



TEN-YEAR SITE PLAN

2026-2035

**Submitted to
Florida Public Service Commission
April 1, 2026**

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FLORIDA MUNICIPAL
POWER AGENCY

2026 Ten-Year Site Plan

April 1, 2026

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Executive Summary

The following information is provided in accordance with Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) Rules 25-22.070, 25-22.071, and 25-22.072, which require certain electric utilities in the State of Florida to submit a Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP). The TYSP provides, among other things, a description of existing electric utility resources, a 10-year forecast of electric power generating needs and an identification of the general location and type of any proposed generation capacity and transmission additions for the next 10-year period.

The Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA or the Agency) is a project-oriented, joint-action agency. There are currently 33 Members of FMPA – each a municipal electric utility – located throughout the State of Florida. As a joint-action agency, FMPA facilitates opportunities for FMPA Members to achieve economies of scale in power generation and related services. FMPA’s direct responsibility for power supply planning can be separated into two roles. First, for the active 13 All Requirements Power Supply Project (ARP) Participants who receive capacity and energy from the ARP, FMPA supplies all of the electric power and energy, transmission and associated services, unless limited by a contract rate of delivery, except for certain excluded resources. Second, the ARP also provides power to a number of members that are not ARP participants, either on a full requirements or other basis. For member systems that do not purchase their full requirements from the ARP, the Agency’s role has been to evaluate joint action opportunities and make the findings available to such members, whereby each member can elect whether to participate in that project. FMPA currently has five such power supply projects in addition to the ARP – Stanton, Tri-City, Stanton II, St. Lucie and Solar II Project. FMPA no longer receives capacity and energy from two power supply projects, Stanton and Tri-City, and these projects will terminate upon FMPA satisfying all associated liabilities. FMPA’s TYSP is focused on the resources of, and planning for, the ARP.

The total summer capacity of ARP resources for the year 2026 is 2,078 MW. This capacity is comprised of ARP Participant-owned resources, ARP Participant and ARP entitlements and ownership shares in nuclear, coal and gas-fired power plants located in the State of Florida, ARP owned resources, and power purchase agreements, and is summarized below in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1
FMPA ARP Summer 2026 Capacity Resources

Resource Category	Summer Capacity (MW)
Nuclear (Excluded Resource and ARP)	49
ARP System Generation	1,707
Power Purchases excluding Solar	276
Power Purchases of Solar	46
Net Total 2026 ARP Resources [1]	2,078

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding

The ARP expects to meet its generation capacity requirements and maintain a 15% reserve margin with existing and planned resources through the end of 2035. FMPA, on behalf of the ARP, closed on a natural gas combined cycle facility in the beginning of 2026. This planned acquisition will bring the ARP generation capacity above the 15% reserve margin over the study period. FMPA is currently evaluating an RFP for a battery storage project in the Florida Keys but has not yet made a decision to proceed. If the project is approved, it would be expected to go commercial in 2029. Post the extreme winter weather in early 2026, FMPA is also evaluating an emergency demand response program with ARP Participant and contract member owned behind-the-meter generation. If an effective, environmentally compliant program is cost effective, FMPA may include this capability in subsequent ten year site plans. The projected peak native ARP summer load, inclusive of sales for resale, is 1,686 MW in 2026 and 1,536 MW in 2035, with reductions driven solely from assumed changes in sales for resale. FMPA will continue to evaluate and develop sufficient, cost-effective resource alternatives for the ARP through its integrated resource planning process and work to optimize reserve levels to reduce costs for the ARP Participants.

FMPA, on behalf of the ARP, began supplying the City of Winter Park wholesale capacity and energy on January 1, 2019, under an agreement that will run for nine years. Through 2027, the ARP will serve Winter Park on a partial requirements basis, net of other existing Winter Park wholesale power agreements. In 2020, FMPA entered into a long-term agreement to supply Williston's full-requirements power supply needs from January 2021 through the end of 2027. In 2021, FMPA entered into a long-term agreement to supply Alachua on a partial-requirements basis, net of other existing Alachua wholesale power agreements, from April 2022 through the end of 2027. In 2019, the ARP entered into an

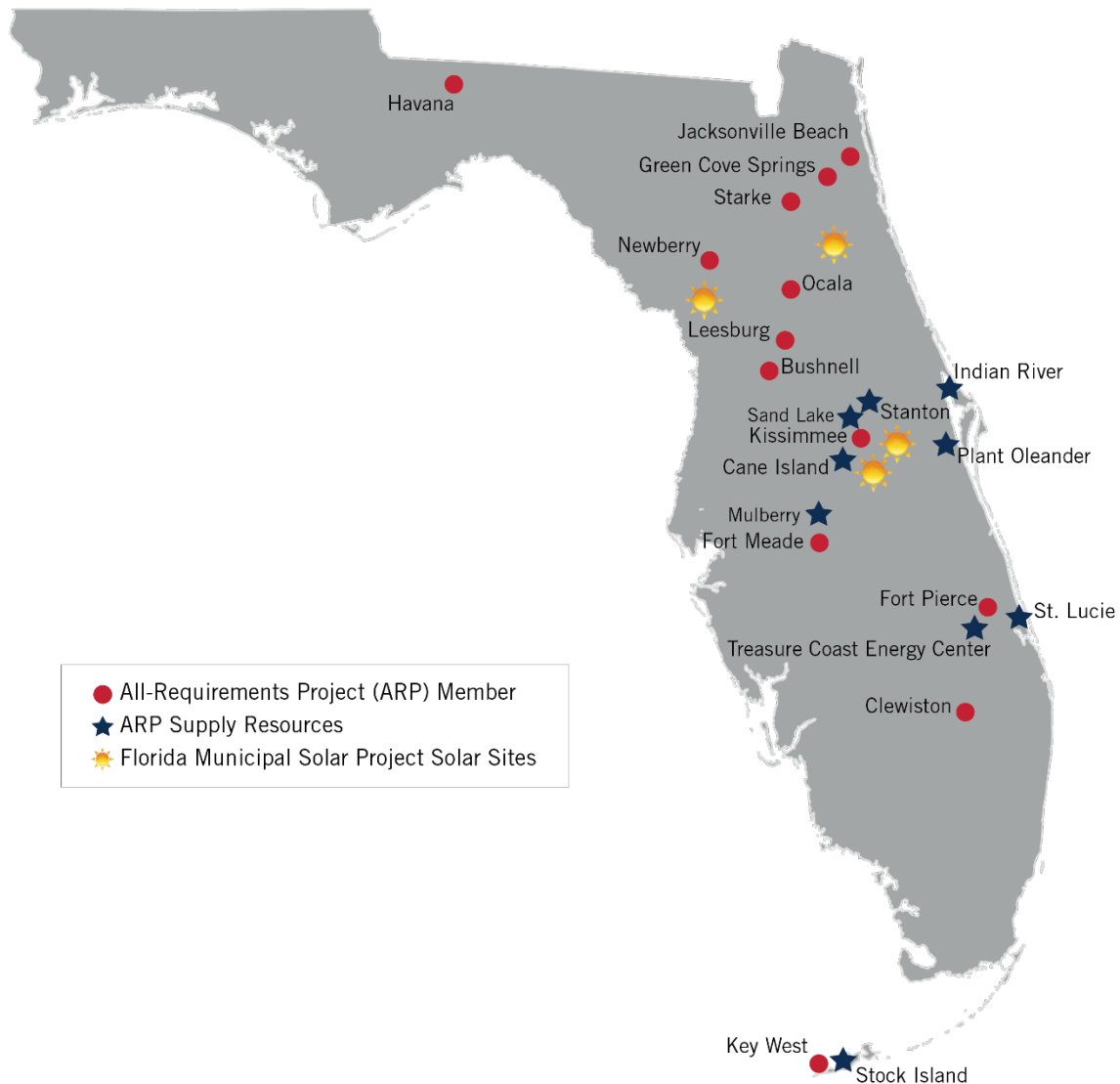
agreement to provide no greater than 15 MW of capacity to the City of Homestead through the end of 2026. The Homestead agreement was amended in February 2026 with an increase to 22 MW of capacity and extension through 2032. In 2022, FMPA entered into a long-term agreement to supply the Central Florida Tourism Oversight District on a partial requirements basis, net of other wholesale power agreements, from October 2024 through the end of 2029. FMPA, on behalf of the ARP, began supplying the City of Lake Worth Beach with wholesale capacity and energy on January 1, 2026, under an agreement that ends after 2032. The ARP will serve Lake Worth Beach on a partial requirements basis, net of existing Lake Worth Beach resources.

The ARP has entered into a short-term wholesale power agreement with Tampa Electric to supply seasonal firm capacity and energy on an as-scheduled basis from December 2025 through February 2026. The ARP has entered into a short-term wholesale power agreement with The Energy Authority (TEA) to supply seasonal firm capacity and energy on an as-scheduled basis from December 2025 through February 2026 and December 2026 through February 2027. The projections of future ARP obligations for Winter Park, Williston, Alachua, Homestead, Central Florida Tourism Oversight District, Lake Worth Beach, Tampa Electric, and TEA are included in the ARP's load and resource balance and all TYSP schedules herein.

FMPA has developed new renewable energy resources and demand side resource opportunities consistent with, and in consideration of the planning requirements of the State of Florida and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). The ARP purchases renewable energy from a cogeneration plant fueled by sugar bagasse and utilizes landfill gas as a secondary fuel to supplement its coal fuel requirements. In December 2009, the ARP commissioned its first solar photovoltaic system, a jointly-owned 30 kW DC system located in Key West, FL. In addition, ARP-Participants are engaged in an ARP-sponsored energy conservation program. In March 2018, FMPA's ARP Executive Committee approved a 20-year power purchase agreement resulting in 40.5 MW-AC of solar energy as an ARP resource that started commercial operation in 2020. In February 2020, the ARP further expanded solar in the portfolio by approving a second 20-year power purchase agreement for approximately 96 MW-AC of solar energy as an ARP resource, which was later amended to approximately 75 MW-AC. The first site, providing 48.125 MW-AC, achieved commercial operation in December 2024, with the remainder achieving commercial operation in 2025. In February of 2026, the ARP entered an agreement to purchase 10 MW of capacity and energy from a municipal waste to energy plant from February 2026 through 2030.

A map of the ARP Participants and FMPA’s power resources as of December 31, 2025, is shown in Figure ES-1. Note that solar sites shown are approximate locations.

Figure ES-1
ARP Participants and FMPA Power Supply Resource Locations



Section 1 Description of FMPA

1.1 FMPA

Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA or the Agency) is a governmental wholesale power company owned by municipal electric utilities. FMPA provides economies of scale in power generation and related services to support community-owned electric utilities.

FMPA was created on February 24, 1978, by the signing of the Interlocal Agreement among its original members to provide a means by which its members could cooperatively gain mutual advantage and meet present and projected electric energy requirements. This agreement specifies the purposes and authority of FMPA. FMPA was formed under the provisions of the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, Section 163.01, Florida Statutes and the supplemental authority granted by the Joint Power Act, Part II, Chapter 361, Florida Statutes, implementing Article VII, Section 10 of the Florida Constitution.

The Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969 authorizes municipal electric utilities to cooperate with each other on the basis of mutual advantage to provide services and facilities in a manner and in a form of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities. The Florida Constitution and the Joint Power Act provide the supplemental authority for municipal electric utilities to join together with public utilities, electric cooperatives, foreign public utilities and other persons, as defined, for the joint financing, constructing, acquiring, managing, operating, utilizing, and owning of electric power plants.

Each city commission and council, utility commission, board, or authority that is a signatory to the Interlocal Agreement has the right to appoint one member to FMPA's Board of Directors, the governing body of FMPA. The Board has the responsibility of approving FMPA's project budgets (except for the All-Requirements Power Supply Project budget which is approved by the FMPA Executive Committee), approving new projects and project financing (except for All-Requirements Power Supply Project financing which is approved by the FMPA Executive Committee), hiring a General Manager and General Counsel, establishing by-laws that govern how FMPA operates, and creating policies that implement such by-laws. At its annual meeting, the Board elects a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Executive Committee consists of 13 members, representing the 14 participants in the All-Requirements Power Supply Project (ARP)¹, 13 of which are supplied capacity and energy by the ARP. The Executive Committee has the responsibility of approving the ARP budget and agency general budget, approving and financing ARP projects, approving ARP expenditures and contracts, and governs and manages the business and affairs of the ARP. At its annual meeting, the Executive Committee elects a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.

1.2 All-Requirements Power Supply Project

FMPA developed the ARP to secure an adequate, economical, and reliable supply of electric capacity and energy as directed by FMPA Members. Currently, 14 FMPA Members (the ARP Participants) participate in the ARP. The geographical locations of the ARP Participants are shown in Figure 1-1.

Unless they have elected to receive power through a contract rate of delivery (CROD, which converts the full-requirements to a specified peak capacity and energy shape to be served by the ARP), ARP Participants are required to purchase all of their capacity and energy requirements above their excluded resources, if any, from the ARP pursuant to the All-Requirements Power Supply Project Contract at rates that are established by the Executive Committee to recover all ARP costs. The active ARP Participants that own generating resources or have entitlements in FMPA power supply projects (other than entitlements in the St. Lucie Project), contract with the ARP to sell the electric capacity and energy of their resource entitlements to the ARP.

¹The City of Lake Worth Beach has exercised the right to modify its ARP participation by implementation of a Contract Rate of Delivery (CROD). The CROD amount for Lake Worth Beach pursuant to contract terms is 0 MW. While Lake Worth Beach remains a participant in the ARP, effective January 1, 2014, they no longer are purchasing capacity and energy from the ARP and no longer have a representative on the Executive Committee.

