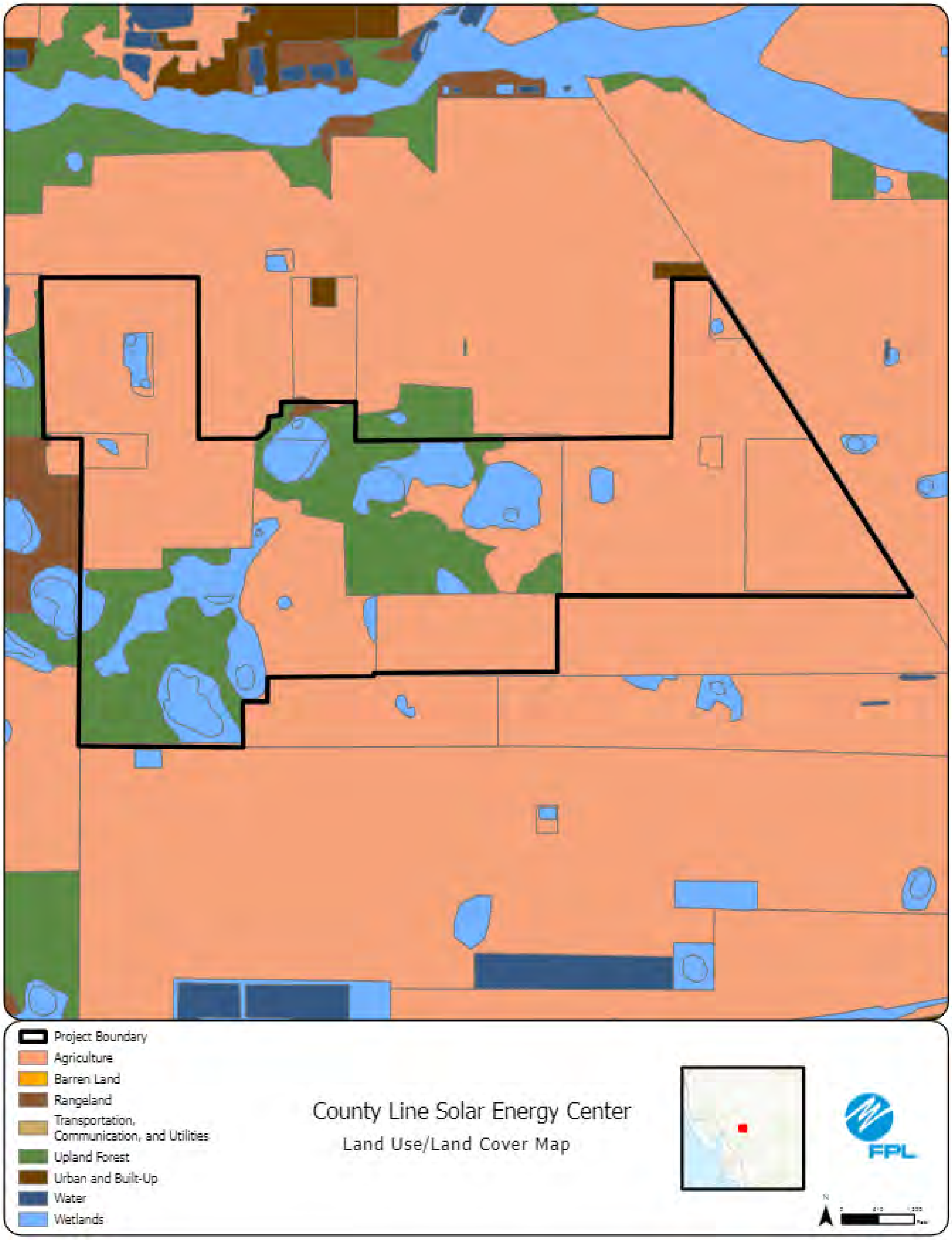
Panel Cleaning: Trucked in if and when needed for PV.

