Robert Nelcoski
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Florida Public Service Commission
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Re: FMPA's 2026 Capacity and Fuel Emergency Plan

January 30, 2026

Dear Segundo:

Please see attached FMPA's 2026 Capacity and Fuel Emergency Plan.

Sincerely,

Bob Nelcoski
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Robert Nelcoski
Manager of Strategic and Systems Planning

Enc.

cc. File

FMPA CAPACITY AND FUEL EMERGENCY PLANS

The Florida Municipal Power Agency (FMPA) is a non-profit joint action agency made of 33 municipalities in Florida. The FMPA All-Requirements Project (ARP) is the wholesale supplier of electricity to the City of Bushnell, City of Clewiston, City of Fort Meade, Fort Pierce Utilities Authority, City of Green Cove Springs, Town of Havana, Keys Energy Services (Utility Board of the City of Key West), Beaches Energy Services (City of Jacksonville Beach), Kissimmee Utility Authority (KUA), City of Leesburg, City of Newberry, City of Ocala and City of Starke. FMPA is a member of the Florida Municipal Power Pool Balancing Authority (FMPP BA).

The FMPA Capacity Emergency Plan is designed to address the timely notification of ARP project participants of Generating Capacity Advisory, Generating Capacity Alert, Generating Capacity Emergency or System Load Restoration so they can notify their own emergency and public information personnel, customers, news media, local government personnel, municipal emergency agencies, fire, police and the Public Service Commission.

The Fuel Emergency Plan details how FMPA anticipates handling different fuel emergencies for the FMPA fleet while serving the electrical needs of the ARP participants. FMPA utilizes a variety of resources in its portfolio to supply the energy requirements of the ARP participants including purchases from other utilities, FMPA owned generation and generation leased from ARP participants. For jointly owned generation where FMPA owns a minority share, the majority Owner/Operator is responsible for the fuel supply. The FMPA fleet consists of generating resources that are located at Keys Energy Services, KUA, the Treasure Coast Energy Center (TCEC) in Fort Pierce, the Duke interconnected facilities of Sand Lake Energy Center, Mulberry Energy Center and Bartow Energy Center, and the Oleander peaking facilities (via purchased power agreements).

FMPA Capacity Emergency Plan

The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the actions of the individual ARP participants with the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) generating capacity shortage plan when responding to generating capacity shortages in the State of Florida.

A generating capacity shortage exists when any one of the electric utilities in the State of Florida has, or is forecast to have, inadequate generating capability, including purchased power, to supply its firm load obligations.

The Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) definitions of a Generating Capacity Advisory, Generating Capacity Alert, Generating Capacity Emergency and System Load Restoration are located in Appendix B.

The Florida Municipal Power Pool Balancing Authority (FMPP BA) will be notified of a Generating Capacity Advisory, Alert, Emergency or System Load Restoration by the State Capacity Emergency Coordinator via the State messaging system. FMPP BA System Operators will notify All-Requirements Project Member Cities of the Generating Capacity Advisory, Alert, Emergency or System Load Restoration. In addition, the FMPP BA will alert the FMPA staff identified in Appendix A of such a notification in parallel, such that there exists a layer of redundancy and situational awareness if and when such a notification has been released.

GENERATING CAPACITY ADVISORY

A Generating Capacity Advisory anticipates conditions which may affect operations and is primarily for informational purposes. Due to the geographical and electrical configuration of Florida, the state has been divided into two areas. Area 1 (North Florida) includes Green Cove Springs, Havana, Jacksonville Beach, Newberry and Starke. Area 2 (Central and South Florida) includes Bushnell, Clewiston, Fort Meade, Fort Pierce, Key West, Kissimmee, Leesburg and Ocala. To the extent that the ARP has entered into supplemental capacity and/or energy agreements in the mid-term horizon that reflect a firmness of supply equal to Native Load (e.g. Winter Park), such nodes would be associated with the appropriate Area, as applicable.

An advisory will be issued when: (1) temperature projections for up to three (3) days in advance of the current date exceed temperature criteria in a prescribed number of cities; (2) one or more utilities in an area are issuing or planning to issue public appeals for conservation, (3) notification by an individual utility that their generation fuel supplies may be impacted and may decrease below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to its firm customers, or (4) the fuel supplies and deliveries, on a statewide basis may be impacted by weather, natural gas production disruptions, natural gas pipeline delivery disruptions, or any other fuel infrastructure impacts within the FRCC. An advisory issued for conditions (3) or (4) will be issued as:

Generating Capacity Advisory /
Short-Term Generation Fuel Availability Concern

An advisory does not indicate an imminent threat of an alert or an emergency, and minimal action would normally be required by utilities or governmental agencies. An advisory declared on the basis of forecasted temperatures will not be rescinded even if the temperature forecast changes.