**Figure 1-1
ARP Participant Cities**



Following is a brief description of each of the ARP Participants.

City of Bushnell

The City of Bushnell is located in central Florida in Sumter County. The City joined the ARP in May 1986. Mike Eastburn is the City Manager and Finance Director. The City's service area is approximately 1.4 square miles. For more information about the City of Bushnell, please visit www.cityofbushnellfl.com.

City of Clewiston

The City of Clewiston is located in southern Florida in Hendry County. The City joined the ARP in May 1991. Danny Williams is the Director of Utilities. The City's service area is approximately 5 square miles. For more information about the City of Clewiston, please visit www.clewiston-fl.gov.

City of Fort Meade

The City of Fort Meade is located in central Florida in Polk County. The City joined the ARP in February 2000. Troy Bell is the City Manager. The City's service area is approximately 5 square miles. For more information about the City of Fort Meade, please visit www.cityoffortmeade.com.

Fort Pierce Utilities Authority

The City of Fort Pierce is located on Florida's east coast in St. Lucie County. Fort Pierce Utilities Authority (FPUA) joined the ARP in January 1998. Javier Cisneros, P.E., is the Director of Utilities. FPUA's service area is approximately 35 square miles. For more information about Fort Pierce Utilities Authority, please visit www.fpua.com.

City of Green Cove Springs

The City of Green Cove Springs is located in northeast Florida in Clay County. The City joined the ARP in May 1986. Mike Null is the Interim City Manager. The City's service area is approximately 25 square miles. For more information about the City of Green Cove Springs, please visit www.greencovesprings.com.

Town of Havana

The Town of Havana is located in the panhandle of Florida in Gadsden County. The Town joined the ARP in July 2000. Kendrah Wilkerson is the Town Manager. The Town's service area is approximately 5 square miles. For more information about the Town of Havana, please visit www.townofhavana.com.

City of Jacksonville Beach, d/b/a Beaches Energy Services

The City of Jacksonville Beach is located in northeast Florida in Duval County. Jacksonville Beach's electric department, operating under the name Beaches Energy Services (Beaches), serves customers in Duval and St. Johns Counties. Beaches joined the ARP in May 1986. Allen Putnam is the Director of Electric Utilities. Beaches' service area is approximately 45 square miles. For more information about Beaches, please visit www.beachesenergy.com.

Utility Board of the City of Key West

The Utility Board of the City of Key West, Florida, doing business as Keys Energy Services (KEYS), provides electric service to the lower Keys in Monroe County. KEYS joined the ARP in April 1998. Lynne Tejeda is the General Manager and CEO. KEYS' service area is approximately 45 square miles. For more information about Keys Energy Services, please visit www.keysenergy.com.

Kissimmee Utility Authority

The City of Kissimmee is located in central Florida in Osceola County. Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA) joined the ARP in October 2002. Brian Horton is the President & General Manager/CEO and Jason Terry is the Vice President of Power Supply. KUA's service area is approximately 85 square miles. For more information about KUA, please visit www.kua.com.

City of Lake Worth Beach

The City of Lake Worth Beach is located in Palm Beach County. The City joined the ARP in October 2002. Ed Liberty is the Utilities Director. The City's service territory is approximately 12.5 square miles. Effective January 1, 2014, the City of Lake Worth Beach elected a contract rate of delivery, which was calculated according to the All-Requirements Power Supply Project Contract, as amended, at 0.0 MW. As such, the City of Lake Worth Beach is no longer a full Participant in the ARP, however, as of January 2026, the ARP is providing Lake Worth Beach residual capacity and energy on a partial requirements basis as described elsewhere in this TYSP.

City of Leesburg

The City of Leesburg is located in central Florida in Lake County. The City joined the ARP in May 1986. Brad Chase is the Director of Electric Department. The City's service area is approximately 50 square miles. For more information about the City of Leesburg, please visit www.leesburgflorida.gov.

City of Newberry

The City of Newberry is located in north central Florida in Alachua County. The City joined the ARP in December 2000. Jamie Jones is the Utilities Director, and Jordan Marlowe is the City Manager. The City's service area is approximately 3 square miles. For more information about the City of Newberry, please visit www.newberryfl.gov.

City of Ocala

The City of Ocala, doing business as Ocala Electric Utility, is located in central Florida in Marion County. The City joined the ARP in May 1986. Peter Lee is the City Manager. Doug Peebles is the Director of Electric Utility. The City's service area is approximately 161 square miles. For more information about Ocala Utility Services, please visit www.ocalaelectric.com.

City of Starke

The City of Starke is located in north Florida in Bradford County. The city joined the ARP in October 1997. Russell Mullins is the City Manager. The City's service area is approximately 6.5 square miles. For more information about the City of Starke, please visit www.cityofstarke.org.

1.3 Other FMPA Power Supply Projects

In addition to the ARP, FMPA facilitates the participation of FMPA Members in five other power supply projects as discussed below.

St. Lucie Project

On May 12, 1983, FMPA purchased from Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) an 8.806 percent undivided ownership interest in St. Lucie Unit No. 2 (the St. Lucie Project), a nuclear generating unit located in St. Lucie County. St. Lucie Unit No. 2 was declared in commercial operation on August 8, 1983, and in Firm Operation, as defined in the participation agreement, on August 14, 1983. Fourteen FMPA Members and the ARP are participants in the St. Lucie Project, with the following entitlements to FMPA's undivided ownership interest as shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1
St. Lucie Project Participants**

Participant	% Entitlement	Participant	% Entitlement
Alachua	0.431	Clewiston	2.202
Fort Meade	0.336	Fort Pierce	15.206
Green Cove Springs	1.757	Homestead	8.269
Jacksonville Beach	7.329	Kissimmee	9.405
Lake Worth	24.870	Leesburg	2.326
Moore Haven	0.384	Newberry	0.184
New Smyrna Beach	9.884	Starke	2.215
ARP	15.202		

Stanton Project

On August 13, 1984, FMPA purchased from the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) a 14.8193 percent undivided ownership interest in Stanton Unit No. 1. Stanton Unit No. 1 went into commercial operation July 1, 1987. Five FMPA Members and the ARP are participants in the Stanton Project with entitlements to FMPA's undivided interest as shown in Table 1-2. Stanton Project Participants will no longer receive capacity and energy from Stanton Unit No. 1 after 2025.

The Stanton Project will terminate after the Stanton Project no longer purchases capacity and energy from Stanton Unit No. 1, and all associated liabilities for FMPA have been satisfied.

Table 1-2
Stanton Project Participants

Participant	% Entitlement	Participant	% Entitlement
Fort Pierce	24.390	Homestead	12.195
Kissimmee	12.195	Lake Worth	16.260
Starke	2.439	ARP	32.521

Tri-City Project

On March 22, 1985, the FMPA Board approved the agreements associated with the Tri-City Project, and FMPA purchased from OUC an additional 5.3012 percent undivided ownership interest in Stanton Unit No. 1. Three FMPA Members are participants in the Tri-City Project with the following entitlements to FMPA's undivided interest as shown in Table 1-3. Tri-City Project Participants will no longer receive capacity and energy from Stanton Unit No. 1 after 2025. The Tri-City Project will terminate after the Tri-City Project no longer purchases capacity and energy from Stanton Unit No. 1, and all associated liabilities for FMPA have been satisfied.

Table 1-3
Tri-City Project Participants

Participant	% Entitlement
Fort Pierce	22.727
Homestead	22.727
KeyWest	54.546

Stanton II Project

On June 6, 1991, under the Stanton II Project structure, FMPA purchased from OUC a 23.2367 percent undivided ownership interest in OUC's Stanton Unit No. 2. The unit commenced commercial operation in June 1996. Six FMPA Members and the ARP are participants in the Stanton II Project with the following entitlements to FMPA's undivided interest as shown in Table 1-4. It is currently anticipated that Stanton Unit No. 2 will be converted to 100 percent natural gas.

**Table 1-4
Stanton II Project Participants**

Participant	% Entitlement	Participant	% Entitlement
Fort Pierce	16.4880	Homestead	8.2443
Key West	9.8932	Kissimmee	32.9774
St. Cloud	14.6711	Starke	1.2366
ARP	16.4887		

Solar II Project

Five FMPA Members are participants in the Solar II Project, which was approved by the FMPA Board of Directors in February 2020. The total entitlement is approximately 75 MW-AC and is allocated as shown in Table 1-5.

**Table 1-5
Florida Municipal Solar II Project Participants**

Participant	% Entitlement
Homestead	15.400
Lake Worth Beach	45.765
Mount Dora	1.339
New Smyrna Beach	6.696
Winter Park	30.800

1.4 Summary of Projects

Table 1-6 provides a summary of FMPA project participation as of December 31, 2025.

**Table 1-6
Summary of FMPA Power Supply Project Participants**

Participant	St. Lucie Project	Stanton Project	Tri-City Project	All-Requirements Power Supply Project	Stanton II Project	Florida Municipal Solar Project Phase II
City of Alachua	X					
City of Bushnell				X		
City of Clewiston	X			X		
City of Ft. Meade	X			X [1]		
Ft. Pierce Utilities Authority	X	X	X	X	X	
City of Green Cove Springs	X			X [2]		
Town of Havana				X		
City of Homestead	X	X	X		X	X
Jacksonville Energy Authority						
City of Jacksonville Beach	X			X		
Utility Board of the City of Key West			X	X	X	
Kissimmee Utility Authority	X	X		X	X	
City of Lake Worth Beach	X	X		X [3]		X
City of Leesburg	X			X		
City of Moore Haven	X					
City of Mount Dora						X
City of Newberry	X			X		
City of New Smyrna Beach	X					X
City of Ocala				X		
City of St. Cloud					X	
City of Starke	X	X		X	X	
City of Winter Park						X
ARP	X [4]	X [4]			X [4]	

[1] Effective January 1, 2015, the City of Ft. Meade exercised the right to modify its ARP full requirements membership (CROD). Under a supplemental power sales agreement, the ARP continues to serve Ft. Meade's full requirements through September 2027.

[2] Effective January 1, 2020, the City of Green Cove Springs exercised the right to modify its ARP full requirements membership (CROD). Under a supplemental service agreement, the ARP continues to serve GCS's full requirements through September 2029.

[3] Effective January 1, 2014, the City of Lake Worth exercised the right to modify its ARP full requirements membership (CROD).

[4] Pursuant to the sale of the City of Vero Beach's electric system to Florida Power and Light in 2018, the ARP accepted the transfer and assignment of Vero Beach power entitlement shares of the St. Lucie, Stanton, and Stanton II Projects.

Section 2 Description of Existing Facilities

2.1 ARP Supply-Side Resources

The ARP supply-side resources consist of ARP Participant-owned resources, ARP Participant and ARP entitlements and ownership shares in nuclear, coal and gas-fired power plants, ARP owned resources, and power purchase agreements. The supply-side resources for the ARP for the 2026 summer season are shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1
ARP Supply-Side Resources Summer 2026

Resource Category	Summer Capacity (MW)
1) Nuclear (Excluded Resource and ARP)	49
2) ARP System Generation	
Existing	1,707
New	-
Sub Total ARP System Generation	1,707
3) Power Purchases excluding Solar	276
Power Purchases of Solar	46
Total 2026 ARP Resources	2,078

The resource categories shown in Table 2-1 are described in more detail below.

- 1) **Excluded Resources (Nuclear):** A number of the ARP Participants, as well as the ARP (separate and distinct from such ARP Participants), participate in FMPA's St. Lucie Project, and are entitled to capacity and energy from St. Lucie Unit No. 2. Capacity from the ARP Participants' individual power entitlement shares in the St. Lucie Project is classified as an "Excluded Power Supply Resource" in the All-Requirements Power Supply Project Contract between FMPA and the ARP Participants. As such, the ARP Participants pay their own costs associated with their entitlement in the St. Lucie Project and individually receive the benefits of the capacity and energy from the St. Lucie Project. The ARP's entitlement to the St. Lucie Project, as of the closing of the sale of the City of Vero Beach's electric system to Florida Power and Light, is included in the ARP as a resource

and a cost of the ARP. The ARP provides the balance of capacity and energy requirements for these ARP Participants (unless otherwise limited by CROD). Full Requirements ARP Participants' excluded resources are included in the capacity planning for the ARP.

- 2) **ARP System Generation:** This category includes 1) generation that is wholly or jointly owned by FMPA as agent for the ARP; 2) generation that is wholly or jointly owned by ARP Participants; and 3) generation from ARP Participants' entitlements and the ARP's entitlements in the St. Lucie and Stanton II Projects (as applicable). FMPA has operational control of the ARP's and ARP Participants' capacity and energy from these resources, and such capacity and energy are dedicated solely to serving the ARP. Stanton II is currently expected to undergo a conversion to 100 percent natural gas. If the coal unit refiring occurs as scheduled, coal fired generation will be removed from the ARP's fleet by the end of 2027.
- 3) **Power Purchases:** This category includes power purchases between FMPA, as agent for the ARP, and third parties. Purchased power generation used to serve the ARP as of December 31, 2025, includes capacity and energy purchased from NextEra from their Oleander Unit 5 facility as well as capacity and energy from Power Holdings LLC from their Oleander Unit 1 facility. In addition, the ARP purchases solar energy from Florida Renewable Partners, LLC beginning in Summer of 2020 and from Origis Energy beginning in the fall of 2024 and has included this solar energy (including estimated dependable capacity to serve peak demand) in all schedules herein. The ARP purchases capacity and energy from a waste-to-energy facility owned by Reworld Lake II as of February 2026 and such purchase will continue through 2030.