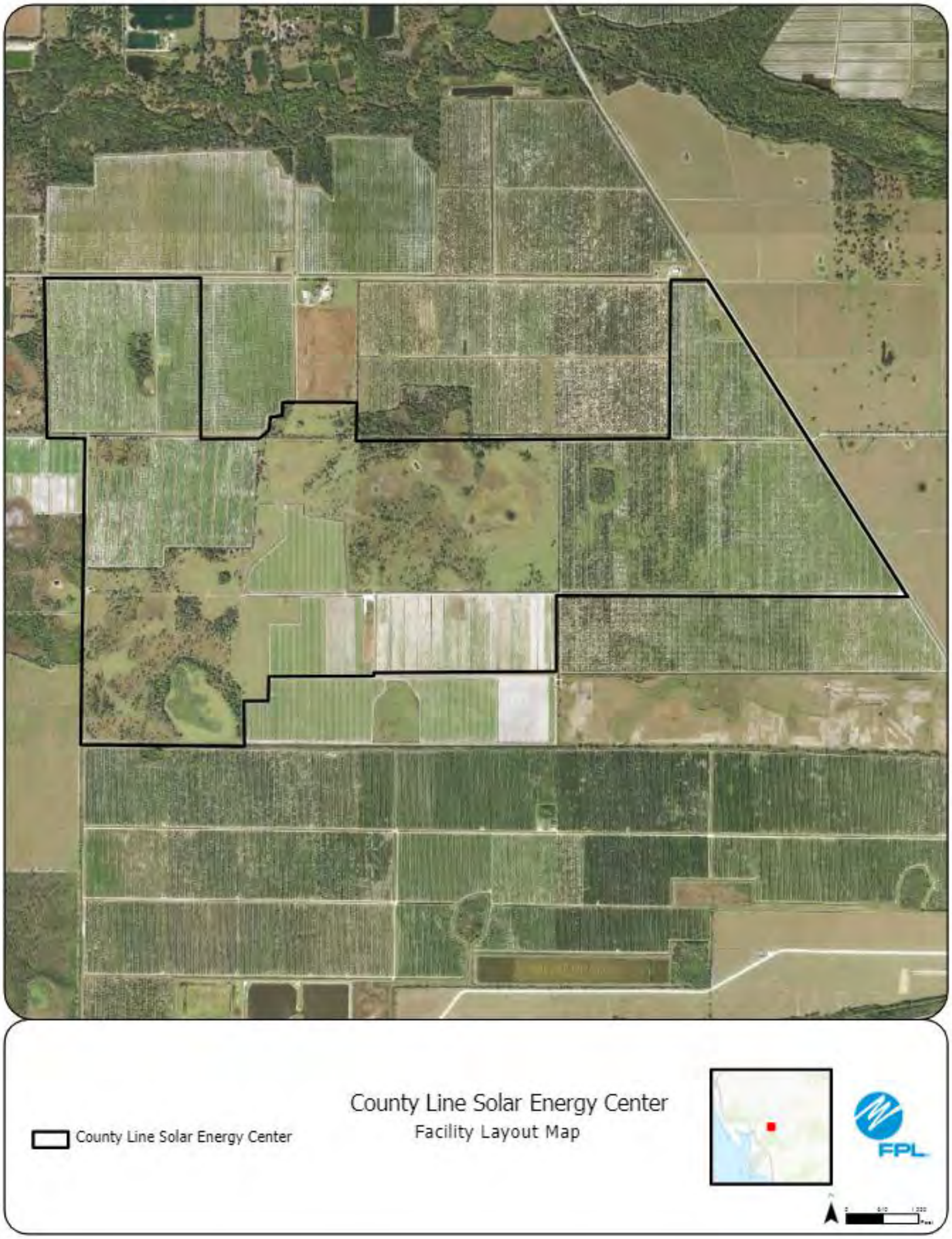


County Line Solar Energy Center

USGS Topography Map

County Line Solar Energy Center


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
County Line Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


County Line Solar Energy Center
County Line Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #11: Flatford 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 is active row crop farmland and other crop land. Surrounding area is primarily used for agricultural purposes including cropland and pasture.

c. Environmental Features

The site includes active row cropland, agricultural ditches, and canals. Listed species include gopher tortoise and Florida sandhill crane. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

