



William P. Cox
Senior Counsel
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408-0420
(561) 304-5662
(561) 691-7135 (Facsimile)

May 1, 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 attached Florida Power & Light Company's responses to Staff's First Data Request (Nos. 3-95). FPL's response to Staff's First Data Request No. 74 is confidential and is being filed separately along with a Request for Confidential Classification. FPL is providing the non-confidential version of Staff's First Data Request No. 74 with the attached responses.

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)

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 3
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Financial Assumptions, Financial Escalation). Complete the tables by providing information on the financial assumptions and financial escalation assumptions used in developing the Company's TYSP. If any of the requested data is already included in the Company's current planning period TYSP, state so on the appropriate form.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided. The financial assumptions used in FPL's 2023 resource planning work are also available in Chapter 5 of FPL's 2023 TYSP.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Hourly System Load). Complete the table by providing, on a system-wide basis, the hourly system load in megawatts (MW) for the period January 1 through December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period. For leap years, please include load values for February 29. Otherwise, leave that row blank.

- a. Please also describe how loads are calculated for those hours just prior to and following Daylight Savings Time (March 13, 2022, and November 6, 2022).

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided. Prior to the tie-line coming online on July 13, 2022, the consolidated hourly load was estimated by combining FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL hourly loads. FPL NWFL hourly loads have been shifted forward to represent Eastern Standard Time. In general, for Daylight Savings Time, hour two is reported as zero, and for Standard Time (*i.e.*, Winter Time), hour one is divided by 2.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Historic Peak Demand). Complete the table by providing information on the monthly peak demand experienced during the three-year period prior to the current planning period, including the actual peak demand experienced, the amount of demand response activated during the peak, and the estimated total peak if demand response had not been activated. Please also provide the day, hour, and system-average temperature at the time of each monthly peak.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 6
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please identify the weather station(s) used for calculation of the system-wide temperature for the Company's service territory. If more than one weather station is utilized, please describe how a system-wide average is calculated.

RESPONSE:

The system-wide hourly temperature is calculated using the weighted average of regional retail energy sales and temperature data from regional weather stations in the FPL area. The regional weather stations are Miami, Ft. Myers, Daytona Beach, West Palm Beach, and Pensacola.

QUESTION:

Please explain, to the extent not addressed in the Company's current planning period TYSP, how the reported forecasts of the number of customers, demand, and total retail energy sales were developed. In your response, please include the following information:

- Methodology.
- Assumptions.
- Data sources.
- Third-party consultant(s) involved.
- Anticipated forecast accuracy.
- Any difference/improvement(s) made compared with those forecasts used in the Company's most recent prior TYSP.

RESPONSE:

Customer Forecast

The FPL legacy area forecasts of customers by revenue class for residential, commercial, industrial, other public authority, and railroads & railways are based on a combination of regression models and exponential smoothing models. The forecast for the number of lighting customers is based on inputs from FPL's lighting team, while the forecast for the number of wholesale customers is based on known wholesale contracts. The total customer forecast is the sum of the revenue class forecasts. Economic variables, such as numbers of households and employment, are from IHS Markit. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, the current customer forecast methodology is consistent with the prior forecast methodology.

The FPL NWFL forecasts of customers by revenue class for residential, commercial, and industrial are based on a combination of regression models and exponential smoothing models. The forecast for the number of lighting customers is based on inputs from FPL's lighting team, while the forecast for the number of wholesale customers is based on known wholesale contracts. Economic variables, such as numbers of households and retail activity, are from IHS Markit. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, the current customer forecast methodology is consistent with the prior forecast methodology.

The customer forecasts for the FPL combined system are derived by summing the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL revenue class customer forecasts. The accuracy of the current customer forecast is expected to be consistent with prior forecasts, which was 0.1% for the 2022 TYSP customer forecast.

Peak Demand

FPL Legacy's summer peak demand forecast was developed using a regression model, and the model included variables for peak day maximum temperature, employment, an energy efficiency variable, and cooling degree hours for the prior day. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, FPL's summer peak demand forecasting methodology is consistent with that used for prior summer peak demand forecasts.

FPL Legacy's winter peak demand forecast was developed using a regression model, and the model included variables for peak day minimum temperature, prior days heating degree hours squared, employment, and binary variables for 2008, 2011, and 2019-2021. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, FPL's winter peak demand forecasting methodology is consistent with that used for prior winter peak demand forecasts.

FPL NWFL's summer peak demand forecast was developed using a regression model, and the model included variables for peak day temperature, employment, an efficiency variable, and a moving average term. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, FPL NWFL's summer peak demand forecasting methodology is generally consistent with that used for prior summer peak demand forecasts.

FPL NWFL's winter peak demand forecast was developed using a regression model, and the model included variables for peak day minimum temperature, population, and an efficiency variable. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, FPL NWFL's winter peak demand forecasting methodology is generally consistent with that used for prior winter peak demand forecasts.

The peak demand forecast for the planned combined system is derived by summing the forecasted hourly load shapes for FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL. The accuracy of the current summer peak demand and winter peak demand forecast is expected to be consistent with prior forecasts, which was -4.0% and -7.0% respectively for the 2022 TYSP forecast.

Total Retail Energy Sales

FPL Legacy's total retail energy sales forecast is the sum of the revenue class energy sales forecasts. The residential, commercial, and industrial class energy sales forecasts are based on projected use per customer per billing day multiplied by the projected number of customers and billing days. Additional details for the individual models are provided below. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, FPL's retail energy sales methodology is consistent with that used for the prior energy sales forecast.

FPL Legacy's residential use per customer forecast is based on a regression model which includes normal weather, a price term to reflect increases in the real price of electricity, real wages per household, an energy efficiency variable, an autoregressive term, a binary variable for Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Wilma, a monthly binary variable for November 2005, and a monthly binary variable for April 2020.

FPL Legacy's commercial use per customer forecasts are based on two regression models, one for commercial customers on demand rates 500 kW and above (large commercial) and one for commercial on energy only rates and demand rates less than 500 kW (small/medium commercial). The large commercial model includes normal weather, a price term to reflect increases in the real price of electricity, income per household, an autoregressive term, binary variable for March-May 2020, and monthly binary variables. The small/medium commercial model includes normal weather, a price term to reflect increases in the real price of electricity, real gross state product per capita, an energy efficiency variable, a binary variable for Hurricane Irma, binary variables for April-May 2020, a monthly binary variable for November 2005, and an autoregressive term.

FPL Legacy's industrial use per customer forecasts are based on two exponential smoothing models for large (≥ 500 kW) and medium (25-499 kW) industrial customers and one econometric model for small (≤ 24 kW) industrial customers. The small industrial use per customer model includes normal weather, a binary variable for Hurricane Irma, and an autoregressive term.

FPL Legacy's railroads & railways energy sales forecast is based on a regression model which includes monthly binary variables and a lag dependent variable.

FPL Legacy's energy sales forecast for the other public authority class is based on an exponential smoothing model.

FPL NWFL's total retail energy sales forecast is the sum of the revenue class energy sales forecasts. The residential and commercial class energy sales forecasts are based on projected use per customer per billing day multiplied by the projected number of customers and billing days; additional details for the individual models are provided below. The industrial sales forecast is based on projected use per customer multiplied by the number of customers. The street & highway energy sales forecast is based on inputs from FPL's lighting team. Except for routine updates to incorporate more recent information and minor changes to model specifications, Gulf's residential and commercial energy sales forecasting methodology is consistent with that used for prior forecasts.

FPL NWFL's residential use per customer forecast is based on a regression model which includes normal weather, a price term to reflect increases in the real price of electricity, an energy efficiency variable, historical binary variables, monthly binary variables, and an autoregressive term.

FPL NWFL's commercial use per customer forecasts is based on two regression models, one for small commercial customers (≤ 24 kW) and one for large commercial customers (≥ 25 kW). The regression model for small commercial use per customer includes normal weather, a price term to reflect the real price of electricity, an energy efficiency variable, historical binary variables, monthly binary variables, and a moving average term. The regression model used for large commercial use per customer includes normal weather, a price term to reflect increases in the real price of electricity, an energy efficiency variable, historical binary variables, monthly binary variables, a lagged dependent variable, and a moving average term.

FPL NWFL's industrial use per customer forecast is based on an exponential smoothing model. FPL NWFL's street & highway forecast is based on inputs from FPL's lighting team.

The total retail energy sales forecast for the planned combined system is derived by summing the forecasted energy sales for FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL. The accuracy of the current retail energy sales forecast is expected to be consistent with prior forecasts, which was 0.5% for the 2022 TYSP energy sales forecast.

QUESTION:

Please identify all closed and open Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) dockets and all non-docketed FPSC matters which were/are based on the same load forecast used in the Company's current planning period TYSP.

RESPONSE:

The following open FPSC dockets are based on the same load forecast used in FPL's current planning period TYSP:

- 20230001-EI – Fuel and purchased power cost recovery clause with generating performance incentive factor; and
- 20230046-EQ – Petition for approval of renewable energy tariff and standard offer contract, by Florida Power & Light Company.

There are no closed FPSC dockets or non-docketed FPSC matters that used the same load forecast.

QUESTION:

Please explain if your Company evaluates the accuracy of its forecasts of customer growth and annual retail energy sales presented in its past TYSPs by comparing the actual data for a given year to the data forecasted one, two, three, four, five, or six years prior.

- a. If your response is affirmative, please explain the method used in your evaluation, and provide the corresponding results, including work papers, in Excel format for the analysis of each forecast presented in the TYSPs filed with the Commission during the 20-year period prior to the current planning period. If your Company limits its analysis to a period shorter than 20 years prior to the current planning period, please provide what analysis you have and a narrative explaining why your Company limits its analysis period.
- b. If your response is negative, please explain.

RESPONSE:

- a. Yes, accuracy is evaluated for the FPL system. The formula used to calculate the forecast accuracy of customer and retail energy forecasts is shown below. The forecast variance is calculated as the weather normalized actual value divided by the forecast value minus 1. For customers, actuals are used as there are no weather normalized actuals. Variances are calculated over a one-to-ten-year forecast horizon for FPL.

$$\text{Forecast Variance (\%)} = \left[\left(\frac{\text{Weather Normalized Actual}}{\text{Forecast}} \right) - 1 \right]$$

Please see responsive document for the customer and retail energy forecast variances for FPL.

- b. Not applicable.

QUESTION:

Please explain if your Company evaluates the accuracy of its forecasts of Summer/Winter Peak Energy Demand presented in its past TYSPs by comparing the actual data for a given year to the data forecasted one, two, three, four, five, or six years prior.

- a. If your response is affirmative, please explain the method used in your evaluation, and provide the corresponding results, including work papers, in Excel format for the analysis of each forecast presented in the TYSPs filed with the Commission during the 20-year period prior to the current planning period. If your Company limits its analysis to a period shorter than 20 years prior to the current planning period, please provide what analysis you have and a narrative explaining why your Company limits its analysis period.
- b. If your response is negative, please explain why.

RESPONSE:

- a. Yes, accuracy of forecasts is evaluated for the FPL system. The formula used to calculate the forecast accuracy of the respective Summer/Winter Peak Energy Demand forecasts is shown below. The forecast variance is calculated as the weather normalized actual value divided by the forecast value minus 1. Variances are calculated over a one-to-ten-year forecast horizon.

$$\text{Forecast Variance (\%)} = \left[\left(\frac{\text{Weather Normalized Actual}}{\text{Forecast}} \right) - 1 \right]$$

A positive forecast variance represents an under-forecast, while a negative forecast variance represents an over-forecast.

Please see responsive document for the Summer/Winter Peak Energy Demand forecast variances for FPL.

- b. Not applicable.

QUESTION:

Please explain any historic and forecasted trends in each of the following:

- a. Growth of customers, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers, and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.
- b. Average KWh consumption per customer, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial), and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.
- c. Total Sales (GWh) to Ultimate Customers, identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.
- d. By customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) provide a detailed discussion of how the Company's demand-side management program(s) and conservation/energy-efficiency program(s) impact the observed trends in gigawatt hour sales (Schedule 3.3).

RESPONSE:

a. **Growth of customers**

FPL's total customers grew 1.5% in 2022 and 2021. These growth rates are in line with normal growth rates. The total customer growth was driven by customer growth in all classes. In 2022, Residential customers grew by 1.5%, commercial customers grew by 0.9%, and industrial customers grew by 10.8%.

Customers for the FPL system are forecasted to grow by 1.1 to 1.3% per year over the TYSP forecast horizon, with total customer growth being driven primarily by residential customer growth.

b. **Average kWh consumption per customer**

FPL's weather-normalized use per customer for residential and commercial customers reflect the impacts of the pandemic and the resulting return to more normal conditions. 2022 residential usage saw a decrease of 1.7% as a strong economy led to customers remaining in their homes less; conversely, commercial usage saw an increase of 2.2% due to rebounding commercial activity. FPL's industrial use per customer declined -9.4%, but this decline was attributable to strong growth in the number of small industrial customers with low average usage.

Over the TYSP forecast horizon, residential use per customer is forecasted to be flat or slightly grow up to 0.8% due to continued economic growth as well as increased adoptions of electric vehicles. Commercial usage is forecast to decline between 0.3% to 2.0% per year over the forecast horizon due to continued improvements to equipment efficiencies. As previously discussed, industrial use per customer is not as reliable a measure of overall class-level trends.

c. Total retail energy sales

FPL's weather-normalized retail energy sales increased 1.2% in 2022, driven by growth in the commercial class. Residential energy sales decreased slightly by 0.2% due to usage declines. Commercial energy sales increased due to both customer and usage growth. Industrial energy sales increased but had a negligible impact on total retail sales because industrial class sales are a small proportion of total retail sales.

Over the TYSP forecast horizon, FPL's retail sales are forecast to grow by 0.7% to 1.5% per year. The retail sales growth is driven by growth in residential and commercial class sales, and these class-level energy sales are driven by customer growth.

d. DSM, Conservation, and Energy Efficiency Programs

In 2022, FPL's retail sales were lower by 4.2%, or 6,215 GWh due to DSM, conservation, and energy efficiency programs. Residential programs lowered sales by 2.3% or 3,400 GWh and Commercial and Industrial programs lowered sales by 1.9% or 2,815 GWh.

Over the TYSP forecast horizon, Residential programs are expected to reduce sales by 84 GWh incrementally each year, while Commercial and Industrial conservation programs are expected to reduce sales by 78 GWh incrementally each year.

QUESTION:

Please explain any historic and forecasted trends in each of the following components of Summer/Winter Peak Demand:

- a. Demand Reduction due to the Company's demand-side management program(s) and Self Service, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as Total Customers, and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline in the trends.
- b. Demand Reduction due to Demand Response, by customer type (residential, commercial, industrial), and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline of the trends.
- c. Total Demand, and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline in the trends.
- d. Net Firm Demand, by the sources of peak demand appearing in Schedule 3.1 and Schedule 3.2 of the current planning period TYSP, and identify the major factors (historically, currently, and in the forecasted period) that contribute to the growth/decline in the trends.

RESPONSE:

- a. **Demand reduction due to Conservation and Self Service**
For the FPL system, the residential and commercial/industrial conservation at the time of the summer and winter peaks has increased over the last 10 years and is forecast to continue to increase through 2024.
- b. **Demand reduction due to demand response**
FPL has not implemented any demand response in the past 5 years. No demand response is incorporated in the peak demand forecasts.
- c. **Total Demand**
FPL's weather-normalized summer peak demand has trended upward over the past 10 years primarily due to growth in the number of customers along with the addition of new wholesale requirements sales. The summer peak demand is forecasted to grow over the TYSP forecast horizon primarily driven by customer growth, partially offset by efficiency improvements.

d. **Net Firm Demand**

Net Firm Demand follows the same pattern as Total Demand and is influenced the same factors driving Total Demand. Net Firm Demand is simply Total Demand after adjusting for Demand Response and Conservation.

QUESTION:

[FEECA Utilities Only] In the 2019 goal-setting proceeding, the Commission chose to continue the goals established by its 2014 goal-setting decision for the period 2020-2024. Beyond 2024 through the end of the forecasted period, how did the Company project what demand savings amounts are reflected on the DSM and Conservation-related portions of Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3? Please explain what assumptions are incorporated in those amounts, and why.

RESPONSE:

For the years 2025 through 2029, for which the Commission did not establish Goals, FPL has assumed in the 2023 TYSP that DSM will be implemented to achieve the DSM levels through 2029 at the level 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.

QUESTION:

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”) became law. Regarding the provisions of the IRA and related funding, please explain the following

- a. Whether the conservation related provisions are reflected on the DSM and Conservation-related portions of Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 through the forecast (planning) period, and if so, how. If the provisions of the Act are not reflected in such forecasts, please explain why.
- b. Whether the electrification related provisions are reflected on the demand and energy load-related portions of Schedules 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 through the forecast (planning) period, and if so, how. If the provisions of the IRA are not reflected in such forecasts, please explain why.

RESPONSE:

Regarding both subparts a. and b. of this request, the impacts from the conservation and electrification provisions from the IRA were not explicitly included in the DSM and Conservation-related portions of Schedule 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 because FPL developed the assumptions for its load forecasts prior to the final passage of the bill.

QUESTION:

Please explain any anomalies caused by non-weather events with regard to annual historical data points for the period 10 years prior to the current planning period that have contributed to the following, respectively:

- a. Summer Peak Demand.
- b. Winter Peak Demand.
- c. Annual Retail Energy Sales.

RESPONSE:

The Company is not aware of any non-weather anomalies that have contributed to the historical Summer and Winter Peak Energy Demands beyond those factors already identified as drivers of peak demand, such as customer growth, economic conditions, wholesale requirements sales, private solar, plug-in electric vehicles, Company-sponsored demand-side management (DSM) programs, and demand response.

Additionally, the Company is not aware of any non-weather anomalies that have contributed to the historical Annual Retail Energy Sales beyond those factors already identified as drivers of energy sales, such as codes and standards, economic conditions, retail price of electricity, wholesale requirements sales, private solar, plug-in electric vehicles, and Company-sponsored DSM programs.

QUESTION:

Please provide responses to the following questions regarding the weather factors considered in the Company's retail energy sales and peak demand forecasts:

- a. Please identify, with corresponding explanations, all the weather-related input variables that were used in the respective Retail Energy Sales, Winter Peak Demand, and Summer Peak Demand models.
- b. Please specify the source(s) of the weather data used in the aforementioned forecasting models.
- c. Please explain in detail the process/procedure/method, if any, the Company utilized to convert the raw weather data into the values of the model input variables.
- d. Please specify with corresponding explanations:
 - i. How many years' historical weather data was used in developing each retail energy sales and peak demand model.
 - ii. How many years' historical weather data was used in the process of these models' calibration and/or validation.
- e. Please explain how the projected values of the input weather variables (that were used to forecast the future sales or demand outputs for each planning years 2023 – 2032) were derived/obtained for the respective retail sales and peak demand models.

RESPONSE:

For this response, "FPL" refers to models for the FPL Legacy area and "FPL NWFL" refers to models for the Gulf Power Legacy area.

- a. The degree hours used in all energy sales models are an average for the monthly billing cycle.

FPL Residential energy sales

HDH56: heating degree hours less than or equal to 56 degrees

CDH7280: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 72 and less than 80 degrees

CDH80: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 80 degrees

FPL NWFL Residential energy sales

CDH67C1: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 67 and less than 75 degrees
CDH67C2: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 75 and less than 85 degrees
HDH59R1: heating degree hours less than or equal to 59 and greater than 50
HDH59H2: heating degree hours less than or equal to 50

FPL Small Medium Commercial energy sales

CDH66: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 66 degrees

FPL NWFL Small Commercial energy sales

CDH67C1: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 67 and less than 75 degrees
CDH67C2: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 75 degrees
HDH59C1: heating degree hours less than or equal to 59 degrees

FPL Large Commercial energy sales

CDH66: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 66 degrees

FPL NWFL Large Commercial energy sales

CDH60C1: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 60 and less than 73 degrees
CDH60C2: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 73 degrees
HDH50C1: heating degree hours less than or equal to 50 degrees

FPL Winter Peak

PeakMinTemp: minimum peak day temperature
PriorAMSquared: heating degree hours less than 66 degrees for the prior day of the peak through 8am of the peak day, squared

FPL NWFL Winter Peak

PeakMinTemp: minimum peak day temperature

FPL Summer Peak

MxTmpDay: max peak day temperature
CDHprior1: cooling degree hours greater than or equal to 72 degrees for the day prior

FPL NWFL Summer Peak

MxTmpDay: max peak day temperature

- b. WSI, an industry vendor for weather data, is the source of the weather data used in the input variables for both retail energy sales and peak demand forecasts.

- c. The weather variables for each model were developed as follows:

CDH and HDH Variables for Energy Sales Models:

First, the hourly weather data for PNS, MIA, FLL, FMY, and DAB from WSI is downloaded. Next, a system weighted temperature for FPL is calculated (please see FPL's response to Staff's First Data Request No. 6). Lastly the cooling and heating degree hours are calculated using each of the specified thresholds using that data for each hour and summed for each day. The CDH and HDH for each day is added together to get the monthly CDH or HDH value for the specified threshold.

CDHprior1 for Peak Models:

The steps for the CDH and HDH variables in the energy sales models are used. However, after the summer peak is verified, cooling degree hours greater than 72 degrees for the day prior are calculated.

CDHPkDay for Peak Models:

The steps for the CDH and HDH variables in the energy sales models are used. However, after the summer peak is verified, cooling degree hours greater than 72 degrees for the peak day are calculated.

PriorAMSquared for Peak Models:

The steps for the CDH and HDH variables in the energy sales models are used. However, after the winter peak is verified, the heating degree hours less than 66 degrees for the prior day of the peak through 8am of the peak day, squared are calculated.

Minimum and Maximum Peak Day Temperatures for Peak Models:

First, the winter and summer peaks are validated for both FPL and Gulf. Next, using the system weighted hourly temperature (please see FPL's response to Staff's First Data Request No. 6), the maximum or minimum temperature at the time of the summer or winter peak is recorded for the variable.

- d. See responses to subparts (i) and (ii) below.
- i. Twenty years of historical data was used to develop each energy sales and peak demand model.
 - ii. No additional calibration or validation steps are performed for the various models because none are required beyond those used during the model development process.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 16
Page 4 of 4

- e. The projected values for the planning years of 2023 – 2032 for each weather variable used in the energy sales models and peak demand models were derived by taking the historical average value over the past 20 years and applying that value for each planning year.

QUESTION:

If not included in the Company's current planning period TYSP, please provide load forecast sensitivities (high band, low band) to account for the uncertainty inherent in the base case forecasts in the following TYSP schedules, as well as the methodology used to prepare each forecast:

- a. Schedule 2.1 – History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- b. Schedule 2.2 - History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- c. Schedule 2.3 - History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class.
- d. Schedule 3.1 - History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand.
- e. Schedule 3.2 - History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand.
- f. Schedule 3.3 - History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load.
- g. Schedule 4 - Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month.

RESPONSE:

The Company developed a forecast sensitivity for the Summer Peak forecasts shown Schedule 3.1 column (2) and Schedule 4 columns (4) and (6) for the month of August. Please see the responsive document provided for the Summer Peak sensitivity.

Sensitivities are not developed for the other Schedules or for other columns of the Schedules listed above.

The Summer Peak sensitivity was developed using Monte Carlo simulations of the weather variables, which drive the Summer Peak. Separate models were developed for the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL divisional areas. The percentage changes from the Monte Carlo simulations were then applied to the base Summer Peak demand forecasts to arrive at the high and low forecast sensitivities for the FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL areas. The FPL Legacy and FPL NWFL sensitivities were combined to arrive at the integrated FPL system sensitivity.

QUESTION:

Please provide responses to the following questions regarding the possible impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic (Pandemic) on the utility load forecast:

- a. Please briefly summarize the impacts due to the Pandemic, if any, to the accuracy of the Company's respective forecast of annual retail energy sales and peak demands for 2021 and 2022.
- b. Have any of your 2023 TYSP retail energy sales and peak demand forecasts incorporated the potential impacts of the Pandemic? Please explain your response.

RESPONSE:

- a. Despite the unprecedented impacts the COVID-19 Pandemic had on the Florida economy, the Company's forecasts of annual retail energy sales and peak demands for 2021 and 2022 exhibited forecast accuracies that were consistent with recent non-Pandemic forecast periods. For 2021, FPL Legacy's retail energy sales were within 0.3% of forecast for 2021 and weather-normalized summer peak demands were within -1.8% of forecast for 2021. For 2021, FPL NWFL's retail energy sales were within -1.1% of forecast and weather-normalized summer peak demands were within 0.5% of forecast. For 2022, the consolidated FPL system's retail energy sales were within -4.0% of forecast and weather-normalized summer peak demands were within 0.5% of forecast.
- b. The Company's 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan retail energy sales and peak demand forecast account for the potential impacts of the Pandemic by using actual data through the 2nd Quarter of 2022, as well as utilizing economic forecasts from IHS Markit's July 2022 economic projections, which explicitly incorporate assumptions regarding the current and expected future impacts from the Pandemic.

QUESTION:

Please address the following questions regarding the impact of all customer-owned/leased renewable generation (solar and otherwise) and/or energy storage devices on the Utility's forecasts.

- a. Please explain in detail how the Utility's load forecast accounts for the impact of customer's renewables and/or storage.
- b. Please provide the annual impact, if any, of customer's renewables and/or storage on the Utility's retail demand and energy forecasts, by class and in total, for 2023 through 2032.
- c. If the Utility maintains a forecast for the planning horizon (2023-2032) of the number of customers with renewables and/or storage, by customer class, please provide.

RESPONSE:

- a. To account for the impact of customer-owned/leased renewable generation, FPL develops an internal forecast of private solar growth in its service territory and reduces its baseline load forecasts for net energy for load (MWh) and summer/winter peak (MW) by the incremental amount of customer-owned/leased generation expected from this growth.

To do this, FPL relies on Wood Mackenzie's *US Solar Market Insight* reports, published both quarterly and annually, in a larger "Year in Review" report. These third-party reports include supporting excel tables that contain Wood Mackenzie's estimates for historical and projected installed nameplate capacity (MWdc) of residential and commercial distributed generation in the state of Florida. Because Wood Mackenzie typically provides five-year forecasts in its quarterly reports and ten-year forecasts in its annual report, FPL will use (at the time the load forecast is developed) the most recent quarterly report for the first five years of projections and the most recent Year in Review report for the remaining five years. FPL then estimates the cumulative installed capacity in the utility's service territory by adjusting these state-level forecasts by the recent actual in-territory percentage.

A forecast of the number of customers to adopt owned/leased solar generation is then inferred by dividing forecasted additions to capacity by the estimated average system size.

To estimate the impact to the load forecast, FPL uses sample results from the *PVWatts Calculator*, made publicly available on-line by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) at <https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/>. The impact of customer-owned/leased solar on monthly net energy for load is estimated by multiplying a monthly interpolation of the installed capacity forecast by the solar output (kWh/kWdc) for the corresponding month, as estimated by *PVWatts*, less an annual panel degradation rate of 0.5%. The impact on summer/winter peak is estimated by multiplying the interpolated installed capacity forecast by the average *PVWatts* hourly solar output (kWh/kWdc) at the assumed month and hour of the summer/winter peak (e.g., August 4:00-5:00 PM / January 7:00-8:00 AM), less an annual panel degradation rate of 0.5%.

- b. Please see responsive document provided.
- c. Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please discuss whether the Company included plug-in electric vehicle (PEV) loads in its demand and energy forecasts for its current planning period TYSP. If so, how were these impacts accounted for in the modeling and forecasting process?

- a. Has the Company also included the impact of demand response and time of use rates for the PEV loads? If so, please provide the impact of these measures. If not, please explain why not.

RESPONSE:

Yes, the contribution of EVs to the Company's peak demands and energy forecasts are included in the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan. The impact of EVs is accounted for in the forecasting process as line-item adjustments to FPL's net energy for load ("NEL"), summer, and winter coincident peak demands for the 2023 through 2032 planning period. These contributions are incremental to totals for each line item for each year from the end of 2022.

The contribution to net energy for load from EVs was derived from the Company's light duty vehicle (passenger car or "LDV"), truck, and bus forecasts using estimates of vehicle efficiency (in miles per kWh) and the expected average annual driving distance per vehicle. Vehicle efficiency data is sourced from [Fueleconomy.gov](https://www.fueleconomy.gov). The Company then sources average annual miles driven by vehicle type (*e.g.*, passenger, medium commercial, heavy commercial, and buses) from the U.S. Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center and U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. For each vehicle type, annual driving distance (mi.) is divided by vehicle efficiency (mi./kWh) to determine the average annual kWh usage per vehicle. These values are then multiplied by the forecasted number of vehicles to determine aggregate energy load. Energy values are at the generator and have been adjusted for system losses.

For summer and winter peak demand, the Company uses the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Projection Tool (EVI Pro) Lite Load Profile tool developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory and supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Vehicle Technologies Office. The load profile tool provides an output of expected hourly load shapes. The Company then derives a peak per vehicle percentage for the summer and winter peak demand. The peak per vehicle percentage is then extrapolated by vehicle segment (*e.g.*, passenger, medium commercial, heavy commercial, and buses) based on estimated number of kWh per vehicle segment per year. The estimated impact to summer and winter peak demand is then derived by multiplying the peak per vehicle percentage by vehicle segment by the forecasted number of vehicles in that segment.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 20
Page 2 of 2

- a. No, the Company has not included the impact of demand response and time of use rates for EV loads. Time of use rates for EVs are new, so the Company does not have extensive or significant amount of data to assess the impacts of time of use rates on EV load. Therefore, the forecasted impacts are based on currently available EV load profiles identified by the EVI Pro tool.

QUESTION:

Please discuss with detail any changes or modifications from the Company's previous TYSP report regarding the following PEV related topics:

- a. The major drivers of the Company's PEV growth.
- b. The methodology and the assumptions (or, if applicable, the source(s) of the data) used to estimate the number of PEVs operating in the Company's service territory and the methodology used to estimate the cumulative impact on system demand and energy consumption.
- c. The Company's process for monitoring the installation of PEV public charging stations in its service area.
- d. The processes or technologies, if any, that are in place to allow the Company to be notified when a customer has installed a PEV charging station in their home.
- e. Any instances since January 1 of the year prior to the current planning period in which upgrades to the distribution system were made where PEVs were a contributing factor.