The State Capacity Emergency Coordinator will, via the State messaging system, notify the FMPP BA that an Advisory has been declared. The FMPP BA System Operators will immediately notify the ARP participants and FMPA staff listed in Appendix A by email.

The FMPP BA System Operator will provide participants and FMPA staff listed in Appendix A with the reason a Generating Capacity Advisory is being declared:

1. Temperature projections for up to three days in advance of the current date exceed temperature criteria in a prescribed number of cities.

2. One or more utilities in an area are issuing or planning to issue public appeals for conservation.

3. Notification by an individual utility that their generation fuel supplies may be impacted and **may** decrease below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to its firm customers.

4. The fuel supplies and deliveries, on a state-wide basis **may** be impacted by weather, natural gas production disruptions, natural gas pipeline delivery disruptions, or any other fuel infrastructure impacts within the FRCC.

Recommended participant action:

a) Notify utility emergency personnel, if appropriate.
b) Notify local emergency agencies, if appropriate.
c) Prepare a Generating Capacity Advisory announcement for the news media.
d) Implement utility public awareness programs.

The individual ARP participants shall notify the FMPP BA System Operators and the State Capacity Emergency Coordinator if they are issuing or planning to issue public appeals for conservation. FMPA will coordinate with the FMPP BA as appropriate on continued situational awareness to ensure the appropriate ARP Participant contacts are aware of the advisory.

GENERATING CAPACITY ALERT

A Generating Capacity Alert will be issued when: (1) the FRCC operating margin is such that the loss of the largest generating unit will necessitate interruption of firm load in Florida; (2) the fuel supplies of an individual utility have decreased below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to its firm customers, or (3) the fuel supplies and deliveries on a statewide basis have decreased and may be below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to firm customers. An alert issued for conditions (2) or (3) will be issued as a:

Generating Capacity Alert / Short-Term Generation Fuel Shortage

The issuance of a Generating Capacity Alert does not indicate an imminent threat of a Generating Capacity Emergency and is used to increase situational awareness and heighten the coordination and response efforts between and among utilities and the appropriate governmental agencies of a potential generating capacity shortage.

The State Capacity Emergency Coordinator will, via the State messaging system, notify the FMPP BA that an Alert has been declared. The FMPP BA System Operators will immediately notify the ARP participants and FMPA non-marketing staff listed in Appendix A by email.

FMPP BA System Operators will provide the ARP participants and FMPA non-marketing staff with the reason a Generating Capacity Alert is being declared:

1. The FRCC operating margin is such that the loss of the largest generating unit will necessitate interruption of firm load in Florida.

2. The fuel supplies of an individual utility have decreased below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to its firm customers.

3. The fuel supplies and deliveries on a statewide basis have decreased and may be below a level adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to firm customers.

Recommended participant action:

a) Notify utility emergency personnel, if appropriate.
b) Notify local emergency agencies, if appropriate.
c) Prepare a Generating Capacity Alert announcement for the news media.
d) Implement utility public awareness programs.
e) Implement Load Management/Interruptible Service.
f) Implement procedures to reduce utility and city use of power.

As with the advisory category above, FMPA non-marketing staff will maintain situational awareness and coordinate with FMPP to ensure the appropriate participant contacts are aware of the alert.

GENERATING CAPACITY EMERGENCY

A Generating Capacity Emergency will be declared when (1) one of the electric utilities in the FRCC Region has inadequate generating capacity, including purchased power, to supply its firm load obligations, or (2) the fuel supplies and deliveries on a statewide basis have decreased to a level that is not adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to firm customers. The loss of firm load in a localized area due

to a transmission or distribution outage, temporary problem or isolated event may be reported but would not cause the implementation of the plan. The loss of firm load in a localized area due to automatic underfrequency relay operation would not cause the implementation of the plan unless it is anticipated that the outage will extend over several hours. The declaration of a Generating Capacity Emergency for condition (2) above will be declared as a:

Generating Capacity Emergency /
Short-Term Generation Fuel Shortage

A Generating Capacity Emergency declaration indicates an immediate or imminent threat to the reliability of the overall FRCC bulk power system. The declaration of a Generating Capacity Emergency will specify a time period and date that denotes the emergency period. If an emergency has been declared more than one day in advance based on forecasted data, the declaration will not be rescinded unless the revised data indicates that the operating margin and availability of generation fuel is sufficient to be “out of” an alert phase as well.