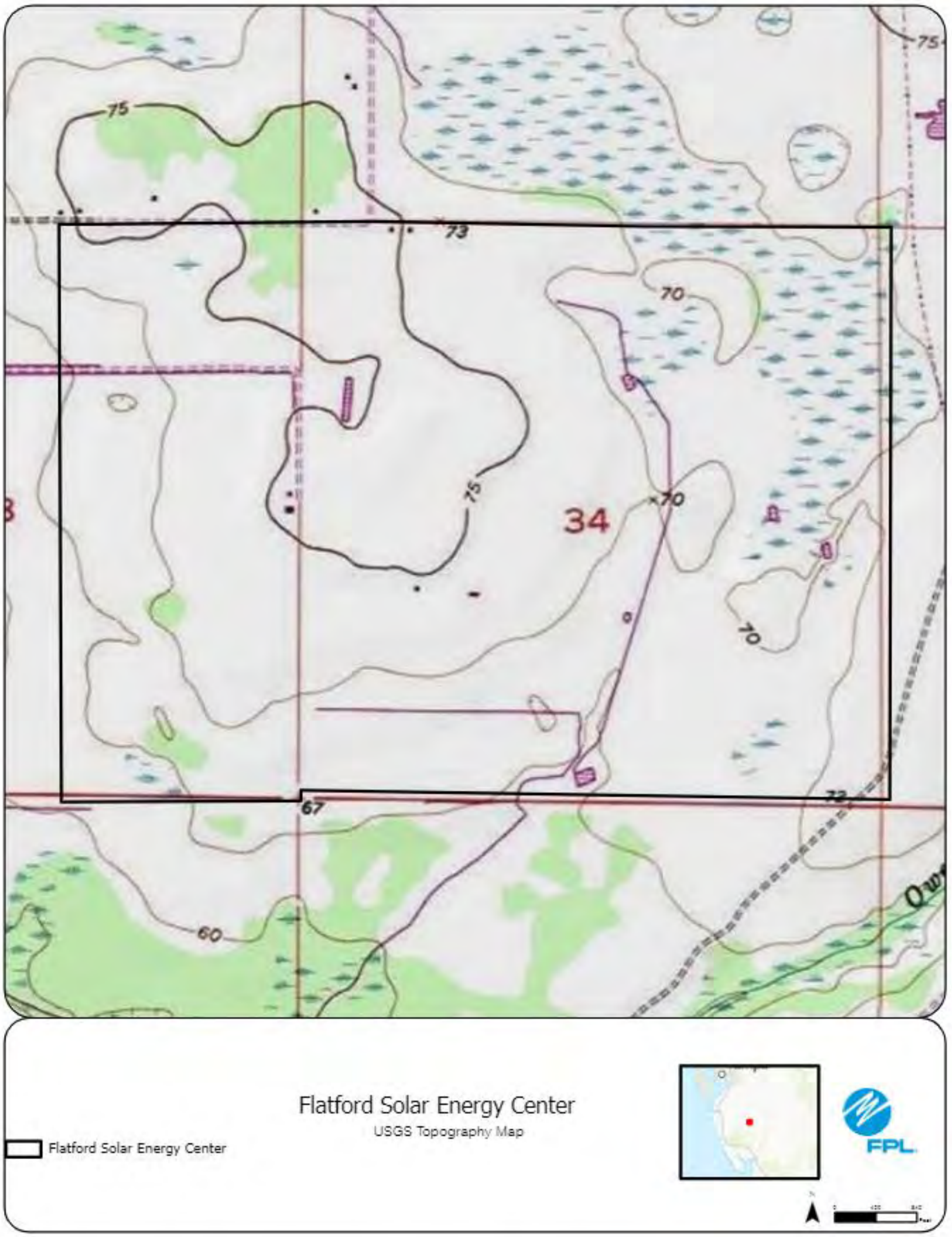
e. Supply Sources

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.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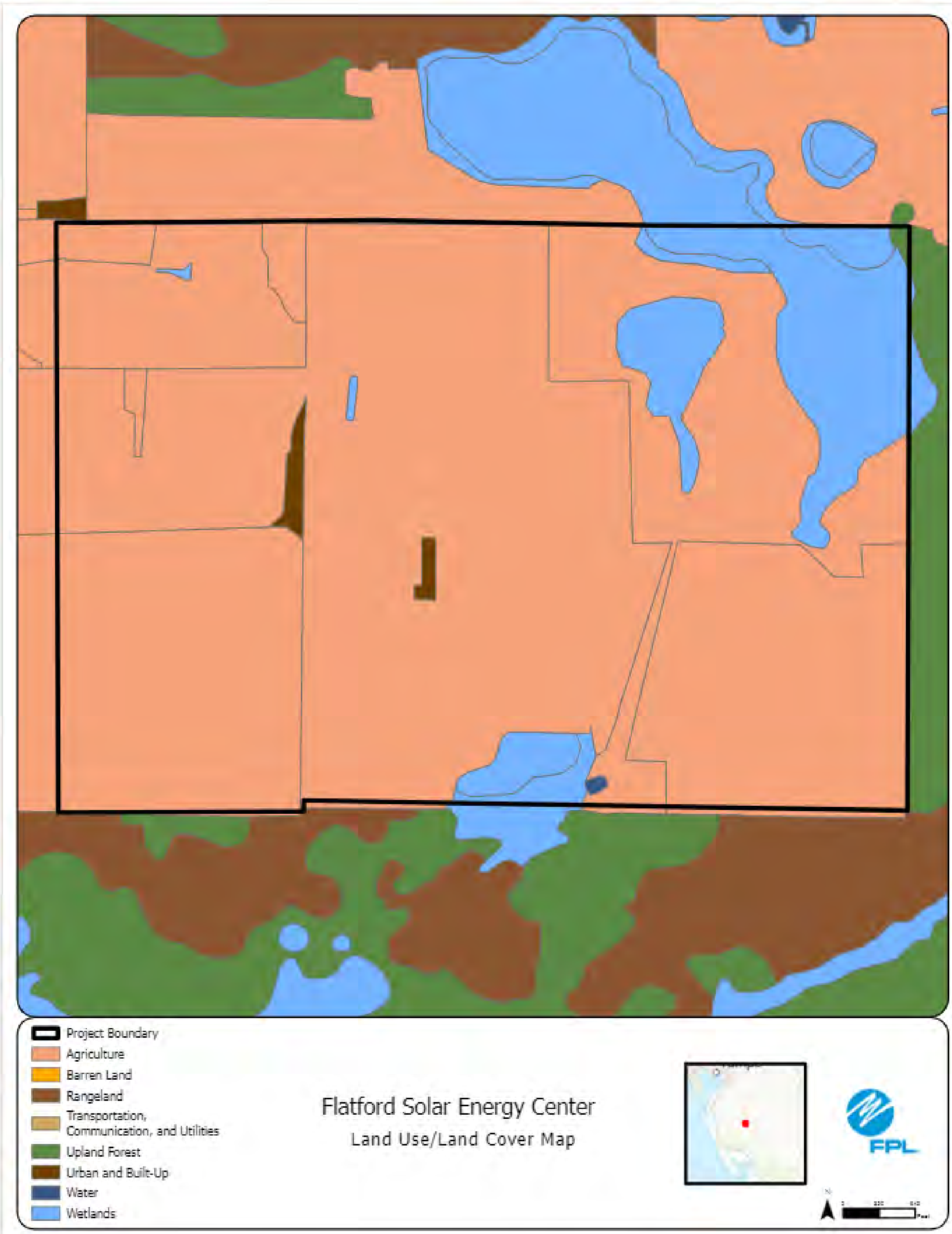
Flatford Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Flatford Solar Energy Center
FPL


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
FPL


Flatford Solar Energy Center
Flatford Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #12: Sand Pine Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Calhoun 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 silviculture surrounded by timber farms, croplands, and horse farms.

c. Environmental Features

The site is primarily silviculture. Fourmile Creek branches off onto property, otherwise known as Chinkapin Branch. Chipola Experimental Forest and Juniper Creek Wildlife Management Area to South of 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