Information regarding existing ARP generation resources as of December 31, 2025, can be found in Schedule 1 at the end of this section.

2.2 ARP Transmission System

The Florida electric transmission grid is interconnected by high voltage transmission lines ranging from 69 kV to 500 kV. Peninsular Florida's electric grid is tied to the rest of the continental United States at the Florida/Georgia boundary and along the Apalachicola River in the Florida Panhandle, referred to as the Florida – Southern Interface. FPL, Duke Energy Florida (DEF), JEA and the City of Tallahassee own the transmission tie lines at the Florida – Southern Interface. ARP Participants are interconnected to the transmission systems of FPL, DEF, OUC, JEA, Seminole Electric Cooperative Incorporated (SECI), Florida Keys Electric Cooperative Incorporated (FKEC), and Tampa Electric Company (TECO). Some ARP Participants own transmission

facilities within their service territories, and the ARP has an ownership share of the transmission facilities associated with the Cane Island Power Park.

The ARP transmits capacity and energy to the ARP Participants utilizing the transmission systems of FPL, DEF, and OUC. Capacity and energy for the Cities of Jacksonville Beach, Green Cove Springs, Clewiston, Fort Pierce, Starke and KEYS are transmitted across FPL's transmission system. Capacity and energy for the Cities of Ocala, Leesburg, Bushnell, Newberry, Ft. Meade and the Town of Havana are transmitted across the DEF transmission system. Capacity and energy for KUA from resources external to KUA's service territory is transmitted across the transmission systems of FPL, DEF and OUC. Sales to the City of Winter Park are made across DEF's transmission system. Sales to the City of Homestead are made across FPL's transmission system. Sales to Tampa Electric are contingent upon the availability of firm transmission on Tampa Electric's system for delivery of capacity and energy from the ARP's Cane Island Power Park resources. Sales to Williston, Alachua, and the Central Florida Tourism Oversight District are transmitted across the DEF transmission system.

2.2.1 ARP Participant Transmission Systems²

FPUA

FPUA is a municipally owned utility operating electric, water, wastewater, and natural gas utilities. The electric utility owns an internal, looped, 69kV transmission system for system load, supplied by three 138 kV to 69 kV autotransformers, two at Hartman Substation and one at Garden City substation. FPUA supplies power to its distribution system at 13.2 kV via six 69 kV substations. There are two interconnection points with FPL, both at 138 kV. FPUA's Hartman Substation interconnects with FPL's Emerson Substation via one transmission line, and FPL's Midway Substation via two transmission lines. The Emerson and Midway #2 lines have FPL tapped substations along their route. The second interconnection point for FPUA is at the FPL owned Julia Substation. Julia Substation connects to FPUA's Garden City (No. 12) Substation and to FPL's Emerson 138 kV Substation and Canal 138 kV Substation. The tie line from Julia Substation to FPUA's Garden City substation is owned by FPUA.

KEYS

KEYS maintains and operates an electric generation, transmission, and distribution system, which supplies electric capacity and energy south of FKEC's Marathon Substation to the Lower Florida

² The City of Lake Worth Beach's transmission system description is not being provided because Lake Worth Beach directly reports to the FRCC on their own system.

Keys and the City of Key West. KEYS and FKEC jointly own a 138 kV transmission system that interconnects to FPL's Farmlife Substation at the Dade/Monroe County Line and proceeds southwest via several FKEC substations to FKEC's Marathon Substation. This system includes two interconnections with FPL at the Dade/ Monroe County line. At these interconnections, FKEC and KEYS own 21 miles of a 36.8-mile 138 kV tie line between the FKEC's Tavernier and FPL's Farmlife Substations and 14 miles of a 27.8-mile 138 kV tie line between FKEC's Jewfish Creek and FPL's Farmlife Substations. KEYS owns and operates a 38.2-mile long 138 kV radial transmission system from Marathon Substation to Big Coppitt Substation. The KEYS radial 138-kV system loops in and out of KEYS' Big Pine and Big Coppitt Substations and taps off at Cudjoe Key Substation. KEYS owns two 138 kV lines of approximately 5.1 and 7.8 miles in length connecting Big Coppitt Substation to Stock Island Substation. Two autotransformers at the Stock Island Substation provide transformation between 138 kV and 69 kV. KEYS has six 69 kV and four 138 kV substations which supply power at 13.8 kV to its distribution system. KEYS owns approximately 241 miles of 13.8 kV distribution line. KEYS owns two STATCOM/shunt capacitors installations, one at Big Pine and one at Stock Island Power Plant Substation. Additionally, KEYS and FKEC jointly own a 138 kV series capacitor, installed at FKEC's Islamorada Substation; and an automated transmission protection system to automatically shed load for select contingency conditions. These projects ensure the import limit of the Florida Keys (KEYS/FMPA and FKEC) 138 kV transmission system is equal to the thermal limit of the installed transmission conductor.

KUA

KUA serves a total area of approximately 85 square miles and owns 24.6 circuit miles of 230 kV and 48.1 circuit miles of 69 kV transmission lines that deliver capacity and energy to 11 distribution substations. KUA and FMPA jointly own 21.6 circuit miles of 230 kV lines out of Cane Island Power Park. KUA has direct transmission interconnections with DEF, OUC, TECO and the City of St. Cloud (STC) in the following locations: (1) At Cane Island Substation, one 230 kV transmission line to DEF's Intercession City Substation, one 230 kV transmission line to OUC's Taft Substation, and one 230 kV transmission line to OUC/TECO's Osceola Substation; (2) At KUA's Marydia Substation, one 230 kV transmission line to OUC's Taft Substation; (3) At KUA's Lake Cecile Substation, one 69 kV transmission line to DEF's Lake Bryan Substation; (4) At KUA's Employee Substation, one 69 kV transmission line to DEF's Meadow Woods East Substation; (5) At KUA's Buenaventura Lakes Substation, one 69 kV transmission line to OUC's Taft substation (230 to 69 kV autotransformer owned by KUA) and (6) At KUA's Domingo Toro Substation, one 69 kV line to STC's Central Substation.

City of Ocala

The City of Ocala, operating under the name Ocala Electric Utility (OEU), owns its bulk power supply system which consists of three 230 kV to 69 kV substations, 0.1 miles of 230 kV transmission, 76.6 miles of a 69 kV transmission loop, and 18 – 69 kV distribution substations delivering power at 12.47 kV. Ocala's 230 kV transmission facilities are dedicated to serving the OEU load pocket and are not part of the FRCC networked 230 kV transmission system. The OEU distribution system consists of 759 miles of overhead lines and 384 miles of underground lines.

OEU's 230 kV transmission facilities have interconnections with both DEF's Silver Springs Switching Station and SECI's Silver Springs North Switching Station. OEU's Dearmin Substation interconnects to both DEF's Silver Springs Switching Station and SECI's Silver Springs North Switching Stations. OEU's Shaw substation is interconnected to DEF's Shaw to SECI Silver Springs North Switching Station 230kV line. OEU's Ergle substation is interconnected at SECI's Silver Springs North Switching Station. The OEU Ergle, Dearmin and Shaw Substations each have two auto-transformers to provide transformation from 230 kV to 69 kV. OEU also has a 69 kV radial tie from its Airport 69 kV Substation to Sumter Electric Cooperative's Martel Substation.

City of Jacksonville Beach, d/b/a Beaches Energy Services

Beaches owns and maintains a 138 kV transmission system that supplies electric capacity and energy to its distribution substations, with connections to both FPL and JEA. Beaches owns the 230 kV Sampson transmission switching station that interconnects to FPL at FPL's Valley Substation and to JEA at JEA's Switzerland Substation. Beaches has a second interconnection that ties to JEA's Neptune Beach Substation from its Penman Substation at 138 kV.

Three auto-transformers at Sampson substation provide transformation from 230 kV to 138 kV. Beaches has five 138 kV distribution substations, which deliver energy at 26.4 kV to its distribution system. Beaches owns 46.9 miles of 138 kV transmission lines.

City of Clewiston

The City of Clewiston owns two radial 3.5-mile 138 kV transmission lines from FPL's McCarthy Substation (formerly owned by the City of Clewiston) to the City of Clewiston substation. Two transformers at the City of Clewiston substation provide transformation from 138 kV to 12.47 kV to its distribution system. One 138 kV to 13.8 kV transformer at the City of Clewiston Substation provides a connection to the US Sugar co-generation facility.

2.2.2 ARP Transmission Agreements

OUC provides transmission service for delivery of power associated with ARP Participants' entitlements in the Stanton, Tri-City, Stanton II Projects, and St. Lucie and the ARP's ownership interests in Stanton Units 1 and 2. OUC also provides transmission service for delivery of power associated with ARP ownership interests in the Stanton A combined cycle (CC), and the Indian River combustion turbine (CT) units. OUC transmission service is for the delivery of this energy to either the FPL, DEF or KUA interfaces with OUC for subsequent delivery to ARP Participants. Rates for such transmission wheeling service from the Stanton and Indian River units are pursuant to the terms and conditions of Firm Transmission Service Agreements, and rates for transmission wheeling service from Stanton A are pursuant to OUC's OATT.

FMPA also has contracts with DEF and FPL for Network Integration Transmission Service that allow FMPA to integrate its resources to serve its load (those loads interconnected with either FPL or DEF) in a manner comparable to how FPL and DEF integrate resources to serve FPL and DEF native loads. The Network Service and Network Operating Agreements with FPL were executed in March 1996 and were subsequently amended to both conform to FERC's Pro forma Tariff and to modify certain ARP Participant points of delivery. The Network Service and Network Operating Agreements with DEF were executed and filed with FERC in January 2011 and were subsequently amended to modify certain ARP Participant points of delivery.

Schedule 1
Existing Generating Facilities as of December 31, 2025

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Plant Name	Unit No.	Location	Unit Type	Fuel Type		Fuel Transportation		Commercial In-Service	Expected Retirement	Gen. Max Nameplate	Net Capability [1]	
				Primary	Alternate	Primary	Alternate	MM/YY	MM/YY	MW	Summer (MW)	Winter (MW)
Nuclear												
St. Lucie	2	St. Lucie	NP	UR	-	TK	-	08/83	NA	891	49 [2]	51 [2]
Total Nuclear Resources											49	51
ARP System Generation												
Stanton Energy Center	1	Orange	ST	BIT	-	RR	-	07/87	12/25	465	116 [3]	116 [3]
Stanton Energy Center	2	Orange	ST	BIT	-	RR	-	06/96	NA	465	106 [4]	106 [4]
Stanton Energy Center	A	Orange	CC	NG	DFO	PL	TK	10/03	NA	671	44 [5]	47 [5]
Indian River	CT A	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	06/89	NA	41	16 [6]	19 [6]
Indian River	CT B	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	07/89	NA	41	16 [6]	19 [6]
Indian River	CT C	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	08/92	NA	130	22 [7]	23 [7]
Indian River	CT D	Brevard	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	10/92	NA	130	22 [7]	23 [7]
Cane Island	1	Osceola	GT	NG	DFO	PL	TK	01/95	NA	40	34 [8]	39 [8]
Cane Island	2	Osceola	CC	NG	-	PL	-	06/95	NA	122	110 [8]	124 [8]
Cane Island	3	Osceola	CC	NG	-	PL	-	01/02	NA	280	250 [8]	270 [8]
Cane Island	4	Osceola	CC	NG	-	PL	-	08/11	NA	350	308	333
Sand Lake Energy Center	1	Orange	CC	NG	-	PL	-	09/93	NA	120	120	120
Mulberry Energy Center	1	Polk	CC	NG	-	PL	-	08/94	NA	120	111	122
Stock Island	CT1	Monroe	GT	DFO	-	WA	-	11/78	NA	20	19	19
Stock Island	CT2	Monroe	GT	DFO	-	WA	-	06/99	NA	21	16	16
Stock Island	CT3	Monroe	GT	DFO	-	WA	-	06/99	NA	21	14	14
Stock Island	GT4	Monroe	GT	DFO	-	WA	-	06/06	NA	61	46	46
Stock Island	MSD1	Monroe	IC	DFO	-	WA	-	06/91	NA	9	8	8
Stock Island	MSD2	Monroe	IC	DFO	-	WA	-	06/91	NA	9	8	8
Stock Island	EP2	Monroe	IC	DFO	-	WA	-	07/12	NA	2	2	2
Treasure Coast	1	St. Lucie	CC	NG	DFO	PL	TK	05/08	NA	350	303	333
Total ARP System Generation											1,689	1,805
Total Generation Resources											1,738	1,856

[1] Capabilities shown are as of December 31, 2025. Net capabilities shown for the Stanton and Indian River resources reflect the ARP's ownership capacity less losses across OUC's transmission system, which were assumed to be 2 percent over the study period.

[2] Amounts shown reflect non-CROD ARP Participants' Power Entitlement Shares and the ARP's entitlement share in the St. Lucie Project.

[3] Amounts shown reflect the total capacity available to the ARP to serve ARP load from Stanton 1.

[4] Amounts shown reflect the total capacity available to the ARP to serve ARP load from Stanton 2.

[5] Amounts shown reflect the ARP's (3.5%) and KUA's (3.5%) ownership interests in Stanton A.