RESPONSE:

- a. The major drivers of the Company's electric vehicle (EV) growth directly correlate to the forecasted increase from our third-party sources (*i.e.*, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Wood Mackenzie). These third-party sources cited a combination of increased commitments from automobile manufacturers and government policy support as the primary drivers for the increase in EV growth.
- b. No changes to methodology or assumptions used to estimate the number of EVs operating in the Company's service territory or to the methodology used to estimate the cumulative impact on system demand and energy consumption from the prior year site plan occurred. Source data was rolled forward one year to reflect the latest assumptions in the market.
- c. No changes in the Company's process for monitoring the installation of EV public charging stations in its service areas. The Company continues to monitor installation of EV public charging stations in its service territory by running ad hoc reporting of the public charging station data reported on the U.S. Department of Energy's Alternative Fuel Station Locator. Additionally, the Company continues to monitor installations of EV public fast charging stations through the identification of accounts enrolled in the EV rider rates developed for publicly accessible EV charging stations with a dedicated meter.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 21
Page 2 of 2

- d. For customers enrolled in the RS-1EV rate schedule, the charging equipment is enrolled in the Company's EVOlution® network via a SIM card at the time of installation. Alternatively, customers not enrolled in RS-1EV can self-report by responding to EV related questions as part of our Energy Analyzer survey.
- e. FPL does not track home and/or business locations associated with ownership of electric vehicles outside of customers who sign up from FPL's pilot residential and commercial electric vehicle charging tariffs. At this time, FPL is not aware of any specific upgrades to the distribution system where electric vehicles were a contributing factor.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Electric Vehicle Charging). Complete the table by providing estimates of the requested information within the Company's service territory for the current planning period. Direct current fast charger (DCFC) PEV charging stations are those that require a service drop greater than 240 volts and/or use three-phase power.

- a. Please describe all significant technological, market, regulatory, or other events or announcements since the filing of the Company's 2022 TYSP which have impacted the metrics reported
- b. Please explain if and how the tax incentives and grants for transportation electrification associated with the IRA, adopted in August 2022, has impacted the Company's PEV and PEV charging station adoption/installation, as well as the PEV energy/demand forecast(s). If the provisions of the IRA are not reflected in such forecasts, please explain why.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

- a. Please refer to FPL's response to Staff's First Set of Data Requests, No. 21, subpart (a), for the significant drivers impacting the metrics reported.
- b. As described in FPL's response to Staff's First Set of Data Requests, Nos. 21 and 25, the Company uses third-party sources (Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Wood Mackenzie) as the basis for its electric vehicles (EV) growth. These third-party sources cited government policy including impacts from the IRA as one of the drivers in EV growth. For charging station adoption, the Company inputs the EV projections into the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Projection (EVI Pro) Lite Charging Need tool to estimate charging infrastructure need in the Company's service territory. Please refer to FPL's response to Staff's First Set of Data Requests, No. 20 for impacts related to EV energy/demand.

QUESTION:

Please describe any Company programs or tariffs currently offered to customers relating to PEVs, and describe whether any new or additional programs or tariffs relating to PEVs will be offered to customers within the current planning period.

- a. Of these programs or tariffs, are any designed for or do they include educating customers on electricity as a transportation fuel?
- b. Does the Company have any programs where customers can express their interest or expectations for electric vehicle infrastructure as provided for by the Utility, and if so, please describe in detail.

RESPONSE:

Information on the Company programs or tariffs currently offered to customers relating to PEVs are outlined in Florida Power & Light Company's 2022 Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Optional Pilot Tariffs Report and EVolution Pilot Program Summary ("Annual Report") filed on January 30, 2022, in Docket No. 20200170-EI (Document 00714-2023). In addition to the programs and tariffs outlined in the Annual Report, as part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement approved by the Commission in Order No. PSC-2021-0446-S-EI, the Company is investing in education and awareness and emerging technologies relating to PEVs.

- a. Yes. In 2022, the Company developed a strategy to educate and inform customers that have been less exposed to electric vehicles to include educating customers on electricity as a transportation fuel.

The Company's EV resources website (www.FPL.com/EV) provides information on electric vehicles and FPL's charging offerings and will expand to offer a total cost of ownership calculator, including information on electricity as a transportation fuel, within the current planning period. In 2022, the Company created a unique promotion to showcase everyday life driving electric through an 'EV Expressway' Campaign. Additionally, the company is building educational videos focused on the benefits of driving electric to be released in the current planning period.

As part of the Company's EV education and awareness strategy, the Company procured EVs across a variety of manufacturers and categories to build a diverse and representative fleet. These vehicles were then branded to demonstrate FPL's commitment to drive electric on the road and direct onlookers to the Company's EV resources website. This fleet also serves as event showcase vehicles utilized in "ride-alongs" that invite attendees to experience EVs first-hand. Leveraging and expanding on legacy activities, the Company has placed emphasis on attending non-traditional events where EVs are not

normally present. This includes a focus on diverse communities and rural areas. In strategically establishing a presence in these spaces, the Company has introduced electric vehicles to new audiences and exposed over 10,000 individual participants to the technology.

- b. Yes. Through the Company's EV resources website (www.FPL.com/EV), customers can send questions or suggestions specific to EVs or electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Customers may also provide suggestions on electric vehicle infrastructure by calling 833-919-0939.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 24
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Has the Company conducted or contracted any research to determine demographic and regional factors that influence the adoption of PEVs applicable to its service territory? If so, please describe in detail the methodology and findings.

RESPONSE:

No, the Company has not conducted or contracted any research to determine demographic and regional factors that influence the adoption of EVs applicable to its service territory.

QUESTION:

Please describe if and how Section 339.287, Florida Statutes, (Electric Vehicle Charging Stations; Infrastructure Plan Development) has impacted the Company's projection of PEV growth and related demand and energy growth.

RESPONSE:

As indicated in the Company's response to Staff's First Data Requests, No. 21, the Company has not made any changes to the methodology used to estimate the number of electric vehicles ("EV") operating in the Company's service territory. Section 339.287, Florida Statutes, (Electric Vehicle Charging Stations) has not directly impacted the Company's projection of EV growth and related demand and energy growth. However, EV growth correlates to the assumptions reported by the third-party sources, Bloomberg New Energy Finance and Wood Mackenzie, which reported government policy (federal and state) as one of the primary drivers of EV growth, including assumptions from the enacted federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), which allocates funding for EV infrastructure deployment to the states.

QUESTION:

What has the Company learned about the impact of PEV ownership on the Company's actual and forecasted peak demand?

RESPONSE:

At the current level of electric vehicle (EV) ownership, the impact on the Company's actual demand is minimal, estimated to be less than 0.4%, given the limited vehicles on the road. However, EV ownership is estimated to increase significantly resulting in an estimated 6.7% of peak demand by 2032. As referenced in FPL's response to Staff's First Data Requests, No. 20, the Company uses the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Projection Tool (EVI Pro) Lite Load Profile tool developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory and supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Vehicle Technologies Office to estimate impacts to forecasted peak demand. Additionally, through the implementation of the FPL EVolution programs approved as part of FPL's 2021 Settlement Agreement in Order No. PSC-2021-0446-S-EI, the Company expects to gain learnings on impacts to energy and demand from the public fast charging, home, and fleet EV programs.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 27
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

If applicable, please describe any key findings and metrics of the Company's PEV pilot program(s) which reveal the PEV impact to the demand and energy requirements of the Company.

RESPONSE:

Please refer to FPL's 2022 Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Optional Pilot Tariffs Report and EVolution Pilot Program Summary, filed on January 30, 2023, in Docket No. 20200170-EI (Document 00714-2023), for the key findings and metrics of the Company's EV pilot programs.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 28
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (DR Participation). Complete the table by providing for each source of demand response annual customer participation information for 10 years prior to the current planning period. Please also provide a summary of all sources of demand response using the table.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 29
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (DR Annual Use). Complete the table by providing for each source of demand response annual usage information for 10 years prior to the current planning period. Please also provide a summary of all demand response using the table.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (DR Peak Activation). Complete the table by providing for each source of demand response annual seasonal peak activation information for 10 years prior to the current planning period. Please also provide a summary of all demand response using the table.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 31
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (LOLP). Complete the table by providing the loss of load probability, reserve margin, and expected unserved energy for each year of the planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Unit Performance). Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned generating resources' outage factors, availability factors, and average net operating heat rate (if applicable). For historical averages, use the past three years and for projected factors, use an average of the next ten-year period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Utility Existing Traditional). Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned traditional generation resource in service as of December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period. For multiple small (<250 kW per installation) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, please include a single combined entry. For capacity factor, use the net capacity as a basis.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Utility Planned Traditional). Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned traditional generation resource planned for in-service within the current planning period. For multiple small (<250 kW per installation) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, please include a single combined entry. For projected capacity factor, use the net capacity as a basis.

- a. For each planned utility-owned traditional generation resource in the table, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the project.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided. FPL does not have any utility-owned traditional generation planned for in-service within the current 10-year planning period.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 35
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Utility Existing Renewable). Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned renewable generation resource in service as of December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period. For multiple small (<250 kW per installation) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, please include a single combined entry. For capacity factor, use the net capacity as a basis.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Utility Planned Renewable). Complete the table by providing information on each utility-owned renewable generation resource planned for in-service within the current planning period. For multiple small (<250 kW per installation) distributed resources of the same type and fuel source, please include a single combined entry. For projected capacity factor, use the net capacity as a basis.

- a. For each planned utility-owned renewable resource in the table, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the project

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff’s First Data Request
Request No. 37
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please list and discuss any planned utility-owned renewable resources that have, within the past year, been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope. What was the primary reason for the changes? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

RESPONSE:

No renewable resources were cancelled or reduced in scope within the past year. Since FPL filed its 2022 Ten-Year Site Plan and response to Staff’s 2022 First Set of Data Requests, No. 38, the projected in-service date has changed for the following 11 solar energy centers:

<u>Site</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Planned In-Service (2022 TYSP)</u>	<u>Revised In-Service (2023 TYSP)</u>	<u>Rationale</u>
Wild Azalea Solar	Gadsden County	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Construction schedule optimization
Chautauqua Solar	Walton County	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Construction schedule optimization
Shirer Branch Solar	Calhoun County	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Construction schedule optimization
Sparkleberry Solar	Escambia County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Woodyard Solar	Hendry County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Sambucus Solar	Manatee County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Three Creeks Solar	Manatee County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Thomas Creek Solar	Nassau County	Jan 2024	Jan 2025	Moved to later construction tranche
Big Juniper Creek Solar	Santa Rosa County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Wild Quail Solar	Walton County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization
Pecan Tree Solar	Walton County	Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Construction schedule optimization

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 38
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (As-Available Energy Rate). Complete the table by providing, on a system-wide basis, the historical annual average as-available energy rate in the Company's service territory for the 10-year period prior to the current planning period. Also, provide the projected annual average as-available energy rate in the Company's service territory for the current planning period. If the Company uses multiple areas for as-available energy rates, please provide a system-average rate as well.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 39
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Planned PPSA Units). Complete the table by providing information on all planned traditional units with an in-service date within the current planning period. For each planned unit, provide the date of the Commission's Determination of Need and Power Plant Siting Act certification, if applicable.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided. FPL does not have any PPSA units planned for in-service within the current 10-year planning period.

QUESTION:

For each of the planned generating units, both traditional and renewable, contained in the Company's current planning period TYSP, please discuss the "drop dead" date for a decision on whether or not to construct each unit. Provide a timeline for the construction of each unit, including regulatory approval, and final decision point.

RESPONSE:

FPL is interpreting this question to refer to planned generation units that have not yet begun construction. New generation units presented in the FPL 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan that are not yet under construction include the 2024 through 2032 PV additions and the unsited energy storage additions in 2029 through 2032. Please see responsive document provided for the timelines for these generation additions. FPL currently has no future specific date or milestone that would constitute a "drop dead" date related to a decision to proceed with construction of these projects.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 41
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Capacity Factors). Complete the table by providing the actual and projected capacity factors for each existing and planned unit on the Company's system for the 11-year period beginning one year prior to the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

For each existing unit on the Company's system, please provide the planned retirement date. If the Company does not have a planned retirement date for a unit, please provide an estimated lifespan for units of that type and a non-binding estimate of the retirement date for the unit.

RESPONSE:

In regard to new non-nuclear units presented in the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, the estimated economic life is generally assumed to be 35 years for PV facilities, 20 years for battery storage, 50 years for new combined cycle, and 40 years for CT facilities. These assumptions were used in the economic analyses that were performed that led to the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan filing. For new nuclear units, FPL assumes a minimum operating life of 40 years and a more realistic 60-year operating life.

For FPL's existing nuclear units, the current dates for the end of the operating licenses for each unit are as follows: July 19, 2032 for Turkey Point 3; April 10, 2033 for Turkey Point 4; March 1, 2036 for St. Lucie 1; and April 6, 2043 for St. Lucie 2. As discussed in the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reversed a previous decision in FPL's Turkey Point subsequent license renewal (SLR) case and concluded that its generic environmental impact statement (EIS) for license renewal does not apply to SLR applications. While the NRC left Turkey Point's renewed operating licenses in effect, it directed the NRC staff to amend those 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 Nos. 3 & 4, respectively. FPL has filed its site-specific EIS, which is pending before the NRC. For purposes of the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, FPL's resource planning analyses have assumed the continued operation of Turkey Point Units 3 & 4 through the new license termination dates of 2052 and 2053, respectively. FPL also filed a SLR for St. Lucie Unit Nos. 1 & 2 to 2056 and 2063, respectively. The SLR is also pending before the NRC, but FPL has assumed the new license termination dates for purposes of the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan.

FPL does not have specific firm retirement dates for all its units; however, the following units have an estimated retirement date as they are within the period of the Ten-Year Site Plan:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| • Daniel 1 and 2 | First quarter 2024 |
| • Gulf Clean Energy Center 4 | Fourth quarter 2024 |
| • Gulf Clean Energy Center 5 | Fourth quarter 2026 |
| • Lansing Smith 3A | Fourth quarter 2027 |
| • Pea Ridge 1, 2 and 3 | Fourth quarter 2024 |
| • Perdido 1 and 2 | Fourth quarter 2029 |
| • Scherer 3 | Fourth quarter 2028 |

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 43
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Steam Unit CC Conversion). Complete the table by providing information on all of the Company's steam units that are potential candidates for repowering to operation as Combined Cycle units.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 44
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Steam Unit Fuel Switching). Complete the table by providing information on all of the Company's steam units that are potential candidates for fuel-switching.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 45
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Transmission Lines). Complete the table by providing a list of all proposed transmission lines for the current planning period that require certification under the Transmission Line Siting Act. Please also include in the table transmission lines that have already been approved, but are not yet in-service.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 46
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Firm Purchases). Complete the table by providing information on the Utility's firm capacity and energy purchases.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 47
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PPA Existing Traditional). Complete the table by providing information on each purchased power agreement with a traditional generator still in effect by December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period pursuant to which energy was delivered to the Company during said year.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PPA Planned Traditional). Complete the table by providing information on each purchased power agreement with a traditional generator pursuant to which energy will begin to be delivered to the Company during the current planning period.

- a. For each purchased power agreement in the table, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the project.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PPA Existing Renewable). Complete the table by providing information on each purchased power agreement with a renewable generator still in effect by December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period pursuant to which energy was delivered to the Company during said year.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PPA Planned Renewable). Complete the table by providing information on each purchased power agreement with a renewable generator pursuant to which energy will begin to be delivered to the Company during the current planning period.

- a. For each purchased power agreement in the table, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the project.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please list and discuss any purchased power agreements with a renewable generator that have, within the past year, been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope. What was the primary reason for the change? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

RESPONSE:

FPL has had no purchased power agreements with a renewable generator that have been cancelled, delayed, or reduced in scope within the last year.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 52
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PSA Existing). Complete the table by providing information on each power sale agreement still in effect by December 31 of the year prior to the current planning period pursuant to which energy was delivered from the Company to a third-party during said year.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (PSA Planned). Complete the table by providing information on each power sale agreement pursuant to which energy will begin to be delivered from the Company to a third-party during the current planning period.

- a. For each power sale agreement in the table, provide a narrative response discussing the current status of the agreement.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please list and discuss any long-term power sale agreements within the past year that were cancelled, expired, or modified. What was the primary reason for the change? What, if any, were the secondary reasons?

RESPONSE:

The power sale agreement with the City of New Smyrna Beach was modified. The City extended its contract with FPL to December 2027.

The power sale agreement with the City of Homestead was modified. The City extended its contract with FPL to December 2028.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 55
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Annual Renewable Generation). Complete the table by providing the actual and projected annual energy output of all renewable resources on the Company's system, by source, for the 11-year period beginning one year prior to the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please describe any actions the Company engages in to encourage production of renewable energy within its service territory.

RESPONSE:

FPL's long history of evaluating and supporting the production of renewable energy is discussed comprehensively in Section III.F. of FPL's 2023-2032 Ten-Year Site Plan. A summary of FPL's recent actions to encourage use of renewable energy is provided below.

Overview:

FPL began implementation of two distributed generation solar photovoltaic ("DG PV") pilot programs in 2015. The first DG PV program is a voluntary, community-based, solar partnership pilot, SolarNow, 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, C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program ("CISPP"), resulted in approximately 3 MW of 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.

In addition, on March 3, 2020, the FPSC approved FPL's SolarTogether program and tariff, which will add a significant amount of new PV facilities under that new program. Lastly, Gulf has been actively involved in renewable energy resource research and development.

A brief description of these programs follows:

a. Voluntary, Community-Based Solar Partnership Pilot Program ("SolarNow"):

The Voluntary Solar Pilot Program, named FPL SolarNow, provides FPL customers with an additional and flexible opportunity to support development of 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.

In December 2020, FPL received approval from the FPSC in Order No. PSC-2020-0508-TRF-EI to extend the program until December 31, 2025, while ceasing construction of additional assets after 2021. As the construction of new assets ends, the program will continue to focus on the maintenance and enhancement of the solar facilities and educational and community activities.

This pilot program provides all customers the opportunity to support the use of solar energy at a community scale and is designed to be especially attractive for customers who do not wish, or are not able, to place solar equipment on their roof. Customers can participate in the program through voluntary contributions of \$9/month.

At the end of 2022, there were 44,294 participants enrolled in the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program. This program has installed 78 projects located in 36 communities within the FPL service territory. These projects represent approximately 2.5 MW-DC of PV generation.

In addition to the SolarNow program, FPL has also installed 121.5 kW-DC of distributed solar generators at 12 different locations and 7.2 kW-DC of non-grid tied solar and battery assets throughout FPL's Northwest Florida region (FPL NWFL).

b. C&I Solar Partnership Pilot Program:

This pilot program was conducted in partnership with interested commercial and industrial ("C&I") customers over an approximate 5-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.

c. SolarTogether – An FPL Shared Solar Program ("FPL SolarTogether"):

On March 3, 2020, the FPSC approved the FPL SolarTogether program and tariff, which approval includes the installation of 1,490 MW of new solar generation between 2020 and 2021 (FPSC Docket No. 20190061-EI). FPL has developed FPL SolarTogether as a cost-effective opportunity for customers to directly support the expansion of solar power without the need to install solar on their rooftop. Through FPL SolarTogether, customers have the option to subscribe to kilowatts ("kW") of solar capacity from dedicated cost-effective 74.5 MW solar power plants built for this program. Participating customers' monthly bills will include the cost of their subscribed capacity and credits that reflect the system savings generated by their subscribed capacity. As of June 2021, all twenty approved sites under this program were complete and operational. The commercial, industrial, and government ("C&I-G") portion of the program has been sold out because of the 2018-2019 pre-registration efforts, and the waitlisted subscriptions for this segment total over 1,700 MW. The residential and small business subscriptions have also been fully subscribed with a smaller waitlist, and the low-income portion of SolarTogether, marketed as FPL SunAssist, opened for enrollment on January 14, 2021, and was fully subscribed as of February 2022.

As part of FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement, FPL received approval to extend the FPL SolarTogether program through the construction of an additional 1,788 MW of cost effective solar through 2025. 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 CI&G customers, of which 20% is reserved for CI&G customers in the FPL NWFL.

d. Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program:

As part of FPL's 2021 Rate Case Settlement, 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 program will be marketed under the name FPL SolarVantage. The output of these solar facilities would be used solely by the participating customer. The tariff is for fixed term, and the monthly fixed charge will recover the project capital costs and ongoing operating expenses from the program participants, such that the general body of customers will not be impacted.

QUESTION:

Please discuss whether the Company has been approached by renewable energy generators during the year prior to the current planning period regarding constructing new renewable energy resources. If so, please provide the number and a description of the type of renewable generation represented.

RESPONSE:

FPL was approached multiple times in 2022 by renewable energy developers with a wide range of potential projects in various stages of research or development. While most of these projects were solar photovoltaic, developers have also suggested possible landfill gas generation and small waste to energy facilities. However, none of these projects proceeded beyond an initial inquiry, and to FPL's knowledge, none have proceeded to construction.

QUESTION:

Does the Company consider solar PV to contribute to one or both seasonal peaks for reliability purposes? If so, please provide the percentage contribution and explain how the Company developed the value.

RESPONSE:

Yes. FPL considers universal (utility-scale) solar PV to contribute firm capacity towards both FPL's Summer peak (which typically occurs at/near the 4 to 5 p.m. hour in the Summer) and Winter peak (which typically occurs at/near the 7 to 8 a.m. hour in the Winter). In FPL's resource planning work, the firm capacity value of solar is typically discussed as a percentage of the MW nameplate-AC rating of the solar facility.

The percentage of a universal solar PV facility's nameplate rating that is assumed to be firm capacity can vary from one PV facility to the next due to various factors including, but not limited to, the following: the facility's geographic location, orientation of the PV panels, whether the PV panels are fixed tilt or tracking, the DC/AC ratio of solar equipment, the PV equipment used at the facility, and the amount of total solar installed on the system.

FPL develops the projected Summer and Winter firm capacity values for a new universal solar PV facility based, in part, on calculations that account for forecasts of the hourly solar insolation at the site and the resulting hourly output of the universal solar PV facility. These projections for similar future solar facilities may vary in the latter years of the 10-year reporting period due to previous solar additions shifting the hour of the peak load that remains after the impacts of the previous solar facilities are accounted for.

The firm capacity contribution (in MW) from each existing solar site is available in Schedule 1, while the firm capacity contribution from planned solar sites is available in Schedule 8.

QUESTION:

Please identify and describe any programs the Company offers that allows its customers to contribute towards the funding of specific renewable projects, such as community solar programs.

- a. Please describe any such programs in development with an anticipated launch date within the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

FPL has three customer-focused solar programs – FPL SolarNow, FPL SolarTogether, and the Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program.

- (i) FPL SolarNow – A voluntary solar pilot program, which launched in 2015;
- (ii) FPL SolarTogether – A voluntary shared solar program, which the FPSC approved on March 3, 2020 (Order PSC-2020-0084-S-EI). Future phases of the SolarTogether program may be evaluated for development and launch within the current planning period.
- (iii) Solar Power Facilities Pilot Program (FPL SolarVantage) – A four-year voluntary pilot program that allows commercial and industrial customers on a metered rate to elect to have FPL install and maintain a solar facility on their site for a monthly tariff charge.

For a detailed description of the programs, please see Section III.F. of FPL's 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, as well as FPL's response to Staff's First Data Requests, No. 56.

QUESTION:

Briefly discuss any progress in the development and commercialization of non-lithium-ion based battery storage technology the Company has observed in recent years.

RESPONSE:

Several alternatives to lithium batteries have emerged and are being developed and tested. Lithium battery storage technology has proven to be the most cost-effective and technically feasible solution for utility battery storage applications to date. We continue to monitor and request data for solutions such as Zinc Hybrid, Flow batteries, Sodium Ion, and others to understand technical offerings, potential for scaling to serve as a utility application, and possible impacts to project economics.

QUESTION:

If applicable, please describe the strategy of how the Company charges and discharges its energy storage facilities. As part of the response discuss if any recent legislation, including the IRA has changed how the Company dispatches its energy storage facilities.

RESPONSE:

FPL discharges its storage resources to meet requirements at higher load levels, for operating reserves, mitigation of transmission system constraints, and for frequency response.

FPL charges its storage resources during off peak load periods if charged from the system and during solar output periods if charged directly from solar.

As of the time of this response, FPL has not changed how it dispatches for energy storage facilities as a result of recent legislation, including the IRA.

QUESTION:

Briefly discuss any considerations reviewed in determining the optimal positioning of energy storage technology in the Company's system (e.g., Closer to/further from sources of load, generation, or transmission/distribution capabilities).

RESPONSE:

FPL currently has three battery storage sites that are in-service. One is an approximate 409 MW battery storage facility that is in Manatee County near the existing Manatee Plant site. This battery and its location were selected based on a need for capacity in the Manatee area to account for potential high Winter peak loads. The 409 MW storage facility will utilize the existing transmission infrastructure at the Manatee Plant site. In addition, the battery will be located close to FPL's existing 74.5 MW solar facility at the Manatee Plant site. This helps enable the battery storage to be charged by solar resources. FPL's current plan is to charge the new battery storage facility solely by solar for at least the first 5 years of the life of the battery storage, thus enabling the battery storage facility to qualify for the renewable investment tax credit ("ITC"). This helps lower the cost of the battery for the benefit of FPL's customers.

Two other 30 MW battery storage facilities went online in late 2021. One of these storage facilities is the Sunshine Gateway Energy Storage Center in Columbia County. The other storage facility is the Echo River Energy Storage Center in Suwanee County. The locations for these two storage facilities were selected for two primary reasons. First, universal solar facilities at/near the storage site will allow the storage facility to be fully charged by solar energy, thus enabling the storage facility to qualify for the renewable ITC. Second, the location of the quick start battery capacity will provide support for the FPL transmission system in regard to potential Winter peak load conditions.

Should future provisions allow the charging of existing batteries from the grid and still enable those batteries to qualify for the ITC, FPL will adjust its charging procedures accordingly to maximize both the economic and reliability benefits of batteries for its customers.

For future battery storage additions, FPL's resource plan adds 2,000 MW of batteries from 2029 through 2032. Sites for all these batteries have not been selected yet. As with FPL's batteries that have been installed, considerations will be made to site these projected batteries in locations that support FPL's transmission system if possible.

In addition, FPL is evaluating battery storage in both Small Scale and Large Scale (50 MW) pilot projects to analyze a variety of potential battery applications. Please see pages 147 through 150 of the 2023 FPL Ten-Year Site Plan for a discussion of these pilot projects.

QUESTION:

Please explain whether customers have expressed interest in energy storage technologies. If so, describe the type of customer (residential, commercial industrial) and how have their interests been addressed.

RESPONSE:

FPL continues to receive occasional inquiries about energy storage technologies. These inquiries are infrequent but include all customer classes – residential, commercial, and industrial. Generally, the interest is rooted in a desire for additional resiliency. To the extent requested by customers, FPL has provided technical and interconnection support. As of March 31, 2023, FPL is aware of 3,747 net-metering accounts that have installed battery storage systems.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 64
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Existing Energy Storage). Complete the table by providing information on all energy storage technologies that are currently either part of the Company's system portfolio or are part of a pilot program sponsored by the Company.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 65
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Planned Energy Storage). Complete the table by providing information on all energy storage technologies planned for in-service during the current planning period either as part of the Company's system portfolio or as part of a pilot program sponsored by the Company.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please identify and describe the objectives and methodologies of all energy storage pilot programs currently running or in development with an anticipated launch date within the current planning period. If the Company is not currently participating in or developing energy storage pilot programs, has it considered doing so? If not, please explain.

- a. Please discuss any pilot program results, addressing all anticipated benefits, risks, and operational limitations when such energy storage technology is applied on a utility scale (> 2 MW) to provide for either firm or non-firm capacity and energy.
- b. Please provide a brief assessment of how these benefits, risks, and operational limitations may change over the current planning period.
- c. Please identify and describe any plans to periodically update the Commission on the status of your energy storage pilot programs.

RESPONSE:

As described in Section III.F. of FPL's 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, FPL has deployed energy storage pilot projects under two distinct pilot programs to date: 1) Small Scale Storage Pilot Projects; and 2) Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project. 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.

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 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 their economic viability; (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 behind-the-meter installations. FPL decommissioned the 1.5 MW battery in Monroe County, the 0.75 MW UPS, and the small kilo-watt scale systems in several communities at the end of 2022.

Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot Project:

The small-scale battery storage pilot projects described above are complemented by up to 50 MW of additional battery projects. These pilot projects were authorized under the Settlement Agreement in FPL's 2016 base rate case. The 50 MW of batteries that have been, and will continue, to be deployed in this larger pilot project have expanded the number of storage applications and configurations that FPL will be able to test, as well as making 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 of these two projects 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 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 the use of battery storage to black start large generating units. The other project 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 the 3rd Quarter 2023.

In addition to the battery pilot programs above, 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.

QUESTION:

If the Company utilizes non-firm generation sources in its system portfolio, please detail whether it currently utilizes or has considered utilizing energy storage technologies to provide firm capacity from such generation sources. If not, please explain.

- a. Based on the Company's operational experience, please discuss to what extent energy storage technologies can be used to provide firm capacity from non-firm generation sources. As part of your response, please discuss any operational challenges faced and potential solutions to these challenges.

RESPONSE:

FPL does attribute a percentage of the nameplate rating of each of its solar facilities as firm Summer and Winter capacity in its resource planning work, without the addition of energy storage technologies.

In addition, FPL is attributing firm capacity value to battery storage facilities that are planned to be in service by the end of 2032. The firm capacity attributed to battery storage facilities is dependent upon the duration of the battery as well as the amount of battery storage already on the system. As more battery storage is added to the system, the shape of the system peak after batteries are used "flattens," and therefore incremental batteries will require additional duration to receive 100% firm capacity value. If the incremental batteries' duration is not increased, those incremental batteries will have declining firm capacity value.

For FPL's planning purposes, all incremental batteries are assumed to have a 4-hour duration. Therefore, incremental batteries added later will have lower firm capacity values in the Summer, as shown in Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 of FPL's 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan. The firm capacity assigned to each battery is accounted for in FPL's reserve margin and Loss of Load Probability ("LOLP") analyses. This firm capacity is projected to last through the duration of the life of the battery.

In evaluating the firm capacity values of both solar and storage facilities, FPL looks at the system-wide capacity benefits of both as opposed to using battery storage to provide firm capacity to specific non-firm generation sources.

FPL has built several energy storage pilot projects on the system that are currently operational. The operational lessons learned from those projects have been integrated into FPL's Manatee Battery design. In addition to providing firm capacity, we continue to analyze customer benefits from the significant operational flexibility that batteries provide to the electrical grid.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss the Company's role in the research and development of utility power technologies, including, but not limited to research programs that are funded through the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Clause. As part of this response, please describe any plans to implement the results of research and development into the Company's system portfolio and discuss how any anticipated benefits will affect your customers.

RESPONSE:

FPL understands the term "utility power technologies" to broadly mean the hardware, software, and communication technologies that either directly form part of generation and transmission systems or are used to operate them.

FPL stays abreast of developments in those technologies in a variety of ways, including:

- Monitoring industry publications and journals, as well as news in the sector;
- Participating in industry trade groups and conferences;
- Communicating regularly with vendors on new offerings or system needs; and
- Where appropriate, testing out equipment on a limited basis to determine its capabilities and risks.