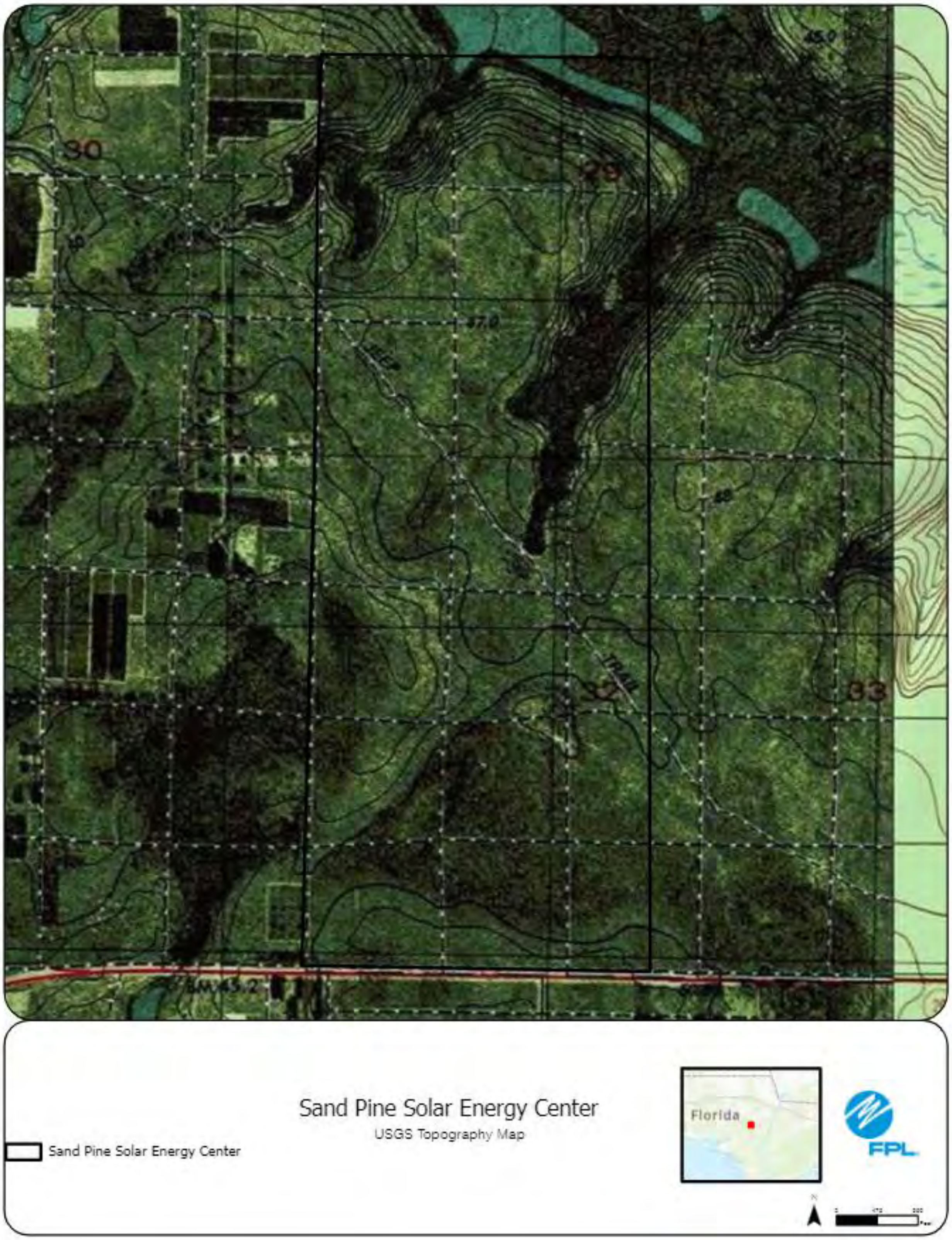
e. Supply Sources

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.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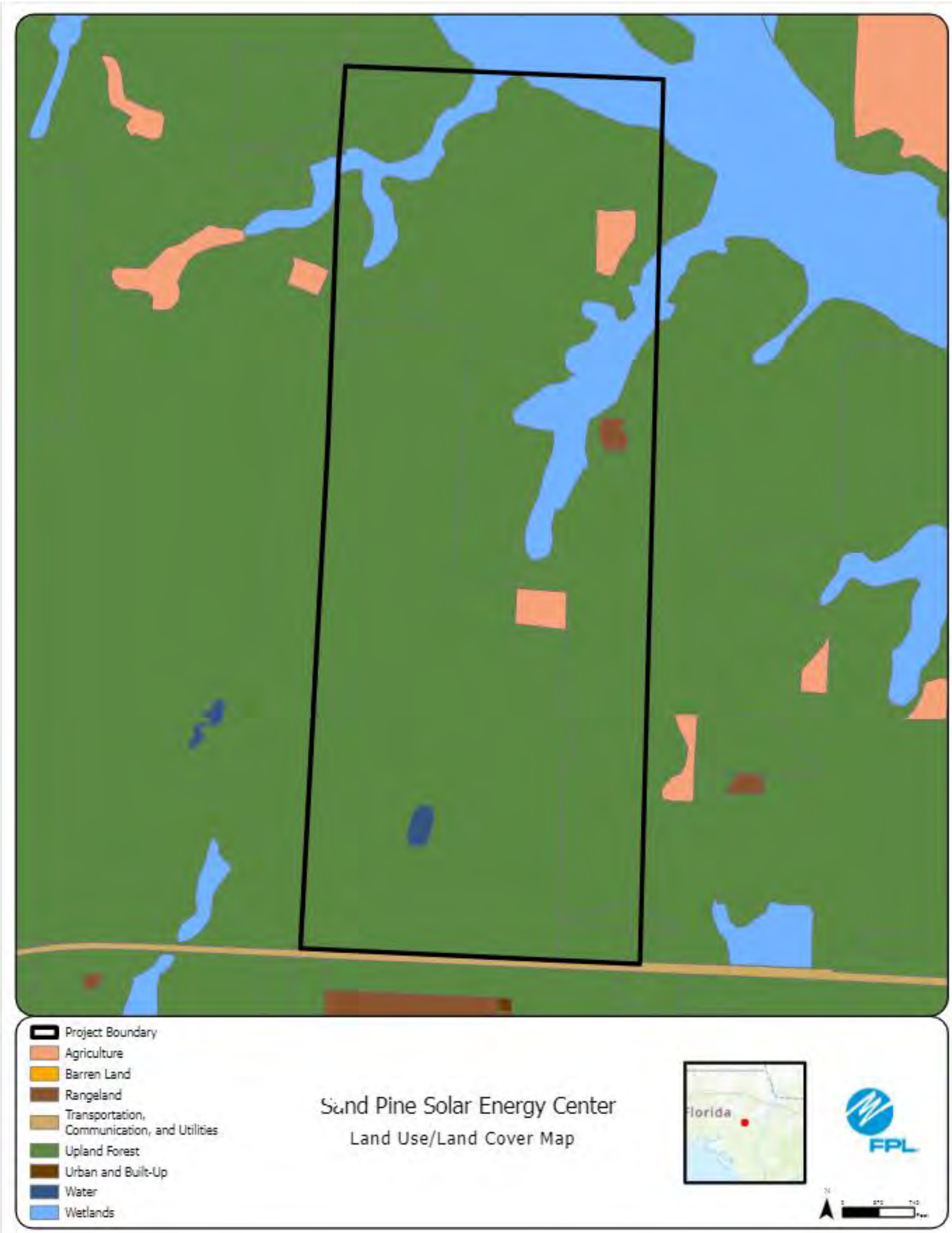
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Florida
FPL


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
Florida
FPL


Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Sand Pine Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Florida
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #13: Big Brook Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Calhoun 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 silviculture surrounded by timber farms and residential areas.

c. Environmental Features

The site is primarily silviculture. Most of the on-site wetlands are associated with Big Brook, a stream that runs along the eastern property boundary. Listed species include the 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 for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