The State Capacity Emergency Coordinator will, via the State messaging system, notify the FMPP BA that an Emergency has been issued. The FMPP BA System Operators will immediately notify the ARP participants and FMPA staff listed in Appendix A by email.

FMPP BA System Operators shall monitor the capability of FMPP generating resources and the FMPA ARP participants load. FMPA shall be notified by the FMPP BA System Operators, per FMPP Policy, if FMPA generating resources are not sufficient to serve the ARP load and emergency purchases may not be available.

When a Generating Capacity Emergency has been issued or FMPP generating resources are not sufficient to serve the FMPP load and emergency purchases may not be available, FMPP BA System Operators will immediately contact one of the FMPA personnel, per FMPP Policy.

FMPP BA System Operators will provide participants with the reason a Generating Capacity Advisory is being declared:

1. One of the electric utilities in the FRCC Region has inadequate generating capacity, including purchased power, to supply its firm load obligations.

2. The fuel supplies and deliveries on a statewide basis have decreased to a level that is not adequate to provide for continuous, uninterrupted service to firm customers.

Recommended participant action:

a) Notify utility emergency personnel, if appropriate.

b) Notify local emergency agencies, if appropriate.
c) Prepare a Generating Capacity Emergency announcement for the news media.
d) Implement utility public awareness programs.
e) Implement Load Management/Interruptible Service.
f) Implement procedures to reduce utility and city use of power.
g) Implement voltage reduction if available.
h) Shed firm load as directed by the FMPP.

FMPP BA System Operators shall notify the State Capacity Emergency Coordinator if it has directed any ARP participants to implement firm load reductions.

SYSTEM LOAD RESTORATION

System Load Restoration is complete when firm load reduction has been terminated and power supply is adequate.

The State Capacity Emergency Coordinator will, via the State messaging system, notify the FMPP BA that System Load restoration is complete. FMPP BA System Operators will immediately notify the ARP participants and non-marketing FMPA staff listed in Appendix A by email.

Recommended participant action:

a) Restore load as directed by the FMPP BA System Operator.
b) Notify utility emergency personnel, if appropriate.
c) Notify local emergency agencies, if appropriate.
d) Prepare a System Load Restoration announcement for the news media.
e) Implement utility public awareness programs.

FMPA shall notify FMPP to notify the State Capacity Emergency Coordinator when firm load has been restored if any of the All-Requirements participants have implemented firm load reductions.

NOTIFICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

FMPA shall notify the DOE Emergency Operations Center (Telephone (202) 586-8100, Fax (202) 586-8485) if the ARP participant(s) requests meet any of the conditions outlined in Form EIA-417.

In addition, FMPA shall notify the DOE Emergency Operations Center (Telephone (202) 586-8100, Fax (202) 586-8485) for any issuance of a public appeal by ARP Participant(s) to reduce the use of electricity due to a Generating Capacity Advisory, Generating Capacity Alert, or Generating Capacity Emergency.

FMPA will complete the United States Department of Energy, Office of Energy Emergency Operations, and Power System Emergency Report Form EIA-417 within the timeframes required as outlined in the form.

FMPA Fuel Emergency Plan

There are two types of fuel that can be used in the generating units that FMPA has unilateral control over as agent for the ARP: natural gas and fuel oil. FMPA also has access to generation that has coal and nuclear fuel supply, but is operated by the majority owner. The unit identification, the capacity in megawatts and available fuel type(s) for each unit is listed in Appendix C. FMPA is developing this plan to address constraints on either of these fuels types.

FMPA has designed its fuel management strategy considering several types of emergencies that could develop whether it be natural gas pipeline constraints, hurricane impacts, or extreme winter weather impacts that could result in curtailments of fuel supplies. FMPA has set up specific physical fuel hedging, fuel inventory and dual fuel policies for the assets it manages. All of these contribute to FMPA's overall fuel emergency plan.

This plan will be enacted as a result of the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) declaring an FRCC Generating Capacity Alert/Short-Term Generation Fuel Shortage.