Pilot projects represent one of the ways to test out equipment under real operating conditions, while only committing limited resources to a particular technology path. As described in Section III.F. of FPL's 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, several generation-related pilot programs have been implemented over the years to learn about various technologies and potential program structures, including the Living Lab, the Voluntary Solar Pilot Program, the Commercial & Industrial Solar Partnership Program, the Small Scale Storage Pilot Projects, and the Large Scale (50 MW) Storage Pilot.

As part of the approved 2021 Rate Case Settlement, FPL received approval to proceed with a green hydrogen electrolysis pilot project currently being developed at FPL's Okeechobee combined cycle unit. This pilot will allow FPL to assess how the combustion turbine units in a combined cycle operate with a hydrogen and natural gas fuel mix and will also provide insight into how a hydrogen fuel production and storage facility can be effectively used on site with combustion turbine units. This project is under construction and is expected to be placed in service in late 2023. 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 combined cycle units thus lowering or eliminating CO₂ emissions from combined cycle unit operations in the future.

FPL also started construction of its Clean Water Recovery Center (CWRC), in partnership with Miami-Dade County. The CWRC will provide cooling water resilience for FPL's Turkey Point Unit 5 and provide an economical way for Miami-Dade County to achieve its water reuse targets. This innovative project is a first-of-its-kind for FPL but paves the way for future beneficial reuse projects that also provide resiliency benefits to FPL's generating fleet.

In addition to new projects, FPL is also constantly evaluating the viability of existing projects to ensure FPL makes the best decision for its customers. One such example is the recent approval to decommission the Martin Thermal Solar Facility that was placed in service in 2012 along with several other photovoltaic (PV) solar pilot projects. FPL learned a great deal about the viability of various solar technologies (both thermal and PV) as a result of the pilots and determined that thermal solar was not economical in Florida, and that the early retirement of the Martin Solar Thermal Facility was in the best interest of FPL customers.

Once a technology reaches the point of being commercially viable and potentially economic for customers, FPL will consider it in its resource planning activities.

QUESTION:

Please explain if the Company assumes carbon dioxide (CO₂) compliance costs in the resource planning process used to generate the resource plan presented in the Company's current planning period TYSP. If the response is affirmative, answer the following questions:

- a. Please identify the year during the current planning period in which CO₂ compliance costs are first assumed to have a non-zero value.
- b. Please explain if the exclusion of CO₂ compliance costs would result in a different resource plan than that presented in the Company's current planning period TYSP.
- c. Please provide a revised resource plan assuming no CO₂ compliance costs.

RESPONSE:

Yes. Projected CO₂ compliance costs were utilized in the analyses that led to the resource plan presented in the 2023 FPL Ten-Year Site Plan. FPL believes utilizing CO₂ compliance costs is the correct method of analyzing future resource options.

- a. The first year in which there is a projected non-zero compliance cost value is 2036.
- b. If projected CO₂ compliance costs had been excluded from the analyses that led to the resource plan presented in the 2023 FPL Ten-Year Site Plan, then the resource plan would be different.
- c. Please see the attached responsive document for a resource plan sensitivity without CO₂ compliance costs.

QUESTION:

Provide a narrative explaining the impact of any existing environmental regulations relating to air emissions and water quality or waste issues on the Company's system during the previous year. As part of your narrative, please discuss the potential for existing environmental regulations to impact unit dispatch, curtailments, or retirements during the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

FPL operates its Electric Generating Units in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations that limit impacts to air and water quality. Compliance with permit requirements requires FPL to monitor, and operate, facilities within specific allowable limits at all times. Environmental restrictions relating to air or water quality and emissions from facility operations are incorporated within those permits, and operating procedures are implemented at FPL's facilities to ensure compliance. Regulatory changes, which impose environmental restrictions, are ultimately incorporated within the operating permits as changes to existing limits or new requirements. Compliance with existing permits and new requirements is continuous, on a unit and fleet-wide basis. Changes to operations of facilities to comply with existing and new requirements are included in both existing and planned operating costs and are reflected as unit generating performance impacts that are used for unit dispatch and production costing modeling. Impacts to operation of facilities include, but are not limited to, the installation of new pollution controls (which may impact unit efficiency, and generation output), purchase of emission allowances, changes to fuels that can be combusted, restrictions on water use and discharge, minimizing impacts on protected species, and use of alternative products where applicable.

FPL has evaluated the impact of all existing regulations on the operation of its generating units and has developed compliance plans to limit, or avoid, impacts to generating unit operation. During the 2022 period, impacts from air and water environmental restrictions to generating units included the following environmental requirements: 1) use of natural gas during startup of FPL's oil/gas steam units when possible; 2) compliance with Cross State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR") through the use of emission allowances and the operation of the Selective Catalytic Reduction ("SCR") and Flue Gas Desulphurization ("FGD") on controlled units; 3) compliance with the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") rule and the Georgia Multi-Pollutant Rule requirements at Plant Scherer, and Plant Daniel through operation of sorbent injection/bag-house control for mercury and operation of SCR and FGD ("Scrubber"); 4) compliance with the Combustion Turbine National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAP") for gas-fired CTs; and 5) operation of temporary heaters at Cape Canaveral plant, Lauderdale plant, and Fort Myers plant when needed to provide warm water for manatees in compliance with an agency-approved manatee protection plan.

During the 2023 through 2032 period, FPL is aware of several regulations which could potentially affect generating unit dispatch or retirement including: 1) the EPA rulemaking for replacing the Affordable Clean Energy ("ACE") rule; 2) EPA's review of the Coal Ash Rule; 3) the EPA promulgation of the Steam Effluent Limitation Guidelines rule; 4) Promulgation of EPA's Good Neighbor plan to reduce transport of Ozone through CSAPR Group 3 states; and 5) EPA's proposed revision to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}) and for ground level Ozone. Some of these rules have been challenged and are currently in litigation. The D.C. Circuit vacated the ACE rule and Clean Power Plan repeal in 2021, but future rulemakings under the Clean Air Act Section 111(d) are still uncertain.

On April 29, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the DC Circuit Court of Appeals decision on CSAPR and remanded the rule back to the lower court. In accordance with the December 23, 2008, Court decision, CAIR remained in effect until a replacement rule was finalized by the EPA. On November 21, 2014, EPA issued a ministerial rule that aligns the dates in the CSAPR rule text with the revised court-ordered schedule, including 2015 Phase 1 implementation and 2017 Phase 2 implementation. In a separate ministerial action, EPA issued a NODA, as required by CSAPR, which aligns the final CSAPR default allowance allocation years with the revised court-ordered schedule implementing revisions to CSAPR and tolling the compliance deadlines by three years. The annual allowance programs for CSAPR Phase 1 implementation began January 1, 2015, with Phase 2 beginning January 1, 2017. To comply with the previous and current Transport Rules, FPL implemented several projects as the most cost effective compliance strategy, which included: 1) the 800 MW Cycling Project at the Manatee 1 & 2 units to improve the ability of the units to be economically dispatched to meet system demand and allow the removal of "must run" status; 2) installation of SCR and Scrubber on Plant Scherer Unit 3 and Unit 4 (also required by the Georgia Multi-pollutant rule); 3) Installation of pollution controls on Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Plant Crist) Units 4,5,6 & 7; 4) Upgrades to transmission lines to allow for the early retirement of Plant Smith Units 1 & 2; and 5) Installation of pollution controls on plant Daniel Units 1 & 2. FPL's construction of the West County Energy Center, Cape Canaveral Energy Center, Riviera Beach Energy Center, Port Everglades Energy Center, and the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center, and Dania Beach Energy Center and the upgrades of FPL's existing combined cycle fleet have reduced FPL system emissions. On November 16, 2015, EPA proposed the CSAPR – Update Rule to implement reductions that it deemed necessary to address the 2008 Ozone standard. In its evaluation of Florida's impacts on downwind ozone nonattainment and maintenance areas, EPA determined that Florida electric generating units no longer have a significant impact to air quality in those areas and has removed Florida from the CSAPR program in 2017. FPL's ownership share of Plant Scherer Unit 3 in the State of Georgia and Plant Daniel Units 1 & 2 however will remain affected under CSAPR for the annual and ozone season programs as applicable. FPL retired Scherer Unit 4 in 2021 removing it from the rule's applicability. On March 15, 2023, EPA issued its final Good Neighbor Plan to address nonattainment areas under

the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The only FPL fossil generating units affected by the revised rule are Plant Daniel Units 1 & 2. While the units will be subject to reductions in allocations of NOx ozone season allowances beginning in 2023, FPL had previously committed to retirement of its ownership share of plant Daniel in 2024 and has planned only limited operation of those units to meet system load requirements.

FPL also has compliance obligations under the MATS rule at Plant Daniel and Plant Scherer. The rule finalizes the coal and oil-fired Maximum Achievable Control Technology ("MACT") standards that the EPA had proposed to reduce emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants ("HAPs"). On April 15, 2014, the DC Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the final MATS rule denying petitioners challenges that EPA improperly promulgated the rule. FPL does not anticipate any adverse impacts to operation of its generating units to comply with the MATS rule at this time. Installation of ESPs on the Manatee Units 1 and 2 and Martin Units 1 and 2, along with all associated acceptance tests, were completed by February 2015. FPL's installation of controls at Plant Scherer on Units 3 & 4 for compliance with the Georgia Multi-Pollutant rule provided the necessary emission reductions that are needed for MATS compliance. Similarly, installation of controls on Gulf Clean Energy Center Units 4,5,6 & 7 and Plant Daniel Units 1 & 2 provided co-benefits removal of air toxics targeted by the rule. In addition to Continuous Mercury Emission Monitoring systems that have been installed for compliance with MATS at Plant Scherer, Gulf Clean Energy Center and Daniel, remaining affected units will require quarterly particulate matter emission tests instead of the previous annual requirement. As of April 16, 2016, Plant Scherer and Daniel coal-fired generating units were subject to the rule's emissions standards and are currently demonstrating compliance.

On August 21, 2018, the Affordable Clean Energy ("ACE") rule was proposed to replace the 2015 Clean Power Plan. The ACE rule applied only to coal fired electric generating units and does not include gas fired combustion units. FPL is currently following EPA discussions regarding changes that will be needed to comply with the DC Circuit's vacatur and remand of the ACE rule following its January 19, 2021, decision on that rule. Following its decision to regulate GHG's from new fossil-fuel fired power plants under EPA's new source performance standards, EPA is obligated to promulgate GHG standards for existing fossil-fuel fired generating units. Under the Clean Air Act EPA is required to promulgate a rule which requires sources to implement the best system of emission reduction ("BSER"). FPL anticipates that the majority of its coal units that were subject to the ACE rule will be retired prior to implementation of the replacement rule.

The final 316(b) rule for Cooling Water Intake Structures at Existing Facilities (316(b) Rule) was published August 15, 2014, and became effective October 14, 2014. The final 316(b) Rule requires each affected facility to develop comprehensive studies and compliance plans to determine the appropriate compliance measures to achieve the Best Technology Available ("BTA") to minimize adverse environmental impacts and meet entrainment and impingement

mortality reduction requirements. The timeline to complete these studies and plans, along with ultimate agency review and approvals, is being completed during each facility's next 5-year permit cycle following the Rule's effective date. Thus, all studies for FPL plants will be completed and submitted by the end of 2023. Until these studies and compliance options are finalized and reviewed, it is not possible to determine what the exact compliance controls and costs will be for each power plant affected by the rule. Generally, the implementation of the 316(b) Rule must consider the site-specific characteristics of each generating facility, the water body types that supply the intake structure, and the types of aquatic organisms in the vicinity.

The final 316(b) Rule states that a variety of technological and operational measures, including cooling towers, may qualify as BTA to reduce the adverse environmental impacts of cooling water intake structures. Although the addition of cooling towers could be considered as BTA at some facilities, they may not be feasible at many locations, spatial limitations, and disproportionate costs versus benefits; therefore, cooling towers were not declared BTA by EPA for all facilities. FPL operates eleven (11) power plants in Florida to which the 316(b) Rule is applicable. Six (6) plants utilize once-through cooling water systems, four (4) utilize closed-cycle recirculating systems (*i.e.*, cooling towers or cooling ponds), and Gulf Clean Energy Center utilizes both. For the plants utilizing once-through cooling water systems, the 316(b) Rule will require comprehensive studies to determine the appropriate BTA to meet the 316(b) Rule requirements. If any of the seven units is required to meet the BTA requirements by installing cooling towers, the cost would be very high, up to hundreds of millions of dollars per site. However, based on FPL's review of the 316(b) Rule and data that has been collected, we anticipate that most FPL facilities will not be required to retrofit their cooling systems with cooling towers and will be able to meet the determinations of BTA by installing alternative controls. These alternative controls would likely include modified traveling screens with fish return systems to meet the impingement mortality reduction standard.

For the plants utilizing closed-cycle cooling, FPL does not anticipate that additional technologies or operational changes to minimize impingement mortality or entrainment will be required. Some studies are required for these facilities, but they are relatively inexpensive, and any capital improvements required at these facilities would be minimal. FPL is also a co-owner of Scherer Units 3 & 4 and Plant Daniel Units 1 & 2. Both facilities use cooling towers to reduce the impacts of impingement mortality and entrainment mortality as required under the 316(b) Rule. Here, just as with the FPL operated plants that utilize closed-cycle cooling, we anticipate the impacts to be relatively small.

EPA published the final Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCR") rule on April 17, 2015. This rule regulates the disposal of combustion byproducts. The WIIN Act that passed in 2016 provided for approval of State CCR regulatory programs. USEPA then issued revised regulations during the 2018 - 2020 timeframe which ultimately extended the deadline to initiate closure of

certain CCR units to April 11, 2021. FPL's CCR units at Gulf Clean Energy Center, Daniel, and Scherer are affected by this rule and now have disposal and closure requirement(s) for bottom ash, fly ash, and gypsum, while FPL's Indiantown Cogeneration coal-fired unit was not affected by the rule. FPL and the co-owners of its coal-fired generating units affected by this rule are conducting the required engineering evaluations, inspections, and monitoring and have developed closure plans as required. FPL does not anticipate any adverse impacts to operation of its generating units to comply with the CCR rule at this time. The 2020 Steam Electric Effluent Limitation Guidelines ("ELG") reconsideration rule was promulgated and became effective on December 14, 2020. Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 423, which was promulgated under the authority of the Federal Clean Water Act, limits the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters and into publicly owned treatment works by existing and new sources of steam electric power plants. The ELG rule, while it is applicable to all facilities that utilize steam for electrical generation (*i.e.*, have a steam turbine) regardless of fuel type, mainly focuses on wastewater generated by coal-fired power plants. The ELG Rule sets limits on the amount of metals and other harmful pollutants that steam electric power plants are allowed to discharge in several of their more significant sources of wastewater.

The ELG rule is applicable to FPL owned or partially owned steam generation facilities. It is not applicable to any of the combustion turbine-only powered facilities. The 2020 rule update has virtually no impact on the steam generation facilities which are fueled by natural gas/light oil or nuclear. Manatee Plant Units 1 and 2 can burn heavy (#6) oil and are subject to the rule for combustion of #6 oil. FPL's Martin Plant Units 1 and 2 were retired in late 2018 and removed from applicability of the ELG rule.

The 2020 ELG Rule updates are applicable to Plant Scherer Units 3 & 4. The 2020 ELG rule requires compliance to occur as soon as possible on or before December 31, 2025, or December 31, 2028, if the Voluntary Incentives Program is selected. Plant Scherer Units 3 & 4 will comply with the ELG rule by permanently ceasing coal combustion by December 31, 2028. FPL has permanently retired Scherer Unit 4 in January 2022 and has announced retirement of Scherer Unit 3 by the end of 2028. On March 29, 2023, the EPA proposed a revised ELG rule with more stringent limitations for constituents of FGD scrubber wastewater and bottom ash transport water. The EPA's proposed revisions include consideration of lower limits for specific constituents or the requirement of zero liquid discharge of FGD and ash transport water. The EPA is accepting comments on the proposed rule, and FPL anticipates that the EPA will likely issue a final rule in the third quarter of 2023.

On January 27, 2023, the EPA published a proposed rule to tighten the PM_{2.5} NAAQS from 12.0 µg/m³ to a level between 9.0 and 10.0 µg/m³. All of FPL's fossil fuel fired electric generating units are regulated for direct and precursor PM_{2.5} emissions. The impact of the proposed regulation will depend upon the level EPA sets for the new standard; however, it is not expected to impact the operation and dispatch of FPL's fossil fuel fired electric generating units.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 70
Page 6 of 6

The several environmental regulations which FPL anticipates becoming final in the 2023 through 2032 period include: 1) Revisions to Greenhouse Gas Performance Standards for Combustion Turbine Electric Generating Units; 2) Greenhouse Gas Performance Standards for Existing Sources in response to the DC Circuit's remand of the Affordable Clean Energy rule; 3) Regional Haze Reasonable Further Progress requirements for visibility improvement; 4) SIP revisions for Startup/Shutdown/Malfunction ("SSM") excess emissions; and 5) new and future revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard ("NAAQS") for the criteria pollutants. While FPL does not yet know what requirements would be included in each final rule, it has made a preliminary determination using publicly available information that the anticipated compliance requirements for FPL would not impact any of the company's generating unit capability or reliability to meet projected system demand. However, the impact of the Greenhouse Gas Performance Standards for Existing Sources on the operation and dispatch of FPL's fossil fuel fired electric generating units is uncertain until a final rule is published.

QUESTION:

For the U.S. EPA's Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units Rule:

- a. Will your Company be materially affected by the rule?
- b. What compliance strategy does the Company anticipate employing for the rule?
- c. If the strategy has not been completed, what is the Company's timeline for completing the compliance strategy?
- d. Will there be any regulatory approvals needed for implementing this compliance strategy? How will this affect the timeline?
- e. Does the Company anticipate asking for cost recovery for any expenses related to this rule? Refer to the Excel Tables File (Emissions Cost). Complete the table by providing information on the costs for the current planning period.
- f. If the answer to any of the above questions is not available, please explain why.

RESPONSE:

- a. In October 2015, the EPA's final rule for New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") governing carbon dioxide ("CO₂") emissions from new fossil fuel-fired electric generating units became effective. This rule will have no impact on FPL facilities since (i) FPL's new combined-cycle gas facilities routinely have GHG emission rates below the NSPS limits; (ii) FPL's new simple-cycle gas-fired peakers will meet the NSPS limits for non-baseload generating units by using designated clean fuels; (iii) FPL's solar generating facilities do not emit GHGs and are unaffected by the rule; and (iv) FPL has no current plans to build new coal-fired facilities. On April 5, 2021, the D.C. Circuit vacated and remanded the significant contribution finding rule issued in January 2021. FPL will follow EPA discussions for any changes for new units.

In regard to existing units, on June 19, 2019, the Affordable Clean Energy ("ACE") rule was issued to replace the 2015 Clean Power Plan. The ACE rule applied only to coal fired electric generating units and did not include gas fired combustion units. On January 19, 2021, the DC Circuit Court vacated the ACE rule and remanded it to EPA to promulgate a replacement rule that addresses the flaws outlined in the decision. The Court's decision also vacated the amendments to the implementing regulations that extended the compliance timeline, finding that "the ACE Rule's amendment of the regulatory framework to slow the process for reduction of emissions is arbitrary and capricious." On February 28, 2022, oral arguments

were held before the Supreme Court in *West Virginia v. EPA* (Case No. 20-1530), which was initiated by questions about the scope of EPA's authority to regulate greenhouse gases from existing power plants. On October 22, 2022, the DC Circuit issued an order that withdrew the mandate from the *West Virginia v. EPA* case, thereby reinstating the ACE rule. Since EPA is working on a replacement rule, the Court placed the case in abeyance pending completion of the new rulemaking. FPL expects that a replacement rule will be proposed later in 2023, with a final rule being promulgated in 2024. FPL expects that a revised rule will include more sources and provide more flexibility for achieving compliance. Until a draft rule is promulgated, FPL cannot know what compliance requirements will be, but FPL believes its existing combined cycle fleet would comply with any likely future requirements, and existing fossil steam units would likely not be affected during their remaining useful life.

b. – d. N/A

e. Please see responsive document provided.

f. FPL does not have sufficient information on the probability of any future proposed GHG NSPS which could cause adverse impacts to its generating fleet.

QUESTION:

Explain any expected reliability impacts resulting from each of the EPA rules listed below. As part of your explanation, please discuss the impacts of transmission constraints and changes to units not modified by the rule that may be required to maintain reliability.

- a. Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule.
- b. Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR).
- c. Cooling Water Intake Structures (CWIS) Rule.
- d. Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Rule.
- e. Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units.
- f. Affordable Clean Energy Rule or its replacement.
- g. Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards (ELGS) from the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category.

RESPONSE:

FPL does not anticipate any system reliability impacts associated with the compliance requirements of the MATS Rule, CSAPR Rule, CWIS Rule, CCR Rule, EPA's Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units, ACE Rule (or its replacement), or the ELGs, including generating unit reliability, transmission system constraints, and installation of controls on units not regulated by these rules, nor does FPL anticipate early retirement of units in response to these regulations. FPL evaluates the potential impacts to unit operation based on proposed and draft rule language that identifies compliance requirements for environmental regulations.

- a. For compliance with the MATS rule, FPL installed ESPs on the Martin and Manatee oil-fired steam 800 MW units, Sorbent Injection, and baghouse on Scherer Unit 4, and used existing controls to comply with emission standards for the coal fired Indiantown Cogeneration facility. FPL retired the Cedar Bay coal fired generating unit in 2016 and has completed demolition of the unit. Additionally, SJRPP Units 1 & 2 and Martin Units 1 & 2 were retired in 2018, and Indiantown Cogeneration was retired in 2020, effectively removing them from the MATS compliance requirements at this time as these units have been decommissioned and demolished. In its 2021 Ten-Year Site Plan filing, FPL provided notice of its intent to retire Scherer Unit 4, which occurred on December 31,

2021. In its 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan filing, FPL is providing notice of its intent to retire FPL's ownership portion of Daniel Units 1 and 2 in 2024 and retire Scherer Unit 3 in 2028. In 2020, FPL pursued the modernization of Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Crist) Units 6&7 and in 2020 retired coal combustion capability for Units 4-7. FPL has not identified any potential impacts to the reliability or capability of its units, or transmission system, as a result of the MATS compliance plan.

- b. FPL's CSAPR compliance plan has not, and will not, impact generating unit or system reliability or capability. With EPA's promulgation of the CSAPR update rule, the FPL Florida-based generating units are no longer subject to the rule requirements. FPL's ownership share of Scherer Units 3 and Daniel Units 1 and 2 will remain subject to the rule, but sufficient allowances to comply with the rule requirements are on hand or readily available. In addition, as mentioned previously, FPL retired Scherer Unit 4 and announced plans to retire FPL's ownership portion of the Scherer 3 unit by 2028 and to retire FPL's ownership portion of the Daniels Units 1 & 2 in January 2024. However, should future actual conditions vary significantly from projection assumptions, unit reliability impacts could occur though no transmission system impacts are projected to occur as a result.
- c. FPL has evaluated the requirements for the CWIS Rule and developed anticipated costs associated with the various compliance requirements. Impacts for the CWIS Rule, which became final on October 14, 2014, will vary based on the level of modifications required by conclusions based on subsequent studies and negotiations with Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP"), with possible input from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service (Services), and EPA. Should, as is currently expected, modified Ristroph-type traveling screens and fish return systems, along with the possibility of fine mesh screens, be required for most facilities (those without cooling ponds or cooling towers), the impacts of systems installed during scheduled maintenance outages are expected to be minimal. FPL has identified no system reliability impacts that would be anticipated to occur as a result of the expected rule requirements for CWIS.
- d. For the CCR rule, FPL has evaluated anticipated compliance requirements based on EPA and industry comments for the April 17, 2015 final rule. The rule did continue the regulation of CCRs as non-hazardous waste. However, the CCR rule established new location restrictions, disposal unit design standards, and numerous compliance plans, inspections, and certifications phased in over three years applicable to FPL's co-owned coal units. As a result of the new location and groundwater standards, FPL, and their co-owners initiated preparations in 2018 for closure of the Scherer unlined Surface Impoundment (ash pond) and construction of a new landfill meeting the new design standards. FPL and its co-owners will initiate closure of the SJRPP landfill following removal of all CCR from impacted components during demolition, which began in the

summer of 2019. The Indiantown Cogeneration facility, which was retired in 2020, managed CCR offsite and is therefore not subject to the rule. FPL is currently in the process of closing the ash ponds at Smith and Scholz and closure of FPL's co-owned ash pond at Daniel began in the fall of 2020. Actions for compliance with these changes in the regulatory standards for management of CCRs for FPL's co-owned coal units are not anticipated to create impacts to the reliability of any generating unit or FPL's system.

- e. FPL submitted and received final Air Construction Permits for the construction of the Okeechobee Energy Center and Dania Beach Energy Center combined cycle units, which contain GHG limits of 850 lb. CO₂ equivalent/MWh (net) that FPL will be able to comply with during normal operation of the units in addition to the EPA 1000 lb./MWh federal limit. Accordingly, FPL does not anticipate any unit reliability impacts or system transmission impacts associated with the GHG rule. In addition, FPL also does not anticipate any additional capital or O&M expenditures will be needed to comply with the GHG performance standard for future units.

The former Gulf Power (now, the FPL Northwest Florida region or "FPL NWFL") submitted and received final Air Construction permits for the construction of the Gulf Clean Energy Center four simple cycle combustion turbines. The permit contain GHG limits that FPL NWFL will be able to comply with during normal operation of the units.

- f. On January 19, 2021, the D.C. Circuit vacated the Affordable Clean Energy ("ACE") rule and Clean Power Plan Repeal rule. The rule is currently in abeyance pending completion of the new rule to replace ACE. FPL is currently following EPA discussions regarding changes. Following its decision to regulate GHG's from new fossil-fuel fired power plants under EPA's new source performance standards, EPA is obligated to promulgate GHG standards for existing fossil-fuel fired generating units. Under the Clean Air Act EPA is required to promulgate a rule which requires sources to implement the best system of emission reduction ("BSER"). FPL anticipates that the majority of its coal units that were subject to the ACE rule will be retired prior to implementation of the replacement rule.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 72
Page 4 of 4

- g. For compliance with the ELGS, Scherer Unit 3 has already installed dry ash handling systems for fly ash and bottom ash, so no further action is required. Eventually a treatment system for the discharge of FGD (scrubber) wastewater from Scherer Unit 3, which is partially owned by FPL, is expected. However, in the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, FPL is providing notice of its intent to retire its partial ownership of Scherer Unit 3 by 2028, so there will be no impact to FPL system reliability or capability. FPL does not anticipate the need to install additional controls for ELG compliance at Gulf Clean Energy Center due to the conversion of the units to gas prior to the ELG compliance deadline for bottom ash transport water. FPL has not projected ELG compliance costs for its ownership portion of Daniel because the Daniel bottom ash conversion projects needed for ELG compliance were installed in 2020 for compliance with the CCR rule. Neither of these modifications will impact generating unit or system reliability or capability.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 73
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Operational Effects). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit affected by one or more of EPA's rules, what the impact is for each rule, including; unit retirement, curtailment, installation of additional emissions controls, fuel switching, or other impacts identified by the Company.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 74
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Cost Effects). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit impacted by one or more of the EPA's rules, what the estimated cost is for implementing each rule over the course of the planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive confidential document provided.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 75
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (EPA Unit Availability). Complete the table by identifying, for each unit impacted by one or more of EPA's rules, when and for what duration units would be required to be offline due to retirements, curtailments, installation of additional controls, or additional maintenance related to emission controls. Include important dates relating to each rule.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

If applicable, identify any currently approved costs for environmental compliance investments made by your Company, including but not limited to renewable energy or energy efficiency measures, which would mitigate the need for future investments to comply with recently finalized or proposed EPA regulations. Briefly describe the nature of these investments and identify which rule(s) they are intended to address.

RESPONSE:

- Compliance plans implemented for Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and approved for recovery are sufficient to meet Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) requirements. FPL believes their previous CAIR, and Clean Air Mercury Rules (CAMR) & Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) projects, and present CSAPR compliance plan, will meet the current SO₂, NO₂, fine particle, and ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) requirements.
- Installation of Sorbent Injection / Baghouse, Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), and Scrubber on Scherer Units 3 & 4 for compliance with the Georgia Multi-Pollutant Rule mitigated most of the potential costs for compliance with MATS and with requirements associated with both the Clean Air Interstate Rule and the Cross State Air Pollution Rule. Similarly, installation of SNCR, SCR, and Scrubber on the Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Crist) Units 4 – 7 for compliance with CAIR and CSAPR provided co-benefit removal of mercury and other air toxics for compliance with MATS requirements. In 2020, FPL eliminated coal combustion at the Gulf Clean Energy Center reducing emissions and removing those units from applicability to MATS compliance requirements while reducing its CO₂ emission rate by approximately half. Finally, installation of SCR and Scrubbers on Plant Daniel Units 1 & 2 for compliance with CAIR and CSAPR compliance also provided co-benefit removal of mercury, and with the addition of bromine and activated carbon injection, compliance with MATS requirements was achieved.
- Modified traveling screens with fish return systems have been installed as part of the modernizations of Cape Canaveral Energy Center, Riviera Beach Energy Center, and Port Everglades Energy Center to avoid retrofit costs that would be required to comply with the Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS) Rule (Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act) in the future.

- The use of the approved Underground Injection Control (UIC) systems for the scrubber project at the Gulf Clean Energy Center and the reclaimed water project at Plant Smith will help reduce costs for future regulations such as Coal Combustion Residual Rule (CCR).
- The closure in-place of coal combustion residual related ash ponds will mitigate the potential for the future construction of costly ash landfill handling and disposal systems to receive the existing CCR.
- Scherer has installed dry fly ash and bottom ash handling systems that will ensure compliance with the portion of the ELG Rule that addresses the handling of fly ash and bottom ash transport water as transport water is no longer required. Additional wastewater treatment is expected to be required for the Scherer flue gas desulfurization (scrubber) in the future. FPL does not anticipate the need to install additional controls for effluent limitations guidelines (ELG) compliance at the Gulf Clean Energy Center due to ceasing coal-fired operations. FPL has not projected ELG compliance costs for its ownership portion of Daniel because the Daniel bottom ash conversion projects needed for ELG compliance were installed in 2020 for compliance with the CCR rule.
- Installation of PV solar projects and a solar thermal project at Martin Plant totaling more than 4500 MW capacity help lower FPL's fleet-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions further reducing exposure to future GHG rules. FPL has initiated a robust plan to install 30 million solar panels by 2030. These projects will further reduce FPL's fleet-wide GHG emissions. In addition, FPL's current and planned expansion of the implementation of battery storage projects allows the storage of renewable generation to displace higher emitting peaking generation during system peak demand periods. Development of renewable energy and storage systems along with FPL's conversion of the Gulf Clean Energy Center to natural gas operation and the planned retirement of the majority of its coal generating units has significantly reduced FPL's exposure to existing and future environmental regulations.
- Establishing Combustion Turbine (CT) model specific emission factors for formaldehyde emissions allowed FPL to report emissions more accurately from its combustion turbines demonstrating that several of its sites are no longer major sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). FPL re-permitted several sites as area sources of HAPs which removed those turbines from applicability of the CT Gas-Fired HAP rule and avoiding annual emission testing for formaldehyde at those plants.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 76
Page 3 of 3

Many of FPL's approved costs for environmental compliance investments can be found in the filings made in the FPL's annual Environmental Cost Recovery Clause docket with the Florida Public Service Commission.