[6] Amounts shown reflect the ARP's (39.0%) and KUA's (12.2%) ownership interests in Indian River CTs A&B.

[7] Amounts shown reflect the ARP's (21.0%) ownership interest in Indian River CTs C&D.

[8] The ARP and KUA each own 50% of Cane Island Units 1-3. Amounts shown reflect the entire capability for each unit. FMPA has operational control of the units, which are dedicated entirely to serving the capacity and energy requirements of the ARP.

Section 3 Forecast of Demand and Energy for the All-Requirements Power Supply Project

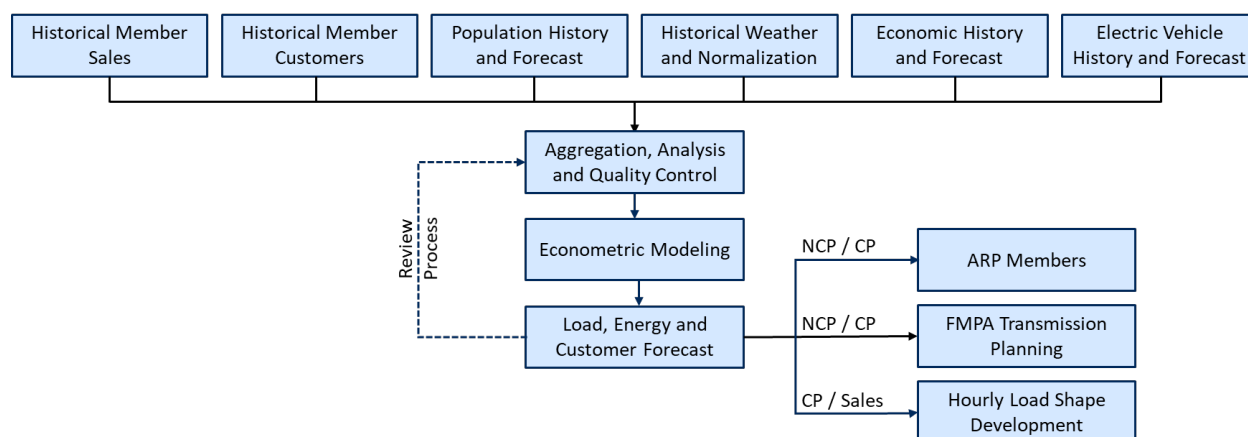
3.1 Introduction

To secure sufficient capacity and energy, FMPA forecasts each ARP Participant's electrical power demand and energy requirements from the ARP on an individual basis and aggregates the results into a forecast for the ARP. Additional wholesale obligations of the ARP (e.g. Winter Park, Williston, Alachua, Lake Worth Beach, Central Florida Tourism Oversight District) are projected using a similar methodology. The following discussion summarizes the load forecasting process and the results of the ARP load forecast contained in this Ten-Year Site Plan.

3.2 Load Forecast Process

FMPA prepares its load and energy forecast by month and summarizes the forecast annually. The load and energy forecast includes projections of customers, demand, and energy sales by rate classification for each of the ARP Participants who receive capacity and energy from the ARP. Forecasts are prepared on an individual Participant basis and are then aggregated into projections of the total ARP demand and energy requirements. Projections of the total ARP demand and energy requirements include real power losses on the transmission systems used by FMPA to deliver requirements to the ARP Participants. Figure 3-1 below identifies FMPA's load forecast process.

**Figure 3-1
Load Forecast Process**



Note on Figure 3-1:

NCP is the Non-Coincident Peak demand, which represents the maximum hourly demand for an ARP Participant in a given month.

CP is the Coincident Peak demand which represents the maximum hourly demand of the ARP system in aggregate, or the hourly demand of the ARP Participant at the time of the ARP CP.

In addition to the Base Case load and energy forecast, FMPA has prepared high and low case forecasts, which are intended to capture the majority of the uncertainty in certain driving variables, for each of the ARP Participants. The high and low load forecast scenarios are considered in FMPA's resource planning process. In this way, power supply plans are tested for their robustness under varying future load conditions.

3.3 Load Forecast Overview

The load and energy forecast (Forecast) was prepared for a 20-year period, beginning fiscal year 2026 through 2045. The Forecast was prepared on a monthly basis using municipal utility data provided to FMPA by the ARP Participants and load data maintained by FMPA. Historical and projected economic and demographic data were provided by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida and Woods & Poole Economics, nationally recognized providers of such data, from which averages were developed for the forecast horizon. The Forecast also relied on information regarding local economic and demographic issues specific to each ARP Participant. Weather data was provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a variety of weather stations in close proximity to the ARP Participants. The Forecast assumes normal weather conditions, as reported by NOAA and reflects a weighted rolling thirty-year average with greater weight given to the most recent 10 years. The explicit load impact from the estimated rate of adoption of electric vehicles in the ARP Participant regions are included in this forecast over the study period based on an economic uptake model driven from publicly available national forecasts, and data compiled by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Likewise, distributed generation expectations are estimated using an economic payback model derived from publicly available information.

The Forecast reflects the City of Fort Meade's and the City of Green Cove Springs' establishment of Contract Rate of Delivery (CROD). However, both Ft. Meade and Green Cove Springs have executed a supplemental agreement with the ARP such that the ARP will serve all of Ft. Meade's and Green Cove Springs' load for the majority of the TYSP study period as if such Participants had not effectuated CROD, and this incremental load is included in the ARP's resource balance herein over the forecast horizon. The results of the Base Case forecast are discussed in Section 3.6.1.

In addition to a base case forecast, FMPA has prepared High and Low forecasts to capture long-term economic uncertainty. The methodology and results of the High and Low cases are discussed in Section 3.6.2.

3.4 Methodology

The forecast of peak demand and net energy for load to be supplied from the ARP relies on an econometric forecast of each ARP Participant's retail sales, combined with various assumptions regarding distribution system loss, load, and coincidence factors, generally based on the recent historical values for such factors. Econometric forecasting makes use of regression to establish historical relationships between energy consumption and various explanatory variables based on fundamental economic theory and experience.

In this approach, the significance of historical relationships is evaluated using commonly accepted statistical measures. Models that, in the view of the analyst, best explain the historical variation of energy consumption are selected. These historical relationships are generally assumed to continue, barring any specific information or assumptions to the contrary. The selected models are then populated with projections of explanatory variables, resulting in projections of energy requirements.

Econometric forecasting can be a more reliable technique for long-term forecasting than trend-based approaches and other techniques because the approach results in an explanation of variations in load rather than simply an extrapolation of history. As a result of this approach, utilities are more likely to anticipate departures from historical trends in energy consumption, given accurate projections of the driving variables. In addition, understanding the underlying relationships which affect energy consumption allows utilities to perform scenario and risk analyses, thereby improving decisions. The High and Low Cases are examples of this capability.

The energy industry is anticipating and must adequately plan for a gradual transition in the transportation sector from internal combustion engine gasoline-fueled vehicles to electric vehicles (EV) over the next few decades. The load forecast reflects an explicit projection of the impact of increased EV adoption. These impacts are then applied to the forecast as adjustments to the monthly peak and annual energy. Likewise, distributed generation uptake expectations for the ARP are estimated using an economic payback model derived from publicly available information. These adjustments are required to align future expectations with the historical relationships estimated econometrically, which cannot endogenously derive future discrete impacts not present in the historical data.

Forecasts of monthly sales were prepared by rate classification for each ARP Participant. In some cases, rate classifications were combined to eliminate the effects of class migration or redefinition. In this way, greater stability is provided in the historical period upon which statistical relationships are based.

3.4.1 Model Specifications

The following discussion summarizes the development of econometric models used to forecast load, energy sales, and customer accounts on a monthly basis. This overview will present a common basis upon which each classification of models was prepared.

For the residential class, the analysis of electric sales was separated into residential usage per customer and the number of customers, the product of which is total residential sales. This process is common for homogenous customer groups. The residential class models typically reflect that energy sales are dependent on or driven by: (i) the number of residential customers, (ii) real personal income per household, (iii) real electricity prices, and (iv) weather variables. The number of residential customers was projected on the basis of the estimated historical relationship between the number of residential customers of the ARP Participants and the number of households in each ARP Participant's county.

The non-residential electricity sales models reflect that energy sales are best explained by: (i) real retail sales, total personal income, or gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of economic activity and population in and around the ARP Participant's service territory, (ii) the real price of electricity, and (iii) weather variables. For certain large non-residential customers, the forecast was based on assumptions developed in consultation with the Participants (e.g., Clewiston and Key West).

Weather variables include heating and cooling degree days (described further below) for the current month and for the prior month. Lagged degree day variables are included to account for the typical billing cycle offset from calendar data. In other words, sales that are billed in any particular month are typically made up of electricity that was used during some portion of the current month and of the prior month.

3.4.2 Projection of NEL and Peak Demand

The forecasts of sales for each rate classification described above were summed to equal the total retail sales of each ARP Participant. An assumed distribution system loss factor, based either on a regression analysis or a recent average of historical distribution system loss factors, was then applied to the total sales to derive monthly delivered net energy for load (NEL).

Projections of summer and winter non-coincident peak (NCP) demand were developed by applying projected annual load factors to the forecasted delivered NEL on a total ARP Participant

system basis. The projected load factors were based on the average relationship between annual NEL and the seasonal peak demand.

Monthly peak demand was based on the average relationship between each monthly peak and the appropriate seasonal peak. This average relationship was computed after ranking the historical demand data within the summer and winter seasons and reassigning peak demands to each month based on the typical ranking of that month compared to the seasonal peak. This process avoids distortion of the averages due to randomness as to the months in which peak weather conditions occur within each season. For example, a summer peak period typically occurs during July or August of each year. It is important that the shape of the peak demands reflects that only one of those two months is the peak month and that the other is typically some percentage less.

Once the monthly NEL and Peak Demand requirements were projected for each ARP Participant on an as delivered basis (inclusive of any applicable discrete adjustments required), expected losses on the transmission systems used to deliver the requirements, using assumed Real Power Loss percentages throughout the forecasted period, were added in to arrive at NEL and Peak Demand requirements on an as generated basis. These are summed across all ARP Participants for the ARP's total demand and energy requirements.

3.5 Data Sources

3.5.1 Historical ARP Participant Retail Sales Data

Data was generally available and analyzed over January 1996 through September 2025. Data included historical customer counts, sales, and revenues by rate classification for each of the ARP Participants.

3.5.2 Weather Data

Historical weather data was provided by the National Climatic Data Center (a subsidiary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) (NCDC). Weather stations, from which historical weather was obtained, were selected by their quality and proximity to the ARP Participants. In most cases, the closest “first-order” weather station was the best source of weather data. First-order weather stations (usually airports) generally provide the highest quality and most reliable weather data. In two cases (Beaches and FPUA), however, weather data from a “cooperative” weather station, which was closer than the closest first-order station, appeared to more accurately reflect the weather conditions that affect the ARP Participants’ loads, based on statistical measures, than the closest first-order weather station.

The influence of weather on electricity sales has been represented through the use of two data series: heating and cooling degree days (HDD and CDD, respectively). Degree days are derived by comparing the average daily temperature and a base temperature, 65 degrees Fahrenheit. To the extent the average daily temperature exceeds 65 degrees Fahrenheit, the difference between that average temperature and the base is the number of CDD for the day in question. Conversely, HDD result from average daily temperatures which are below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. Heating and cooling degree days are then summed over the period of interest, in this case, months.

Normal weather conditions have been assumed in the projected period. Thirty-year normal monthly HDD and CDD are based on a weighted average over 1996-2025 reflecting greater weight toward data over 2016-2025 to capture the significantly warmer conditions that have prevailed over this period.

3.5.3 Economic Data

BEBR and Woods & Poole Economics, both nationally recognized providers of economic data, provided both historical and projected economic and demographic data for each of the 14 counties in which the ARP Participants' service territories reside (the service territory of Beaches includes portions of both Duval and St. Johns Counties). This data includes county population, households, employment, personal income, retail sales, and gross domestic product. Although all of the data was not necessarily used in each of the forecast equations, each was examined for its potential to explain changes in the ARP Participants' historical electric sales.

3.5.4 Real Electricity Price Data

The real price of electricity was derived from a twelve month or multi-year moving average of real average revenue. Projected real electricity prices were assumed to increase at a rate of 0.3% per year, generally based on projections provided by the Energy Information Administration in the 2025 Annual Energy Outlook for Florida.

3.5.5 Electric Vehicle Data

Historical data regarding light duty vehicle totals and electric vehicles registered in each of the counties surrounding the ARP Participants was obtained from the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. Projections regarding EV adoption were developed from the EIA AEO 2023. While the EIA has produced updated projections in the 2025 AEO, such projections preceded the termination of EV tax credits and were viewed as overly optimistic. The same is the case for other sources for national projections used in prior iterations of this load forecast for various scenarios. EV charging energy requirements and demand profiles were drawn generally

from data produced in NREL's EVI-Pro Lite tool and reflect that a small portion of EVs will charge during off-peak periods.

3.6 Overview of Results

3.6.1 Base Case Forecast

The results of the Forecast show that the Base Case ARP forecast summer coincident peak (CP) demand and NEL for Calendar Year 2026, inclusive of sales for resale and transmission losses, are 1,686 MW and 7,970 GWh, respectively.

3.6.2 Economic and Other Sources of Uncertainty of the Forecast

In addition to the Base Case forecast, which relies on base case projections of future economic conditions, FMPA has developed high and low economic forecasts, referred to herein as the High and Low cases, intended to capture the volatility resulting from deviations from base case economic conditions equivalent to 90 percent of potential occurrences.