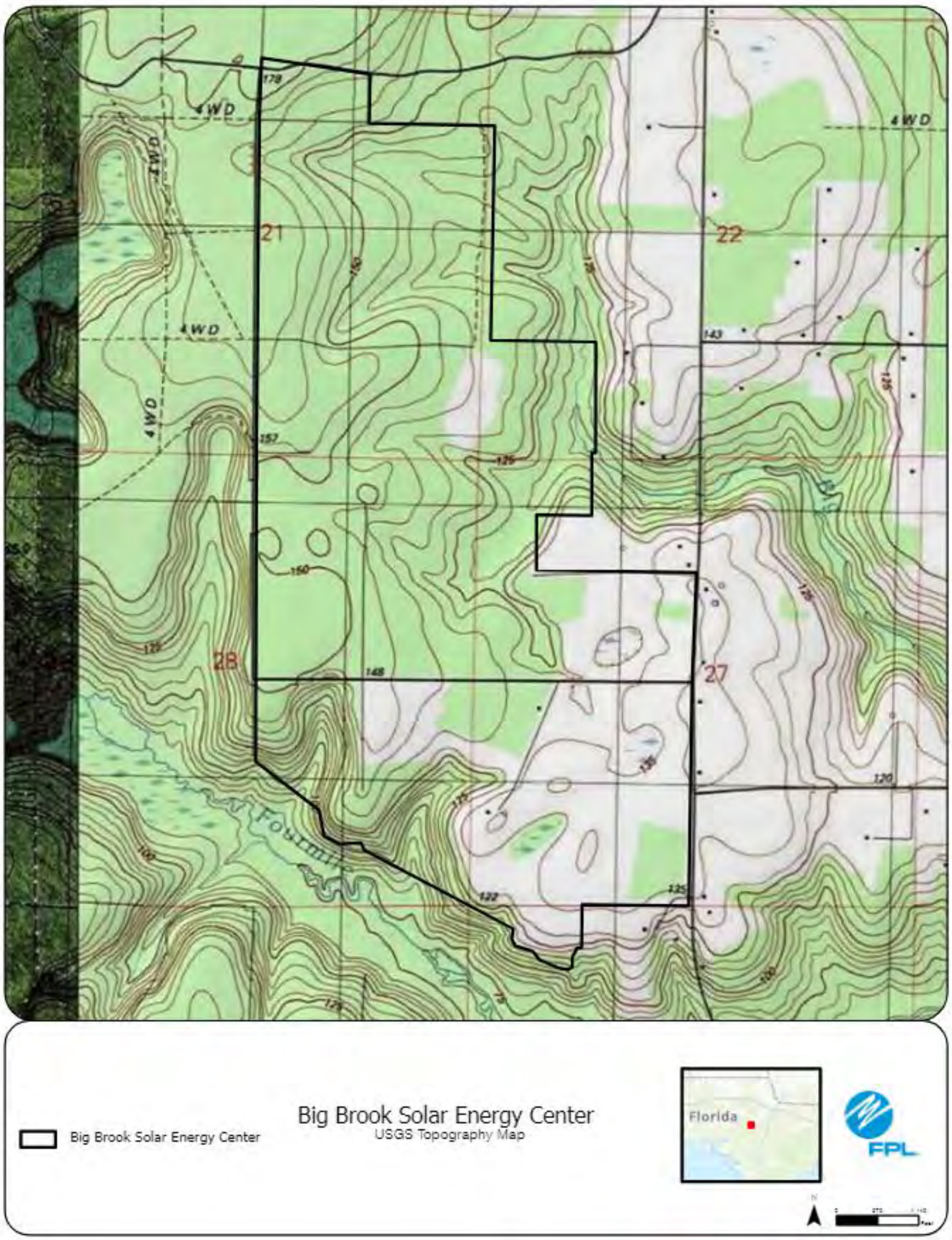
e. Supply Sources

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.


4WD
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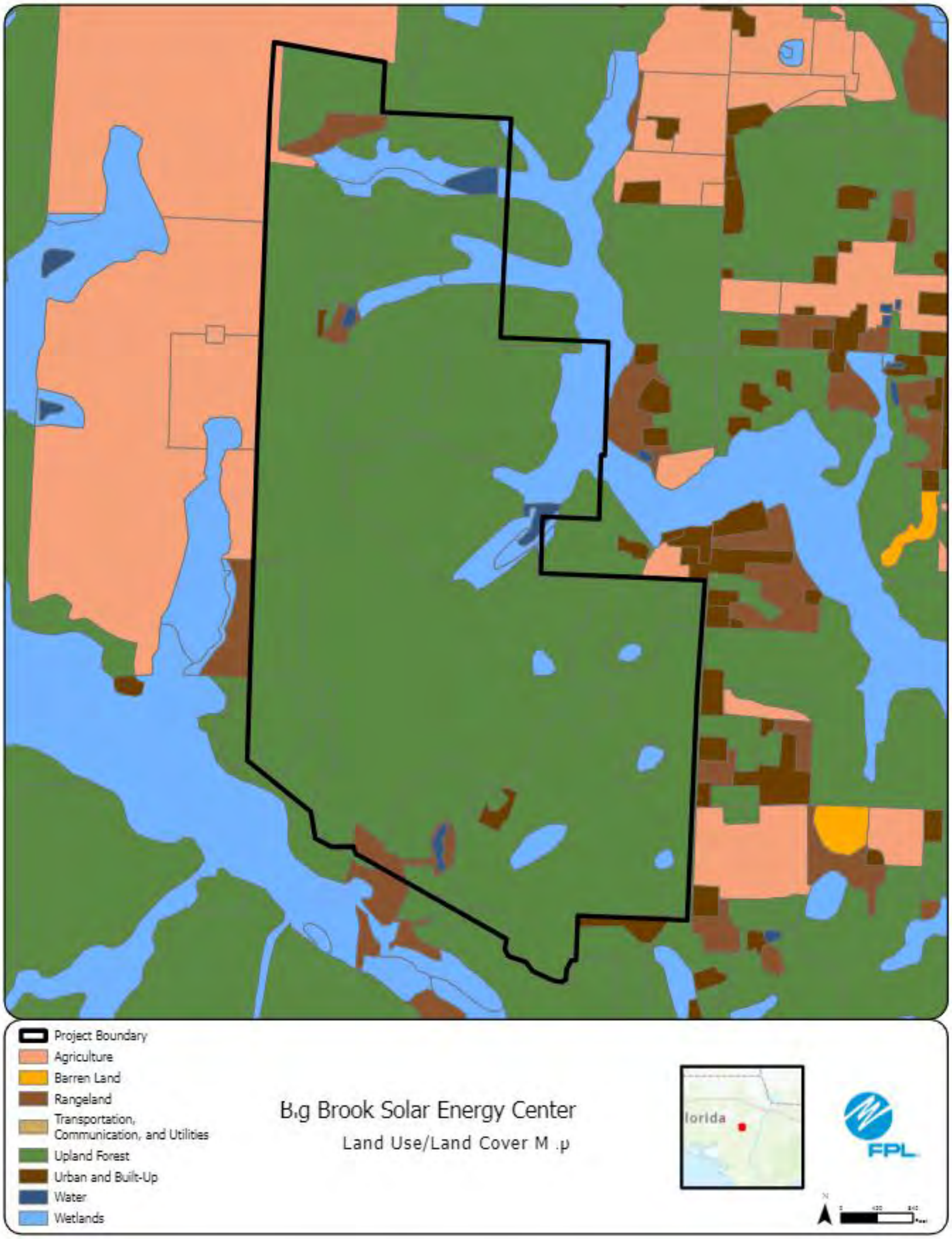
Fourmile
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Florida
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map


Big Brook Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Big Brook Solar Energy Center
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #14: Catfish Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Okeechobee 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 and woodland pasture. Surrounding area includes pastures, residential properties, and future solar generation.

c. Environmental Features

Site is improved pasture with some interspersed forested and herbaceous wetlands. No natural resources of regional significance status at or adjacent to the site. Listed species include gopher tortoise, crested caracara, little blue heron, and Florida burrowing owl. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated. Historic Evergreen Cemetery located just NW of project area.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