QUESTION:

Please refer to the Excel Tables File (Fuel Usage & Price). Complete the table by providing, on a system-wide basis, the actual annual fuel usage (in GWh) and average fuel price (in nominal \$/MMBTU) for each fuel type utilized by the Company in the 10-year period prior to the current planning period. Also, provide the forecasted annual fuel usage (in GWh) and forecasted annual average fuel price (in nominal \$/MMBTU) for each fuel type forecasted to be used by the Company in the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see responsive document provided.

QUESTION:

Please discuss how the Company compares its fuel price forecasts to recognized, authoritative independent forecasts.

RESPONSE:

The medium fossil fuel price forecast methodology for FPL utilizes projections from The PIRA Energy Group (now known as S&P Global), rates of escalation from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), forward commodity price curves for fuel oil and natural gas, and coal projections from JD Energy, Inc. S&P Global, a world-recognized consulting firm with expertise in all aspects of the fuel oil and natural gas industry, supplies FPL with an extensive database to support its short and long-term projections of future fuel oil and natural gas prices. FPL utilizes forward commodity price curves for fuel oil and natural gas to project the short-term forecast (current year, current year plus 1 and current year plus 2), creates a blend of forward curves and S&P Global curves for the medium term (current year plus 3 and current year plus 4), and finally, applies escalation rates provided by the EIA to the long-term fuel oil and natural gas projections provided by S&P Global. JD Energy, a consulting firm retained by many utilities and coal suppliers, has expertise in all aspects of the coal and petroleum coke industry. The firm supplies FPL with an extensive database to support its short and long-term projections of future coal prices. FPL's forecasts reflect these authoritative and independent sources. Consequently, FPL believes the Company's projections are reasonable, and comparisons to other forecasts are not necessary.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss expected industry trends and factors for each fuel type listed below that may affect the Company during the current planning period.

- a. Coal
- b. Natural Gas
- c. Nuclear
- d. Fuel Oil
- e. Other (please specify each, if any)

RESPONSE:

- a. As a result of renewables growth, the Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (AEO 2023) projects that U.S. coal-fired generation capacity will decline sharply by 2030 to about 50% of current levels (about 200 GW) with a more gradual decline thereafter. Furthermore, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) states it believes there will be between 23 GW and 103 GW of coal-fired capacity operating in 2050. The IRA provides additional incentives to wind and solar power generation, which accelerates the near-term decline of electric power sector coal-fired generating capacity and hastens the timeline for retirement in the U.S. coal fleet. Coal consumption in the U.S. electric power sector in the AEO 2023 Reference Case drops to 189 million short tons (MMst) in 2030 and to 131 MMst in 2050 from 458 MMst in 2022.
- b. In the Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (AEO 2023), the Energy Information Administration (EIA) has published its outlook for natural gas trends out to 2050. The EIA projects that consumption of natural gas will decrease by 2050 relative to 2022, even though the growth of domestic natural gas has remained stable over the past decade. This is due to electricity generations shifting to use more renewable and battery sources.

In the AEO 2023 Reference Case, industrial and electrical power sectors have the largest share of natural gas consumption in the U.S. economy. Projected consumption in both sectors is very sensitive to changes in the Oil and Gas Supply case assumptions. By 2050, EIA projects that natural gas consumption, generally, will fall, but range widely.

Under favorable economic, supply, and oil price assumptions, U.S. natural gas production continues to grow. In the Reference Case, it shows that domestic production outpaces domestic consumption with U.S. natural gas production increasing by 15% from 2022 to 2050, and consumption decreasing by 6% from its peak in 2022.

The prices for international natural gas and oil are highly correlated. Historically, most LNG was traded under long-term contracts linked to oil prices. This is because a global LNG price did not exist, and oil can substitute natural gas for power generation, which was especially common in Asia. Due to the growth of more market-based LNG, the correlation between international natural gas prices and oil prices has begun to weaken. However, the EIA still expects future oil prices will have an effect on additional LNG export capacity and overall export levels.

With increasing international demand for LNG exports, natural gas production will rise. The AEO 2023 shows dry natural gas productions grows in the Southwest region, which has efficient pipeline transports to the Gulf Coast, where LNG is largely exported. Due to the Gulf Coast's proximity to LNG export terminals, it is expected that production will also generally increase in the region during the projection period.

Shale gas and associated natural gas from oil formations are the primary contributors to the long-term growth of U.S. natural gas production through 2050. In the Permian Basin (Southwest region), the main driver behind the increase in production wells is caused by the growth in associated dissolved natural gas. As for the production increase in shale gas, the primary players are from the Texas-Louisiana Salt Basin (Gulf Coast Region) and the Appalachian Basin (East Region).

- c. 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.

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, U₃O₈ (sometimes referred to as yellowcake).

- (2) Conversion: During the second step, the U₃O₈ is chemically converted into UF₆ 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 UF₆.
- (4) Fabrication: During the last step, fuel fabrication, the enriched UF₆ is changed to a UO₂ 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 in 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.

Price Forecasts for Each Step

- (1) Mining: The market has changed significantly since late 2021, with prices higher than the previous decade. Factors of importance are:
 - The excess uranium that had been available for the last decade has been bought by the SPROTT fund.
 - The Russian invasion of Ukraine has had a significant impact on the uranium market, as various countries have enacted or are considering sanctions on nuclear fuel imports from Russia.
 - 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.

Over a 10-year horizon, FPL expects uranium prices to stay constant at 2023 levels or slightly increase. New and current uranium production facilities are providing enough supply to meet world 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 Russian invasion of Ukraine. Planned production after 2022 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,

Conversion: The conversion market is also in a state of flux due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Planned production after 2022 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. In addition, Converdyn, the only domestic conversion facility which was temporarily closed in 2017 due to low conversion demand, has announced it is reopening in 2023 as conversion prices have seen an up surge in the last couple of years. This will result in further stabilization of conversion prices. As a result of the potential of sanctions against Russia due to the Ukraine invasion and utilities seeking alternative backup supply for material, the near term conversion pricing has spiked, however, it is expected to return to levels more consistent with market fundamentals.

- (3) Enrichment: Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, , the near-term price of enrichment services has drastically increased. Enacted or potential sanctions on nuclear fuel imports from Russia has brought uncertainty into the enrichment market which is highly dependent on Russian supply. Western enrichers are considering expansions of their facilities which will alleviate the impact of eliminating the Russian supply. The current supply/demand profile will likely result in the price of enrichment services increasing over the next few years, then starting to decrease and stabilize.

- (4) Fabrication: Because the nuclear fuel fabrication process is highly regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), not all production facilities can qualify as suppliers to nuclear reactors in the U.S. Although world supply and demand is 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. Fabrication prices are not subject to market fluctuations since these are fixed, with escalation, for the life of the contracts.

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 Turkey Point Units through the recently approved second life extension through the early 2050's. The calculations for the nuclear fuel cost forecasts used in FPL's resource planning work were performed consistent with the method then used for FPL's Fuel Clause filings, including the assumption of refueling outages every 18 months and plant operation at current (*i.e.*, power uprated) levels. The costs for each step to fabricate the nuclear fuel were added to calculate the total costs of the fresh fuel to be loaded at each refueling (acquisition costs). The acquisition cost for each group of fresh fuel assemblies were then amortized over the energy produced by each group of fuel assemblies. DOE notified FPL that, effective May 2014, all high-level waste payments would be suspended until further notice. Therefore, FPL is no longer including in its nuclear fuel cost forecast a 1 mill per kilowatt hour net to reflect payment to DOE for spent fuel disposal.

- d. In the Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (AEO 2023), crude oil imports remain relatively flat through 2050. The Reference Case projects that domestic crude oil production will rapidly increase due to high prices in the early years. However, production will begin to fall after 2030, as wells are being drilled increasingly closer together, which causes a decline in productivity. The EIA projects that as wells are drilled closer together, they produce less crude oil and become unprofitable, which eventually causes new drilling to stop.

Exports remain high due to international demand for finished refined products. The U.S. refinery sector remains strong as it continues to be competitive in the global market through 2050. Refinery capacity remains relatively constant, and utilization remains high, at approximately 90% or higher, under favorable economic conditions through 2050.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 79
Page 6 of 6

The AEO 2023 projections include the U.S. ban on petroleum imports from Russia, due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in early 2022. Despite this policy change, the EIA projects that the effects on the domestic markets will be minimal, as equivalent imports from other countries will cover the U.S. crude oil imports from Russia.

e. None.

QUESTION:

Please provide a comparison of the Utility's 2022 fuel price forecast and the actual 2022 delivered fuel prices.

RESPONSE:

In the 2022 Ten Year Site Plan, the projected average annual Henry Hub price for 2022 was \$4.54/MMBtu. The December 2022 year-to-date A-Schedules filed with the Commission in the Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Recovery Clause Docket show FPL's total annual cost of natural gas for power generation was \$8.99/MMBtu (including pipeline transportation costs).

QUESTION:

Please explain any notable changes in the Utility's forecast of fuel prices used to prepare the Utility's 2023 TYSP compared to the fuel process used to prepare the Utility's 2022 TYSP.

RESPONSE:

The natural gas fuel forecasting process for the 2023 TYSP was consistent with the process used to prepare the 2022 TYSP. Changes were made to the fuel forecasting process for both coal and heavy oil. The changes are outlined below:

- JD Energy no longer provides consulting services or long-term coal forecasts. FPL now uses a combination of actual coal purchases, current market quotes provided to FPL, long-term Powder River Basin (PRB) coal price forecasts through 2040 from S&P Global, and rail rate growth from historical data to build a coal price forecast for Plant Daniel and Plant Scherer.
- 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 1.0% sulfur heavy oil price forecasts.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss steps that the Company has taken to ensure natural gas supply availability and transportation over the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

FPL continues to evaluate strategies that will increase the reliability and supply diversity of its natural gas transportation portfolio to ensure adequate gas availability for future generation growth in FPL's territory, which now includes Northwest Florida (former Gulf assets). The current gas transportation portfolio provides FPL access to a diverse range of natural gas supply alternatives, which helps mitigate FPL's exposure to supply disruptions. FPL has secured natural gas transportation on several upstream pipelines with access to onshore natural gas supplies, which has significantly reduced dependence on Gulf of Mexico supplies, thereby decreasing the exposure to tropical storm events. In addition, FPL has contracted for natural gas storage to provide access to natural gas in the event of a loss of supply.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 83
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss any existing or planned natural gas pipeline expansion project(s), including new pipelines and those occurring or planned to occur outside of Florida that would affect the Company during the current planning period,

RESPONSE:

Pipelines are continuing to add capacity to deliver gas from the prolific Marcellus and Utica shale regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio to the Southeast. There are also several new projects that will bring gas from the Waha area in West Texas to the Texas Gulf Coast. In addition, several projects have been announced to bring gas to the Southeast from the Scoop/Stack and Haynesville production areas. FPL will continue to evaluate opportunities to access growing supply sources to help increase supply diversity and strengthen the reliability of its natural gas portfolio.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss expected liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry factors and trends that will impact the Company, including the potential impact on the price and availability of natural gas, during the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

In the Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (AEO 2023), U.S. natural gas production increases through 2050, and more than 35% of gross additions are exported. Projected U.S. natural gas exports rise through 2050, primarily driven by increased LNG capacity and growing global natural gas consumption. Increases in pipeline exports to Mexico and Canada also contribute to the increase in U.S. natural gas exports.

In 2022, U.S. natural gas exports reached a record high. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects continued growth in natural gas exports through 2025 because of increases in LNG capacity from facilities currently under construction. LNG export facilities at Sabine Pass, Calcasieu Pass, and Golden Pass will likely enter service much earlier than EIA had anticipated in the AEO 2022, increasing the amount of infrastructure available for converting natural gas to LNG for export.

Beyond 2025, the EIA projects that natural gas production will ramp up to meet growing export demand, the majority of which will be LNG. The EIA projects global demand for U.S. natural gas to exceed current and announced LNG export capacity. Therefore, additional LNG export facilities will be economical to build. These LNG capacity expansions, coupled with high demand for natural gas abroad, result in the EIA's projection of an increase in LNG exports to 5.86 trillion cubic feet (16.1 Bcf/d) by 2033 in the Reference Case, prompting natural gas production growth in the medium and long term.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss the Company's plans for the use of firm natural gas storage during the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

FPL has 4.0 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of firm natural gas storage capacity under contract in the Bay Gas storage facility located in Alabama. The Bay Gas storage facility is interconnected to the Florida Gas Transmission ("FGT") pipeline, the Transcontinental Pipeline ("Transco") 4A Lateral, and the Gulf South Pipeline Company, LP ("Gulf South") facilities. FPL also has 1.0 Bcf of firm natural gas storage at Southern Pines Storage (SG Resources Mississippi, LLC). Southern Pines is interconnected to FGT, Transco, and Southeast Supply Header Pipeline. FPL has predominately utilized natural gas storage to help mitigate gas supply interruptions caused by severe weather and/or infrastructure problems. 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. Natural gas storage capacity also remains an important part of FPL's gas portfolio from an operational perspective, by helping FPL balance consumption swings due to weather and unit availability. From a balancing perspective, injection and withdrawal rights associated with storage have become an increasingly important part of the evaluation of overall storage requirements. FPL continues to evaluate its future firm natural gas storage needs.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss expected coal transportation industry trends and factors, for transportation by both rail and water that will impact the Company during the current planning period. Please include a discussion of actions taken by the Company to promote competition among coal transportation modes, as well as expected changes to terminals and port facilities that could affect coal transportation.

RESPONSE:

With respect to rail transportation issues during the period of 2023 through 2032, there is an adequate labor force to deliver forecasted coal demand to the plants. The decrease in natural gas prices, from \$9.35/MMBtu (NYMEX) in September 2022 to \$1.99/MMBtu (NYMEX) in April 2023, and the resulting increase in natural gas demand, have resulted in a decreased demand for coal burn and rail services, and this trend is projected to persist into 2024. The railroads appear to have more than adequate locomotive power. FPL has a sufficient number of coal cars under long-term lease to haul the projected coal requirements expected during the planning period.

Scherer No. 3 is served by a single railroad. However, the rail movement of the coal from the Powder River Basin is a two-line haul that enables competition from the mine origin to an interchange point. The Plant Scherer co-owners, including FPL, utilized that circumstance to seek the least cost transportation through bidding and negotiation that resulted in the current long-term rail contracts. The current Ten-Year Site Plan includes the planned retirement of FPL's approximately 25% ownership portion of Scherer No. 3 in 2028.

Plant Daniel is served by the Mississippi Export Railroad ("MSE"), a short line railroad with track from Pascagoula, Mississippi to Evanston, Mississippi. Coal supply is originated by either Union Pacific (Colorado origins) or BNSF (Wyoming origins) railroads. Trains are interchanged to the Canadian National Railway in Memphis, Tennessee and interchanged once again to the MSE in Evanston. MSE provides transportation from Evanston to Plant Daniel. The current Ten-Year Site Plan includes the planned retirement of FPL's 50% ownership portion of Daniel Units 1 & 2 in 2024.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss any expected changes in coal handling, blending, unloading, and storage at coal generating units during the current planning period. Please discuss any planned construction projects that may be related to these changes.

RESPONSE:

A variety of changes to coal handling, blending, unloading, and storage are currently projected at the coal generating units during the planning period 2023-2032. There will be notable power purchase agreement ("PPA") terminations, unit conversions, and unit retirements which will impact the coal fleet. FPL plans to retire its ownership portion of two coal-fueled steam units, Plant Daniel Units 1 and 2, by the beginning of 2024.

In 2022, The Plant Scherer co-owners were able to negotiate more favorable contract terms with Rail Connection, Inc., resulting in more efficient and cost-effective coal handling for Scherer 3 through 2025. FPL plans to retire its ownership portion of Scherer Unit 3 in Georgia at the end of 2028.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss the Company's plans for the storage and disposal of spent nuclear fuel during the current planning period. As part of this discussion, please include the Company's expectation regarding short-term and long-term storage, dry cask storage, litigation involving spent nuclear fuel, and any relevant legislation.

RESPONSE:

All FPL nuclear units have constructed dry cask storage facilities at their sites, which will allow for the safe, long-term on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel ("SNF") until a final repository is built.

On March 31, 2009, NextEra Energy Inc. ("NextEra") reached a settlement with the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") that reimbursed certain costs incurred by NextEra, for on-site storage of SNF due to DOE's failures to dispose of SNF. The settlement allowed NextEra to recover past SNF management costs incurred up to December 31, 2007. The settlement also permits an annual filing to recover spent fuel storage costs incurred by NextEra, payable by the Government on an annual basis.

On March 3, 2010, the DOE filed a motion with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to withdraw the license application for a high-level nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain with prejudice. In light of the decision not to proceed with the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of Energy to establish a Blue Ribbon Commission ("BRC") on America's Nuclear Future to conduct a comprehensive review of policies for managing the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle and to provide recommendations for developing a safe, long-term solution to managing SNF and nuclear waste.

In 2012, the BRC issued its report and recommendations which includes a consent-based approach to site future nuclear waste management facilities; creation of a new organization, independent of the DOE, dedicated solely to assuring the safe storage and ultimate disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste; providing access to the U.S. government's nuclear waste fund for the purpose of nuclear waste storage and disposal; and initiating prompt efforts to develop geologic disposal facilities, consolidated interim storage facilities and transportation to those facilities.

In January 2013, the DOE issued a strategy document for implementing the BRC recommendations, outlining among other things, long-term plans for a new management organization to handle spent fuel storage and disposal activities, development of new interim storage facilities and several possible funding reforms, including accessing the nuclear waste fund for funding these activities. A DOE team began crafting strategies for reaching out to communities that might accept and store nuclear waste.

In February 2018, the President's administration requested \$120MM to restart licensing activities for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository and initiate a robust interim storage program. However, the approved budget allocated no money to the project.

In May 2018, the House passed, by a 340-72 vote, the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2018, a bill that addresses a major condition for licensing the Yucca Mountain repository by withdrawing the repository site from use under public land laws and placing it solely under DOE control. The bill also authorizes the DOE to store spent fuel at interim NRC-licensed storage facilities, which would be owned by a non-federal entity. It also increases Yucca Mountain's capacity limit from 70,000 to 110,000 metric tons. The Senate received the bill on May 14, and it was read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, but no action has been taken since.

The House also passed another bill, Energy and Water Development Appropriations, 2019, which sought to provide FY2019 funding for nuclear energy programs and would give the DOE \$100 million more than the \$120 million requested for Yucca Mountain, but the Senate approved no Yucca Mountain funding. Instead, the Senate passed a bill that included authorization for a pilot program in FY2019 to develop an interim nuclear waste storage facility at a voluntary site. However, the FY2019 appropriations measure, which was enacted in September 2018, included neither the House-passed funding for Yucca Mountain nor the Senate interim storage authorization.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss expected uranium production industry trends and factors that will affect the Company during the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

The uranium price increased during the second half of 2010 due primarily to the news of a significant increase in the future uranium demand to feed an increase in the number of new reactors that the Chinese planned to build. The earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in March 2011 reversed that trend when all of the Japanese reactors were shut down and several other countries initiated abandonment of their nuclear programs. The market has drifted down since then and returned during the summer of 2013 to the levels that existed prior to the late 2010 uranium price increase. That downward drift was aided by the decision by the Department of Energy to sell some of its excess uranium inventories to fund the decontamination and decommissioning activities of old uranium enrichment plants. The market drifted down again in 2016 reaching a historic 12-year low in November. In early 2018, the market experienced a slight increase due to announcements of production cuts by two major mining companies, but the supply continues to exceed current demand. In 2019, the market again saw a slight decrease due to the continued over supply. In 2020, there was a gradual increase in uranium pricing driven by temporary mine closures and reduced output to proactively prevent COVID-19 transmission. This reduced production recovered, and prices had returned to near pre-COVID-19 levels. In 2021 and early 2022, there was an increase in pricing because of financial institutions purchasing large quantities of physical inventory and the political unrest in Kazakhstan causing supply chain issues. The uranium pricing increase continued due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine with the threat of potential sanctions. FPL expects uranium prices to remain stable at the new 2023 level, perhaps slightly increasing over the next few years.

The events in Ukraine have also had a significant impact on the enrichment services market. To date that market has increased significantly and has yet to stabilize. The timing of the return of the nuclear reactors in Japan and the quantity will play an important role in the future enrichment price. Also, enrichment demand was already positioned to increase as replacement or extension of existing contracts in the industry were set to expire in the near term. However, concerns over security of supply and geopolitical risk from the potential of sanctions against Russia has brought much of this demand forward. FPL expects prices to continue to increase over the next few years, then start decreasing once sanctions settle in and the market stabilizes.

Conversion prices have also recently seen a surge due to the threat of potential sanctions against Russia. FPL expects prices to return to more stable levels in the next few years as the US domestic conversion facility returns to operation in 2023. Prices for fabrication services are expected to remain stable as geopolitical impacts are not significant.

QUESTION:

The following questions are with regard to hydrogen fuel creation and use at the Cavendish NextGen Hydrogen Hub:

- a. Please explain how FPL plans to account for the produced hydrogen fuel that is integrated into the natural gas system for use at FPL's Okeechobee Clean Energy Center.
- b. Please explain how FPL plans to price the produced hydrogen fuel that is integrated into FPL's natural gas system over the Ten-Year Site Plan time horizon.

RESPONSE:

- a. FPL plans to measure the hydrogen fuel flow into the natural gas system with a flow meter and will track total hydrogen fuel consumed at the Okeechobee Clean Energy Center.
- b. The price of hydrogen fuel in the Ten-Year Site Plan time horizon is zero because it is not modeled as a purchased commodity. Hydrogen is assumed to be produced from solar powered electrolyzers that generate hydrogen from water. The solar energy and water have zero cost (the water is assumed to be well or surface water for which FPL has a consumptive use permit), and the electrolyzers are a capital rate base investment.

Currently FPL intends to only self-consume the hydrogen it produces in its own generation fleet. If FPL were to begin selling excess hydrogen as a fuel to third parties in the future, then the price would be established based on market conditions.

QUESTION:

Please identify and discuss steps, if any, that the Company has taken to ensure continued energy generation in case of a severe cold weather event.

RESPONSE: (do not edit or delete this line or anything above this)

As noted in the Executive Summary of the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, 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 (such as the cold weather experienced near the end of 2022 in FPL's NWFL division, which set a record peak for that region). 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.

From the fossil generation perspective, the Company has implemented the following actions:

- Designed protection for reliable operation of all FPL powerplants for 8 degrees below the historic low temperature at each location. (Texas experienced temperatures 8 degrees lower than the historic low).
- Assumed low temperature conditions exist for a duration of up to 96 hours (four days) (Texas experienced these extreme low temperatures for four consecutive days).
- All fluid, control, fuel, and other systems susceptible to cold temperatures were evaluated and mitigated with protection as needed.
- Determined and implemented lowest-cost approach for each system (*e.g.*, heat trace, insulation, recirculation, enclosures, heaters, and wind breaks).
- Maintain similarity in design and materials across all fossil generation to drive down cost (short and long term).
- Expanded the preventive maintenance program to check / repair systems on an annual basis.
- In addition, communicate annually with fuel suppliers for delivery of fuel during extreme cold weather.
- Communicate relevant information to the Balancing Authority (BA), which will communicate with the Reliability Coordinator (RC).
- Conduct dual fuel assessments to ensure resources can switch to the alternate fuel and monitor how much alternate fuel is on site.

- Coordinated with the appropriate entities to identify applicable natural gas system supply chain facilities' (*i.e.*, facilities used for production, treating, processing, pressurizing, storing, or transporting natural gas) vulnerabilities such as wellhead freezing history/projections, compressor loss history/projections, back-up options if electric service is dropped (*e.g.*, propane heaters, battery/electric storage), and processing plant and gas treatment facility performance history/projections.
- Continuous training implemented for operating staff on winterization procedures and readiness.

Regarding nuclear generation, FPL has completed the following items in preparation for severe cold weather events:

- St. Lucie and Turkey Point nuclear sites performed an extensive engineering evaluation to identify any vulnerabilities based on the 2021 Texas severe cold weather event and accordingly updated their Season Readiness Procedures. Additionally, the sites added heaters to rooms and around components that may be vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures.
- Summarized below are the actions taken based on the engineering evaluation:

The St. Lucie evaluation identified and completed the following:

- ~ 15,000 linear feet of heat trace and insulation on various instrument and process lines.

The Turkey Point evaluation identified and completed the following:

- ~ 10,000 linear feet of heat trace and insulation on various instrument and process lines.

QUESTION:

Please identify any future winterization plans, if any, the Company intends to implement over the current planning period.

RESPONSE:

Please see the response to Staff's First Set of Data Requests, No. 91, which details actions that FPL has already undertaken to ensure continued generation in a cold weather event. As noted in that response, FPL will continue to keep the Manatee 1 & 2 units available 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 assess the need for future winterization plans and, if appropriate and necessary, may need to implement additional extreme weather measures or initiatives in the future to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, guidance, and industry best practices.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 93
Page 1 of 1

QUESTION:

Please explain the Company's planning process for flood mitigation for current and proposed power plant sites and transmission/distribution substations.

RESPONSE:

FPL designs and constructs new infrastructure to comply with applicable codes, including flood protection requirements. The Company continuously monitors existing infrastructure – which was previously built to applicable codes – and makes necessary adjustments to ensure reliable generation and delivery of electricity to its customers.

QUESTION:

Please address the following questions regarding the impact of all major storm events, such as Hurricane Ian, with associated flooding, destruction of utility facilities and customer buildings, and forced customer permanent migration.

- a. Based on actual data, please briefly summarize the impact that major storms have had on your utility's customer number, retail sales and peak load.
- b. Please explain whether the above discussed impact is include in your company's customer/retail energy sales/demand forecasts.
- c. If your response to subpart (b) is affirmative, please explain how this impact is modeled.

RESPONSE:

- a. Hurricanes Ian and Nicole resulted in lower retail energy sales and the temporary loss of customers. The Company has estimated that retail energy sales were reduced by approximately 394 GWh due to Hurricane Ian and 6 GWh due to Hurricane Nicole. The Company expects those communities impacted to rebuild and has not accounted for the permanent loss of customers due to Hurricanes Ian and Nicole.
- b. These impacts are not included in the Company's 2023 TYSP forecasts for customer, retail energy sales, or peak demand forecasts since the events occurred after the forecasts were finalized.
- c. Not applicable.

QUESTION:

Has the Company had to make any upgrades to any generating units or changes to operations practices as a result of any FERC Orders addressing extreme weather planning within the last two years? If so, please describe.