While BEBR does not publish information regarding the potential error of their projections, FMPA relied on such statistics from Woods & Poole, which relies on a similar underlying data set and methodology. Woods & Poole publishes several statistics that define the average amount by which various projections they have prepared through time are different from actual results. FMPA utilizes these statistics to develop ranges of the trends of economic activity and population representing approximately 90% of potential outcomes (i.e., 1.7 standard deviations) and re-simulates our econometric models using these alternative futures. The High and Low cases reflect the results of these revised simulations, which reflect increasing load forecast uncertainty over time commensurate with increased forecast error over time inherent in the economic projections.

Additional sources of load uncertainty are closely monitored by FMPA and are fused into the planning process for the ARP. Recent events across the national power grid that have stressed the ability of certain regions to provide service under extreme weather conditions, as well as the pace with which transportation is electrified and could result in significant load growth are key areas of focus over the current and future study horizons.

FMPA recurrently evaluates severe weather scenarios. These scenarios simulate cold-stressed temperatures at weather stations near the ARP loads to determine the differential that could be experienced with persistent cold as compared to various prior winter peak conditions (e.g., 1989 and 2010 winters, 90% confidence interval for HDD) when controlling for organic load growth that has occurred (absent weather deviations) since that time. Such scenarios, among other

scenarios, are considered in operational planning to support reliable dispatch of wholly owned natural gas generation. FMPA has allocated a budget for weatherization of wholly owned natural gas units as deemed necessary. FMPA intends to continue to maintain dual-fuel capabilities on wholly owned units and maintain natural gas reserves into the future to support reliable operations in extreme weather.

3.7 Load Forecast Schedules

Schedules 2.1 through 2.3 and 3.1 through 3.3 present the Base Case load forecast. Schedules 3.1a and 3.2a present the Low Case, and Schedules 3.1b and 3.2b present the High Case. Schedule 4 presents the actual (2025) and forecasted (Base Case for 2026 and 2027) peak demand and NEL by month.

Schedule 2.1
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year [1], [2]	Residential					Commercial		
	Population Served by ARP Participants	Members per Household	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer
2016	NA	NA	2,844	214,422	13,264	2,711	39,004	69,511
2017	NA	NA	2,791	218,399	12,781	2,675	39,300	68,074
2018	NA	NA	2,899	221,799	13,072	2,707	39,347	68,807
2019	NA	NA	2,965	226,405	13,095	2,721	39,694	68,561
2020	NA	NA	3,100	230,856	13,426	2,626	40,262	65,216
2021	NA	NA	3,070	235,640	13,029	2,685	40,771	65,849
2022	NA	NA	3,146	239,772	13,120	2,739	41,631	65,790
2023	NA	NA	3,197	243,829	13,113	2,776	42,216	65,752
2024	NA	NA	3,284	250,377	13,117	2,818	42,859	65,755
2025	NA	NA	3,320	255,903	12,975	2,832	43,365	65,305
2026	NA	NA	3,382	260,041	13,004	2,839	44,010	64,515
2027	NA	NA	3,434	263,349	13,039	2,866	44,407	64,529
2028	NA	NA	3,482	266,312	13,073	2,887	44,784	64,458
2029	NA	NA	3,525	269,151	13,097	2,906	45,155	64,365
2030	NA	NA	3,566	271,917	13,116	2,928	45,524	64,318
2031	NA	NA	3,610	274,530	13,148	2,950	45,885	64,292
2032	NA	NA	3,652	277,037	13,181	2,971	46,229	64,256
2033	NA	NA	3,692	279,493	13,209	2,992	46,576	64,236
2034	NA	NA	3,729	281,915	13,227	3,015	46,923	64,253
2035	NA	NA	3,767	284,314	13,248	3,039	47,274	64,278

[1] Amounts shown for 2016 through 2025 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2026 through 2035 represent forecast values.

[2] Loads and customer counts only reflects the ARP. Sales to other municipal utilities are shown as Sale for Resale on Schedule 2.3.

Schedule 2.2
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Year [1]	Industrial			Railroads and Railways GWh	Street & Highway Lighting GWh	Other Sales GWh	Total Sales to Ultimate Customers GWh
	GWh	Average No. of Customers	Average kWh Consumption per Customer				
2016	2	1	2,359,000	0	55	109	5,722
2017	2	1	1,734,000	0	56	106	5,630
2018	1	1	992,000	0	56	107	5,771
2019	2	1	1,657,000	0	56	98	5,842
2020	1	1	842,100	0	56	94	5,876
2021	1	1	1,336,000	0	56	92	5,904
2022	2	1	1,625,000	0	56	94	6,036
2023	0	1	258,000	0	55	95	6,124
2024	1	1	1,148,000	0	56	95	6,254
2025	1	1	1,445,000	0	54	95	6,302
2026	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	95	6,371
2027	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	95	6,450
2028	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	95	6,518
2029	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	95	6,582
2030	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,645
2031	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,710
2032	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,773
2033	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,835
2034	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,895
2035	1	1	1,230,000	0	54	96	6,957

[1] Amounts shown for 2016 through 2025 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2026 through 2035 represent forecast values.

Schedule 2.3
History and Forecast of Energy Consumption and Number of Customers by Customer Class
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Year [1], [2]	Sales for Resale GWh	Utility Use & Losses GWh	Net Energy for Load GWh	Other Customers (Average No.)	Total No. of Customers
2016	0	317	6,039	0	253,427
2017	0	354	5,984	0	257,700
2018	12	356	6,139	0	261,147
2019	100	348	6,290	0	266,100
2020	389	371	6,637	0	271,119
2021	709	324	6,937	0	276,411
2022	712	349	7,097	0	281,404
2023	769	281	7,174	0	286,046
2024	596	322	7,173	0	293,237
2025	1,198	303	7,804	0	299,269
2026	1,278	322	7,970	0	304,052
2027	1,230	318	7,998	0	307,758
2028	736	327	7,581	0	311,097
2029	751	302	7,634	0	314,307
2030	369	278	7,292	0	317,442
2031	373	271	7,355	0	320,416
2032	377	282	7,432	0	323,268
2033	0	257	7,091	0	326,070
2034	0	248	7,144	0	328,839
2035	0	240	7,197	0	331,589

[1] Amounts shown for 2016 through 2025 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2026 through 2035 represent forecast values.

[2] Loads and customer counts only reflects the ARP. Wholesale sales other than sales to the ARP Participants are shown as Sale for Resale on Schedule 2.3.

Schedule 3.1
History and Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year [1]	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2016	1,296	1,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
2017	1,263	1,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263
2018	1,281	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,281
2019	1,349	1,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,349
2020	1,463	1,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
2021	1,467	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,467
2022	1,487	1,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,487
2023	1,613	1,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,613
2024	1,529	1,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,529
2025	1,660	1,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,660
2026	1,686	1,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,686
2027	1,706	1,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,706
2028	1,620	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620
2029	1,636	1,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,636
2030	1,557	1,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,557
2031	1,570	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,570
2032	1,583	1,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,583
2033	1,514	1,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,514
2034	1,525	1,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525
2035	1,536	1,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,536

[1] Amounts shown for 2016 through 2025 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2026 through 2035 represent forecast values.

Schedule 3.2
History and Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year [1]	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2015/16	1,019	1,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019
2016/17	879	879	0	0	0	0	0	0	879
2017/18	1,228	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228
2018/19	950	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	950
2019/20	1,165	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,165
2020/21	1,351	1,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,351
2021/22	1,248	1,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,248
2022/23	1,210	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,210
2023/24	1,047	1,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047
2024/25	1,486	1,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,486
2025/26	1,491	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491
2026/27	1,444	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
2027/28	1,243	1,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,243
2028/29	1,256	1,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,256
2029/30	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,212
2030/31	1,222	1,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,222
2031/32	1,233	1,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,233
2032/33	1,179	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,179
2033/34	1,188	1,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,188
2034/35	1,197	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,197

[1] Amounts shown for 2015/16 through 2024/25 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2025/26 through 2034/35 represent forecast values.

Schedule 3.3
History and Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
All-Requirements Project – Base Case

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Year [1], [2]	Total Sales to Ultimate Customers (including Sales for Resale)	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Conservation	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor % [2]
2016	5,722	0	0	317	6,039	53%
2017	5,630	0	0	354	5,984	54%
2018	5,783	0	0	356	6,139	55%
2019	5,942	0	0	348	6,290	53%
2020	6,266	0	0	371	6,637	52%
2021	6,613	0	0	324	6,937	54%
2022	6,748	0	0	349	7,097	54%
2023	6,893	0	0	281	7,174	51%
2024	6,850	0	0	322	7,173	54%
2025	7,500	0	0	303	7,804	54%
2026	7,649	0	0	322	7,970	54%
2027	7,680	0	0	318	7,998	54%
2028	7,254	0	0	327	7,581	53%
2029	7,332	0	0	302	7,634	53%
2030	7,014	0	0	278	7,292	53%
2031	7,084	0	0	271	7,355	53%
2032	7,150	0	0	282	7,432	54%
2033	6,835	0	0	257	7,091	53%
2034	6,895	0	0	248	7,144	53%
2035	6,957	0	0	240	7,197	53%

[1] Amounts shown for 2016 through 2025 represent historical values. Amounts shown for 2026 through 2035 represent forecast values.

[2] The load factor reflects the annual calendar peak in the denominator (rather than, for example, the summer peak).

Schedule 3.1a
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – Low Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2026	1,673	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,673
2027	1,672	1,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,672
2028	1,573	1,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,573
2029	1,574	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,574
2030	1,489	1,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,489
2031	1,492	1,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,492
2032	1,495	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,495
2033	1,421	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421
2034	1,424	1,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,424
2035	1,428	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,428

[1] Values represent predicted summer peak demand under pessimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 3.1b
Forecast of Summer Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – High Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2026	1,699	1,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,699
2027	1,740	1,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740
2028	1,667	1,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,667
2029	1,696	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,696
2030	1,623	1,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,623
2031	1,647	1,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,647
2032	1,668	1,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,668
2033	1,604	1,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,604
2034	1,622	1,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,622
2035	1,641	1,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641

[1] Values represent predicted summer peak demand under optimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 3.2a
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – Low Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2025/26	1,490	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490
2026/27	1,425	1,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,425
2027/28	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,212
2028/29	1,214	1,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,214
2029/30	1,164	1,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,164
2030/31	1,165	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,165
2031/32	1,168	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168
2032/33	1,110	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110
2033/34	1,113	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,113
2034/35	1,115	1,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115

[1] Values represent predicted winter peak demand under pessimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 3.2b
Forecast of Winter Peak Demand (MW)
All-Requirements Project – High Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Year	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Interruptible	Residential Load Management	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Load Management	Commercial/ Industrial Load Conservation	Net Firm Demand
2025/26	1,493	1,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493
2026/27	1,463	1,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
2027/28	1,273	1,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273
2028/29	1,297	1,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,297
2029/30	1,259	1,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,259
2030/31	1,278	1,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,278
2031/32	1,296	1,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
2032/33	1,246	1,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,246
2033/34	1,261	1,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261
2034/35	1,276	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,276

[1] Values represent predicted winter peak demand under optimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 3.3a
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
All-Requirements Project – Low Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2026	6,326	0	0	6,326	1,270	321	7,916	64%
2027	6,324	0	0	6,324	1,210	314	7,847	63%
2028	6,330	0	0	6,330	718	320	7,368	60%
2029	6,339	0	0	6,339	728	294	7,361	59%
2030	6,352	0	0	6,352	359	274	6,985	56%
2031	6,371	0	0	6,371	361	268	7,000	56%
2032	6,393	0	0	6,393	363	277	7,033	57%
2033	6,417	0	0	6,417	0	253	6,670	54%
2034	6,442	0	0	6,442	0	244	6,686	54%
2035	6,469	0	0	6,469	0	236	6,705	54%

[1] Values represent predicted net energy for load under pessimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 3.3b
Forecast of Annual Net Energy for Load (GWh)
All-Requirements Project – High Case [1]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Year	Total	Residential Conservation	Commercial/ Industrial Conservation	Retail	Wholesale	Utility Use & Losses	Net Energy for Load	Load Factor %
2026	6,416	0	0	6,416	1,286	323	8,024	64%
2027	6,574	0	0	6,574	1,251	323	8,147	63%
2028	6,703	0	0	6,703	753	333	7,790	59%
2029	6,820	0	0	6,820	773	309	7,902	59%
2030	6,932	0	0	6,932	379	281	7,592	56%
2031	7,041	0	0	7,041	385	274	7,700	56%
2032	7,142	0	0	7,142	390	286	7,818	56%
2033	7,240	0	0	7,240	0	260	7,500	53%
2034	7,334	0	0	7,334	0	251	7,586	53%
2035	7,429	0	0	7,429	0	244	7,672	53%

[1] Values represent predicted net energy for load under optimistic economic conditions.