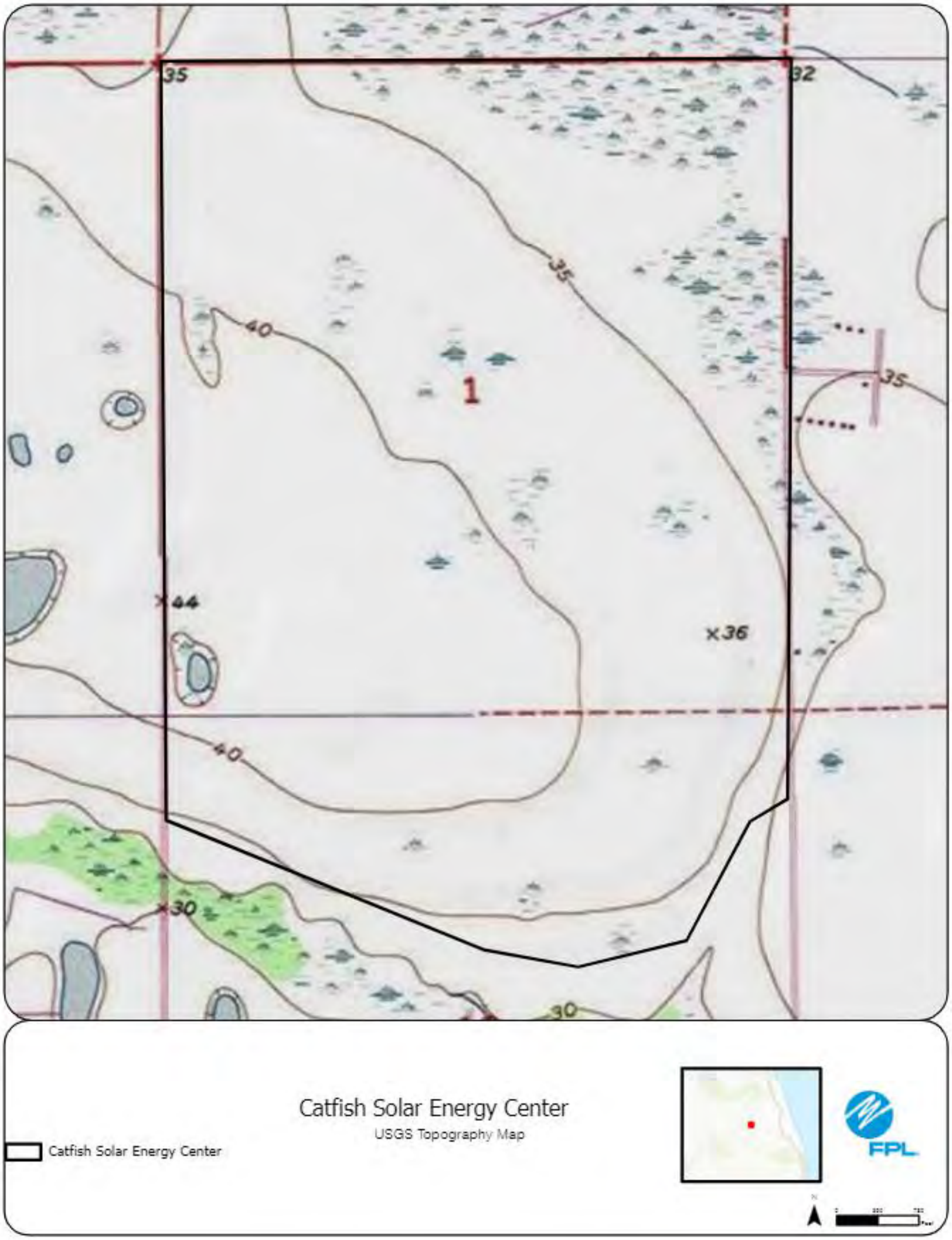
e. Supply Sources

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.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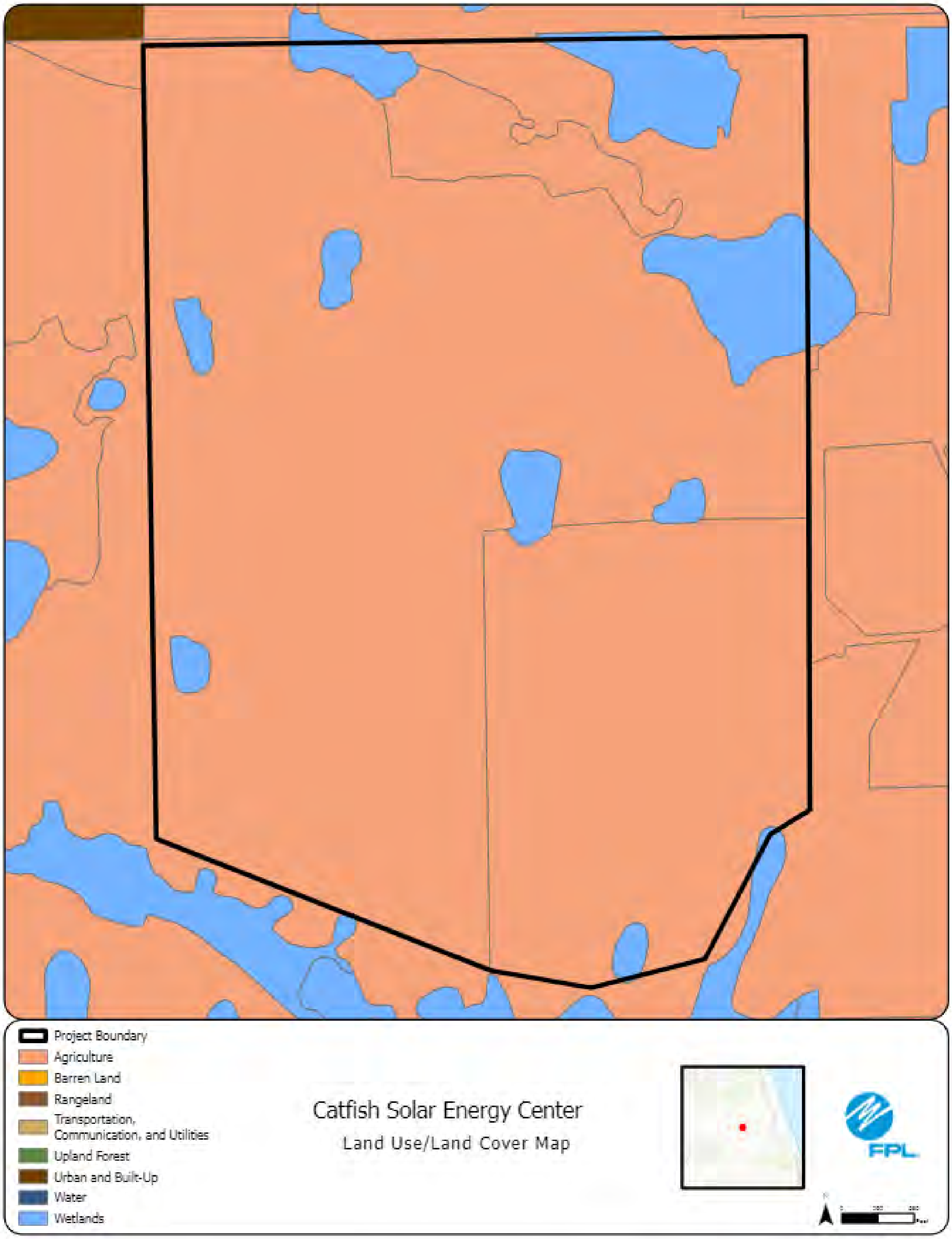
Catfish Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Catfish Solar Energy Center
FPL


Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Catfish Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
FPL


Catfish Solar Energy Center
Catfish Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
FPL

FPL Area Potential Site #15: Middle Lake Solar Energy Center

This potential site in Madison County is under evaluation for future PV.

a. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map

See Figures below.

b. Existing Land Uses of Site and Adjacent Areas

Site is improved pasture and silviculture. Surrounding area is primarily used for agricultural purposes, I-10 and low density residential.

c. Environmental Features

Site is open pastures that is used for Cattle and Silviculture. Forested wetlands with other surface waters. Norton Creek runs through this property which includes Booze lake, Middle Lake and Peterson Sink. Karst features exist on this site. Listed species include bald eagles and gopher tortoises on-site. No adverse impacts to listed species are anticipated.

d. Water Quantities Required

Cooling: Not Applicable for PV.

Process: Not Applicable for PV.

Potable: Minimal for PV.

Panel Cleaning: Minimal for PV and only needed in the absence of sufficient rainfall.

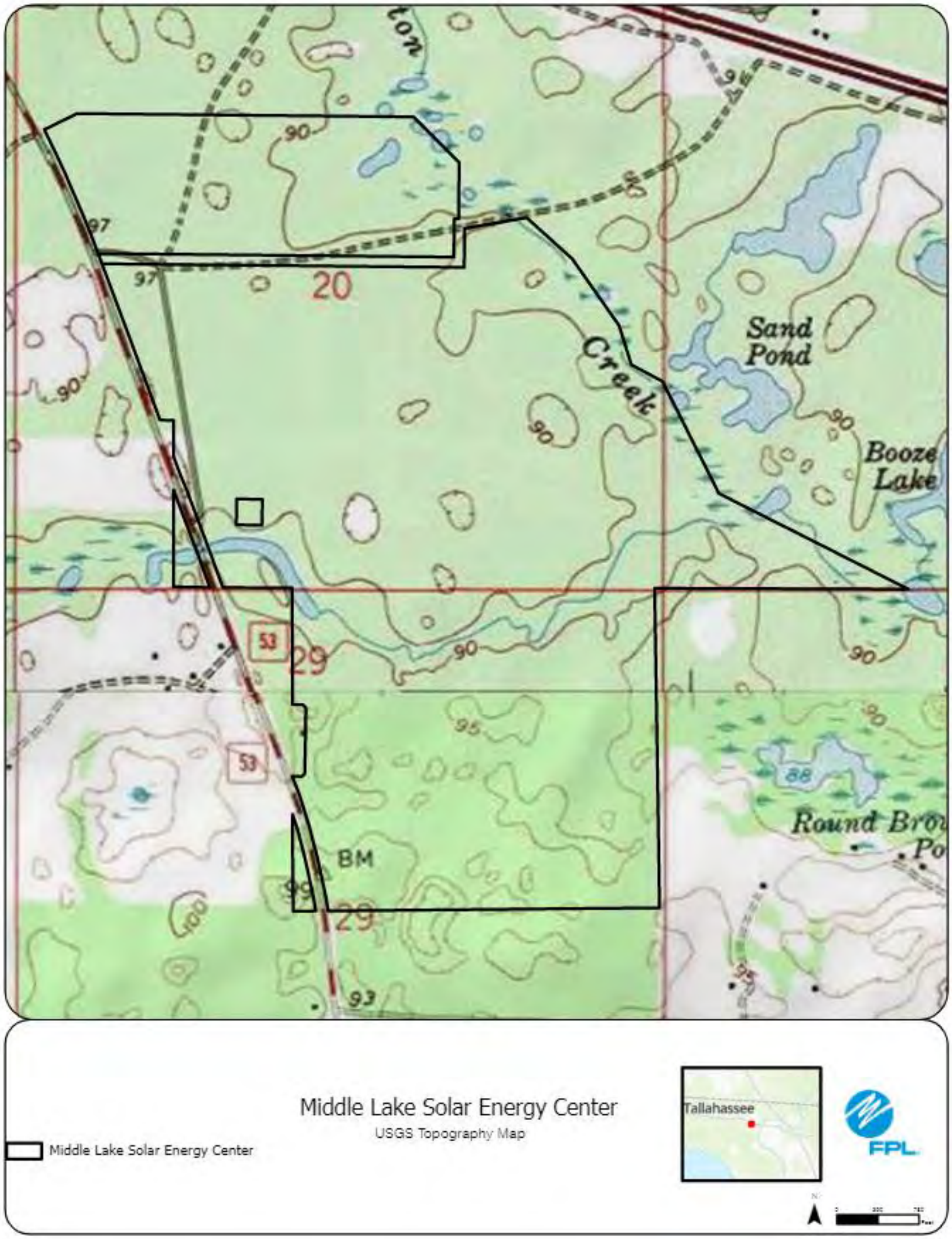
e. Supply Sources

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.