RESPONSE:

No. As noted in the response to Staff's First Set of Data Requests, No. 91, FPL has implemented actions to prepare its fossil and nuclear fleets for extreme weather. Although these actions were not in response to a specific regulatory action, as stated in the Executive Summary of the 2023 Ten-Year Site Plan, 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, if and when such guidance is issued.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 3
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 2 of 2

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 3

Financial Escalation Assumptions

Year	General	Plant Construction	Fixed O&M	Variable O&M
	Inflation	Cost	Cost	Cost
	%	%	%	%
2023	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2024	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2025	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2026	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2027	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2028	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2029	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2030	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2031	2.5	2	2.5	2.5
2032	2.5	2	2.5	2.5

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 4
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 4

Date	Hourly System Load (MW)																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1/1/2022	12,090	11,545	10,835	10,337	10,057	9,960	10,115	10,478	11,777	13,592	15,098	16,266	17,090	17,611	17,816	17,763	17,466	16,943	16,988	16,280	15,397	14,632	13,732	12,661
1/2/2022	11,683	10,895	10,355	10,059	9,878	9,898	10,186	10,709	12,245	14,077	15,569	16,602	17,464	18,025	18,341	18,111	18,005	17,544	17,652	16,919	15,997	15,049	13,968	12,651
1/3/2022	11,555	10,752	10,337	10,095	10,184	10,614	11,515	12,395	13,626	14,784	15,426	15,377	15,201	15,065	14,879	14,806	14,771	14,999	15,674	15,348	14,559	13,660	12,682	11,542
1/4/2022	10,636	10,096	9,836	9,803	9,991	10,667	11,919	12,995	13,733	14,116	14,293	14,434	14,633	14,678	14,643	14,599	14,575	14,892	15,680	15,327	14,661	13,700	12,691	11,482
1/5/2022	10,553	9,942	9,647	9,520	9,618	10,193	11,365	12,287	13,110	13,794	14,276	14,631	14,950	15,189	15,435	15,618	15,692	15,742	16,270	15,787	14,974	13,898	12,789	11,451
1/6/2022	10,423	9,761	9,367	9,170	9,236	9,801	10,990	11,950	12,718	13,228	13,677	13,985	14,347	14,666	14,930	15,134	15,124	15,201	15,697	15,281	14,512	13,656	12,565	11,445
1/7/2022	10,492	9,906	9,605	9,499	9,644	10,248	11,521	12,571	13,454	14,286	15,059	15,641	16,003	16,307	16,500	16,544	16,405	16,250	16,482	15,840	15,041	14,225	13,407	12,431
1/8/2022	10,265	11,511	10,857	10,445	10,265	10,633	10,431	10,895	11,736	13,022	14,136	14,888	15,345	15,509	15,640	15,736	15,703	15,498	15,417	15,763	15,255	14,551	13,842	13,089
1/9/2022	11,187	10,488	10,059	9,824	9,739	9,794	10,189	10,819	12,038	13,325	14,331	15,101	15,776	15,801	15,857	15,786	15,633	15,772	16,254	15,765	15,128	14,303	13,249	11,999
1/10/2022	10,994	10,261	9,848	9,639	9,671	10,232	11,315	12,202	13,049	14,000	14,933	15,791	16,452	16,814	17,044	17,003	16,940	16,814	17,165	16,596	15,625	14,625	13,519	12,229
1/11/2022	11,191	10,442	10,004	9,856	9,896	10,509	11,688	12,699	13,533	13,944	14,174	14,292	14,371	14,407	14,299	14,243	14,183	14,640	15,351	15,140	14,463	13,616	12,618	11,479
1/12/2022	10,523	9,978	9,715	9,641	9,786	10,473	11,772	12,782	13,379	13,819	14,065	14,153	14,383	14,367	14,398	14,321	14,403	14,698	15,412	15,073	14,397	13,580	12,537	11,330
1/13/2022	10,359	9,777	9,465	9,367	9,501	10,173	11,475	12,512	13,128	13,464	13,702	14,047	14,337	14,455	14,521	14,516	14,504	14,483	15,003	14,780	14,145	13,231	12,188	10,987
1/14/2022	10,044	9,473	9,216	9,150	9,318	10,003	11,379	12,499	13,210	13,389	13,350	13,216	13,132	13,067	13,062	13,135	13,295	13,520	14,105	13,786	13,224	12,606	11,895	11,082
1/15/2022	10,368	9,923	9,719	9,698	9,817	10,236	10,998	12,132	13,241	13,620	13,499	13,293	13,181	13,111	13,167	13,322	13,450	13,528	13,974	13,515	12,986	12,365	11,673	10,809
1/16/2022	10,041	9,530	9,299	9,235	9,152	9,424	9,906	10,669	11,345	11,425	11,619	11,473	11,493	11,427	11,366	11,386	11,345	11,350	11,413	11,404	11,559	12,875	12,058	11,035
1/17/2022	10,268	9,739	9,538	9,533	9,750	10,393	11,381	12,510	13,495	14,021	14,206	14,082	13,956	13,748	13,618	13,530	13,628	14,101	15,056	14,987	14,476	13,670	12,721	11,627
1/18/2022	10,900	10,525	10,426	10,585	10,970	12,065	13,940	15,414	15,891	15,590	14,989	14,476	14,040	13,639	13,348	13,242	13,421	13,969	15,150	15,219	14,802	14,080	13,142	12,033
1/19/2022	11,266	10,980	10,886	11,074	11,401	12,298	13,967	14,842	14,276	13,781	13,794	13,781	13,558	13,361	13,314	13,314	13,437	13,794	14,653	14,491	13,847	13,023	12,003	10,870
1/20/2022	9,987	9,534	9,347	9,333	9,571	10,367	11,898	13,036	13,528	13,752	13,945	14,116	14,289	14,410	14,526	14,545	14,509	14,842	15,554	15,344	14,671	13,788	12,816	11,648
1/21/2022	10,717	10,093	9,787	9,691	9,787	10,532	11,690	12,881	13,728	14,486	15,147	15,693	16,113	16,462	16,659	16,791	16,647	16,537	16,782	16,235	15,480	14,645	13,728	12,707
1/22/2022	11,802	11,137	10,703	10,446	10,416	10,615	11,153	11,749	13,085	14,329	14,963	15,083	15,413	15,532	15,362	15,181	15,006	14,840	15,425	15,078	14,607	14,054	13,397	12,488
1/23/2022	11,775	11,175	11,097	11,007	11,329	11,676	12,289	13,207	14,677	15,577	15,871	15,784	15,235	14,678	14,246	13,973	14,089	14,729	15,751	15,986	15,760	15,279	14,642	13,821
1/24/2022	13,117	12,981	13,067	13,362	13,957	15,206	17,089	18,813	19,075	18,766	17,048	16,138	15,206	14,486	13,784	13,467	13,611	14,361	15,883	15,876	15,609	14,860	13,853	12,808
1/25/2022	11,980	11,627	11,569	11,679	12,055	13,035	14,735	15,904	16,304	16,085	15,585	15,055	14,722	14,448	14,357	14,421	14,753	15,361	16,106	15,877	15,195	14,188	13,023	11,810
1/26/2022	10,946	10,428	10,157	10,066	10,276	10,195	12,450	13,546	14,211	14,696	14,823	14,888	14,989	14,941	14,772	14,764	14,833	15,208	15,867	15,643	15,046	14,109	13,002	11,822
1/27/2022	10,865	10,256	9,955	9,869	10,042	10,743	12,141	13,143	13,767	14,280	14,633	14,889	15,080	14,998	14,909	15,009	15,161	15,827	15,620	14,968	14,123	13,016	11,755	
1/28/2022	10,671	10,036	9,751	9,370	9,684	10,343	11,691	12,735	13,497	14,067	14,141	14,433	14,345	14,238	14,230	14,161	14,149	14,289	14,908	14,724	14,182	13,534	12,801	11,977
1/29/2022	11,268	10,871	10,792	10,934	11,268	12,913	14,487	15,913	16,620	16,678	16,389	15,863	15,138	14,605	14,318	14,370	15,166	16,737	17,283	17,363	17,226	17,050	16,695	
1/30/2022	16,466	16,434	16,583	16,865	17,321	18,024	19,030	20,267	21,027	20,780	19,799	18,363	16,948	15,717	14,808	14,271	14,780	14,658	16,228	16,902	17,011	16,858	16,053	15,270
1/31/2022	14,914	14,903	15,106	15,455	16,154	17,474	19,347	20,652	20,346	19,022	17,447	16,048	14,972	14,121	13,491	13,242	13,305	13,837	15,134	15,430	15,041	14,365	13,547	12,716
2/1/2022	12,082	11,905	11,969	12,216	12,680	13,831	15,699	16,860	16,656	15,680	14,629	13,987	13,551	13,236	12,996	12,977	13,048	13,463	14,472	14,496	13,950	13,104	12,052	10,928
2/2/2022	10,142	9,707	9,535	9,552	9,840	10,707	12,270	13,274	13,587	13,628	13,624	13,720	13,856	13,958	14,056	14,223	14,328	14,459	15,047	14,982	14,299	13,395	12,327	11,123
2/3/2022	10,123	9,500	9,156	9,037	9,176	9,850	11,203	12,187	12,953	13,634	14,216	14,687	15,082	15,454	15,698	15,853	15,923	15,767	16,997	15,989	15,251	14,287	13,188	11,829
2/4/2022	10,743	9,956	9,540	9,362	9,410	9,992	10,971	12,225	13,321	14,225	15,026	15,732	16,262	16,672	16,978	17,211	17,246	16,822	16,500	16,204	15,298	14,507	13,606	12,695
2/5/2022	11,472	10,772	10,282	10,019	9,954	10,139	10,657	11,494	12,988	14,312	15,213	15,686	15,921	15,971	15,865	15,718	15,464	15,339	15,617	15,357	14,735	14,107	13,388	12,433
2/6/2022	11,604	10,923	10,583	10,356	10,293	10,415	10,892	11,683	13,031	14,160	14,886	15,227	15,465	15,586	15,613	15,619	15,626	15,513	15,795	15,699	15,044	14,253	13,154	11,870
2/7/2022	10,846	10,185	9,871	9,769	9,922	10,666	12,040	13,177	13,989	14,544	14,993	15,655	16,278	16,544	16,124	16,164	16,338	16,354	16,678	16,514	15,933	14,884	13,731	12,396
2/8/2022	11,285	10,650	10,306	10,171	10,324	11,056	12,519	13,343	14,191	15,169	15,596	15,783	15,806	16,143	16,202	16,104	16,027	16,167	16,636	16,413	15,687	14,797	13,732	12,419
2/9/2022	11,502	10,933	10,750	10,721	10,949	11,798	13,371	14,421	15,053	15,212	14,744	14,298	13,925	13,525	13,241	13,134	13,256	13,635	14,634	14,946	14,506	13,784	12,908	11,924
2/10/2022	11,227	10,940	10,917	11,074	11,537	12,600	14,385	15,675	15,899	15,401	14,777	14,288	13,972	13,800	13,776	13,906	14,060	14,172	14,458	15,077	14,562	13,764	12,827	11,664
2/11/2022	10,772	10,329	10,168	10,176	10,453	11,286	12,668	14,050	14,547	14,591	14,540	14,581	14,726	14,838	14,850	14,786	14,731	14,737	14,928	14,647	14,222	13,447	12,601	11,567
2/12/2022	10,696	10,051	9,711	9,542	9,564	9,831	10,490	11,441	12,373	13,774	14,468	15,030	15,492	15,847	16,102	16,233	16,065	15,717						

3/3/2022	10.407	9.875	9.363	9.215	9.333	10.011	11.307	12.370	13.279	13.990	14.625	15.195	15.749	16.152	16.523	16.866	16.975	16.717	16.446	16.337	15.478	14.395	13.230	11.879	
3/4/2022	10.674	9.932	9.500	9.275	9.329	9.918	11.146	12.219	13.321	14.247	15.031	15.629	16.202	16.603	16.973	17.263	17.241	16.708	16.152	15.963	15.150	14.271	13.339	12.257	
3/5/2022	11.218	10.438	9.954	9.675	9.607	9.781	10.285	11.233	12.911	14.437	15.477	16.191	16.821	17.232	17.465	17.577	17.488	17.016	16.479	16.182	15.291	14.578	13.698	12.705	
3/6/2022	11.674	10.884	10.351	10.023	9.830	9.858	10.138	10.939	12.733	14.520	15.814	16.754	17.468	17.842	18.066	18.196	18.159	17.432	17.380	16.587	15.629	14.465	13.128		
3/7/2022	11.949	11.108	10.662	10.422	10.494	11.067	12.213	13.209	14.523	15.766	16.886	17.697	18.272	18.677	18.873	18.904	18.859	18.463	18.286	18.267	17.419	16.330	15.125	13.659	
3/8/2022	12.434	11.569	11.039	10.747	10.754	11.281	12.360	13.328	14.694	16.028	17.195	18.190	19.008	19.563	19.941	20.129	20.075	19.650	18.894	18.778	17.897	16.787	15.422	13.952	
3/9/2022	12.634	11.730	11.196	10.910	10.925	11.429	12.548	13.621	15.097	16.497	17.645	18.458	19.273	20.136	20.467	20.450	20.276	19.691	19.146	18.820	17.833	16.732	15.423	13.990	
3/10/2022	12.686	11.832	11.337	11.006	10.948	11.523	12.645	13.685	15.008	16.248	17.256	17.997	18.481	18.749	18.711	18.809	18.634	18.183	18.138	17.911	17.091	16.055	14.857	13.428	
3/11/2022	12.199	11.354	10.772	10.511	10.515	11.022	12.079	13.186	14.627	16.281	17.668	18.774	19.613	20.193	20.435	20.647	20.628	19.867	18.677	18.212	17.354	16.315	15.284	14.097	
3/12/2022	13.041	12.246	11.732	11.398	11.258	11.395	11.860	13.036	15.067	16.757	17.949	18.611	18.824	18.511	17.882	16.258	14.949	14.309	14.225	14.232	13.659	12.992	12.276	11.472	
3/13/2022	10.781	1.409	8.880	10.132	10.154	10.407	10.970	11.823	13.153	14.175	14.416	14.167	13.928	13.602	13.325	13.198	13.242	13.309	13.284	13.485	13.775	13.417	12.626	11.488	
3/14/2022	10.487	9.858	9.540	9.459	9.647	10.320	11.480	12.454	13.157	14.932	14.315	14.566	14.836	14.481	14.515	14.588	14.672	14.830	14.951	14.967	14.239	13.296	12.015		
3/15/2022	10.847	10.120	9.684	9.474	9.533	10.099	11.136	12.103	12.765	13.649	14.516	15.194	15.677	15.882	16.101	16.335	16.478	16.504	16.227	16.224	16.149	15.374	14.295	12.893	
3/16/2022	11.517	10.651	10.122	9.848	9.822	10.336	11.321	12.193	13.031	14.177	15.364	16.364	17.248	17.955	18.403	18.672	18.660	18.500	18.007	17.460	16.942	16.398	15.219	13.643	
3/17/2022	12.253	11.284	10.605	10.295	10.247	10.708	11.686	12.595	13.451	14.684	15.730	16.600	17.503	18.164	18.563	18.849	19.029	19.001	18.837	17.655	17.349	16.442	15.297	13.726	
3/18/2022	12.307	11.236	10.619	10.192	10.083	10.434	11.286	12.179	13.263	14.837	16.196	17.406	18.498	19.414	20.105	20.564	20.605	20.629	20.071	18.872	18.258	17.233	16.112	14.691	
3/19/2022	13.407	12.376	11.658	11.107	10.823	10.845	11.226	13.166	15.049	16.549	17.716	18.760	19.678	20.133	20.448	20.649	20.778	20.637	20.031	18.869	18.243	17.209	16.115	14.778	
3/20/2022	13.489	12.496	11.733	11.237	10.944	10.848	10.999	11.462	12.748	14.592	15.849	16.828	17.719	18.356	18.650	18.784	18.904	18.778	18.139	17.352	17.074	16.160	14.949	13.368	
3/21/2022	12.024	11.095	10.496	10.138	10.105	10.594	11.461	12.371	13.215	14.170	14.978	15.590	16.100	16.585	17.025	17.425	17.793	17.888	17.459	16.442	16.529	15.518	14.302	12.717	
3/22/2022	11.401	10.543	10.015	9.730	9.695	10.163	11.147	12.089	13.025	14.185	15.211	16.052	16.808	17.488	18.117	18.548	18.868	18.813	18.311	17.835	17.639	16.737	15.572	14.078	
3/23/2022	12.783	11.853	11.320	11.035	10.990	11.426	12.353	13.164	14.195	15.514	16.757	17.745	18.623	19.347	19.920	20.293	20.522	20.396	19.734	18.995	18.703	17.678	16.430	14.919	
3/24/2022	13.588	12.615	12.077	11.747	11.680	12.093	13.042	13.795	14.800	16.240	17.504	18.415	19.151	19.530	19.348	19.594	19.730	19.573	18.685	18.063	17.821	16.840	15.635	14.185	
3/25/2022	12.909	11.973	11.359	10.934	10.695	10.795	11.520	12.245	12.832	14.340	14.001	14.382	14.685	14.905	15.239	15.660	16.132	16.216	15.807	15.148	14.837	13.938	13.027	11.793	
3/26/2022	10.670	9.796	9.259	8.926	8.840	8.975	9.412	10.345	11.327	12.467	13.208	13.568	13.851	14.163	14.630	15.149	15.660	15.870	15.522	14.797	14.456	13.638	12.705	11.515	
3/27/2022	10.439	9.593	9.059	8.741	8.615	8.718	9.048	10.078	12.151	12.941	13.396	13.769	14.157	14.653	15.269	15.918	16.284	16.089	15.456	15.241	14.356	13.064	11.528		
3/28/2022	10.345	9.502	9.020	8.795	8.875	9.443	10.532	11.460	12.249	13.119	13.907	14.507	15.185	15.955	16.746	17.627	18.354	18.688	18.192	17.197	16.977	15.832	14.394	12.610	
3/29/2022	11.113	10.174	9.565	9.268	9.219	9.721	10.889	11.760	12.526	13.464	14.289	15.113	16.003	16.943	17.842	18.729	19.448	19.670	19.288	18.099	17.682	16.433	14.995	13.225	
3/30/2022	11.725	10.790	10.223	9.933	9.900	10.443	11.564	12.371	13.308	14.475	15.492	16.398	17.162	17.788	18.296	18.783	19.311	19.321	18.835	18.092	17.884	17.054	15.875	14.335	
3/31/2022	12.980	12.007	11.392	11.056	11.023	11.536	12.612	13.344	14.269	15.617	16.706	17.866	18.628	19.196	19.756	20.145	20.453	20.218	19.523	19.009	18.709	17.736	16.435	14.959	
4/1/2022	13.657	12.765	12.229	11.859	11.820	12.264	13.356	14.093	15.048	16.415	17.493	18.251	18.735	19.010	19.295	19.533	20.174	20.009	19.580	18.834	18.369	17.411	16.232	14.942	
4/2/2022	13.636	12.666	11.945	11.490	11.264	11.677	12.192	13.637	15.469	19.276	17.150	18.339	18.516	19.903	20.242	20.134	19.823	19.140	18.151	17.385	16.761	15.690	14.620	13.451	
4/3/2022	12.310	11.357	10.675	10.250	10.118	10.115	10.365	10.813	11.942	13.400	14.493	15.272	16.021	16.665	17.042	17.213	17.141	17.107	16.570	16.260	16.314	15.562	14.470	13.079	
4/4/2022	11.831	10.964	10.425	10.183	10.286	10.920	12.063	12.814	13.707	14.691	15.503	16.097	16.772	17.436	17.698	18.249	18.326	18.054	17.799	17.466	17.375	16.446	15.166	13.703	
4/5/2022	12.420	11.500	10.968	10.687	10.696	11.261	12.476	13.270	14.370	15.552	16.716	17.882	18.929	20.133	20.692	21.210	21.511	21.564	20.980	20.061	19.666	18.504	17.024	15.337	
4/6/2022	13.875	12.844	12.260	11.963	11.946	12.466	13.572	14.272	15.416	16.927	18.446	19.774	20.743	21.617	22.051	22.278	22.441	22.165	21.658	20.866	20.526	19.388	17.967	16.252	
4/7/2022	14.723	13.667	13.023	12.675	12.623	13.118	14.149	14.867	15.894	17.568	18.574	19.568	20.306	20.663	20.382	20.337	20.280	20.404	20.155	19.628	18.823	18.718	17.762	16.421	14.819
4/8/2022	13.431	12.350	11.660	11.204	11.052	11.364	12.186	12.664	13.296	14.039	14.794	15.215	15.605	16.033	16.429	16.693	16.847	16.803	16.344	15.619	15.159	14.283	13.226	11.978	
4/9/2022	10.883	10.038	9.512	9.213	9.141	9.286	9.719	10.306	11.475	12.527	13.191	13.491	13.753	13.997	14.371	14.735	14.991	14.982	14.546	13.996	13.810	13.149	12.294	11.253	
4/10/2022	10.248	9.471	9.026	8.763	8.693	8.888	9.317	10.015	11.075	12.827	15.289	12.970	14.803	13.233	13.515	14.551	14.919	14.833	14.322	14.310	13.513	13.921	12.705	11.337	
4/11/2022	10.210	9.461	9.091	8.923	9.037	9.705	10.936	11.728	12.374	13.043	13.667	14.144	14.607	15.095	15.739	16.351	16.838	17.263	17.050	16.411	16.244	15.348	13.992	12.471	
4/12/2022	11.112	10.247	9.502	9.251	9.254	9.791	10.996	11.998	12.967	13.930	14.757	15.480	16.058	16.615	17.304	17.963	18.611	18.777	18.401	17.654	17.401	16.472	15.105	13.405	
4/13/2022	12.107	11.264	10.583	10.290	10.279	10.792	11.902	12.715	13.676	14.968	16.607	16.898	17.574	18.241	18.788	19.304	19.676	19.691	19.320	18.523	18.234	17.337	15.912	14.375	
4/14/2022	13.057	12.154	11.499	11.083	10.944	11.369	12.382	13.107	14.337	15.839	17.056	18.145	18.880	19.644	20.188	20.433	20.493	20.269	19.552	18.800	18.466	17.609	16.361	14.926	
4/15/2022	13.522	12.474	11.753	11.398	11.280	11.582	12.275	12.953	14.044	15.406	16.534	17.255	17.819	18.377	18.691	19.047	18.993	18.201	17.244	16.836	16.107	15.197	13.923		
4/16/2022	12.678	11.714	10.990																						

5/18/2022	14,842	13,687	12,895	12,383	12,090	12,375	13,120	13,730	13,653	13,739	18,550	20,207	21,599	22,575	23,217	23,703	23,948	23,846	23,294	22,083	21,236	20,216	18,746	17,046
5/19/2022	15,486	14,324	13,493	12,921	12,651	12,899	13,605	14,255	15,674	17,377	19,102	20,734	22,059	23,062	23,799	24,134	24,256	23,984	23,321	22,238	21,466	20,216	19,061	17,551
5/20/2022	16,092	15,010	14,135	13,383	12,944	12,958	13,695	14,228	14,946	16,039	17,671	18,899	19,373	19,611	19,600	19,692	19,190	18,439	17,437	16,597	16,163	15,970	15,179	14,267
5/21/2022	13,394	12,863	12,436	12,183	12,073	12,167	12,310	13,991	15,900	17,565	18,842	19,922	20,880	21,477	21,607	21,075	20,085	19,080	18,602	17,900	16,864	16,057		
5/22/2022	15,554	14,582	13,873	13,452	13,184	13,113	13,143	13,563	15,154	17,170	19,016	20,361	21,311	22,074	22,704	23,179	23,379	23,215	22,534	21,361	20,772	19,888	18,519	16,960
5/23/2022	15,589	14,568	13,825	13,360	13,212	13,563	14,300	15,103	16,481	17,990	19,452	20,721	21,751	22,517	23,009	23,364	23,463	23,371	22,839	21,733	21,055	20,022	18,434	16,795
5/24/2022	15,315	14,242	13,536	13,049	12,878	13,224	14,048	14,867	16,170	17,644	19,062	20,319	21,322	22,159	22,696	23,100	23,321	23,140	22,572	21,487	20,616	19,734	18,275	16,636
5/25/2022	15,283	14,237	13,522	13,010	12,835	13,169	13,944	14,839	16,210	17,654	18,972	20,142	20,991	21,732	22,359	22,904	23,028	22,866	22,287	21,348	20,723	19,739	18,368	16,760
5/26/2022	15,310	14,257	13,539	13,085	12,877	13,202	13,920	14,757	16,038	17,552	18,940	20,145	21,106	21,881	22,480	22,955	23,208	23,200	22,440	21,283	20,518	19,696	18,237	16,699
5/27/2022	15,257	14,189	13,467	13,047	12,934	13,230	13,898	14,657	16,108	17,841	19,345	20,669	21,669	22,555	23,020	23,208	23,221	22,785	21,910	20,823	19,894	19,165	17,962	16,583
5/28/2022	15,337	14,260	13,427	12,846	12,462	12,346	12,364	12,995	14,790	16,837	18,562	20,024	21,238	22,079	22,596	22,969	22,972	22,505	21,547	20,174	19,049	18,159	16,940	15,542
5/29/2022	14,251	13,198	12,377	11,801	11,471	11,326	11,334	12,054	13,854	15,930	17,791	19,771	20,546	21,633	22,183	21,494	20,857	19,779	18,823	17,845	16,450	15,414	14,288	
5/30/2022	13,256	12,359	11,826	11,470	11,328	11,442	11,578	11,908	13,096	14,961	16,911	18,709	19,944	20,586	21,000	21,070	20,612	19,988	19,366	18,702	17,966	17,702	16,466	15,022
5/31/2022	13,671	12,717	12,022	11,628	11,525	11,937	12,746	13,649	14,999	16,520	17,968	19,239	20,320	21,049	21,617	21,973	21,956	21,511	20,762	19,721	19,014	18,332	16,965	15,380
6/1/2022	13,974	12,904	12,192	11,783	11,660	11,964	12,753	13,620	15,003	16,485	17,904	19,281	20,489	21,503	22,118	22,287	22,276	21,747	20,752	19,770	18,844	18,322	17,013	15,408
6/2/2022	14,003	12,957	12,324	11,905	11,769	12,120	12,832	13,590	14,846	16,286	17,779	19,216	18,948	19,235	22,004	22,002	21,552	21,085	20,436	19,715	19,039	18,228	16,920	15,364
6/3/2022	14,050	13,008	11,292	11,821	11,681	12,038	12,747	13,249	14,065	15,096	16,624	18,067	17,088	17,284	17,328	17,329	17,185	17,065	16,275	15,603	15,572	14,757	13,813	
6/4/2022	12,839	12,053	11,490	11,250	11,178	11,284	11,562	12,043	13,197	14,597	15,791	16,625	17,195	17,798	18,644	19,270	19,834	20,197	20,090	19,199	18,385	17,644	16,471	15,125
6/5/2022	13,544	12,482	11,732	11,244	10,940	10,870	10,879	11,570	13,308	15,318	17,034	18,649	20,002	21,038	21,681	22,102	22,330	22,372	22,050	21,155	20,257	19,472	18,119	16,482
6/6/2022	14,997	13,908	13,144	12,684	12,511	12,761	13,376	14,333	15,849	17,582	19,560	21,186	22,363	23,070	22,886	23,187	23,027	22,424	21,556	20,681	19,657	18,034	16,287	
6/7/2022	14,705	13,611	12,912	12,487	12,318	12,623	13,335	14,040	15,342	17,237	18,894	20,426	21,619	22,338	22,437	21,897	21,474	21,129	20,406	19,484	18,794	18,120	16,888	15,378
6/8/2022	13,968	12,938	12,268	11,887	11,765	12,070	12,738	13,739	15,284	16,978	18,759	20,542	21,891	22,897	23,474	23,828	23,715	22,801	21,733	20,561	19,677	18,739	17,351	15,919
6/9/2022	14,599	13,573	12,913	12,514	12,393	12,714	13,360	14,326	16,082	18,070	19,508	21,037	22,200	22,668	21,911	21,117	20,401	19,857	19,407	18,822	18,437	17,907	16,843	15,433
6/10/2022	14,166	13,190	12,509	12,124	12,025	12,319	12,890	13,838	15,467	17,291	19,004	20,545	21,669	22,043	22,036	21,775	21,273	20,538	19,929	18,453	17,692	16,933	15,965	14,776
6/11/2022	13,940	12,934	12,252	11,794	11,556	11,562	11,737	12,517	14,312	16,315	18,109	19,565	20,420	20,791	20,765	20,494	19,631	19,232	18,478	17,825	17,680	16,753	15,574	
6/12/2022	14,355	13,403	12,696	12,212	11,961	11,940	12,010	12,728	14,607	16,741	18,734	20,454	21,678	22,652	22,879	23,153	23,335	23,469	22,975	21,982	21,195	20,377	19,000	17,326
6/13/2022	15,824	14,766	14,002	13,486	13,306	13,540	14,097	15,089	16,874	18,811	20,712	22,374	23,474	24,540	24,799	25,227	25,599	25,507	25,156	24,208	23,732	22,692	21,010	19,440
6/14/2022	17,537	16,308	15,327	14,690	14,448	14,617	15,107	15,953	17,476	19,141	20,985	22,545	23,726	25,052	25,792	26,036	26,220	25,926	24,233	23,180	22,047	20,338	18,137	
6/15/2022	16,730	15,510	14,575	14,012	13,761	13,924	14,433	15,246	16,757	18,562	20,379	21,886	23,379	24,722	25,586	25,860	25,952	25,746	25,153	24,042	23,312	22,374	20,670	18,742
6/16/2022	17,125	15,896	15,021	14,433	14,128	14,269	14,766	15,641	17,239	19,064	21,061	22,740	24,136	25,232	25,788	26,237	26,415	26,215	25,544	24,564	23,540	22,458	21,141	19,640
6/17/2022	17,660	16,319	15,341	14,711	14,371	14,603	15,041	15,530	16,856	18,767	20,668	22,188	23,522	24,599	25,232	25,626	26,040	25,726	25,043	23,969	22,780	21,748	20,200	18,061
6/18/2022	17,172	15,855	14,882	14,140	13,719	13,499	13,481	14,198	15,950	18,068	20,151	22,018	23,205	24,270	25,026	25,344	25,064	24,460	23,351	21,986	20,804	19,880	18,391	17,027
6/19/2022	16,026	14,941	14,154	13,498	13,068	12,956	12,892	13,415	15,116	17,265	19,526	21,400	22,898	23,662	23,952	23,753	23,061	22,364	21,576	20,855	20,338	19,919	18,753	17,257
6/20/2022	15,881	14,877	14,162	13,684	13,523	13,730	14,260	16,899	18,849	20,809	22,375	23,224	23,553	24,143	24,389	23,900	23,111	22,311	21,318	20,476	19,739	18,819	17,600	
6/21/2022	15,240	14,183	13,387	12,895	12,706	12,981	13,585	14,449	16,019	17,691	19,336	20,753	21,681	22,521	23,115	23,316	23,590	23,569	23,022	22,067	21,085	20,153	18,707	17,027
6/22/2022	15,473	14,299	13,477	12,960	12,751	12,984	13,500	14,416	16,046	17,731	19,406	20,852	21,525	22,405	22,779	23,355	24,125	24,016	23,546	22,562	21,501	20,594	18,980	17,089
6/23/2022	15,472	14,190	13,299	12,698	12,415	12,578	13,082	13,998	15,650	17,424	19,397	21,296	22,714	23,969	25,011	25,746	26,144	26,143	25,525	24,316	23,244	22,234	20,628	18,898
6/24/2022	17,332	16,025	15,167	14,547	14,274	14,422	14,854	15,609	17,387	19,442	21,439	23,322	24,911	25,685	26,066	25,730	25,197	24,757	24,127	22,876	21,927	20,909	19,519	18,140
6/25/2022	16,818	15,664	14,853	14,335	14,025	13,904	13,915	15,916	17,848	19,666	21,432	23,222	24,921	26,409	27,338	28,101	28,349	28,107	27,009	25,482	24,778	23,784	22,164	16,564
6/26/2022	15,431	14,520	13,843	13,356	13,072	12,980	12,954	13,573	15,340	17,447	19,403	21,070	22,583	23,403	23,504	23,052	22,341	21,545	20,924	20,196	19,684	19,182	18,003	16,573
6/27/2022	15,224	14,134	13,438	13,044	12,946	13,232	13,784	14,706	16,355	18,366	20,168	21,720	22,856	23,874	24,597	25,022	25,262	25,230	24,755	23,632	22,308	21,272	19,862	18,194
6/28/2022	16,484	15,250	14,422	13,873	13,625	13,870	14,316	16,520	18,413	18,121	19,996	21,340	22,824	23,432	24,614	24,759	24,879	24,740	24,424	23,121	22,121	21,025	19,540	17,985
6/29/2022	16,331	15,085	14,428	13,992	13,705	12,784	14,240	14,843	16,639	18,193	19,673	21,217	22,036	22,902	22,688	23,327	23,061	23,417	22,641	21,649	21,042	20,352	19,115	17,748
6/30/2022	16,173	15,207	14,400	13,821	13,707	13,825	14,260	16,828	18,489	20,234	21,619	22,538	22,925	23,369	23,828	24,489	24,967	25,967	25,931	25,279	24,9			