Schedule 4
Previous Year and 2-Year Forecast of Peak Demand and Net Energy for Load by Month
All-Requirements Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Actual - 2025		Forecast - 2026		Forecast - 2027	
Month	Peak Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)	Peak Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)	Peak Demand (MW)	NEL (GWh)
January	1,486	647	1,491	620	1,444	597
February	1,211	505	1,354	544	1,304	523
March	1,142	526	1,205	547	1,222	554
April	1,252	602	1,296	566	1,313	574
May	1,468	733	1,469	688	1,488	697
June	1,523	769	1,609	761	1,628	770
July	1,660	832	1,662	837	1,681	849
August	1,588	810	1,686	839	1,706	850
September	1,410	701	1,562	745	1,581	754
October	1,217	611	1,433	671	1,449	678
November	1,063	513	1,221	555	1,237	560
December	1,062	554	1,344	598	1,231	591

Section 4 Renewable Resources and Conservation Programs

4.1 Introduction

FMPA continually evaluates renewable and conservation resource opportunities as part of its integrated resource planning process for the ARP. The ARP currently utilizes renewable energy resources as part of the generation portfolio, including solar photovoltaic (PV), biomass and waste to energy. In addition, the ARP operates a Conservation & Energy Efficiency Program and has adopted a Net Metering Policy that promotes and facilitates ARP Participants' implementation of their Net Metering programs.

4.2 Renewable Resources

The following provides an overview of the ARP's current renewable resources:

4.2.1 Solar Photovoltaic

In December 2009, the ARP completed construction on a 30 kW (DC) solar photovoltaic (PV) project located in Key West, FL. This project was developed and constructed as a joint partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and FMPA. FMPA receives 62% of the energy generated from the solar PV system. Since the completion of the project, FMPA has received approximately 378,000 kWh of energy from the system. In 2025, FMPA's share of energy production amounted to 1,392 kWh.

In March 2018, FMPA's ARP Executive Committee approved a 20-year power purchase agreement resulting in 40.5 MW-AC of solar energy as an ARP resource that started commercial operation in 2020. In February 2020, the ARP further expanded solar in the portfolio by approving a second 20-year power purchase agreement for approximately 96 MW-AC of solar energy as an ARP resource, which was later amended to approximately 75 MW-AC. The first site, providing 48.125 MW-AC, achieved commercial operation in December 2024, with the remainder achieving commercial operation in 2025.

The ARP solar entitlements will increase the proportion of ARP energy derived from renewable generation. Such estimates are included in the schedules that support this TYSP.

4.2.2 Biomass

FMPA currently receives biomass renewable energy from two sources.

- FMPA purchases as-available power from a cogeneration plant owned and operated by U.S. Sugar Corporation. The U.S. Sugar cogeneration plant is fueled by sugar bagasse, a byproduct of sugar production. U.S. Sugar Corporation uses the bagasse to fuel their generation plants to provide power for their processes. FMPA purchases the excess power produced from these generators. During 2025, FMPA purchased 44,263 MWh of energy from this renewable resource.
- In 2025, the Stanton Units 1 and 2 consumed 317,484 MMBtu of landfill gas as a supplemental fuel source. The ARP receives energy from both the ARP's and ARP Participants' shares in the Stanton Energy Center Units 1 and 2, which amount to 26.02% of the energy output of Stanton Unit 1 and 23.08% of the energy output of Unit 2 as of December 31, 2025. Thus, the ARP utilized 77,671 MMBtu of landfill gas as a supplemental fuel source³.

4.2.3 Municipal Waste to Energy

FMPA, on behalf of the ARP, entered an agreement with Reworld Lake II to purchase energy and capacity from a municipal waste to energy facility known as the Lake Facility. The agreement is from February 2026 through the end of 2030, with FMPA purchasing the energy up to 10 MW. This is part of FMPA's fuel diversity strategy.

These renewable resources help the ARP meet current and future energy needs.

FMPA's forecast of renewable energy is provided in Schedule 6.1 of Section 5.

4.3 Conservation & Energy Efficiency Program

The ARP Participants have developed the ARP Conservation Program to provide conservation and energy efficiency incentives and assistance to their retail customers. The project is funded through the ARP rates and members are allocated funds based on their energy load ratio share. Each ARP Participant can elect to implement programs that are most suitable for their community.

Conservation programs offered by ARP Participants include, but are not limited to, the following:

³ For 2019 and beyond, Stanton landfill gas usage includes the ARP's distinct entitlement to Stanton 1 and Stanton 2 capacity and energy. Usage associated with Stanton 1 will no longer impact FMPA's totals as of 2026.

- Rebates on ENERGY STAR® qualified appliances
- Rebates on insulation upgrades and duct leak repair
- Residential and Commercial energy audits
- Customer education materials, including brochures and videos
- Equipment and training for utility energy auditors

Since the inception of the program in 2008, the ARP Participants have allocated approximately \$13.4 million to the ARP Conservation Program. The ARP Participants recurrently evaluate evolving conservation measures and add those measures to their respective portfolio of offerings. FMPA supports these efforts by developing engineering assumptions to track the savings associated with new measures that are adopted and has developed a historical tracking model to integrate participation statistics and estimated energy and demand savings per year since the inception of the program.

FMPA is currently not including the effects of its energy efficiency programs in its forecast of demand and net energy for load as the program results are still under FMPA's designated threshold for level of significance of 0.5 percent of load over the 20-year planning horizon. FMPA has developed reporting tools and techniques in order to be able to estimate program effects on demand and NEL and understand the level of significance of the program. Once the threshold is crossed, FMPA will separately account for the effects of the energy efficiency program in its demand and load forecast. To the extent that recent energy efficiency efforts have been captured in actual consumption data for the last few years, the effects of the program are included in the current load forecast.

4.4 Net Metering Program

In June 2008, the ARP Participants adopted a Net Metering Policy to permit interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation to its Members' distribution system. This policy facilitates the purchase of excess customer-owned renewable generation and outlines the metering, billing and crediting procedures to be followed by ARP Participants. As of September 2025, ARP Participants had approximately 67,123 kW of solar photovoltaic renewable generation (AC) connected to the grid through their net metering programs.

The ARP load forecast reflected in this TYSP projects that the impact of ARP Participants' net metering programs will exceed the 0.5% FMPA set threshold of significance over the study period. Consequently, FMPA has included the estimated effects of net metering in the forecast schedules

included herein. FMPA intends to continue to monitor the trend in installations of distributed generation across the Participants' systems and adapt future forecasts accordingly.

4.5 Load Management Program

Currently, there are no ARP-sponsored load management programs in place. FMPA is in discussions with ARP Members to identify the potential loads or behind-the-meter generation that could be viable load management resources. If cost-effective, FMPA could utilize these types of resources as alternatives to new build or purchases to maintain a 15% reserve margin.

Subsequent to the events associated with cold weather in late January 2026, the ARP portfolio of backup generation resources was fully refreshed with updated nameplate ratings, and FMPA was able to obtain a Department of Energy ("DOE") waiver for these resources that provided an allowance to run backup generation in light of anticipated emergency grid conditions that challenged resource adequacy for a significant portion of the state. These generators provided valuable backup support to reduce the burden on grid resources during needle peak winter periods for key dates in late January and early February 2026. It is estimated that more than 30 MW of nameplate backup generation was utilized. FMPA expects the same level of member participation if a similar event occurs in the future, which would require further DOE waivers and associated coordination. The nameplate capacity of the emergency backup generation is not included in any of the resource assumptions or tables throughout this TYSP but would be assumed to be made available after appropriate waivers and coordination is completed ahead of an emergent concern regarding extreme conditions. FMPA will continue to investigate and evaluate formal procedures or programs to utilize backup generation resources or other available demand-side options located throughout the ARP Participant service territory in emergency situations.

Section 5 Forecast of Facilities Requirements

5.1 ARP Planning Process

FMPA's integrated resource planning (IRP) policy is to assure, on a long-term basis, a low-cost and reliable electricity supply to ARP Participants that reflects the goals and objectives established by the ARP Participants. FMPA's planning process is consistent with Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) statutory and regulatory requirements which do not specifically subject utilities in Florida to integrated resource planning, but when taken together equate to an integrated resource planning requirement. In addition, FMPA's process is considerate of the Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURPA) which requires certain standards of practice to comply with retail rate regulations.

Annually, FMPA and the ARP Executive Committee will assess the need for an update to the integrated resource plan. The IRP planning process requires that FMPA and the ARP Executive Committee evaluate alternative resource portfolios and make certain decisions regarding implementing a particular preferred plan. Certain requirements, such as maintaining 15 percent Summer Peak Reserves and 15 percent Winter Peak Reserves on a planned basis, and "best efforts" goals, such as achieving the lowest net present value cost over the next 20 years, and integrating demand-side and renewable resources into the ARP power supply portfolio, have been developed as guidelines to assist FMPA and the Executive Committee in communicating and evaluating the key issues associated with making resource portfolio planning decisions.

Any incremental capacity need for the ARP is currently projected to reside outside of the 2025 TYSP study period. As noted above and further below, the ARP is able to meet projected peak demand requirements and maintain 15% planning reserves using existing and already planned generating resources.

5.2 Planned ARP Generating Facility Requirements

Based upon FMPA's current Base Case load forecast, planned acquisitions and inclusive of a recent power purchase agreement for reserve peaking capacity executed on behalf of the ARP for the period 2024-2029, the ARP currently does not require any additional resources from undesignated sources to maintain FMPA's 15% reserve margin through the study period. Schedule 8 at the end of this section shows planned and prospective ARP generating resources changes

during the next 10-year period, which include planned upgrades to existing resource entitlement capacities.

FMPA closed on Bartow Energy Center, formerly named Orange Cogeneration, an LM6000 combined cycle with a net summer capacity of 104 MW, in early 2026. This capacity is included in the relevant TYSP schedules herein.

Additionally, FMPA has re-evaluated and updated wholly owned units' summer and winter planning ratings to be more aligned with actual unit performance. FMPA is also evaluating potential upgrades to existing units to increase both unit capacity and efficiency. Planned upgrades are listed in Schedule 8. In addition to the listed unit upgrades listed in Schedule 8, FMPA continues to look into additional cost-effective improvements to extend the life of existing generation and to increase capacity to build reserve margins.

FMPA released an RFP in 2025 for a battery energy storage system (BESS) for placement in the KEYS transmission system. The BESS is a proposed solution for a local transmission constraint to offset future local generation as total load on the transmission system leading into the KEYS grows. FMPA will evaluate the RFP responses as appropriate, but has made no determinations regarding BESS deployment as of this TYSP.

5.3 Capacity and Power Purchase Requirements

The current system firm power supply purchase resources of the ARP include a purchase from NextEra, a newly executed power purchase agreement for reserve peaking capacity, as well as solar power purchase agreements which provide an estimated amount of dependable capacity. Power purchase contracts included in the ARP plans are briefly summarized below:

- **Oleander Unit 5:** FMPA on behalf of the ARP has a contract to purchase the entire capacity of, and energy generated by, NextEra's Oleander Unit 5, an approximately 162 MW (summer rating) or 180 MW (winter rating), simple cycle gas turbine unit primarily fueled with natural gas and located in Brevard County. The term of the purchase ends in December 2027.
- **Oleander Unit 1:** FMPA on behalf of the ARP has a contract to purchase firm capacity and energy generated by Power Holding LLC's Oleander Unit 1, with a capacity purchase equal to approximately 106 MW from 2024 through 2027 that includes the option to execute an additional 49 MW if needed. In 2028 and 2029, FMPA purchased 155 MW of capacity and energy.

- **Solar:** FMPA on behalf of the ARP, has entered into twenty-year power purchase agreements with two different counterparties for solar resources, with the ARP's share of AC output totaling over 115 MW. The estimated dependable capacity associated with solar generation, which varies by year as a function of projected online dates for solar facilities, is included as appropriate in all schedules herein.
- **Lake Facility:** FMPA on behalf of the ARP has a contract to purchase firm capacity and energy generated by Reworld Lake II, Inc's Lake Facility, with a capacity purchase equal to 10 MW from 2026 through 2030. The facility is a 530 ton per day waste to energy facility.

5.4 Summary of Current and Future ARP Resource Capacity

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 provide a summary, ten-year projection of the ARP resource capacity for the summer and winter seasons, respectively. A projection of the ARP fuel requirements by fuel type is shown in Schedule 5. Schedules 6.1 (quantity) and 6.2 (percent of total) present the forecast of ARP energy sources by resource type. Schedules 7.1 and 7.2 summarize the capacity, demand, and resulting reserve margin forecasts for the summer and winter seasons, respectively. Information on planned and prospective ARP generating facility additions and changes is included in Schedule 8.

The ARP expects to meet its generation capacity requirements and maintain a 15% reserve margin with existing resources through 2035. FMPA continually monitors and evaluates resource requirements.

Table 5-1
Summary of All-Requirements Power Supply Project Resource Summer Capacity

Line No.	Resource Description	Summer Rating (MW)									
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	Installed Capacity										
	Existing Resources										
1	Nuclear [1,5]	49	49	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	47
	Stanton 2	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
2	Stanton Coal Plant [2,6]	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
3	Stanton CC Unit A [2]	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	Cane Island 1	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Cane Island 2	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
	Cane Island 3	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	Cane Island 4	308	308	308	308	327	327	327	327	327	327
4	Cane Island 1-4 [3]	702	702	702	702	721	721	721	721	721	721
5	Sand Lake Energy Center [8]	120	120	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
6	Mulberry Energy Center [9]	114	114	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
7	Barlow Energy Center [7]	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
8	Indian River CTs [2]	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
9	Treasure Coast Energy Center	326	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335	335
10	Stock Island Units	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
11	Sub Total Existing Resources	1,756	1,765	1,772	1,772	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789
	Planned Resource Additions										
12	Sub Total Planned Resource Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Total Installed Capacity	1,756	1,765	1,772	1,772	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789	1,789
	Firm Capacity Import										
14	Oleander Purchase	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Oleander 1 Purchase	106	106	155	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	ARP Solar Phase I	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	ARP Solar Phase II	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29
18	Waste to Energy PPA	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
19	Peaking Purchase(s) [4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Total Firm Capacity Import	322	322	211	211	55	45	45	45	45	45
21	Total Available Capacity	2,078	2,087	1,982	1,982	1,845	1,834	1,834	1,834	1,834	1,834

[1] Includes capacity from the St. Lucie Project.