Natural Gas Emergency Plan

When the natural gas pipeline is severely constrained, Florida Gas Transmission, Inc. (FGT) is required to notify the Florida Gas Utility (FGU), as the agent for FMPA, of the constraint and inform FGU of the amount of natural gas entitlement capacity and/or scheduled gas deliveries available. Immediately upon notification of any constraint, FGU will notify the relevant FMPA Finance (gas management) representatives of anticipated available gas volumes available for FMPA generating units. FMPA along with FGU will implement its plan to reduce its natural gas flow to FMPA units as follows:

FMPA will notify the Florida Municipal Power Pool and request a modified commitment or re-dispatch that will consider one or many of the following:

1. Any available purchase power shall be utilized to the extent appropriate, taking into account applicable relevant factors. All non-firm sales will be terminated.

2. If additional natural gas reduction is required, all applicable dual fuel units at Cane Island, TCEC, and Oleander peakers shall start switching to the appropriate fuel oil.

3. If further natural gas reductions are required, oil fired generation units at Stock Island shall be dispatched using fuel oil. The energy provided by these units will allow other FMPA gas fired generation output to be reduced up to the total MWs generated by these units.

4. If additional natural gas reductions are required, FMPA will request authorization from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to allow fuel oil dispatched fired generating units to deviate from it's operating permit. FMPA units will remain in compliance until the order is in hand. This will allow further reductions of FMPA gas fired generation output to be reduced.

5. If all the above options have been utilized and FMPA is still using too much natural gas, FMPA shall call on other utilities for emergency power. If emergency power is available, FMPA shall purchase the necessary amount of emergency power and further reduce the output of its natural gas fired units by the amount of megawatts purchased.

If, after completion of all of the above steps, FMPA has not sufficiently reduced its natural gas consumption, FMPA shall declare an emergency and implement its Capacity Emergency Plan to shed load and will coordinate with the FMPP BA System Operator as outlined above and in recognition of the key contacts listed in Appendix A.

Fuel Oil Emergency Plan

Fuel oil is stored at selected generating sites referenced above. FMPA has established fuel inventory policies that target a minimum of 48 hours of generation capability for dual fuel plants. Combined with the diesel liquid fuel only plants, FMPA targets sufficient liquid fueled capacity to support up to 25% curtailment of natural gas fueled generation during peak winter conditions. FMPA also requires a minimum of 2.8M gallons at the Stock Island Generation Facility. The Stock Island levels were established to target 17-22 days of operation supporting hurricane restoration.

In an emergency condition or pre-emergency period relative to the availability of fuel oil deliveries, FMPA will analyze the situation, (considering reliability and cost factors), and take appropriate corrective actions. FMPA will utilize all reasonable fuel alternatives and aggressively seek power purchases to prevent any power supply interruption.

Under any fuel emergency, FMPA plans to work with all Florida utilities to prevent power interruption to any customer. If fuel alternatives and purchase power

alternatives are not available, FMPA will implement its Capacity Emergency Plan to prepare for the possibility of shedding load as consistent with the mechanics described earlier in this document.

Review Capacity and Fuel Emergency Plans

These plans will be reviewed and refreshed on an as-needed basis to ensure appropriate contact information and roles are defined.

FMPA will issue revisions of the plans to the following:

- All-Requirements Project Participants (ARP)
- Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC)
- Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC)
- Florida Municipal Power Pool (FMPP)

Revision History

Version	Authority	Action	Date
2009	Joe McKinney	Revision	2/2/2009
2012	Joe McKinney	Revision	1/20/2012
2012a	Joe McKinney	Revised Appendix A	2/28/2012
2013	Joe McKinney	Revised Contacts and Appendix C	12/20/2013
2014	Joe McKinney	Removed Lake Worth, Revised Contacts	1/2/2014
2014a	Joe McKinney	Revised Contacts	10/2/2014
2015	Joe McKinney	Revised Contacts	2/12/2015
2024	Navid Nowakhtar	Detailed refresh to adjust resource mix, roles and responsibilities, and relevant contact information.	12/22/2023
2026	Ken Rutter	Updated fuel emergency plan for current policies	01/22/2026

Appendix A

FMPA Personnel Contact List

Name	Office	Dispatch	Email	Cell Phone
Ken Rutter	(407) 355-7767	NA	Ken.rutter@fmpa.com	(618) 980-3423
Jay Butters	(407) 355-7767	NA	Jay.butters@fmpa.com	(407) 973-0739
Navid Nowakhtar	(407) 355-7767	NA	Navid.nowakhtar@fmpa.com	(407) 718-8641
John Bradley	(407)-355-7767	NA	John.Bradley@fmpa.com	(321) 239-1072