8/2/2022	17,800	16,577	15,619	14,951	14,647	14,840	15,268	15,802	17,239	19,086	20,959	22,745	24,109	25,200	25,529	25,395	25,350	25,033	24,111	22,811	21,924	20,454	18,865	17,008
8/3/2022	15,736	14,649	13,878	13,364	13,183	13,326	13,921	14,580	16,123	17,944	19,748	21,474	22,953	24,197	24,802	24,889	25,202	24,965	24,209	22,985	22,094	21,116	19,597	17,979
8/4/2022	16,475	15,497	14,759	14,324	14,123	14,408	14,918	15,501	16,911	18,690	20,477	22,105	23,403	24,423	25,151	25,384	25,252	24,905	24,240	23,108	22,266	21,513	20,119	18,578
8/5/2022	17,111	16,619	15,236	14,677	14,413	14,643	15,116	15,650	17,094	18,911	20,850	22,590	23,747	24,714	25,090	25,211	25,008	24,558	23,690	22,697	21,816	21,016	19,701	18,322
8/6/2022	17,018	15,925	15,181	14,678	14,386	14,346	14,448	14,722	16,222	18,325	20,279	21,791	23,046	23,713	24,147	24,351	24,391	24,355	23,788	22,698	21,887	20,937	19,671	18,320
8/7/2022	16,952	16,015	15,230	14,669	14,266	14,133	14,123	14,352	16,006	18,136	19,985	21,393	22,428	22,968	23,503	23,689	23,566	23,042	22,295	21,323	20,808	19,947	18,730	17,319
8/8/2022	16,125	15,189	14,501	14,021	13,935	14,264	14,782	15,319	16,792	18,605	20,221	21,780	23,144	23,980	24,633	25,030	24,665	24,054	23,280	22,183	21,496	20,563	19,221	17,712
8/9/2022	16,398	15,438	14,847	14,421	14,267	14,556	15,157	15,693	17,139	18,897	20,693	22,148	23,071	23,94	23,201	22,986	22,974	22,794	22,487	22,011	21,655	20,809	19,426	17,917
8/10/2022	16,854	15,927	14,428	14,767	14,615	14,942	15,592	16,037	17,447	19,252	20,653	22,345	24,893	24,759	25,512	25,431	25,597	25,489	24,893	23,720	22,942	22,264	20,699	19,102
8/11/2022	17,674	16,582	15,867	15,346	15,147	15,498	16,036	16,441	17,703	19,330	20,759	22,289	23,565	24,233	24,774	24,731	24,589	23,891	23,095	22,291	21,353	20,898	19,536	17,889
8/12/2022	16,658	15,615	14,900	14,405	14,197	14,474	15,028	15,426	16,828	18,466	20,124	21,689	22,973	23,884	24,658	24,973	24,849	24,503	23,876	22,735	21,827	20,797	19,513	18,138
8/13/2022	16,816	15,749	14,924	14,259	13,889	13,792	13,893	14,179	15,622	17,164	19,722	21,480	22,710	23,010	22,514	22,380	22,182	20,708	19,907	19,333	18,533	17,437	16,260	
8/14/2022	15,088	14,112	13,431	12,905	12,605	12,511	12,544	12,913	14,618	16,831	19,399	20,616	22,044	22,756	22,591	21,807	21,395	20,854	20,243	19,617	19,290	18,561	17,331	15,892
8/15/2022	14,596	13,643	13,072	12,743	12,694	13,107	13,839	14,453	15,893	17,671	19,435	21,013	22,259	23,139	23,563	23,566	23,100	22,451	21,841	21,021	20,519	19,591	18,256	16,711
8/16/2022	15,359	14,438	13,804	13,414	13,299	13,714	14,536	15,039	16,435	18,211	20,018	21,730	23,169	24,335	25,079	24,382	23,507	22,714	21,939	21,408	20,370	18,830	17,241	
8/17/2022	15,843	14,832	14,144	13,708	13,553	13,995	14,810	15,291	16,706	18,570	20,410	22,139	23,592	24,711	25,304	25,663	25,827	25,765	25,143	24,118	23,251	22,059	20,424	18,677
8/18/2022	17,154	16,006	15,196	14,629	14,395	14,705	15,411	15,840	17,187	19,025	20,758	22,128	23,633	24,518	25,134	25,423	24,522	23,814	22,864	22,034	20,750	19,138	17,518	
8/19/2022	16,165	15,170	14,494	14,023	13,849	14,203	14,945	15,317	16,837	18,736	20,693	22,409	23,872	24,959	25,640	26,168	26,487	26,036	25,137	23,823	22,959	21,823	20,466	19,029
8/20/2022	17,716	16,628	15,827	15,285	14,964	14,848	14,887	15,234	16,939	19,212	21,295	23,087	24,354	25,240	26,019	26,419	26,133	25,687	24,780	23,714	22,977	21,899	20,805	19,455
8/21/2022	18,245	17,248	16,448	15,812	15,438	15,103	15,030	15,245	16,916	19,093	21,112	22,678	24,218	25,179	25,695	25,289	24,612	23,576	22,997	21,854	20,529	19,488	18,948	
8/22/2022	17,495	16,465	15,746	15,250	15,086	15,422	16,134	16,509	17,612	19,338	21,105	22,749	24,156	25,290	26,015	26,342	26,388	25,919	24,955	23,748	22,933	21,844	20,201	18,515
8/23/2022	17,079	16,036	15,295	14,826	14,648	15,006	15,711	16,121	17,290	19,192	20,591	22,238	23,788	24,848	25,834	25,680	25,671	25,261	24,515	23,513	22,882	21,625	19,985	18,353
8/24/2022	16,944	15,928	15,173	14,736	14,597	13,888	15,748	16,212	17,493	19,892	20,995	22,602	24,093	25,131	25,842	26,165	26,117	25,569	24,471	23,346	22,721	21,468	19,953	18,350
8/25/2022	17,031	16,049	15,353	14,913	14,773	15,154	15,950	16,389	17,544	19,207	21,030	22,523	23,878	24,746	25,248	25,470	25,475	24,907	24,048	23,195	22,605	21,535	19,999	18,376
8/26/2022	16,971	15,916	15,220	14,765	14,589	14,930	15,691	16,154	17,360	19,195	21,008	22,610	23,647	24,339	24,608	24,886	24,719	24,252	23,206	22,127	21,528	20,484	19,265	17,959
8/27/2022	16,723	15,722	14,968	14,472	14,186	14,125	14,278	14,599	16,024	17,915	19,715	21,247	22,518	23,308	23,727	23,827	23,795	23,434	22,519	21,467	20,864	19,651	18,419	17,180
8/28/2022	15,969	15,013	14,333	13,894	13,611	13,519	13,563	13,825	15,378	17,393	19,082	20,524	21,874	22,551	22,725	22,728	22,378	22,072	21,425	20,669	20,221	19,285	18,018	16,583
8/29/2022	15,290	14,348	13,762	13,433	13,412	13,914	14,789	15,153	16,793	18,086	19,535	20,942	22,077	22,757	23,620	24,361	24,620	23,529	22,891	22,011	21,381	20,308	19,007	17,531
8/30/2022	16,264	15,381	14,712	14,321	14,202	14,647	15,451	15,883	17,007	18,692	20,366	21,827	23,306	24,464	25,231	25,695	25,801	25,541	24,698	23,693	22,914	21,715	20,116	18,471
8/31/2022	16,717	15,687	14,911	14,441	14,233	14,581	15,319	15,693	16,938	18,830	20,712	22,295	23,483	24,136	24,371	24,726	25,178	25,117	24,255	23,218	22,571	21,188	19,440	17,693
9/1/2022	16,196	15,107	14,588	13,909	13,733	14,065	14,860	15,292	16,555	18,405	20,196	21,845	23,670	24,571	25,040	24,538	24,228	23,610	22,686	22,003	20,533	18,818	17,142	
9/2/2022	15,764	14,756	14,031	13,554	13,431	13,833	14,608	15,060	16,481	18,367	20,243	21,918	23,260	23,997	24,441	24,386	24,577	24,465	23,698	22,630	21,778	20,746	19,398	18,025
9/3/2022	16,678	15,623	14,801	14,334	14,027	13,912	13,996	14,246	15,810	17,887	19,849	21,658	23,036	23,912	24,480	24,774	24,824	24,535	23,693	22,517	21,765	20,654	19,521	18,406
9/4/2022	17,119	16,075	15,406	14,840	14,218	13,920	13,904	14,278	15,778	17,955	19,828	21,506	22,983	23,841	24,831	25,349	25,519	25,230	24,333	23,254	22,459	21,516	20,188	19,016
9/5/2022	17,725	16,559	15,757	15,071	14,516	14,466	14,525	14,613	16,101	18,394	20,578	22,421	23,934	25,045	25,664	26,083	25,952	25,699	24,658	23,788	23,225	21,855	20,245	18,565
9/6/2022	17,135	16,110	15,388	14,883	14,669	14,997	15,721	16,122	17,433	19,289	21,090	22,844	24,142	25,188	25,840	26,213	26,390	26,243	24,720	23,927	23,345	21,997	20,250	18,469
9/7/2022	17,064	15,944	15,187	14,726	14,474	14,802	15,501	15,882	17,092	18,889	20,769	22,547	23,967	25,063	25,742	25,846	25,590	24,983	23,920	22,950	22,063	20,793	19,193	17,552
9/8/2022	16,142	15,151	14,419	13,899	13,665	13,988	14,755	15,190	16,308	17,974	19,739	21,320	22,344	23,035	22,965	22,776	22,243	21,102	19,962	19,409	18,844	17,934	16,759	15,466
9/9/2022	14,363	13,590	13,098	12,795	12,764	13,229	14,075	14,547	15,727	17,392	19,144	20,750	21,892	22,099	22,641	22,381	22,041	20,734	20,041	19,418	18,477	17,443	16,293	
9/10/2022	15,199	14,371	13,827	13,508	13,321	13,359	13,613	14,073	15,735	17,847	19,764	21,372	22,496	23,263	23,604	23,798	23,794	23,224	22,133	21,054	20,352	19,327	18,208	17,034
9/11/2022	15,933	15,020	14,392	13,894	13,623	13,567	13,713	14,033	15,780	18,020	20,083	21,856	23,140	24,151	24,764	25,057	24,810	24,087	23,015	21,687	21,098	19,818	18,344	16,791
9/12/2022	15,435	14,487	13,803	13,406	13,333	13,734	14,542	14,922	16,238	18,162	20,090	21,884	23,258	24,200	24,394	24,092	23,794	23,587	22,902	22,034	21,384	20,129	18,537	16,950
9/13/2022	15,749	14,568	13,826	13,395	13,248	13,651	14,493	14,932	16,119	17,807	19,507	21,270	22,880	22,277	22,283	23,525	23,642	22,883	22,047	21,215	19,615	17,813	16,157	
9/14/2022	14,840	13,922	13,293	12,916	12,860	13,290	14,218	14,627	15,571	16,941	18,334	19,934	21,749	19,914	19,824	19,808	19,854	19,200	18,662	18,266	17,354	16,153	14,843	

10/17/2022	13,928	13,005	12,467	12,088	12,162	12,626	13,519	14,060	14,880	16,349	17,834	19,141	20,157	20,849	21,140	21,584	21,430	20,949	20,265	19,948	19,089	17,948	16,605	15,212
10/18/2022	13,906	13,020	12,444	12,086	12,008	12,479	13,420	13,982	14,822	16,072	17,062	17,911	18,711	18,932	18,813	18,800	18,620	18,379	18,137	18,070	17,553	16,732	15,474	14,070
10/19/2022	12,956	12,091	11,435	11,036	10,828	10,348	12,022	12,572	12,883	13,281	13,527	13,480	13,348	13,203	13,017	12,948	13,000	13,078	13,302	13,748	13,408	12,717	11,767	10,747
10/20/2022	9,919	9,401	9,126	9,060	9,207	9,898	11,132	12,429	12,817	13,177	13,471	14,381	14,932	14,687	14,561	14,389	14,687	14,816	14,934	15,273	14,910	14,123	13,006	11,732
10/21/2022	10,688	9,994	9,608	9,424	9,468	10,056	11,101	11,867	12,484	13,097	13,636	14,128	14,548	14,906	15,131	15,389	15,552	15,467	15,117	15,044	14,479	13,760	12,885	11,861
10/22/2022	10,859	10,068	9,563	9,290	9,216	9,401	9,897	10,498	11,625	12,817	13,789	14,619	15,354	15,952	16,532	16,945	17,162	16,962	16,161	15,759	15,037	14,178	13,285	12,280
10/23/2022	11,266	10,453	9,922	9,569	9,398	9,440	9,707	10,180	11,478	13,044	14,310	15,423	16,373	17,147	17,744	18,168	18,431	18,303	17,593	17,351	16,665	15,585	14,427	12,737
10/24/2022	11,658	10,846	10,331	10,035	10,084	10,630	11,686	12,369	13,154	14,367	15,491	16,266	17,042	17,827	18,546	19,205	19,549	19,399	18,686	18,503	17,711	16,573	15,161	13,647
10/25/2022	12,148	11,207	10,746	10,358	10,291	10,863	11,937	12,556	13,482	14,581	15,822	17,402	18,250	18,951	19,476	19,782	18,716	18,399	17,473	17,473	16,327	14,864	13,290	
10/26/2022	11,976	11,088	10,506	10,139	10,103	10,618	11,649	12,298	13,004	14,092	15,092	16,071	17,117	18,196	19,105	19,613	19,989	19,728	18,941	18,551	17,757	16,629	15,232	13,682
10/27/2022	12,394	11,422	10,790	10,414	10,392	10,981	12,065	12,743	13,498	14,730	15,937	16,991	18,096	19,107	19,852	20,470	20,757	20,339	19,450	19,129	18,246	17,168	15,903	14,429
10/28/2022	13,128	12,183	11,547	11,180	11,047	11,501	12,478	13,094	13,948	15,352	16,630	17,623	18,564	19,416	20,050	20,715	20,928	19,728	18,708	18,404	17,692	16,512	15,290	14,781
10/29/2022	13,609	12,641	11,972	11,508	11,276	11,318	11,673	12,124	13,371	15,032	16,435	17,665	18,719	19,390	19,796	19,871	19,813	19,338	18,497	18,170	17,401	16,547	15,639	14,565
10/30/2022	13,633	12,734	12,072	11,613	11,321	11,186	11,318	11,658	12,975	14,865	16,417	17,625	18,724	19,649	20,234	20,626	20,702	20,263	19,462	19,216	18,438	17,419	16,199	14,838
10/31/2022	13,643	12,630	12,005	11,672	11,705	12,307	13,331	13,913	14,662	16,070	17,505	18,822	19,980	20,947	21,653	22,171	22,306	21,794	20,589	19,757	18,983	18,316	17,151	15,638
11/1/2022	14,337	13,417	12,865	12,421	12,333	12,716	13,647	14,236	15,049	16,464	17,884	19,203	20,505	21,426	22,118	22,671	22,887	22,511	21,615	21,227	20,249	19,105	17,716	16,234
11/2/2022	14,859	13,921	13,305	12,901	12,777	13,244	14,143	14,637	15,410	16,811	18,209	19,450	20,743	21,663	22,317	22,707	22,354	21,469	21,018	20,990	19,990	18,724	17,206	15,623
11/3/2022	14,326	13,701	13,016	12,555	12,471	12,951	13,875	14,435	15,025	16,428	17,769	18,905	19,962	20,712	21,312	21,678	21,655	21,022	20,121	19,767	19,036	17,786	16,474	14,936
11/4/2022	13,481	12,550	11,750	11,289	11,229	11,674	12,614	13,248	13,936	15,212	16,500	17,496	18,365	19,087	19,619	19,969	19,896	19,390	18,340	17,857	17,132	16,211	15,322	14,191
11/5/2022	13,106	12,211	11,598	11,204	11,017	11,124	11,543	11,911	13,161	14,886	16,446	17,641	18,478	18,963	19,178	19,999	19,906	19,311	18,378	17,825	17,059	16,399	15,426	14,568
11/6/2022	13,331	12,375	11,348	11,162	11,007	11,101	11,545	12,780	14,979	16,743	18,078	19,052	19,948	20,197	20,446	20,272	19,875	19,312	19,183	18,433	17,331	16,541	15,367	14,086
11/7/2022	12,975	12,147	11,625	11,368	11,458	12,144	13,211	14,198	15,566	16,819	17,927	18,929	19,515	19,964	20,097	19,967	19,540	18,984	18,984	18,336	17,529	16,393	15,033	13,356
11/8/2022	12,641	11,866	11,374	11,101	11,090	11,655	12,603	13,597	14,951	16,243	17,234	18,025	18,681	19,240	19,437	19,307	18,829	18,243	17,930	16,948	15,962	14,922	13,742	
11/9/2022	12,751	12,005	11,484	11,174	11,154	11,687	12,437	13,291	14,298	15,169	15,695	16,032	15,999	15,906	15,758	15,579	15,517	15,879	16,230	15,736	15,007	14,164	13,283	12,321
11/10/2022	11,465	10,873	10,456	10,215	10,235	10,625	11,345	12,341	13,573	14,685	15,562	16,286	16,897	17,170	17,333	17,314	17,107	17,315	16,750	16,001	15,155	14,306	13,210	
11/11/2022	12,241	11,580	11,142	10,880	10,837	11,240	11,954	12,998	14,723	16,258	17,520	18,578	19,314	19,866	20,107	19,900	19,439	18,801	18,546	17,670	16,627	15,742	14,823	13,717
11/12/2022	12,685	11,885	11,300	10,910	10,737	10,803	11,162	12,016	13,898	15,640	16,996	18,233	19,059	19,631	19,572	19,268	18,664	18,072	17,665	16,652	15,759	14,802	14,006	13,044
11/13/2022	12,058	11,313	10,822	10,524	10,360	10,308	10,633	11,523	13,249	14,899	16,122	17,086	17,915	18,219	18,471	18,242	17,343	17,394	16,666	15,876	14,935	13,925	12,927	
11/14/2022	11,792	11,115	10,757	10,579	10,684	11,314	12,446	13,357	14,402	15,441	16,362	17,150	17,821	18,455	18,833	18,958	18,652	18,298	18,370	17,659	16,737	15,643	14,486	13,186
11/15/2022	12,051	11,311	10,844	10,595	10,628	11,177	12,250	13,227	14,461	15,666	16,854	17,839	18,716	19,316	19,666	19,311	19,456	19,008	18,924	18,158	17,226	16,136	14,918	13,546
11/16/2022	12,416	11,618	11,128	10,845	10,858	10,417	12,454	13,466	14,755	16,016	17,036	17,555	18,266	19,191	19,331	18,755	18,686	18,014	17,217	16,311	14,844	13,645		
11/17/2022	12,526	11,733	11,243	10,910	10,878	11,369	12,465	13,163	13,480	14,171	14,548	14,820	15,134	15,467	15,652	15,712	15,575	15,713	16,085	15,704	15,100	14,206	13,153	12,019
11/18/2022	11,085	10,489	10,189	10,042	10,172	10,671	12,061	13,001	13,617	13,926	14,294	14,674	14,864	14,869	14,811	14,774	14,663	14,934	15,289	14,894	14,367	13,738	13,007	12,127
11/19/2022	11,304	10,677	10,284	10,087	10,079	10,295	10,842	12,843	13,717	14,233	14,634	15,020	15,198	15,337	15,366	15,357	15,367	15,509	15,033	14,501	13,994	13,350	12,528	
11/20/2022	11,769	11,182	10,785	10,518	10,440	10,587	11,021	11,768	12,950	13,994	14,536	14,799	14,941	14,903	14,759	14,601	14,647	14,993	15,221	14,891	14,408	13,820	13,081	12,173
11/21/2022	11,371	10,905	10,630	10,621	10,481	10,464	11,371	12,430	14,937	15,233	15,446	15,580	15,601	15,535	15,456	15,437	15,580	16,024	15,408	14,769	13,922	12,801		
11/22/2022	11,801	11,115	10,670	10,486	10,584	11,096	11,925	12,865	14,045	15,125	15,863	16,395	16,749	17,038	17,278	17,263	17,067	17,084	17,238	16,696	15,993	15,191	14,294	13,161
11/23/2022	12,063	11,277	10,795	10,551	10,581	11,018	11,700	12,560	13,668	14,880	15,984	16,917	17,696	18,271	18,635	18,663	18,233	17,845	17,695	16,952	16,169	15,362	14,462	13,596
11/24/2022	12,292	11,481	10,954	10,579	10,430	10,548	10,901	11,796	13,768	15,709	17,606	18,989	20,120	20,604	20,633	20,125	19,830	17,800	17,031	15,980	15,322	14,777	14,178	13,396
11/25/2022	12,589	11,890	11,404	11,086	11,040	11,314	11,687	12,315	13,865	15,570	17,001	18,054	18,917	19,601	19,919	19,924	19,395	18,691	18,346	17,421	16,511	15,673	14,821	13,839
11/26/2022	12,837	12,007	11,394	11,043	10,839	10,894	11,180	11,859	13,497	15,273	16,786	17,955	18,920	19,501	19,760	19,639	19,113	18,440	18,099	17,203	16,380	15,551	15,211	13,738
11/27/2022	12,892	12,142	11,632	11,256	11,050	11,004	11,247	11,891	13,726	15,577	17,001	18,088	19,094	19,686	19,997	19,924	19,162	18,575	18,119	17,211	16,193	15,040	13,709	
11/28/2022	12,476	11,620	11,121	10,889	10,962	11,560	12,547	13,361	14,558	15,316	16,205	16,979	17,669	18,120	18,271	18,101	17,734	17,677	17,844	17,124	16,302	15,325	14,097	12,754
11/29/2022	11,550	10,771	10,301	10,031	10,065	10,634	11,816	12,615	13,581	14,644	15,517	16,331	17,095	17,684	18,074	18,204	17,936	17,677	17,951	17,370				

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 5
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 2

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 5

Year	Month	Actual	Demand	Estimated	Day	Hour	System-Average
		Peak Demand (MW)	Response Activated (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)			Temperature (Degrees F)
2022	1	21027	0	21027	30	9	45
	2	19011	0	19011	18	16	80
	3	20778	0	20778	19	17	83
	4	22411	0	22411	6	17	87
	5	24256	0	24256	19	17	87
	6	26415	0	26415	16	17	90
	7	26011	0	26011	28	17	90
	8	26429	0	26429	1	16	90
	9	26413	0	26413	6	17	89
	10	23580	0	23580	11	17	87
	11	22997	0	22997	1	17	86
	12	20609	0	20609	26	11	52
2021	1	16284	0	16284	27	1600	83
	2	18503	0	18503	15	1600	83
	3	20031	0	20031	31	1700	84
	4	21074	0	21074	29	1700	86
	5	22962	0	22962	5	1700	89
	6	22373	0	22373	21	1700	89
	7	23845	0	23845	22	1700	89
	8	24042	0	24042	19	1700	91
	9	22350	0	22350	6	1700	87
	10	22485	0	22485	7	1700	86
	11	17062	0	17062	13	1600	80
	12	17848	0	17848	31	1600	80
2020	1	17514	0	17514	22	0900	44
	2	18429	0	18429	19	1600	83
	3	20602	0	20602	30	1700	85
	4	21594	0	21594	14	1700	88
	5	21932	0	21932	28	1600	86
	6	24499	0	24499	24	1700	91
	7	24483	0	24483	9	1700	94
	8	24166	0	24166	28	1600	91
	9	24493	0	24493	3	1600	91
	10	22214	0	22214	7	1700	87
	11	19496	0	19496	1	1600	83
	12	15773	0	15773	16	1900	75
Notes							
2020 and 2021 use historical values for FPL Legacy, while 2022 represents the consolidated system.							

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 5
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 2 of 2

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 5

FPL NW							
Year	Month	Actual	Demand	Estimated	Day	Hour	System-Average
		Peak Demand	Response Activated	Peak Demand			Temperature
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)			(Degrees F)
2021	1	1958	0	1958	10	1000	37
	2	2233	0	2233	17	0900	32
	3	1618	0	1618	31	1800	78
	4	1712	0	1712	29	1800	78
	5	1950	0	1950	27	1800	78
	6	2225	0	2225	14	1700	91
	7	2441	0	2441	27	1700	93
	8	2390	0	2390	10	1700	93
	9	2206	0	2206	1	1700	87
	10	2022	0	2022	15	1700	85
	11	1534	0	1534	30	0900	51
	12	1542	0	1542	23	1000	48
2020	1	2129	0	2129	22	0700	32
	2	1768	0	1768	28	0700	39
	3	1760	0	1760	29	1700	83
	4	1807	0	1807	9	1700	85
	5	2077	0	2077	31	1700	91
	6	2318	0	2318	30	1700	92
	7	2392	0	2392	20	1600	92
	8	2410	0	2410	3	1700	91
	9	2394	0	2394	5	1700	94
	10	2076	0	2076	7	1600	88
	11	1666	0	1666	11	1400	79
	12	2068	0	2068	18	0800	41

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 17
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

	Summer Peak		
	Forecast	High Band	Low Band
2023	27,740	28,182	27,298
2024	27,991	28,438	27,545
2025	28,250	28,701	27,798
2026	28,596	29,053	28,140
2027	28,831	29,292	28,370
2028	29,169	29,635	28,703
2029	29,681	30,153	29,210
2030	30,205	30,682	29,728
2031	30,646	31,128	30,165
2032	31,147	31,635	30,660

Notes: Summer Peak Forecast is from Schedule 3.1, Column (2) and does not include incremental conservation, cumulative load management, or incremental load management

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 19
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 2

Year	FPL Annual Solar Energy (MWh)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total
2023	1,111,616	91,154	1,202,770
2024	1,502,944	98,170	1,601,115
2025	1,953,573	106,065	2,059,637
2026	2,461,682	113,955	2,575,637
2027	3,036,796	121,903	3,158,699
2028	3,688,351	131,520	3,819,872
2029	4,410,445	144,868	4,555,313
2030	5,202,999	163,744	5,366,743
2031	6,004,836	190,368	6,195,204
2032	6,761,301	227,839	6,989,140

FPL Summer Peak Solar Capacity (MW)				
Peak Month	Peak Hour	Residential	Commercial	Total
8	17	280	23	303
8	17	376	24	401
8	17	487	26	513
8	17	611	28	640
8	17	753	30	783
8	17	912	33	945
8	17	1,089	36	1,125
8	17	1,283	41	1,324
8	17	1,475	48	1,523
8	17	1,656	57	1,713

FPL Winter Peak Solar Capacity (MW)				
Peak Month	Peak Hour	Residential	Commercial	Total
1	8	30	3	32
1	8	41	3	44
1	8	54	3	57
1	8	70	3	73
1	8	86	3	90
1	8	106	4	109
1	8	128	4	131
1	8	151	4	156
1	8	177	5	182
1	8	201	6	207

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 19
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 2 of 2

FPL/Gulf Private Solar Customers			
Year	Residential	Commercial	Total
2023	82,981	1,429	84,410
2024	108,769	1,536	110,305
2025	138,428	1,648	140,076
2026	171,511	1,756	173,267
2027	209,521	1,870	211,391
2028	252,263	2,021	254,284
2029	299,279	2,232	301,511
2030	350,997	2,527	353,525
2031	400,131	2,941	403,072
2032	446,807	3,520	450,328

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 22
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 22

Year	Number of EVs ⁽¹⁾	Number of Public EV Charging Stations ⁽²⁾	Number of Public DCFC EV Charging Stations. ⁽³⁾	Cumulative Impact of EVs		
				Summer Demand	Winter Demand	Annual Energy
				(MW)	(MW)	(GWh)
2023	185,626	7,207	2,632	68	30	279
2024	259,502	9,634	3,476	143	62	584
2025	353,479	12,351	4,377	243	105	993
2026	475,344	14,254	5,101	375	162	1,533
2027	625,828	17,117	6,056	544	235	2,221
2028	807,660	20,120	7,266	753	325	3,074
2029	1,023,942	23,525	8,683	1,005	435	4,107
2030	1,273,365	25,545	10,076	1,300	562	5,312
2031	1,551,302	28,653	11,652	1,632	706	6,669
2032	1,855,253	34,240	13,924	2,003	866	8,182

Notes

1) Number of EVs includes plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and battery electric vehicles.
 2) Charging Stations represent estimated number of ports in FPL service territory. Public DCFC EV Charging Station ports included in total Number of Public EV Charging Stations.
 3) MW and GWh are incremental from the end of 2022.