[2] Capacities shown have been reduced to account for losses through the OUC transmission system (assumed to be 2.0% for planning period).

[3] Reflects Cane Island 4 upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2030.

[4] Additional peaking capacity required to maintain a 15% reserve margin during the summer season.

[5] Reflects decrease in capacity as a result of the expiration of Green Cove Springs' and Fort Meade supplemental power purchase agreement with the ARP.

[6] Stanton Unit No. 2 planned conversion to 100 percent natural gas in 2027.

[7] FMPA is renaming the site, formerly Northern Star Generation Orange.

[8] Reflects Sand Lake Energy Center upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2028.

[9] Reflects Mulberry Energy Center upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2028.

Table 5-2
Summary of All-Requirements Power Supply Project Resource Winter Capacity

Line No.	Resource Description	Winter Rating (MW)									
		2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
	Installed Capacity										
	Existing Resources										
1	Nuclear [1,5]	51	51	50	50	49	49	49	49	49	49
	Stanton 2	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
2	Stanton Coal Plant [2,6]	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
3	Stanton CC Unit A [2]	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
	Cane Island 1	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
	Cane Island 2	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
	Cane Island 3	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
	Cane Island 4	333	333	333	333	352	352	352	352	352	352
4	Cane Island 1-4 [3]	766	766	766	766	785	785	785	785	785	785
5	Sand Lake Energy Center [8]	120	120	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
6	Mulberry Energy Center [9]	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
7	Barlow Energy Center [7]	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
8	Indian River CTs [2]	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
9	Treasure Coast Energy Center	356	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
10	Stock Island Units	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
11	Sub Total Existing Resources	1,874	1,883	1,890	1,890	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907
12		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sub Total Planned Resource Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total Installed Capacity	1,874	1,883	1,890	1,890	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907
	Firm Capacity Import										
15	Oleander Purchase	170	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Oleander 1 Purchase	106	106	155	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	ARP Solar Phase I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	ARP Solar Phase II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Waste to Energy PPA	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
20	Peaking Purchase(s) [4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Total Firm Capacity Import	276	286	165	165	10	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total Available Capacity	2,150	2,169	2,055	2,055	1,917	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,907

[1] Includes capacity from the St. Lucie Project.

[2] Capacities shown have been reduced to account for losses through the OUC transmission system (assumed to be 2.0% for planning period).

[3] Reflects Cane Island 4 upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2030.

[4] Additional peaking capacity required to maintain a 15% reserve margin during the summer season.

[5] Reflects decrease in capacity as a result of the expiration of Green Cove Springs' and Fort Meade supplemental power purchase agreement with the ARP.

[6] Stanton Unit No. 2 planned conversion to 100 percent natural gas in 2027.

[7] FMPA is renaming the site, formerly Northern Star Generation Orange.

[8] Reflects Sand Lake Energy Center upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2028.

[9] Reflects Mulberry Energy Center upgrade to increase plant capacity in 2028.

Schedule 5
Fuel Requirements – All-Requirements Power Supply Project

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Line No.	Fuel Type	Unit Type	Fuel Units	Actual	Forecasted									
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
1	Nuclear [1]		Trillion BTU	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Coal		000 Ton	387	189	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Residual	Steam	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4		CC	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5		CT	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		Total	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Distillate	Steam	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8		CC	000 BBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		CT	000 BBL	14	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	3
10		Total	000 BBL	14	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	3
11	Natural Gas	Steam [2]	000 MCF	1,202	774	780	2,468	2,706	2,601	2,839	2,992	2,787	2,876	3,027
12		CC	000 MCF	43,479	45,947	47,006	46,498	46,696	45,109	45,857	46,335	44,343	44,519	44,804
13		CT	000 MCF	1,494	4,050	2,320	2,627	3,340	2,467	2,660	2,537	2,454	2,565	2,830
14		Total	000 MCF	46,175	50,771	50,106	51,593	52,742	50,178	51,356	51,864	49,584	49,960	50,661
15	Renewables [3]	Biofuels	Billion BTU	443	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	356
16		Biomass	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17		Geothermal	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18		Hydro	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19		Landfill Gas	Billion BTU	78	44	45	21	23	22	24	26	24	25	26
20		MSW	Billion BTU	-	1,749	1,911	1,916	1,911	1,911	-	-	-	-	-
21		Solar	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22		Wind	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23		Other	Billion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24		Total	Billion BTU	520	2,149	2,312	2,293	2,290	2,289	380	382	380	381	382
25	Other		Trillion BTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Nuclear generation shown is the ARP Participants' Entitlement Shares in the St. Lucie Project.

[2] Includes natural gas used as an Igniter Fuel at the Stanton Energy Center.

[3] Includes landfill gas consumed by FMPA's ownership share of the Stanton Energy Center as a supplemental fuel source, as well as bagasse consumed by U.S. Sugar cogeneration facility in the production of power purchased by FMPA. MSW is a municipal waste energy PPA that FMPA entered in 2026 and will end after 2030.

Schedule 6.1
Energy Sources (GWh) – All-Requirements Power Supply Project

Line No.	Energy Source	Prime Mover	Units	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Actual	Forecasted									
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
1	Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Nuclear [1]		GWh	411	403	402	400	381	370	390	391	375	390	390
3	Coal		GWh	814	433	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Residual	Steam	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5		CC	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		CT	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7		Total	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Distillate	Steam	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		CC	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10		CT	GWh	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
11		Total	GWh	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
12	Natural Gas	Steam	GWh	110	76	76	220	246	234	257	273	251	261	274
13		CC [2]	GWh	6,036	6,197	6,401	6,230	6,194	5,963	6,049	6,125	5,833	5,846	5,855
14		CT	GWh	135	431	254	297	381	294	316	298	291	306	339
15		Total	GWh	6,281	6,704	6,730	6,747	6,821	6,491	6,622	6,696	6,375	6,413	6,468
16	NUG		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Renewables [3]	Biofuels	GWh	44	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
18		Biomass	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19		Geothermal	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20		Hydro	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21		Landfill Gas	GWh	7	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22		MSW	GWh	-	80	88	88	88	88	-	-	-	-	-
23		Solar	GWh	239	309	307	308	306	306	305	304	302	301	301
24		Wind	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25		Other	GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26		Total	GWh	290	429	434	433	431	431	342	342	340	339	339
27	Interchange [4]		GWh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Net Energy for Load		GWh	7,804	7,970	7,998	7,581	7,634	7,292	7,355	7,432	7,091	7,144	7,197

[1] Nuclear generation shown is the ARP Participants' Entitlement Shares in the St. Lucie Project.

[2] Includes non-firm net interchange.

[3] Includes power purchased from U.S. Sugar cogeneration facility and power generated from FMPA's ownership share of the Stanton Energy Center using landfill gas. MSW is a municipal waste energy PPA that FMPA entered in 2026 and will end after 2030.

[4] Includes firm interchange.

Schedule 6.2
Energy Sources (%) – All-Requirements Power Supply Project

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Line No.	Energy Source	Prime Mover	Units	Actual	Forecasted									
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
1	Annual Firm Inter-Region Interchange		%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Nuclear [1]		%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%
3	Coal		%	10.4%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Residual	Steam	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5		CC	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6		CT	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7		Total	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Distillate	Steam	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9		CC	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10		CT	%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11		Total	%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12	Natural Gas	Steam	%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%
13		CC	%	77.3%	77.7%	80.0%	82.2%	81.1%	81.8%	82.2%	82.4%	82.3%	81.8%	81.4%
14		CT	%	1.7%	5.4%	3.2%	3.9%	5.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%
15		Total	%	80.5%	84.1%	84.1%	89.0%	89.3%	89.0%	90.0%	90.1%	89.9%	89.8%	89.9%
16	NUG		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17	Renewables	Biofuels	%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
18		Biomass	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19		Geothermal	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20		Hydro	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21		Landfill Gas	%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22		MSW	%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
23		Solar	%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%
24		Wind	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25		Other	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26		Total	%	3.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%
27	Interchange		%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28	Net Energy for Load		%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

[1] Nuclear generation shown is the ARP Participants' Entitlement Shares in the St. Lucie Project

Schedule 7.1
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Summer Peak
All-Requirements Power Supply Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW) [1]	Firm Capacity Import (MW)	Firm Capacity Export (MW)	QF (MW)	Total Available Capacity (MW)	System Firm Summer Peak Demand [2] (MW)	Reserve Margin before Maintenance		Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin after Maintenance	
							(MW)	(% of Peak)		(MW)	(% of Peak)
2026	1,756	322	0	0	2,078	1,686	392	23%	0	392	23%
2027	1,765	322	0	0	2,087	1,706	380	22%	0	380	22%
2028	1,772	211	0	0	1,982	1,620	362	22%	0	362	22%
2029	1,772	211	0	0	1,982	1,636	347	21%	0	347	21%
2030	1,789	55	0	0	1,845	1,557	288	18%	0	288	18%
2031	1,789	45	0	0	1,834	1,570	264	17%	0	264	17%
2032	1,789	45	0	0	1,834	1,583	251	16%	0	251	16%
2033	1,789	45	0	0	1,834	1,514	320	21%	0	320	21%
2034	1,789	45	0	0	1,834	1,525	309	20%	0	309	20%
2035	1,789	45	0	0	1,834	1,536	298	19%	0	298	19%

[1] See Table 5-1 for a listing of the resources identified as Installed Capacity and Firm Capacity Import.

[2] System Firm Summer Peak Demand includes transmission losses for the ARP Participants and additional ARP wholesale obligations served through FPL, DEF, and KUA.

Schedule 7.2
Forecast of Capacity, Demand, and Scheduled Maintenance at Time of Winter Peak
All-Requirements Power Supply Project

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Year	Total Installed Capacity (MW) [1]	Firm Capacity Import (MW) [1]	Firm Capacity Export (MW) [2]	QF (MW)	Total Available Capacity (MW)	System Firm Winter Peak Demand [2] (MW)	Reserve Margin before Maintenance		Scheduled Maintenance (MW)	Reserve Margin after Maintenance	
							(MW)	(% of Peak)		(MW)	(% of Peak)
2025/26	1,874	276	0	0	2,150	1,492	658	44%	0	658	44%
2026/27	1,883	286	0	0	2,169	1,444	725	50%	0	725	50%
2027/28	1,890	165	0	0	2,055	1,243	812	65%	0	812	65%
2028/29	1,890	165	0	0	2,055	1,256	799	64%	0	799	64%
2029/30	1,907	10	0	0	1,917	1,212	705	58%	0	705	58%
2030/31	1,907	0	0	0	1,907	1,222	685	56%	0	685	56%
2031/32	1,907	0	0	0	1,907	1,233	674	55%	0	674	55%
2032/33	1,907	0	0	0	1,907	1,179	728	62%	0	728	62%
2033/34	1,907	0	0	0	1,907	1,188	719	60%	0	719	60%
2034/35	1,907	0	0	0	1,907	1,197	710	59%	0	710	59%

[1] See Table 5-2 for a listing of the resources identified as Installed Capacity and Firm Capacity Import

[2] System Firm Winter Peak Demand includes transmission losses for the ARP Participants and additional ARP wholesale obligations served through FPL, DEF, and KUA.

Schedule 8
Planned and Prospective Generating Facility Additions and Changes

Plant Name	Unit No.	Location (County)	Unit Type	Fuel		Fuel Transport		Alt. Fuel Days Use	Commercial In-Service MM/YY	Expected Retirement MM/YY	Gen. Max. Nameplate kW	Net Capability		Status
				Primary	Alt.	Primary	Alt.					Summer MW	Winter MW	
Resource Additions														
Changes to Existing Resources														
Treasure Coast	1	ST. LUCIE	CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK		04/26			11.5	11.5	A [1]
Treasure Coast	1	ST. LUCIE	CA	WH	DFO	NA	TK		04/26			11.5	11.5	A [1]
Treasure Coast	1	ST. LUCIE	CT	NG	DFO	PL	TK		04/27			4.5	4.5	A [1]
Treasure Coast	1	ST. LUCIE	CA	WH	DFO	NA	TK		04/27			4.5	4.5	A [1]
Cane Island	4CT	OSCEOLA	CT	NG		PL			01/30			9.5	9.5	A [1]
Cane Island	4CW	OSCEOLA	CA	WH		NA			01/30			9.5	9.5	A [1]
St. Lucie	2	ST. LUCIE	NP	UR		TK			10/27			(0.3)	(0.3)	OT [2]
St. Lucie	2	ST. LUCIE	NP	UR		TK			10/29			(1.5)	(1.6)	OT [3]
Stanton Energy Center	2	ORANGE	ST	NG		PL			01/28			0.0	0.0	FC [4]
Bartow Energy Center	1CT	POLK	CT	NG		PL			04/26			0.8	0.8	A [1]
Bartow Energy Center	2CT	POLK	CT	NG		PL			04/26			0.8	0.8	A [1]
Bartow Energy Center	3CA	POLK	CA	WH		NA			04/26			0.5	0.5	A [1]
Stock Island	GT1	MONROE	GT	U	DFO	TK			04/26			1.0	1.0	A [1]
Stock Island	MSD1	MONROE	IC	U	DFO	TK			04/26			0.5	0.5	A [1]
Stock Island	MSD2	MONROE	IC	U	DFO	TK			04/26			0.5	0.5	A [1]
Mulberry Energy Center	1CT	POLK	CT	U	NG	PL			04/26			1.5	1.5	A [1]
Mulberry Energy Center	1CW	POLK	CA	U	WH	NA			04/26			1.5	1.5	A [1]
Mulberry Energy Center	1CT	POLK	CT	U	NG	PL			04/28			1.0	1.0	A [1]
Mulberry Energy Center	1CW	POLK	CA	U	WH	NA			04/28			1.0	1.0	A [1]
Sand Lake Energy Center	1	ORANGE	CS	U	NG	PL	WH		04/28			5.0	5.0	A [1]

[1] Upgrade to increase plant capacity. Reflects upgrade to ARP capacity and entitlements only.