All-Requirements Contact List

	Office	Dispatch	Email	Cell Phone
City of Bushnell Mike Eastburn	(352) 793-8012	Contact Nate Story (352) 303-3316	meastburn@cityofbushnellfl.com NStory@cityofbushnellfl.com	(352) 303-0316 (352) 444-3502
City of Clewiston Danny Williams Lynne Mila	(863) 983-1454	Contact Danny Williams Lynne Mila	danny.williams@clewiston-fl.gov lynne.mila@clewiston-fl.gov	(863) 228-0360
City of Fort Meade Steve Doyle	(863) 344-0693	Contact Steve Doyle	sdoyle@cityoffortmeade.org	(863) 698-6153
Fort Pierce Utilities Authority Keith Stephens	(772) 466-1600 Ext. 6400	(772) 429-6257 *	kstephens@fpua.com dispatch-esc@fpua.com tparker@fpua.com eleongomez@fpua.com banderson@fpua.com	(772) 216-0071
Green Cove Springs Andy Yeager	(904) 297-7092	(904) 529-2229	Jyeager@greencovesprings.com	(904) 408-2703
Town of Havana Kendrah Wilkerson	(850) 539-2820	Contact Andres Hernandez @ (850) 727-0242	Manager@townofhavana.com	(850) 756-3782

Jacksonville Beach Kenny Wathen	(904) 712-4121	(904) 247-6171 * (904) 247-6204	kwathen@beachesenergy.com dcuevas@beachesenergy.com	(904) 200-1275
Keys Energy Fred Culpepper	(305) 295-1062	(305) 295-1059 *	Fred.Culpepper@KeysEnergy.com controlroomcoordinators@keysenergy.com	(305) 393-2272
Kissimmee Utility Authority Mike Blough	(407) 933-9828	(407) 847-0035 * (407) 847-2264	mblough@kua.com trans@kua.com	(321) 624-5040
City of Leesburg Brad Chase	(352) 728-9786 Ext.2025	(352) 728-9830 *	Brad.Chase@leesburgflorida.gov Chris.Adkins@leesburgflorida.gov, scada@LeesburgFlorida.gov	(352) 801-2781
City of Newberry Rance Green	(352) 472-2161	Contact Rance Green	RGreen@NewberryFL.Gov	(352) 258-4486
City of Ocala Jimmy Agin	(352) 351-6600	(352) 401-6990*	jagin@ocalafl.gov	(352) 274-2378
City of Starke David Sparks	(904) 964-5027	Contact David Sparks	dsparks@CityOfStarke.org	(352) 318-3036

*** Note:** The dispatch offices of these cities are operated 24/7

Appendix B

FRCC Generating Capacity Advisory

A "Generating Capacity Advisory" is similar to a hurricane watch. It is intended to give early warning of potential electricity shortfalls and bring utilities, emergency management officials, the governor and the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) to a state of readiness.

The advisory is primarily for information purposes. It automatically kicks off utility tracking activities, and it initiates inter-utility and inter-agency communication. While advisories do not usually require public action, general information about the potential problem can be distributed to consumers to forewarn them of adverse conditions if necessary.

The advisory is triggered by either (1) a forecast of extreme temperatures around the state or (2) a public conservation appeal by an individual utility, or (3) disruption of the gas pipeline(s) serving the FRCC Region that may threaten to adversely affect the generation capacity in the FRCC Region. Due to the geographical and electrical configuration of Florida, the state has been divided into two areas. Area 1 includes Gainesville, Tallahassee and Jacksonville (North Florida). Area 2 includes Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Miami (Central and South Florida).

Temperature thresholds have been set for each of these cities and when a predetermined number of cities exceed their temperature triggers, an advisory is declared for that area. The temperatures are important since severe weather (hot or cold) can be accompanied by significant increases in electric demand.

An advisory also is declared when any individual utility plans to or calls for voluntary conservation from its customers. At times the problem may be local and may not require or allow statewide assistance. Even in this circumstance, the advisory sensitizes all utilities to the problem and heightens awareness in case the event escalates into a potential statewide problem.

FRCC Generating Capacity Alert

The second stage of the plan is a "Generating Capacity Alert." It is based on a reserve margin which is defined as the difference between available statewide resources and the amount of peak electric demand projected for that day. An alert will be called when (1) the reserves fall below the size of the largest generating unit in the state, or if (2) disruption of the gas pipeline(s) serving the FRCC Region will adversely affect the generation capacity in the FRCC Region.