Florida Power & Light Company
 Docket No. 20230000-OT
 Ten-Year Site Plan
 Staff's First Data Request
 Request No. 28
 Attachment No. 1 of 1
 Tab 1 of 1
 TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 28

TABLE 28A - FPL Total Demand Response									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	832,127	1,880	1,443	16,667	32	20	1,287	10	6
2014	847,507	1,857	1,419	11,282	38	28	26,638	103	87
2015	832,151	1,703	1,371	4,901	21	15	12,574	33	30
2016	824,478	1,716	1,312	7,926	26	20	25,479	62	54
2017	806,925	1,737	1,337	7,547	40	30	41,865	62	50
2018	772,607	1,729	1,339	7,983	56	39	48,566	77	61
2019	732,025	1,730	1,313	8,739	33	25	16,313	35	25
2020	724,449	1,734	1,315	4,766	36	26	12,428	47	30
2021	716,787	1,712	1,308	3,049	37	28	9,348	30	24
2022	710,512	1,708	1,319	3,359	23	19	16,842	33	27

TABLE 28B - FPL Residential On Call Program									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	810,217	1,025	843	15,370	19	16	704	1	1
2014	824,883	1,010	828	10,395	22	21	25,204	54	51
2015	810,074	878	822	4,422	9	10	12,041	26	27
2016	802,455	882	742	7,302	15	15	24,689	52	51
2017	785,068	910	759	7,226	15	15	41,271	54	47
2018	751,023	866	750	7,771	16	14	48,151	68	55
2019	710,643	852	706	8,631	20	16	15,673	29	23
2020	703,601	845	702	4,674	10	9	11,758	21	20
2021	696,517	830	689	3,002	8	9	8,932	18	20
2022	690,587	827	681	3,300	8	10	16,062	22	22

TABLE 28C - FPL Business On Call Program									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	20,908	102	0	1,283	7	0	568	2	0
2014	21,623	103	0	871	5	0	1,332	6	0
2015	21,162	103	0	462	3	0	525	4	0
2016	21,099	103	0	606	3	0	781	6	0
2017	20,924	80	0	296	1	0	586	5	0
2018	20,634	80	0	163	1	0	400	1	0
2019	20,397	78	0	87	0	0	630	3	0
2020	19,854	75	0	50	1	0	651	4	0
2021	19,253	72	0	25	0	0	395	2	0
2022	18,883	71	0	39	1	0	760	3	0

TABLE 28D - FPL Commercial/Industrial Load Control Program (CILC)									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	445	493	418	0	0	0	8	4	4
2014	437	483	422	0	0	0	78	32	27
2015	359	459	379	0	0	0	2	1	1
2016	357	461	394	0	0	0	4	2	1
2017	353	462	392	0	0	0	1	1	1
2018	352	466	388	0	0	0	4	2	0
2019	348	465	389	0	0	0	5	1	1
2020	343	465	391	0	0	0	8	13	5
2021	335	459	387	0	0	0	7	5	2
2022	328	454	388	0	0	0	4	1	1

TABLE 28E - FPL Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction Rider (CDR)									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	512	238	149	14	6	4	6	3	2
2014	520	239	150	16	11	7	13	6	4
2015	523	243	153	17	8	5	4	2	1
2016	536	251	157	18	8	5	5	3	2
2017	549	265	166	25	23	15	5	2	1
2018	569	293	178	49	39	25	6	2	2
2019	612	320	202	21	13	10	6	2	1
2020	627	341	212	42	26	17	8	3	1
2021	661	342	224	22	29	18	13	4	2
2022	670	338	232	20	13	9	12	5	3

TABLE 28F - FPL Curtailable Service									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013	45	22	33	0	0	0	1	0	0
2014	44	22	19	0	0	0	11	6	5
2015	33	19	18	0	0	0	2	1	1
2016	31	20	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	31	21	20	0	0	0	2	1	1
2018	29	24	22	0	0	0	5	4	4
2019	24	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	24	9	9	0	0	0	3	6	4
2021	21	9	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
2022	20	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 28G - FPL Curtailable Load Program (Legacy Gulf Power Program - Closed)									
Year	Beginning Year: Number of Customers	Available Capacity (MW)		New Customers Added	Added Capacity (MW)		Customers Lost	Lost Capacity (MW)	
		Sum	Win		Sum	Win		Sum	Win
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									
2020									
2021									
2022	24	10	10	0	0	0	4	2	2

Notes:
(Include Notes Here)

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 29
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 29

TABLE 29A - FPL Total Demand Response										
Year	Summer					Winter				
	Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size		Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size	
		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers
2013	10	121	534,211	201	536,773	2	129	532,825	137	532,825
2014	4	174	598,725	273	719,331	2	94	590,165	104	590,165
2015	4	132	305,059	310	549,041	0	0	0	0	0
2016	1	2	2,374	2	2,374	0	0	0	0	0
2017	3	67	560,173	80	559,579	2	65	531,063	80	531,063
2018	1	75	477,930	75	477,930	1	65	112,260	65	112,260
2019	1	138	466,099	138	466,099	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 29B - FPL Residential On Call & Business On Call Programs										
Year	Summer					Winter				
	Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size		Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size	
		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers
2013	10	121	534,211	201	536,773	2	129	532,825	137	532,825
2014	4	174	598,725	273	719,331	2	94	590,165	104	590,165
2015	4	132	305,059	310	549,041	0	0	0	0	0
2016	1	2	2,374	2	2,374	0	0	0	0	0
2017	3	67	560,173	80	559,579	2	65	531,063	80	531,063
2018	1	75	477,930	75	477,930	1	65	112,260	65	112,260
2019	1	138	466,099	138	466,099	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 29C - FPL Commercial/Industrial Load Control (CILC), Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction (CDR), Curtailable Service (CS) & Curtailable Load (CL)										
Year	Summer					Winter				
	Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size		Number of Events	Average Event Size		Maximum Event Size	
		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers		MW	Number of Customers	MW	Number of Customers
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes
(Include Notes Here)

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 30
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 30

TABLE 30A - FPL Total Demand Response							
Year	Average Number of Customers	Summer Peak			Winter Peak		
		Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated	Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated
		(Y/N)		(MW)	(Y/N)		(MW)
2013	839,817	N	0	0	N	0	0
2014	839,829	N	0	0	N	0	0
2015	828,315	N	0	0	N	0	0
2016	815,702	N	0	0	N	0	0
2017	789,766	N	0	0	N	0	0
2018	752,316	N	0	0	N	0	0
2019	728,238	N	0	0	N	0	0
2020	720,618	N	0	0	N	0	0
2021	713,638	N	0	0	N	0	0
2022	703,771	N	0	0	N	0	0

TABLE 30B - FPL Residential On Call and FPL Business On Call Programs							
Year	Average Number of Customers	Summer Peak			Winter Peak		
		Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated	Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated
		(Y/N)		(MW)	(Y/N)		(MW)
2013	838,816	N	0	0	N	0	0
2014	838,871	N	0	0	N	0	0
2015	827,395	N	0	0	N	0	0
2016	814,773	N	0	0	N	0	0
2017	788,825	N	0	0	N	0	0
2018	751,349	N	0	0	N	0	0
2019	727,248	N	0	0	N	0	0
2020	719,613	N	0	0	N	0	0
2021	712,620	N	0	0	N	0	0
2022	702,729	N	0	0	N	0	0

TABLE 30C - FPL Commercial/Industrial Load Control (CILC), Commercial/Industrial Demand Reduction (CDR), Curtailable Service (CS) & Curtailable Load (CL)							
Year	Average Number of Customers	Summer Peak			Winter Peak		
		Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated	Activated During Peak?	Number of Customers Activated	Capacity Activated
		(Y/N)		(MW)	(Y/N)		(MW)
2013	1,002	N	0	0	N	0	0
2014	958	N	0	0	N	0	0
2015	920	N	0	0	N	0	0
2016	929	N	0	0	N	0	0
2017	942	N	0	0	N	0	0
2018	968	N	0	0	N	0	0
2019	989	N	0	0	N	0	0
2020	1,006	N	0	0	N	0	0
2021	1,018	N	0	0	N	0	0
2022	1,042	N	0	0	N	0	0

Notes
(Include Notes Here)

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 31
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 31

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

Year	Annual Isolated			Annual Assisted		
	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr)	Reserve Margin (%) (Including Firm Purchases)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWh)	Loss of Load Probability (Days/Yr)	Reserve Margin (%) (Including Firm Purchases)	Expected Unserved Energy (MWh)
2023	0.000035	21.94	0	0.000025	21.94	0
2024	0.004922	22.26	0	0.003323	22.26	0
2025	0.000062	22.86	0	0.000037	22.86	0
2026	0.000007	23.33	0	0.000005	23.33	0
2027	0.017444	22.92	0	0.011965	22.92	0
2028	0.000029	22.00	0	0.000022	22.00	0
2029	0.069693	20.00	0	0.04751	20.00	0
2030	0.000027	20.00	0	0.000015	20.00	0
2031	0.000022	20.00	0	0.000012	20.00	0
2032	0.001949	20.00	0	0.001167	20.00	0

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 32
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 32

Existing Generating Unit Operating Performance

Plant Name	Unit No.	Planned Outage Factor (POF)		Forced Outage Factor (FOF)		Equivalent Availability Factor (EAF)		Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR)	
		Historical	Projected	Historical	Projected	Historical	Projected	Historical	Projected
Cape Canaveral Energy Center	3	11.0%	5.3%	1.5%	1.1%	81.7%	88.2%	6,708	6,805
Dania Beach Energy Center ²	7	0.2%	5.5%	0.6%	1.5%	93.2%	87.5%	6,453	6,344
Fort Myers	2	3.7%	5.8%	0.7%	0.7%	89.9%	88.0%	7,128	7,375
Fort Myers	3	1.3%	7.5%	0.9%	0.7%	94.4%	86.2%	10,713	9,726
Fort Myers	GTs	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.7%	97.8%	93.8%	16,757	14,466
GCEC ⁴	4	3.2%	3.3%	5.4%	0.7%	84.7%	90.5%	13,048	12,861
GCEC ⁵	5	3.7%	3.8%	6.9%	0.7%	83.4%	90.0%	19,303	12,447
GCEC	6	10.0%	5.3%	9.4%	0.9%	64.6%	88.3%	11,920	10,884
GCEC	7	18.4%	5.7%	11.0%	0.9%	60.9%	87.9%	11,772	10,550
GCEC ⁹	8	1.5%	7.7%	0.6%	0.7%	95.5%	86.2%	10,856	10,908
Daniel ³	1	6.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	81.1%	93.7%	10,546	10,680
Daniel ³	2	13.0%	5.1%	16.5%	0.9%	60.9%	88.6%	10,597	10,726
Lansing Smith CC	3	0.0%	6.3%	0.9%	0.6%	92.2%	87.6%	7,016	7,209
Lansing Smith ⁶ CT	3A	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	96.8%	n/a	27,956	14,050
Lauderdale	6	1.7%	11.0%	1.2%	0.7%	94.0%	82.7%	10,601	10,061
Lauderdale	GTs	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	99.3%	93.8%	10,832	25,161
Manatee ¹	1	0.0%	n/a	0.5%	n/a	96.3%	n/a	11,815	n/a
Manatee ¹	2	0.0%	n/a	0.4%	n/a	95.0%	n/a	11,217	n/a
Manatee	3	2.9%	4.1%	0.4%	0.6%	90.7%	89.8%	6,930	6,913
Martin	3	7.6%	5.1%	0.3%	0.6%	88.6%	88.9%	7,478	7,262
Martin	4	6.0%	3.8%	0.8%	0.6%	88.1%	90.2%	7,426	7,275
Martin	8	3.4%	4.5%	0.5%	1.0%	90.6%	89.0%	6,986	6,858
Okeechobee Energy Center	1	8.0%	6.8%	0.4%	1.5%	77.3%	86.2%	6,366	6,260
Pea Ridge ⁷	1-3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000
Perdido ⁸	1-2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,900
Port Everglades Energy Center	5	8.2%	5.1%	0.5%	1.5%	87.3%	87.8%	6,734	6,579
Riviera Beach Energy Center	5	6.3%	5.1%	1.4%	1.1%	87.8%	88.4%	6,637	6,800
Sanford	4	10.1%	3.6%	0.3%	0.4%	87.2%	90.5%	7,129	7,139
Sanford	5	2.7%	4.6%	0.3%	0.4%	93.0%	89.5%	7,175	7,172
Scherer	3	6.2%	4.2%	0.6%	0.8%	91.3%	89.5%	11,328	10,664
St Lucie	1	5.4%	6.3%	4.8%	2.3%	89.8%	91.4%	10,479	10,480
St Lucie	2	7.0%	5.4%	2.1%	2.4%	90.9%	92.3%	10,481	10,428
Turkey Point	3	6.3%	5.0%	2.4%	2.4%	91.3%	92.6%	10,349	10,693
Turkey Point	4	5.9%	5.1%	2.0%	2.4%	92.1%	92.6%	10,212	10,730
Turkey Point	5	4.0%	5.4%	0.5%	0.6%	89.0%	88.5%	7,114	6,862
West County Energy Center	1	12.7%	4.2%	0.5%	0.8%	80.4%	89.5%	7,019	6,635
West County Energy Center	2	9.0%	5.0%	0.4%	0.8%	85.6%	88.7%	6,931	6,645
West County Energy Center	3	5.0%	5.8%	0.8%	0.8%	87.7%	88.0%	6,998	6,639

Historical - average of past three years (2020-2022)
Projected - average of next ten years (2023-2032)

Notes:

- ¹ Manatee Units 1 & 2 are winter peaking only units. They will only be manned and operated when additional capacity is needed to meet load.
- ² Historical average based on 5/31/22 commercial in-service date (COD)
- ³ Assumes first quarter 2024 retirement
- ⁴ Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly known as Crist Plant) Unit 4. Assumes fourth quarter 2024 retirement
- ⁵ Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly known as Crist Plant) Unit 5. Assumes fourth quarter 2026 retirement
- ⁶ Assumes fourth quarter 2027 retirement
- ⁷ Assumes fourth quarter 2024 retirement
- ⁸ Assumes fourth quarter 2029 retirement
- ⁹ Historical average based on 12/31/2021 COD

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 33
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 33

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Firm Capacity (MW)		Capacity Factor
					Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	(%)
Cape Canaveral	3	Brevard County	CC	NG	Apr	2013	1,307	1,435	1,290	1,418	1,290	1,418	46.63
Dania Beach Clean Energy Center	7	Broward County	CC	NG	Jun	2022	1,268	1,256	1,246	1,234	1,246	1,234	39.56
Daniel	1	Jackson County	FS	Coal	Sep	1977	273	273	251	251	251	251	23.89
Daniel	2	Jackson County	FS	Coal	Jun	1981	273	273	251	251	251	251	24.06
Fort Myers	2	Lee County	CC	NG	Jun	2002	1,829	1,833	1,807	1,811	1,807	1,811	65.79
Fort Myers	3	Lee County	CT	NG	Jun	2003	854	880	852	878	852	878	16.24
Fort Myers	1, 9	Lee County	GT	FO2	May	1974	109	124	108	123	108	123	0.11
Fort Lauderdale	6	Broward County	CT	NG	Dec	2016	1,158	1,173	1,155	1,170	1,155	1,170	18.10
Fort Lauderdale	3, 5	Broward County	GT	NG	Aug	1970	70	74	69	73	69	73	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center	4	Escambia County	FS	Coal	Jul	1959	82	82	75	75	75	75	1.56
Gulf Clean Energy Center	5	Escambia County	FS	Coal	Jun	1961	82	82	75	75	75	75	1.35
Gulf Clean Energy Center	6	Escambia County	FS	Coal/NG	May	1970	330	330	315	315	315	315	14.86
Gulf Clean Energy Center	7	Escambia County	FS	Coal/NG	Aug	1973	520	520	496	496	496	496	17.84
Gulf Clean Energy Center	8	Escambia County	CT	NG	Dec	2021	928	918	926	916	926	916	15.3
Lansing Smith	3	Bay County	CC	NG	Apr	2019	670	671	660	661	660	661	80.64
Lansing Smith	A	Bay County	CT	LO	May	1971	33	41	32	40	32	40	0.01
Manatee*	1	Manatee County	ST	NG	Oct	1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.2
Manatee*	2	Manatee County	ST	NG	Dec	1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.1
Manatee	3	Manatee County	CC	NG	Jun	2005	1,279	1,368	1,261	1,350	1,261	1,350	61.91
Martin	3	Martin County	CC	NG	Feb	1994	493	543	487	537	487	533	34.21
Martin	4	Martin County	CC	NG	Apr	1994	493	525	487	519	487	519	42.93
Martin	8	Martin County	CC	NG	Jun	2005	1,258	1,351	1,235	1,328	1,235	1,328	58.10
Okeechobee	1	Okeechobee County	CC	NG	Mar	2019	1,748	1,700	1,720	1,672	1,720	1,672	68.44
Pea Ridge	1	Santa Rosa County	CT	NG	May	1998	12	15	12	15	12	15	N/A
Perdido	1	Escambia County	IC	LFG	Oct	2010	3	3	3	3	3	3	N/A
Port Everglades	5	Broward County	CC	NG	Apr	2016	1,254	1,350	1,237	1,333	1,237	1,333	65.46
Riveria Beach	5	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	Apr	2014	1,307	1,398	1,290	1,381	1,290	1,381	58.87
Sanford	4	Volusia County	CC	NG	Oct	2003	1,200	1,288	1,187	1,275	1,187	1,275	44.42
Sanford	5	Volusia County	CC	NG	Jun	2002	1,189	1,201	1,176	1,188	1,176	1,188	45.46
Scherer	3	Monroe County	FS	Coal	Jan	1987	235	235	215	215	215	215	40.31
St. Lucie	1	St. Lucie County	ST	Nuc	May	1976	1,025	1,047	981	1,003	981	1,003	91.13
St. Lucie	2	St. Lucie County	ST	Nuc	Jun	1983	885	905	840	860	840	860	97.93
Turkey Point	3	Miami Dade County	ST	Nuc	Nov	1972	872	894	837	859	837	859	103.25
Turkey Point	4	Miami Dade County	ST	Nuc	Jun	1973	879	901	844	866	844	866	93.43
Turkey Point	5	Miami Dade County	CC	NG	May	2007	1,295	1,377	1,270	1,352	1,270	1,352	56.99
West County	1	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	Aug	2009	1,279	1,371	1,257	1,349	1,257	1,349	59.26
West County	2	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	Nov	2009	1,279	1,371	1,257	1,349	1,257	1,349	51.60
West County	3	Palm Beach County	CC	NG	May	2011	1,279	1,371	1,257	1,349	1,257	1,349	65.56

Notes

*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 the load.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 34
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 34

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Firm Capacity (MW)		Projected Capacity Factor (%)
					Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	
Notes													
FPL does not have any utility-owned traditional generation resources planned for in-service within the current 10-year planning period.													

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Firm Capacity (MW)		Capacity Factor
					Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	(%)
DeSoto Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Oct	2009	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	10.3	0.7	17.1
Space Coast Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Apr	2010	10	10	10	10	3.8	0.1	17.0
Babcock Ranch Solar	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	Dec	2016	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.5	0.0	23.8
Citrus Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Dec	2016	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.9	0.0	23.5
Manatee Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Dec	2016	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.8	0.0	14.8
Coral Farms Solar	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	Jan	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.5	1.2	22.3
Horizon Solar	1	Alachua / Putnam County	PV	Solar	Jan	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.4	1.1	22.7
Indian River Solar	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Jan	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.6	0.0	23.3
Wildflower Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Jan	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.8	0.0	22.8
Barefoot Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Mar	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	41.5	0.0	24.6
Blue Cypress Solar	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Mar	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.9	0.0	23.0
Hammock Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Mar	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.8	0.0	23.8
Loggerhead Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Mar	2018	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.3	0.0	22.6
Miami Dade Solar	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Jan	2019	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.6	3.4	22.2
Pioneer Trail Solar	1	Volusia County	PV	Solar	Jan	2019	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.9	1.7	20.7
Interstate Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Jan	2019	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.0	0.0	22.4
Sunshine Gateway Solar	1	Columbia County	PV	Solar	Jan	2019	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	40.4	0.0	23.1
Sweetbay Solar	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	31.3	0.0	21.1
Northern Preserve Solar	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.8	0.0	20.5
Cattle Ranch Solar	1	Desoto County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.3	0.0	22.6
Twin Lakes Solar	1	Putnam County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.4	1.0	22.3
Blue Heron Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.7	0.0	25.0
Babcock Preserve Solar	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	January	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.4	0.0	25.4
Hibiscus Solar	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	April	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.1	0.0	21.1
Okeechobee Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	April	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.1	2.3	24.9
Southfork Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	April	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	43.5	0.0	27.6
Echo River Solar	1	Suwannee County	PV	Solar	April	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	46.7	0.8	27.0
Blue Indigo Solar	1	Jackson County	PV	Solar	April	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	50.2	0.0	25.1
Lakeside Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	December	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.3	1.2	23.3
Trailside Solar	1	St. Johns County	PV	Solar	December	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.8	1.0	23.5
Union Springs Solar	1	Union County	PV	Solar	December	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.1	0.8	24.6
Egret Solar	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	December	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.1	0.8	24.4
Nassau Solar	1	Nassau County	PV	Solar	December	2020	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.3	1.0	23.6
Magnolia Springs Solar	1	Clay County	PV	Solar	March	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.3	1.1	24.2
Pelican Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	February	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.1	1.2	24.4
Palm Bay Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	March	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	40.0	0.8	25.1
Rodeo Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	March	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.9	1.5	23.9
Sabal Palm Solar	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	April	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.4	1.5	24.8
Willow Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	May	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.0	1.3	25.5
Discovery Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	May	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.2	1.0	23.0
Orange Blossom Solar	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	May	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.1	1.2	23.9
Fort Drum Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	June	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.0	1.0	21.2
Blue Springs Solar	1	Jackson County	PV	Solar	December	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	41.3	0.0	23.1
Cotton Creek Solar	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	December	2021	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	41.1	0.0	23.5
Ghost Orchid Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.4	2.0	24.3
Sawgrass Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.0	1.9	24.5
Sundew Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.2	1.9	25.0
Elder Branch Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	30.8	2.4	28.9
Grove Solar	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.0	1.9	25.1
Immokalee Solar	1	Collier County	PV	Solar	January	2022	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	32.7	2.5	25.8
FPL Juno Beach Living Lab (1)**	1	Various	PV	Solar	Various	Various	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.4
SolarNow**	1	Various	PV	Solar	Various	Various	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.0	10.2
C&I Solar Partnership(2)**	1	Various	PV	Solar	Various	2016 Various	3	3	3	3	1.5	0.0	10.0
Gulf Small Solar**	1	Various	PV	Solar	Various	Various	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.6
Manatee Battery Storage*	1	Manatee County	BS	N/A	4th Q	2021	409	409	409	409	409	409	N/A
Sunshine Gateway Battery Storage*	1	Columbia County	BS	N/A	4th Q	2021	30	30	30	30	30	30	N/A
Echo River Battery Storage*	1	Suwannee County	BS	N/A	4th Q	2021	30	30	30	30	30	30	N/A

Notes
Capacity factors are actuals for 2022
(1) The FPL Living Lab research assets reflect removal of assets from the FPL Juno Beach location in 2021.
(2) C&I Solar Partnership assets reflect removal of the Daytona Kennel Club assets in 2021.
**Battery Storage units do not have a traditional capacity factor and therefore are listed as N/A in the capacity factor column.
**For small scale solar assets, CISPP, SolarNow, Living Lab, and Gulf Solar values are reported in AC Power, for consistency with Universal Solar reporting method. DC power was converted using an average DC/AC ratio of 1.14.

Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Commercial In-Service		Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Firm Capacity (MW)		Projected Capacity Factor (%)
					Mo	Yr	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	
Everglades Solar	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	23.9	3.1	22.2
Pink Trail Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	21.8	2.6	22.9
Bluefield Preserve Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	1.9	22.8
Cavendish Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Ashinga Solar	1	Clay County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	28.5	1.9	21.7
Blackwater River Solar	1	Santa Rosa County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	28.1	0.0	22.5
Chipola River Solar	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	34.4	0.0	27.8
Flowers Creek Solar	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	32.4	0.0	23.0
First City Solar	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	28.6	0.0	22.2
Apalachee Solar	1	Jackson County	PV	Solar	Jan	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.9	0.1	25.6
Wild Azalea Solar	1	Gadsden County	PV	Solar	February	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.7	0.2	28.4
Chautauque Solar	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	February	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	40.4	0.1	28.4
Shirer Branch Solar	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	February	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.3	0.2	28.3
Saw Palmetto Solar	1	Bay County	PV	Solar	April	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.5	0.2	27.8
Cypress Pond Solar	1	Washington County	PV	Solar	April	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.8	0.2	27.4
Etomia Creek Solar	1	Pinellas County	PV	Solar	April	2023	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	34.3	1.4	26.6
Terrill Creek Solar	1	Clay County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.8	1.4	27.6
Silver Palm Solar	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	32.3	3.5	26.9
Ibis Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.6	3.0	28.4
Orchard Solar	1	St. Lucie / Indian River Counties	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.1	4.3	30.1
Beautyberry Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	31.3	3.3	28.8
Tumpike Solar	1	Indian River County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	35.2	3.2	28.7
Monarch Solar	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	29.3	2.9	25.6
Calooshatchee Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	30.3	3.1	27.8
White Tail Solar	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.1	3.7	29.4
Prairie Creek Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	32.5	2.3	29.0
Pineapple Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.7	3.2	27.7
Canoe Solar	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Jan	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	37.4	0.1	26.5
Sparkleberry Solar	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.3	0.2	27.1
Sambucus Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	31.9	1.9	28.4
Three Creeks Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	2.1	29.1
Fourmile Creek	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	39.5	0.2	29.2
Big Juniper Creek Solar	1	Santa Rosa County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	36.5	0.0	26.2
Pecan Tree Solar	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	40.9	0.1	28.7
Wild Quail Solar	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	43.2	0.1	30.2
Hawthorne Creek	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	32.1	2.1	28.7
Nature Trail	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	38.7	1.3	29.4
Woodyard Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Mar	2024	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	30.4	3.2	28.1
Honeybell Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Buttonwood Solar	1	St. Lucie County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Mitchell Creek Solar	1	Escambia County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.6
Hendry Isles Solar	1	Hendry County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	3.7	28.6
Norton Creek Solar	1	Madison County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	3.7	28.6
Kayak Solar	1	Okaloosa County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	3.7	28.6
Georges Lake Solar	1	Pinellas County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	3.7	28.6
Cedar Trail Solar	1	Baker County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	22.0	3.7	28.6
Holopaw Solar	1	Palm Beach County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Speckled Perch Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.6
Big Water Solar	1	Okeechobee County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.6
Fawn Solar	1	Martin County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Hog Bay Solar	1	DeSoto County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Green Pasture Solar	1	Charlotte County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Thomas Creek Solar	1	Nassau County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Fox Trail Solar	1	Brevard County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Long Creek Solar	1	Manatee County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Swallowtail Solar	1	Walton County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Tennil Creek Solar	1	Calhoun County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
Redlands Solar	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	Jan	2025	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	33.5	3.7	28.5
SolarNow***	1	Miami-Dade County	PV	Solar	April	2023	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	20.7
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2026	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	533	112	28.0
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2027	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2028	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2029	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Battery Storage**	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	1st Q	2029	100	100	100	100	89	100	N/A
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2030	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Battery Storage**	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	1st Q	2030	600	600	600	600	464	600	N/A
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2031	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Battery Storage**	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	1st Q	2031	500	500	500	500	362	500	N/A
Unsite Solar PV	1	Unknown	PV	Solar	1st Q	2032	2,235	2,235	2,235	2,235	141	0	28.0
Unsite Battery Storage**	1	Unknown	BS	N/A	1st Q	2032	800	800	800	800	475	800	N/A

Notes
*The firm capacity values shown for solar units are for the first year of operation. These firm capacity values and the associated energy output of the solar sites degrade over time, and this degradation is accounted for in these projections.
**Battery Storage units do not have a traditional capacity factor and therefore are listed as N/A in the capacity factor column.
***SolarNow reflects addition of new MAST Academy solar canopy site, 29.07 kW AC nameplate rating, planned commissioning in April 2023.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 38
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 38

				Zonal As-Available Pricing																		
				NORTHEAST ⁽¹⁾			NE-SOUTH ⁽¹⁾			SOUTHEAST			SOUTH			WEST			NORTHWEST ⁽²⁾			
Year	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	As-Available Energy	On-Peak Average	Off-Peak Average	
	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)
Actual	2013	22.92	25.29	22.00	22.54	24.72	21.70	23.19	25.64	22.24	22.92	25.28	22.00	23.35	25.96	22.34	22.62	24.87	21.74	31.37	38.04	29.14
	2014	27.19	30.64	25.99	26.75	30.00	25.60	27.55	31.09	26.31	27.24	30.69	26.03	27.52	31.23	26.25	26.91	30.21	25.75	35.78	44.36	32.91
	2015	17.47	20.06	16.54	17.21	19.64	16.33	17.65	20.32	16.69	17.52	20.10	16.60	17.69	20.50	16.69	17.26	19.75	16.37	25.24	31.67	23.09
	2016	16.70	19.70	15.65	15.57	18.20	14.64	17.18	20.33	16.08	16.97	20.03	15.90	17.00	20.18	15.88	16.79	19.78	15.75	24.39	30.40	22.39
	2017	18.93	21.32	18.07	18.23	20.12	17.56	19.27	21.83	18.37	19.08	21.55	18.21	19.17	21.78	18.17	18.90	21.32	18.05	26.69	31.52	25.08
	2018	21.85	25.73	20.50	21.56	25.31	20.25	22.10	26.11	20.71	21.85	25.71	20.50	21.98	25.95	20.60	21.76	25.57	20.42	32.93	40.04	30.55
	2019	18.64	22.05	17.47	18.72	22.16	17.54	18.74	22.15	17.57	18.57	21.95	17.41	18.65	22.09	17.47	18.52	21.88	17.36	25.65	31.06	23.84
	2020	14.50	16.89	13.65	14.56	16.94	13.71	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.45	16.81	13.61	14.56	17.02	13.68	14.45	16.80	13.60	20.68	24.52	19.36
	2021	25.42	29.13	24.26	25.62	29.37	24.26	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.34	29.02	24.21	25.35	29.16	24.17	25.41	28.99	24.22	36.53	44.87	33.58
	2022	47.74	55.37	45.13	45.87	52.56	43.57	(1)	(1)	(1)	45.20	51.73	42.95	45.02	51.69	42.72	45.29	51.88	43.03	57.33	68.97	53.37
	Projected ³	2023	41.63	50.59	45.84																	
2024		34.54	40.38	38.69																		
2025		31.62	35.68	35.51																		
2026		31.52	35.82	35.13																		
2027		31.01	37.35	34.91																		
2028		28.33	32.90	29.97																		
2029		27.42	29.23	27.00																		
2030		26.51	31.82	25.01																		
2031		27.42	27.15	29.54																		
2032		28.04	24.79	26.62																		

Notes
1) In 2020, FPL consolidated its NE North and NE South zones into a single Northeast zone as a result of the elimination of a point of system export at New Smyrna Beach.
2) The acquired Gulf Power area is shown as the FPL Northwest zone. The system-wide average prices do not include the Gulf Power / Northwest Zone prices prior to 2022.
3) FPL historically keeps track of avoided costs on a regional basis but forecasts avoided costs on a system-wide average basis.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 39
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 39

Generating Unit Name	Summer Capacity (MW)	Certification Dates (if Applicable)		In-Service Date (MM/YY)
		Need Approved (Commission)	PPSA Certified	
Nuclear Unit Additions				
Combustion Turbine Unit Additions				
Combined Cycle Unit Additions				
Steam Turbine Unit Additions				
Notes				
FPL does not have any PPSA units planned for in-service within the current 10-year planning period.				