Sand Pond
Booze Lake
Creek
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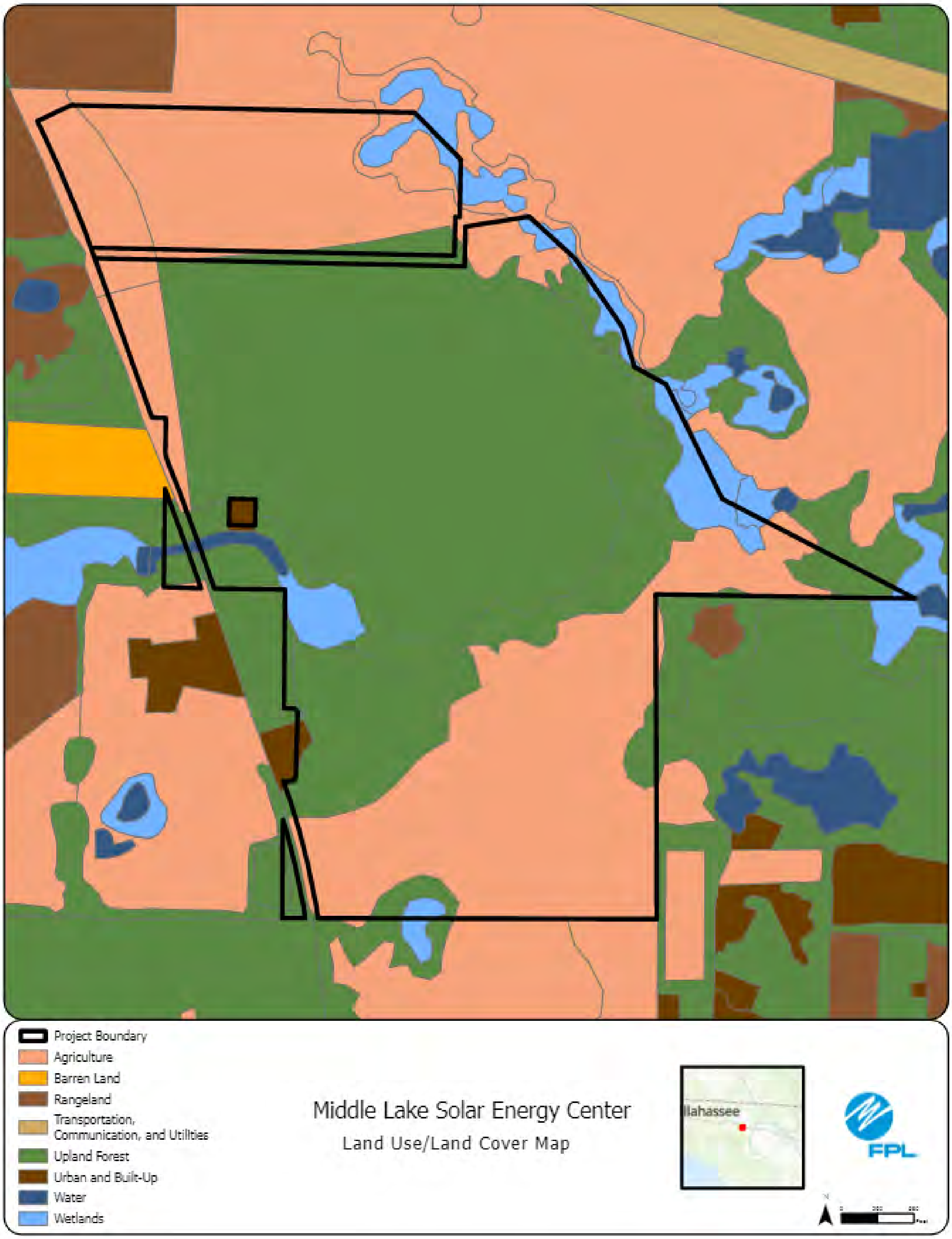
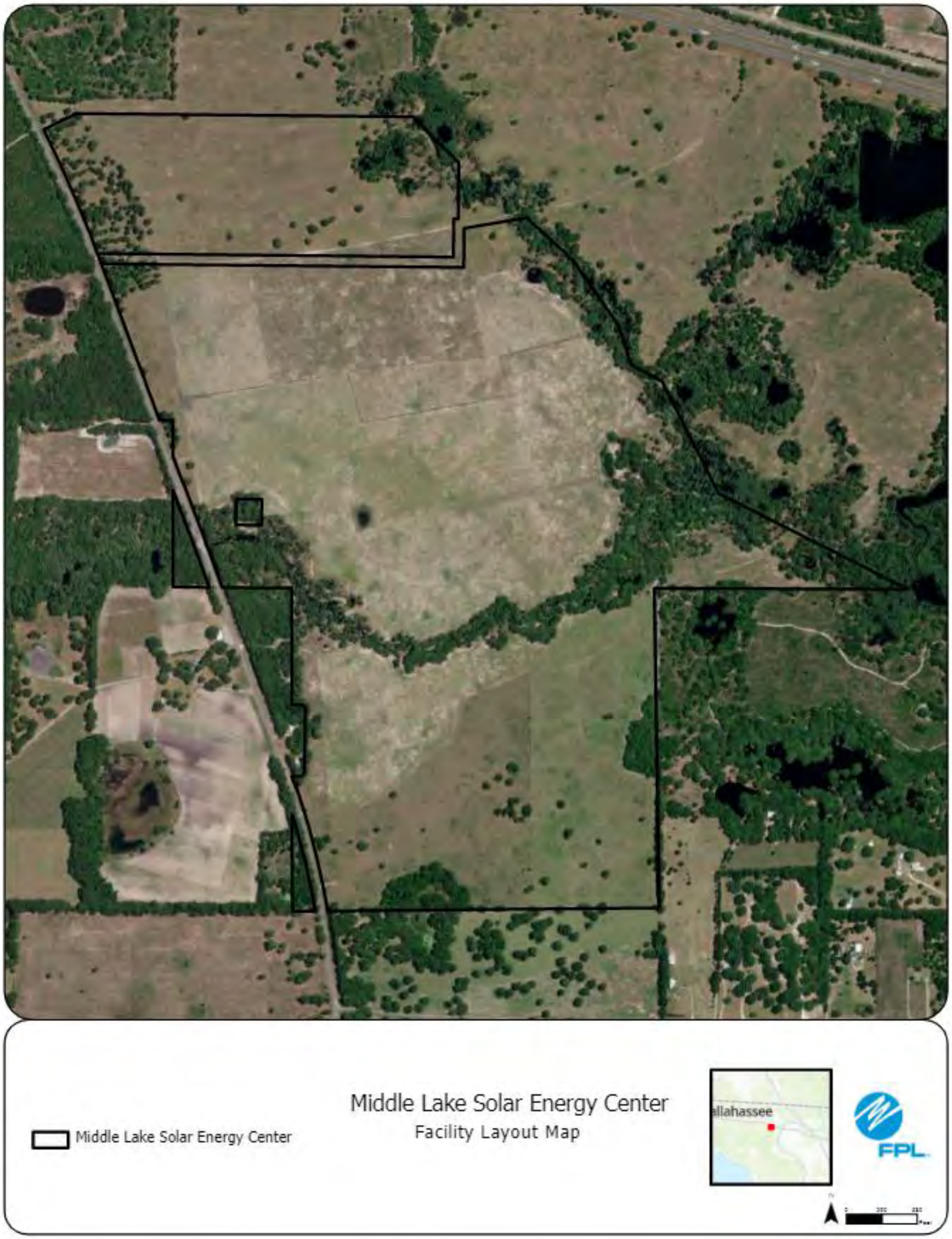
BM
88
90
97
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
USGS Topography Map
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Tallahassee
FPL



Project Boundary
Agriculture
Barren Land
Rangeland
Transportation, Communication, and Utilties
Upland Forest
Urban and Built-Up
Water
Wetlands
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Land Use/Land Cover Map
llahassee
FPL


Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
Facility Layout Map
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
llahassee
FPL

QUESTION:
Please provide an electronic copy of all schedules and tables in the Company's current planning period TYSP in Excel format.

RESPONSE:
Please see Attachment No. 1 to this response.