[2] Reflects decrease in St. Lucie capacity available to the ARP as a result of the expiration of Ft. Meade's supplemental power purchase agreement with the ARP.

[3] Reflects decrease in St. Lucie capacity available to the ARP as a result of the expiration of Green Cove Springs' supplemental power purchase agreement with the ARP.

[4] Stanton Unit No. 2 planned conversion to 100 percent natural gas.

Section 6 Site and Facility Descriptions

Florida Public Service Commission Rule 25-22.072 F.A.C. requires that the State of Florida Public Service Commission Electric Utility Ten-Year Site Plan Information and Data Requirements Form PSC/EAG 43 dated 11/97 govern the submittal of information regarding Potential and Identified Preferred sites. Ownership or control is required for sites to be Potential or Identified Preferred. The following are Potential sites for FMPA as specified by PSC/EAG 43.

- Cane Island Power Park – Potential Site
- Treasure Coast Energy Center – Potential Site
- Stock Island – Potential Site

FMPA anticipates that simple cycle combustion turbines could be installed at existing generation sites located within or adjacent to the service territories of ARP Participants, such as the Stock Island site at KEYS, the Cane Island Power Park site at KUA, or the Treasure Coast Energy Center in Fort Pierce. FMPA also anticipates that combined cycle generation could be installed at the Treasure Coast Energy Center site. FMPA continuously explores the feasibility of other sites located within Florida with the expectation that ARP Participants' service territories would provide the best option for future development.

Cane Island Power Park

Cane Island Power Park is located south and west of KUA's service area and contains 702 MW (summer ratings) of gas turbine and combined cycle capacity: Units 1-3 include a simple cycle gas turbine and two combined cycle generating units, each of which is 50 percent owned by FMPA on behalf of the ARP and 50 percent owned by KUA. Cane Island Unit 4 (CI4), a nominal 300 MW (summer rating), natural gas-fired 1x1 GE 7FA combined cycle unit, is wholly owned by the FMPA ARP.

Treasure Coast Energy Center

FMPA commissioned Treasure Coast Energy Center (TCEC) Unit 1, a dual fuel low sulfur diesel and natural gas-fired 303 MW (summer rating) 1x1 GE 7FA combined cycle unit in May 2008. The Treasure Coast Energy Center is located in St. Lucie County in the City of Fort Pierce. The site was certified in June 2006 and can accommodate construction of future units beyond TCEC Unit 1, up to a total of 1,200 MW.

Stock Island

The Stock Island site currently consists of four combustion turbines and three diesel generating units, one of which is a high-speed diesel that had been previously retired but refurbished and brought back into service in July of 2012. The site receives water from the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority via a pipeline from the mainland and uses on-site groundwater. The site receives delivery of fuel oil to its unloading system through deliveries primarily via truck and also has the capability of receiving fuel oil via waterborne delivery.

Sand Lake Energy Center

Sand Lake Energy Center (SLEC) combined cycle is a 120 MW (summer rating) asset made up of one Alstom GT11NMC combustion turbine (with EV burner) and one Siemens VAX steam turbine. FMPA acquired the site in 2024, and it is located in Orange County in the city of Orlando. The site was formerly known as Orlando Cogen.

Mulberry Energy Center

Mulberry Energy Center (MEC) Unit 1 combined cycle is a 111 MW (summer rating) asset made up of one GE 7EA combustion turbine and one GE steam turbine. FMPA acquired the site in 2024, and it is located in Polk County near the city of Bartow. The site was formerly known as Mulberry Cogen (Polk Power Partners).

General

Schedule 9 presents the status report and specifications for any proposed ARP generating facility, if applicable. Schedule 10 contains the status report and specifications for proposed ARP transmission line projects.

Schedule 9
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Generating Facilities
All-Requirements Power Supply Project
(Preliminary Information)

(No Proposed Generating Facilities)

(1)	Plant Name and Unit Number	
(2)	Capacity a. Summer b. Winter	
(3)	Technology Type	
(4)	Anticipated Construction Timing a. Field Construction Start Date b. Commercial In-Service Date	
(5)	Fuel a. Primary Fuel b. Alternate Fuel	
(6)	Air Pollution Control Strategy	
(7)	Cooling Method	
(8)	Total Site Area	
(9)	Construction Status	
(10)	Certification Status	
(11)	Status with Federal Agencies	
(12)	Projected Unit Performance Data Planned Outage Factor (POF) Forced Outage Factor (FOF) Equivalent Availability Factor Resulting Capacity Factor Average Net Operating Heat Rate (ANOHR)	
(13)	Projected Unit Financial Data Book Life (Years) Total Installed Cost (In-Service Year \$/kW) Direct Construction Cost (2010 \$/kW) AFUDC Amount (\$/kW) [1] Escalation (\$/kW) Fixed O&M (\$/kW) Variable O&M (\$/MWh)	

[1] Includes AFUDC and bond issuance expenses

Schedule 10
Status Report and Specifications of Proposed Directly Associated Transmission Lines
All-Requirements Power Supply Project

(1)	Point of Origin and Termination	(See note below)
(2)	Number of Lines	
(3)	Right-of-Way	
(4)	Line Length	
(5)	Voltage	
(6)	Anticipated Construction Timing	
(7)	Anticipated Capital Investment	
(8)	Substations	
(9)	Participation with Other Utilities	

Note: FMPA currently has no new proposed transmission lines.

Appendix I List of Abbreviations

Generator Type

CA	Steam Portion of Combined Cycle
CC	Combined Cycle (Total Unit)
CT	Combustion Turbine Portion of Combined Cycle
GT	Combustion Turbine
IC	Internal Combustion Engine
NP	Nuclear Power
ST	Steam Turbine

Fuel Type

BIT	Bituminous Coal
DFO	Distillate Fuel Oil
NG	Natural Gas
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
UR	Uranium
WH	Waste Heat

Fuel Transportation Method

PL	Pipeline
RR	Railroad
TK	Truck
WA	Water Transportation

Status of Generating Facilities

P	Planned Unit (Not Under Construction)
L	Regulatory Approval Pending. Not Under Construction
RT	Existing Generator Scheduled for Retirement
U	Under Construction, Less Than or Equal to 50% Complete
V	Under Construction, More Than 50% Complete
A	Generation Unit Capability Increased
OT	Other
FC	Existing generator planned for conversion to other energy source
IR	Inactive Reserve (Emergency Only)
CO	Change in ownership

Other

NA	Not Available or Not Applicable
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Appendix II

ARP Participant Transmission Information

Table II-1
Planned and Proposed Transmission Additions for ARP Participants
2026 through 2035 (69 kV and Above)

City	Project Description	MVA	Voltage	Circuit	Estimated In-Service Date
Beaches Energy Services	Sampson Substation: Replace breakers 805N & 805NT1	-	138 kV	-	12/2026
	Penman Substation: Replace breakers 800T2 & 800N	-	138 kV	-	12/2026
	Fort Diego Substation: Replace breaker 806W	-	138 kV	-	12/2027
	Sampson Substation: Remove Wavetrap on Switzerland 230kV Line	-	230 kV	-	12/2026
	Sampson Substation: Replace breaker 8W85	-	230 kV	-	12/2027
	Butler Substation: Replace breakers 802T2, 802N, 803S & 803T1	-	138 kV	-	12/2028
	Fort Diego Substation: Replace TR1	50	138/26.4 kV	-	12/2030
	Ft. Diego Substation: Install Circuit Switchers for T1 and T2	-	138 kV	-	12/2026
	Jax Beach Substation: Install Circuit Switchers for T1 and T2	-	138 kV	-	12/2032
	Sampson Substation: Replace TR1 Auto-Transformer	250	230/138 kV	1	12/2031
	Jax Beach Substation: Replace TR1 and TR2 Transformer	50	138/26.4 kV	1	12/2032
Kissimmee Utility Authority	Van Meter Substation (New); In & Out on Line 04-0710	80	69 kV	-	04/2027
	Airport Substation (Expansion); (2 x 40MVA Transformers)	160	69 kV	-	12/2030
	Domingo Toro – 4th transformer expansion (40MVA)	160	69 kV	-	12/2032
	Marydia Substation: Replace T01741 Auto-Transformer (Non-upgrade)	120	230/69 kV	-	12/2035
	Marydia Substation: Replace T01422 (30MVA) with 40MVA - Transformer	80	69 kV	-	12/2029
	Taft Substation: Replace T15741 Auto-Transformer	150	230/69kV	-	12/2033
	Pleasant Hill Substation – 3rd transformer expansion (40MVA)	120	69 kV	-	12/2029
	Employee Substation - 3rd transformer expansion (40MVA)	120	69 kV	-	12/2030
	OH to URD conversion (1,700'); Lines 04-2127/04-2123	-	69 kV	2	12/2027
	Lines 04-2023/04-1420 – Pole Relocation for FDOT project	-	69 kV	2	12/2027
	Reconductor (Non-upgrade) – Marydia to Taft – Maintenance/Storm Hardening	-	230 kV	1	04/2027
	Reconductor (UPGRADE) Marydia to Hord Transmission Line	173	69 kV	1	12/2027
	Reconductor (UPGRADE) Buenaventura Lakes to Carl Wall Transmission Line	173	69 kV	1	12/2027
	Reconductor (UPGRADE) Airport to Lake Cecile Transmission Line	173	69 kV	1	12/2028
	Reconductor (UPGRADE) Lake Bryan to Lake Cecile Transmission Line	173	69 kV	1	12/2028
	Reconductor (UPGRADE) Domingo Toro to Hansel	173	69 kV	1	12/2031
	PRC027 Relay Coordination Study – BES only	-	230kV	-	12/2026
Fort Pierce Utility Authority	Garden City Substation: Replace breakers G6902	-	69 kV	-	10/2028
	Hartman: Upgrade Auto-Transformer #1	120	138/69 kV	1	12/2027
	Hartman: Upgrade Auto-Transformer #2	120	138/69 kV	2	12/2027
	Garden City Substation: Replace breakers G6910	-	69 kV	-	04/2028
	Lawnwood Substation: Replace breakers L6902	-	69 kV	-	10/2029
	Lawnwood Substation: Replace breakers L6903	-	69 kV	-	04/2030
	Causeway Substation: Replace breaker C69T2	-	69 kV	-	10/2029
	HD King Substation: Replace breaker K69T2	-	69 kV	-	05/2026
	HD King Substation: Replace breaker K6905	-	69 kV	-	05/2026
	Reconductor (Upgrade) Hartman to Savannah Transmission Line	125	69 kV	1	12/2030
	Reconductor (Upgrade) Hartman to Lawnwood Transmission Line	125	69 kV	1	12/2030
	Reconductor (Upgrade) Lawnwood to Garden City Transmission Line	125	69 kV	1	12/2034
	Reconductor (Upgrade) Savannah to King Transmission Line	125	69 kV	1	12/2034
	Garden City Substation: Replace GT3 with 200MVA - Transformer	200	138/69 kV	1	02/2028
	Replace 15 MVAR Capacitor Bank with Dynamic VAR Compensator (16 MVAR)	-	-	-	12/2028
	New Substation; In & Out on Garden City to Causeway Transmission Line	-	-	-	12/2028
	Hartman Substation: Create 69kV Ring Bus	-	-	-	12/2027
	Garden City Substation: Distribution Transformer Addition	25	69 kV	-	06/2030
	Totten Substation: Distribution Transformer Addition	28	69/13.2 kV	-	06/2030
	Lawnwood Substation: Replace Distribution Transformer LT1	-	69/13.2 kV	1	12/2027
	Lawnwood Substation: Replace Distribution Transformer LT2	-	69/13.2 kV	2	12/2027
	Savannah Substation: Replace Distribution Transformer ST2	-	69/13.2 kV	1	12/2027
	HD King Substation: Replace Distribution Transformer KT1	-	69/13.2 kV	1	12/2027
Keys Energy Services	US1 Substation: Replace Auto Transformer AT1	125	138/69 kV	1	12/2028
	US1 Substation: Replace Auto Transformer AT2	125	138/69 kV	2	12/2031
Ocala Electric Utility	Reconductor Dearmin to White Transmission Line	-	69 kV	1	06/2029
	Dearmin Substation: Replace Auto-Transformer #1	105	230/69 kV	1	12/2026
	Dearmin Substation: Replace Auto-Transformer #2	105	230/69 kV	2	12/2026
	Airport II Substation: New distribution substation	-	69 kV	-	06/2029
	Leo White Substation: Rebuild existing substation	-	69 kV	-	12/2029
	Ergle Substation: Replace Auto-Transformer	-	230/69 kV	-	12/2031