Solar (PV) - 2024 SOBRA

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	2022												2023												2024														
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																										
Construction																█																							
Unit In-Service																									█														

Solar (PV) - 2025

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2023												2024												2025											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█		█																					
Unit In-Service																									█											

Solar (PV) - 2026

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2024												2025												2026											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█		█																					
Unit In-Service																									█											

Solar (PV) - 2029

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2027												2028												2029											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█		█																					
Unit In-Service																									█											

Solar (PV) - 2030

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2028												2029												2030											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█		█																					
Unit In-Service																									█											

Solar (PV) - 2031

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2029												2030												2031											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█																							
Unit In-Service																									█											

Solar (PV) - 2032

(Dates shown are approximate and are subject to change)

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2030												2031												2032											
Permitting/Engineering/Fabrication	█												█																							
Construction													█																							
Unit In-Service																									█											

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 41
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1
TYP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 41

Plant	Unit No.	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Capacity Factor (%)										
				Actual	Projected									
					2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Cape Canaveral	1	CC	NG	46.6%	39.9%	40.0%	55.1%	46.9%	45.7%	39.1%	40.5%	35.1%	31.9%	34.1%
Gulf Clean Energy Center	4	ST	NG	1.6%	0.1%	0.6%	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gulf Clean Energy Center	5	ST	NG	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gulf Clean Energy Center	6	ST	NG	14.9%	2.3%	4.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.7%	6.8%	7.3%	6.5%	6.8%
Gulf Clean Energy Center	7	ST	NG	17.8%	4.0%	4.5%	4.2%	2.5%	4.7%	3.7%	5.4%	4.9%	4.7%	5.4%
Gulf Clean Energy Center	8	CT	NG	15.3%	6.6%	7.6%	5.9%	3.2%	7.4%	3.2%	7.8%	6.5%	4.8%	4.7%
Dania Beach Energy Center	7	CC	NG	39.6%	73.6%	81.4%	84.1%	77.9%	64.8%	63.7%	53.2%	50.3%	49.3%	40.7%
Daniel	1	ST	Coal	23.9%	54.8%	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Daniel	2	ST	Coal	24.1%	45.5%	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fort Myers	2	CC	NG	65.8%	70.3%	68.4%	72.7%	71.1%	67.0%	63.0%	56.7%	69.6%	70.0%	70.8%
Fort Myers	3	CT	NG	16.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%
Fort Myers	1.9	GT	NG	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Lansing Smith	3	CC	NG	80.6%	29.0%	35.7%	36.0%	33.5%	32.8%	36.0%	37.1%	37.3%	35.8%	37.5%
Lansing Smith	3A	CT	LO	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lauderdale	6	CT	NG	32.1%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.2%	2.8%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Lauderdale	3.5	GT	NG	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Manatee	1	ST	NG	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manatee	2	ST	NG	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manatee	3	CC	NG	61.9%	68.6%	62.2%	61.0%	50.1%	35.6%	49.5%	51.7%	54.4%	50.0%	49.6%
Martin	3	CC	NG	34.2%	4.7%	6.3%	3.6%	1.7%	3.4%	1.0%	1.6%	2.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Martin	4	CC	NG	42.9%	11.2%	11.8%	7.7%	4.7%	6.5%	3.6%	5.0%	2.8%	3.5%	4.3%
Martin ¹	8	CC	NG	58.1%	64.4%	64.2%	57.7%	36.1%	46.4%	44.9%	44.7%	49.4%	47.8%	50.4%
Okeechobee Energy Center	1	CC	NG	68.4%	77.4%	68.8%	71.1%	67.5%	68.3%	58.8%	55.1%	42.6%	54.8%	55.3%
Pea Ridge	1	CT	NG	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Perdido	1	IC	LFG	0.0%	98.3%	98.3%	98.3%	98.3%	98.0%	95.4%	92.7%	**	**	**
Port Everglades	5	CC	NG	65.5%	61.1%	83.4%	75.0%	81.1%	64.0%	73.6%	69.7%	63.9%	57.5%	54.9%
Riveria Beach	5	CC	NG	58.9%	41.9%	57.7%	57.1%	69.6%	66.0%	58.8%	60.5%	57.5%	48.8%	49.6%
Sanford	4	CC	NG	44.4%	16.7%	15.8%	16.4%	13.1%	15.2%	10.6%	14.1%	14.5%	14.6%	16.1%
Sanford	5	CC	NG	45.5%	10.6%	10.6%	11.0%	9.5%	11.0%	9.6%	8.1%	11.3%	11.6%	12.0%
Scherer	3	ST	Coal	40.3%	73.4%	31.9%	10.7%	10.7%	8.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
St. Lucie	1	ST	NUC	91.1%	97.5%	86.5%	88.8%	97.5%	91.1%	89.3%	97.5%	89.2%	89.3%	97.5%
St. Lucie	2	ST	NUC	97.9%	88.6%	85.6%	97.5%	89.4%	90.4%	97.5%	89.6%	90.4%	97.5%	89.1%
Turkey Point	3	ST	NUC	103.3%	88.2%	78.2%	97.5%	88.5%	90.4%	97.5%	90.6%	90.4%	97.5%	89.3%
Turkey Point	4	ST	NUC	93.4%	87.2%	97.5%	77.2%	97.5%	91.5%	97.5%	90.6%	97.5%	89.7%	89.3%
Turkey Point	5	CC	NG	57.0%	26.3%	27.6%	37.9%	30.9%	27.4%	24.0%	24.7%	22.2%	24.3%	25.6%
West County Energy Center	1	CC	NG	59.3%	74.2%	75.3%	60.8%	50.7%	54.5%	50.2%	48.1%	42.9%	39.0%	37.1%
West County Energy Center	2	CC	NG	51.6%	80.2%	61.9%	49.9%	48.9%	55.8%	45.7%	46.4%	40.9%	31.9%	25.1%
West County Energy Center	3	CC	NG	65.6%	63.1%	57.8%	41.8%	54.2%	50.7%	41.7%	40.4%	35.4%	29.4%	24.5%
Desoto Solar	1	PV	SUN	17.1%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	18.0%
Space Coast Solar	1	PV	SUN	17.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	17.0%	16.0%
Citrus Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.5%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Babcock Ranch Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.8%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Manatee Solar	1	PV	SUN	14.8%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Coral Farms Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.3%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Horizon Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.7%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Wildflower Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.8%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Indian River Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.3%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Loggerhead Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.6%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Barefoot Bay Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.6%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	16.0%
Hammock Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.8%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Blue Cypress Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Interstate Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.4%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Miami Dade Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.2%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	21.0%	18.0%
Pioneer Trail Solar	1	PV	SUN	20.7%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Sunshine Gateway Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	18.0%
Sweetbay Solar	1	PV	SUN	21.1%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	21.0%	18.0%	17.0%
Cattle Ranch Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.6%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	20.0%	17.0%
Northern Preserve Solar	1	PV	SUN	20.5%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	20.0%	18.0%	17.0%
Twin Lakes Solar	1	PV	SUN	22.3%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	23.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Babcock Preserve Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.4%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	25.0%	23.0%	21.0%	18.0%	15.0%
Blue Heron Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	23.0%	21.0%	18.0%	16.0%
Blue Indigo Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.1%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	26.0%	25.0%	24.0%	22.0%
Southfork Solar	1	PV	SUN	27.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	27.0%	26.0%	23.0%	20.0%	17.0%
Echo River Solar	1	PV	SUN	27.0%	28.0%	27.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	27.0%	26.0%	24.0%	21.0%	18.0%
Hibiscus Solar	1	PV	SUN	21.1%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	21.0%	19.0%	16.0%
Okeechobee Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.9%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	21.0%	18.0%	16.0%
Magnolia Springs Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.2%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Egret Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.4%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Lakeside Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.3%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Trailside Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.5%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	20.0%	17.0%
Nassau Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.6%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Union Springs Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.6%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Pelican Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.4%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Rodeo Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.9%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	20.0%	17.0%
Palm Bay Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Sabal Palm Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.8%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Orange Blossom	1	PV	SUN	23.9%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Discovery Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	19.0%	19.0%	17.0%	16.0%
Willow Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.5%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	22.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Fort Drum Solar	1	PV	SUN	21.2%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Blue Springs Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	20.0%

Cotton Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	23.5%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	20.0%	19.0%
Sundew Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Ghost Orchid Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.3%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Sawgrass Solar	1	PV	SUN	24.5%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Immokalee Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.8%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	18.0%	16.0%
Grove Solar	1	PV	SUN	25.1%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	19.0%	17.0%
Elder Branch Solar	1	PV	SUN	28.9%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	25.0%	25.0%	23.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Wild Azalea Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Chautauqua Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Shirier Branch Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Anhinga Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	22.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Apalachee Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	26.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Blackwater River Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Bluefield Preserve Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Cavendish Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	29.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Chipola Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Everglades Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
First City Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Flowers Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%	22.0%
Pink Trail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
Cypress Pond Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Etonia Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	27.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Saw Palmetto Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Terrill Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	27.6%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%	27.0%
Silver Palm Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	26.9%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
Ibis Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.4%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%
Orchard Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	30.1%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%
Beautyberry Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.8%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Turnpike Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.7%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Monarch Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	25.6%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%	25.1%
Caloosahatchee Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	27.8%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	27.1%	25.5%	24.5%
White Tail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	29.4%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%
Prairie Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	29.0%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%
Pineapple Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	27.7%	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%	27.2%	27.0%	25.6%	24.7%
Canoe Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	26.5%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%
Sparkleberry Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	27.1%	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%	25.6%	24.1%	23.3%
Sambucus Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.4%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%
Three Creeks Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	29.1%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%	28.5%
Fourmile Creek	1	PV	SUN	*	*	29.2%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Big Juniper Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	26.2%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	24.9%
Pecan Tree Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.7%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%	27.4%
Wild Quail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	30.2%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%
Hawthorne Creek	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.7%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%
Nature Trail	1	PV	SUN	*	*	29.4%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%	28.3%
Woodyard Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.1%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%
Honeybell Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Buttonwood Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Mitchell Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Hendry Isles Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Norton Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Kayak Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Georges Lake Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Cedar Trail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Holopaw Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Speckled Perch Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Big Water Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.6%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Fawn Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	27.8%	26.4%	25.5%
Hog Bay Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Green Pasture Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Thomas Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Fox Trail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Long Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Swallowtail Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Tenmile Creek Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
Redlands Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	28.5%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
2026 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
2027 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
2028 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	*	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
2029 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.0%	27.9%	27.6%	26.8%	
2030 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	
2031 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.0%	28.0%	
2032 Solar	1	PV	SUN	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.0%	

Notes

* Unit not yet in service.

** Unit has been or will be retired and is no longer in service.

1/ The solar thermal portion of the Martin 8 unit was retired 1st Q 2023.

This table does not include proposed energy storage sites as they do not have a typical capacity factor.

Note that although all solar units degrade at 0.3% per year, the capacity factors shown do not decrease. In FPL's modeling, the capacity (MW) of the solar units decreases at the same rate of 0.3% per year while the capacity factor itself remains constant.

Actual capacity factors for PV solar units vary based on a variety of factors, including location, technology type (fixed or tracking), and DC/AC ratio.

All capacity factors are based on FPL's TYSP Resource Plan with a NEL, consistent with Schedule 6.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 43
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 43

Plant Name	Fuel Type	Summer Capacity (MW)	In-Service Date (MM/YYY)	Potential Conversion	Potential Issues
Manatee Unit 1	Gas/Oil	809	Oct-76	combined cycle	see notes
Manatee Unit 2	Gas/Oil	809	Dec-77	combined cycle	see notes
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 4	Gas	75	Jul-59	combined cycle	see notes
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 5	Gas	75	Jun-61	combined cycle	see notes
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 6	Gas	315	May-70	combined cycle	unit age is 52 years
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 7	Gas	496	Aug-73	combined cycle	unit age is 49 years
Notes					
All existing conventional steam generating units are capable of being converted to combined cycle operation. Of the potential units, Manatee Unit 1, Manatee Unit 2, Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 4, and Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 5 are planned to be retired by 2026, and they are no longer being considered for repowering.					

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 44
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 44

Plant Name	Fuel Type	Summer Capacity (MW)	In-Service Date (MM/YYYY)	Potential Conversion	Potential Issues
N/A					
Notes					
Coal fired or oil fired conventional steam generating units are capable of being switched to burn natural gas. There are not any remaining units in the FPL system that are potential candidates for fuel switching as they have already been switched to burn natural gas.					

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 45
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 45

Transmission Line	Line Length	Nominal Voltage	Date Need	Date TLSA	In-Service Date
	(Miles)	(kV)	Approved	Certified	
Levee-Midway 500kV ⁽¹⁾	150	500	May-88	Apr-90	Jun-30
Sweatt-Whidden	79	230	Apr-22	Sep-22	Dec-25
Notes					
(1) Construction of 139 miles is complete and in-service.					

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 46
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 46

Nominal, Firm Purchases

Year	Firm Purchases	
	\$/MWh	Escalation %
HISTORY:		
2020	27.537	
2021	41.539	
2022	52.10	
FORECAST:		
2023	50.479	NA(1)
2024	48.266	NA(1)
2025	49.955	NA(1)
2026	51.717	NA(1)
2027	51.74	NA(1)
2028	52.30	NA(1)
2029	53.813	NA(1)
2030	55.854	NA(1)
2031	56.295	NA(1)
2032	61.541	NA(1)

Notes

(1) No default escalation is assumed. Pricing forecast is the weighted average of contract pricing from existing firm energy PPAs.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 47
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 47

Seller Name	Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Shell Energy NA	Tenaska		Autauga	CC	Gas	NA	NA	765	765	885	885	11/09	05/23
Notes													
(Include Notes Here)													

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 48
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 48

Seller Name	Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Notes													
There are no Planned New Traditional Generator PPAs in the current planning period.													

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 49
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 49

Seller Name	Facility Name	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
					Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Wheelabrator Technologies	Broward South	Broward	Steam	MSW	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	01/93	12/26
Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach	SWA 1	Palm Beach	Steam	MSW	55	55	40	40	01/12	03/34
Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach	SWA 2	Palm Beach	Steam	MSW	90	90	70	70	01/16	03/34
Morgan Stanley	Kingfisher I	Kingfisher	WT	Wind	178	178	N/A	N/A	01/16	12/35
Morgan Stanley	Kingfisher II	Kingfisher	WT	Wind	94	94	N/A	N/A	02/17	12/35
Gulf Coast Solar Center I	Eglin	Okaloosa	PV	Solar	30	30	N/A	N/A	06/17	12/42
Gulf Coast Solar Center II	Holley	Santa Rosa	PV	Solar	40	40	N/A	N/A	11/17	12/42
Gulf Coast Solar Center III	Saufley	Escambia	PV	Solar	50	50	N/A	N/A	11/17	12/42
Notes										

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 50
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 50

Seller Name	Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Notes													
There are no planned new renewable generator PPAs in the current planning period.													

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 52
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 52

Buyer Name	Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Lee County Full Requirements Agreement ¹	Lee County Full Requirements Agreement	NA	Lee	Full Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	986	955	01/14	12/33
Florida Keys Long Term Agreement ²	Florida Keys Long Term Agreement	NA	Monroe	Full Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	162	125	05/11	12/32
Moore Haven	Moore Haven	NA	Glades	Partial Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	4	07/16	12/25
City of Homestead	City of Homestead	NA	Miami-Dade	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	51	08/15	12/28
City of Homestead	City of Homestead	NA	Miami-Dade	Partial Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	35	08/15	12/28
Florida Public Utilities Company ³	Florida Public Utilities Company	NA	Various	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49	39	01/18	12/26
Florida Public Utilities Company ³	Florida Public Utilities Company	NA	Various	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	14	01/18	12/26
Florida Public Utilities Company ³	Florida Public Utilities Company	NA	Jackson	Full Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33	39	01/20	12/26
Florida Public Utilities Company ³	Florida Public Utilities Company	NA	Jackson	Full Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31	31	01/22	12/26
City of Quincy	City of Quincy	NA	Gadsen	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	19	01/16	12/27
City of Wauchula	City of Wauchula	NA	DeSotto	Full Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	10	01/17	12/30
City of New Smyrna Beach	City of New Smyrna Beach	NA	Volusia	Partial Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45	45	02/14	12/27
City of New Smyrna Beach	City of New Smyrna Beach	NA	Volusia	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	50	07/17	12/27
JEA	JEA	NA	Various	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	01/22	12/41
City of Blountstown	City of Blountstown	NA	Calhoun	Full Requirements	System Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	8	05/22	04/27
City of Alachua	City of Alachua	NA	Alachua	Partial Requirements	Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21	15	04/22	03/29

Notes
(1) The contract includes an option to extend the agreement through December 31, 2053.
(2) The contract includes an option to extend the agreement through December 31, 2052.
(3) The contract includes an option to extend the agreement through December 31, 2030.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 53
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request 1
 Question No. 53

Buyer Name	Facility Name	Unit No.	County Location	Unit Type	Primary Fuel	Gross Capacity (MW)		Net Capacity (MW)		Contracted Firm Capacity (MW)		Contract Term Dates (MM/YY)	
						Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Sum	Win	Start	End
Notes													
There are no Planned New PSAs in the current planning period.													

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 55
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 55

Renewable Source	Annual Renewable Generation (GWh)										
	Actual	Projected									
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Utility - Firm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utility - Non-Firm	7,406	10,086	13,833	17,464	23,358	28,759	34,149	39,314	44,173	48,627	53,270
Utility - Co-Firing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase - Firm	2,055	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
Purchase - Non-Firm	526	535	535	535	535	565	565	565	565	565	565
Purchase - Co-Firing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Customer - Owned	351	1,203	1,601	2,060	2,576	3,159	3,820	4,555	5,367	6,195	6,989
Total	10,339	13,774	17,919	22,009	28,419	34,403	40,454	46,354	52,025	57,307	62,744
Notes											
All energy for FPL-owned renewables is being considered non-firm for the purposes of this table. However, FPL, accounts for a percentage of the nameplate rating of PV facilities as firm capacity in reliability analysis. Actuals for customer-owned generation represent the amount of energy sold to FPL and Gulf from customer facilities in 2022. These values correspond to Column (5) in Schedule 11.2.											

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 65
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
 Staff's Data Request # 1
 Question No. 65

Project Name	Pilot Program (Y/N)	In-Service/ Pilot Start Date (MM/YY)	Projected Max Capacity Output (MW)	Projected Max Energy Stored (MHh)	Projected Conversion Efficiency (%)
EV + Storage (3 locations)	Y	09/23	1.05	1.8	87
Unsitd 2029 Battery 1	N	01/29	100	400	TBD
Unsitd 2030 Battery 1	N	01/30	600	2400	TBD
Unsitd 2031 Battery 1	N	01/31	500	2000	TBD
Unsitd 2032 Battery 1	N	01/32	800	3200	TBD

Notes

Conversion efficiency based on equipment rated efficiency. Future units reflect expected equipment rated efficiency. TBD is to be determined.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 69
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

Staff's 1st Set DRs; No. 69

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		---	21.3
2027		GCEC 5 (75 MW) Broward South (4 MW)	---	20.4
2028		Lansing Smith 3A (32 MW)	475 MW Combustion Turbines	20.7
2029		Scherer 3 (215 MW)	475 MW Combustion Turbines	21.2
2030		Perdido 1&2 (3 MW)	745 MW Solar	20.0
2031			745 MW Solar 300 MW Battery Storage	20.0
2032		Palm Beach SWA 1 (40 MW)	1,991 MW 3x1 Combined Cycle 800 MW Battery Storage	26.7
Nameplate Solar Additions (2023-2032):			5,811	
Nameplate Storage Additions (2023-2032):			1,100	

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.

Florida Power & Light Company
Docket No. 20230000-OT
Ten-Year Site Plan
Staff's First Data Request
Request No. 73
Attachment No. 1 of 1
Tab 1 of 1

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request # 1
Question No. 73

Unit	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Net Summer Capacity (MW)	Estimated EPA Rule Impacts: Operational Effects						
				ELGS	ACE or replacement	MATS	CSAPR/CAIR	CWIS	CCR	
									Non-Hazardous Waste	Special Waste
Cape Canaveral 3	CC	NG, ULSD	1290	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls possible	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers Gas Turbines 1 & 9	GT	DFO	108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers 2	CC	NG	1812	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls certain for Impingement Mortality Reduction	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers 3 A-D	GT	NG, ULSD	852	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dania Beach 7	CC	NG, ULSD	1163	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls certain for Impingement Mortality Reduction	N/A	N/A
Lauderdale Gas Turbines 3 & 5	GT	NG, DFO	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lauderdale 6 A-F	GT	NG, DFO	1155	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Port Everglades 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1237	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls possible	N/A	N/A
Riviera 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1290	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls possible	N/A	N/A
Sanford 4	CC	NG	1176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Sanford 5	CC	NG, DFO	1176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 3	PWR	NUC	837	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 4	PWR	NUC	841	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1270	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manatee 1	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Installation Completed 2013	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Manatee 2	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Installation Completed 2012	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Manatee 3	CC	NG	1249	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Martin 3	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Martin 4	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Martin 8	CC	NG, ULSD	1235	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Additional controls not likely to be required	N/A	N/A
Martin SOLAR	ST	SUN	75 ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lucie 1	PWR	NUC	981	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls possible	N/A	N/A

St. Lucie 2	PWR	NUC	840 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Installation of additional controls possible	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 1	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 2	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 3	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Okeechobee Clean Energy Center 1	CC	NG, ULSD	1720	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scherer 3	ST	SUB	215 ¹	Dry ash handling systems previously installed. Scrubber wastewater treatment anticipated in the future	No impacts expected	Hg Control Installed 2010, FGD/SCR Installed 2011	SCR & FGD Installed 2011	Additional controls not likely to be required	Closure of existing ash pond beginning in 2018 and construction of new CCR landfill	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Crist)	ST	NG	967	No additional controls anticipated due to gas conversion projects	No impacts expected	Coal operation was retired in 2020 and no longer subject to MATS	N/A	Units 6 & 7 have existing closed cycle cooling system; Additional controls not likely to be required prior to Units 4 & 5 retirement dates	Ongoing compliance activities	
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 8	CT	NG, ULSD	940	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pea Ridge	ST	NG	12	N/A	No impacts expected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perdidio	IC	LFG	3	N/A	No impacts expected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smith	CC,CT	NG,ULSD	692	N/A	No impacts expected	N/A	N/A	Unit 3 has existing closed cycle cooling system; New lower capacity intake pumps installed	2017-2023 pond closure design and implementation	N/A
Daniel	ST	Coal	502	Dry bottom ash handling installed in 2020 for CCR compliance	No impacts expected	Scrubber, ACI, and Bromine Injection added for MATS	No additional control required, allowances will be purchased as needed	Units have existing closed cycle cooling system	Pond closure scheduled Fall 2020-2022 with ongoing compliance monitoring	N/A

Notes

(Include Notes Here)

Units included above only reflect current operating units or projects that are under construction or expected to become operational this year

Unit Type: ST = Steam Turbine, GT = Gas Turbine, CC = Combined Cycle, PV = Photovoltaic, IC= Internal Combustion, BS = Battery Storage
 Fuel Type: NG = Natural Gas, DFO = Distillate Fuel Oil, RFO = Residual Fuel Oil, ULSD = Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate, BIT = Bituminous Coal, SUB = Sub-Bituminous Coal, SUN = Solar (PV & thermal), NUC = Nuclear, No = None

Notes: ¹ FPL Ownership Share only

²Unit capability also included in Martin Unit 8 Net Summer Capability

³FPL's solar and battery storage sites have not been affected by any current federal or state environmental rules, and FPL is actively monitoring EPA and FDEP proposed

TYSP Year 2023

Staff's Data Request # 1

Question No. 74

Unit	Unit Type	Fuel Type	Net Summer Capacity (MW)	Estimated EPA Rule Impacts: Cost Effects (CPVRR \$ millions)						
				ELGS	ACE or replacement	MATS	CSAPR/CAIR	CWIS	CCR	
									Non-Hazardous Waste	Special Waste
Cape Canaveral 3	CC	NG, ULSD	1290	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.83	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers Gas Turbines 1 & 2	GT	DFO	108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers 2	CC	NG	1812	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.83	N/A	N/A
Fort Myers 3 A-D	GT	NG, ULSD	852	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dania Beach 7	CC	NG, ULSD	1,163	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.83	N/A	N/A
Lauderdale Gas Turbines 3 & 4	GT	NG, DFO	69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lauderdale 6 A-F	GT	NG, ULSD	1155	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Port Everglades 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1237	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.83	N/A	N/A
Riviera 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1290	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.83	N/A	N/A
Sanford 4	CC	NG	1176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Sanford 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 3	PWR	NUC	837	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 4	PWR	NUC	841	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turkey Point 5	CC	NG, ULSD	1270	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manatee 1	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Project Complete 2013	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee 2	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Project Complete 2012	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	0	N/A	N/A
Manatee 3	CC	NG	1249	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Martin 3	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Martin 4	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Martin 8	CC	NG, ULSD	1235	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Martin SOLAR	ST	SUN	75 ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lucie 1	PWR	NUC	981	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
St. Lucie 2	PWR	NUC	840 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Webb County Clean Energy Center	CC	NG, ULSD	1720	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scherer 3	ST	SUB	215 ¹		No additional Heat Rate Improvements anticipated	Completed 2010	Completed 2012			N/A
Indiantown Cogeneration	Unit retired December 2020			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Plant)	ST	NG	967	8	N/A	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	12.5	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center Unit 8	CT	NG, ULSD	940	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pea Ridge	ST	NG	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perdidio	IC	LFG	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smith	CC,CT	NG,ULSD	692	8	N/A	N/A	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	44.8	N/A
Scholz	Unit retired December 2020			8					7.8	
Daniel	ST	Coal	502 ¹	8	None, Unit will be retired in 2024	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	13.3	N/A

Notes

(Include Notes Here)

Units included above only reflect current operating units or projects that are under construction or expected to become operational this year

Unit Type: ST = Steam Turbine, GT = Gas Turbine, CC = Combined Cycle, PV = Photovoltaic, IC = Internal Combustion, BS = Battery Storage
 Fuel Type: NG = Natural Gas, DFO = Distillate Fuel Oil, RFO = Residual Fuel Oil, ULSD = Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate, BIT = Bituminous Coal,
 SUB = Sub-Bituminous Coal, SUN = Solar (PV & thermal), NUC = Nuclear, No = None

Notes: ¹ FPL Ownership Share only

² Unit capability also included in Martin Unit 8 Net Summer Capability

³ If additional controls are required for CWIS, most work would be done without any unit impacts and tie-in to existing systems would occur

⁴ FPL's solar and battery storage sites have not been affected by any current federal or state environmental rules, and FPL is actively monitoring

Manatee 1	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Project Complete 2013	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Manatee 2	ST	NG, RFO	813	N/A	N/A	ESP Project Complete 2012	800 MW Cycling Project Complete	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Manatee 3	CC	NG	1249	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Martin 3	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Martin 4	CC	NG	487	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Martin 8	CC	NG, ULSD	1235	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Impacts are Anticipated	N/A	N/A
Martin SOLAR	ST	SUN	75 ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lucie 1	PWR	NUC	981	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2023-2025 for velocity cap excluder device, if required. ³	N/A	N/A
St. Lucie 2	PWR	NUC	840 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2023-2025 for velocity cap excluder device, if required. ³	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 1	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 2	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West County Energy Center 3	CC	NG, ULSD	1259	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wecchobee Clean Energy Center	CC	NG, ULSD	1720	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scherer 3	ST	SUB	215 ¹	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Crist)	ST	Coal,NG	967	NO additional controls anticipated due to gas conversion projects	N/A	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	N/A
Gulf Clean Energy Center (formerly Crist) Unit 8	CT	NG, ULSD	940	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pea Ridge	ST	NG	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perdidio	IC	LFG	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smith	CC,CT	NG,ULSD	692	NO additional controls anticipated	N/A	N/A	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	N/A
Daniel	ST	Coal	502	No Impacts Anticipated	None, Unit will be retired in 2024	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	No Impacts Anticipated	N/A

Notes

(Include Notes Here)

Units included above only reflect current operating units or projects that are under construction or expected to become operational this year

Unit Type: ST = Steam Turbine, GT = Gas Turbine, CC = Combined Cycle, PV = Photovoltaic, IC = Internal Combustion, BS = Battery Storage
Fuel Type: NG = Natural Gas, DFO = Distillate Fuel Oil, RFO = Residual Fuel Oil, ULSD = Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate, BIT = Bituminous Coal,
SUB = Sub-Bituminous Coal, SUN = Solar (PV & thermal), NUC = Nuclear, No = None

Notes: ¹ FPL Ownership Share only

² Unit capability also included in Martin Unit 8 Net Summer Capability

³If additional controls are required for CWIS, most work would be done without any unit impacts and tie-in to existing systems

⁴FPL's solar and battery storage sites have not been affected by any current federal or state environmental rules, and FPL is

TYSP Year 2023
Staff's Data Request 1
Question No. 77

Legacy FPL													
Year		Uranium		Coal		Natural Gas		Residual Oil		Distillate Oil		Hydrogen	
		GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU
Actual	2013	25,243	0.61	5,981	2.71	75,208	4.83	75	14.62	120	21.42	--	--
	2014	26,812	0.63	4,482	2.92	79,211	5.29	231	14.70	128	20.84	--	--
	2015	27,045	0.64	5,275	2.70	85,797	4.45	323	14.64	139	20.68	--	--
	2016	28,033	0.64	4,165	2.76	86,157	3.90	426	14.14	230	14.97	--	--
	2017	27,971	0.62	4,164	2.73	86,710	4.28	184	11.95	216	18.43	--	--
	2018	28,176	0.57	2,583	2.46	91,213	4.45	248	11.83	129	16.01	--	--
	2019	27,791	0.53	2,488	2.59	93,401	3.90	106	11.53	224	17.01	--	--
	2020	28,221	0.48	1,636	2.75	95,278	3.45	53	11.53	66	16.70	--	--
	2021	28,341	0.49	2,089	2.85	90,903	5.39	75	11.68	94	16.04	--	--
	2022	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Projected	2023	FPL and Gulf were modeled as individual systems through 2021. From 2022-2031, they are modeled as one system. See "Integrated System" below.											
	2024												
	2025												
	2026												
	2027												
	2028												
	2029												
	2030												
	2031												
	2032												
Notes (Include Notes Here)													

Gulf													
Year		Uranium		Coal		Natural Gas		Residual Oil		Distillate Oil		Hydrogen	
		GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU
Actual	2013	--	--	5,602	3.60	8,834	4.67	--	--	1	22.27	--	--
	2014	--	--	7,394	3.69	8,207	5.02	--	--	1	21.16	--	--
	2015	--	--	4,876	3.47	7,787	3.60	--	--	1	16.01	--	--
	2016	--	--	4,697	3.21	8,724	3.38	--	--	1	12.31	--	--
	2017	--	--	4,973	2.83	8,983	3.60	--	--	1	12.92	--	--
	2018	--	--	5,258	2.82	8,150	3.85	--	--	1	16.75	--	--
	2019	--	--	4,125	3.17	8,808	3.49	--	--	0	15.09	--	--
	2020	--	--	2,067	4.08	10,474	2.47	--	--	0	19.22	--	--
	2021	--	--	1,765	2.86	6,539	4.41	--	--	1	12.92	--	--
	2022	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Projected	2023	FPL and Gulf were modeled as individual systems through 2021. From 2022-2031, they are modeled as one system. See "Integrated System" below.											
	2024												
	2025												
	2026												
	2027												
	2028												
	2029												
	2030												
	2031												
	2032												
Notes (Include Notes Here)													

FPL System (including FPL NWFL)													
Year		Uranium		Coal		Natural Gas		Residual Oil		Distillate Oil		Hydrogen	
		GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU	GWh	\$/MMBTU
Actual	2013	FPL and Gulf were modeled as individual systems through 2021. From 2022-2032, they are modeled as one system.											
	2014												
	2015												
	2016												
	2017												
	2018												
	2019												
	2020												
	2021												
	2022												
Projected	2023	28,089	0.484	3,587	3.513	93,746	7.281	2	16.059	1	23.434	--	--
	2024	27,029	0.507	603	3.404	94,769	5.912	0	15.046	2	20.995	--	--
	2025	27,942	0.518	201	3.482	91,958	5.331	0	13.608	2	19.654	--	--
	2026	28,943	0.499	201	3.534	86,487	5.314	0	12.936	2	19.426	--	--
	2027	28,159	0.506	153	3.607	82,921	5.227	2	12.065	4	18.420	--	--
	2028	29,587	0.534	55	3.684	78,009	4.776	0	12.160	2	18.439	--	--
	2029	28,603	0.547	0	---	75,831	4.623	1	12.262	3	18.453	--	--
	2030	28,431	0.564	0	---	73,152	4.469	0	12.394	2	18.147	--	--
	2031	28,923	0.581	0	---	70,085	4.623	0	12.611	2	18.232	--	--
	2032	28,448	0.598	0	---	68,828	4.725	0	12.827	2	18.308	--	--
Notes (Include Notes Here)													