The reason for the reserve trigger is when reserves fall below the size of the largest generating unit in the state, loss of a large unit due to an unexpected mechanical failure could lead to blackouts since sufficient backup capacity is not available.

The alert initiates actions that are intended to increase reserves. For example, available emergency supply options would be explored. Additionally, utilities could reduce electric demand through load management programs. These programs give utility dispatchers control over certain appliances and electrical equipment according to pre-arranged customer agreements. Through remote control equipment and installation of special switches on appliances (such as electric water heaters, air conditioning/heating systems and pool pumps), the dispatcher can cycle appliances on and off as needed during a peak demand period. Close to 1,500 MW of load management is available statewide. Utilities can also ask consumers to implement voluntary conservation measures.

Some utilities have industrial or commercial customers on interruptible service. Under this agreement, the customer gets lower priced energy in exchange for the utility's right to interrupt their electricity on short notice to lower electric demand. The difference between load management and interruptible service is that the first selectively cycles specific appliances on and off for short periods of time, while the second cuts off service to the industrial load entirely.

Typically, industrial customers on interruptible service have backup power (either they own small generators or are co-generators) and are able to supply their own electric needs for these periods.

FRCC Generating Capacity Emergency

A "Generating Capacity Emergency" occurs when firm load is lost or blackouts occur or are inevitable in Florida. Rolling blackouts manually activated by utilities are a last resort to avoid system overload and possible equipment damage. Without them, the electric system could undergo an automatic shutdown that would result in more widespread and longer blackouts. By the time rolling blackouts are used, utilities would have exhausted every available means to balance supply and demand.

Prior to rolling blackouts, actions include bringing all generating units to full capability, starting all units that are available, purchasing energy from outside the state, reducing non-essential electric use at utility facilities, using load management, curtailing interruptible customers, reducing voltage levels to within established safe limits, and issuing appeals to consumers for emergency reduction of electricity use and voluntary conservation.

At this stage of the emergency plan, actions and information are coordinated among utilities, emergency agencies, the governor, the FPSC, and the media. Frequent status reports are provided to agencies and the media. The Division of Emergency Management would consider using the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) to inform citizens of events and to direct them to available shelters if conditions warranted.

Recognizing the consequences of a loss of electricity, individual utility emergency plans include provisions for special facilities critical to the safety and welfare of citizens

such as hospitals, fire and police departments, mass transit, communication services, water supply and sanitation facilities, and national defense installations. Every effort is made to maintain power to these facilities, but utilities recommend that emergency facilities or anyone with critical equipment should install emergency or portable generating equipment.

Although the state emergency plan is set up to give consumers advance warnings, there can be circumstances (such as the sudden loss of the transmission lines that connect Florida to the rest of the U.S., or the loss of multiple generating units) where blackouts could occur suddenly without the opportunity to issue warnings.

When the power goes out during rolling blackouts, consumers should immediately turn off major appliances and the heating or air conditioning systems. Once power is restored, appliances can be returned to use gradually as needed. This prevents a sudden power drain as electricity is restored and avoids the possibility of overloads that could interrupt power on a local electrical supply circuit.

A Generating Capacity Emergency exists when any one of the electric utilities in the State of Florida has inadequate generating capability, including purchased power, to supply its firm load obligations. The loss of firm load due to a transmission or distribution outage, temporary problem or isolated event may be reported, but would not cause the implementation of the plan since conservation may not have an impact.

The loss of firm load due to automatic under-frequency relay operation would not cause the implementation of the plan unless it is anticipated that the outages will extend over several hours.

FRCC System Load Restoration

"System Load Restoration" is the last phase of the plan and is instituted when rolling blackouts have been terminated and power supply is adequate. This is the recovery stage and concerted efforts are made to provide frequent system status reports. Messages to consumers would focus on the timing and location of facility repairs, appropriate safety information and consumer self-help instructions.

APPENDIX C*

Operating Utility	**Unit**	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity	Primary Fuel	Alternate Fuel
Ft. Pierce	TCEC	303 MW	333 MW	Natural Gas	Oil
Key West	Key West Ct #1	18 MW	18 MW	Oil	None
	Key West Ct #2, #3, #4	75 MW	77 MW	Oil	None
	Medium Speed Diesels #1, #2	17 MW	18 MW	Oil	None
KUA					
	Cane Island CT #1	34 MW	39 MW	Natural Gas	Oil
	Cane Island CC #2	110 MW	124 MW	Natural Gas	Oil
	Cane Island CC #3	250 MW	270 MW	Natural Gas	Oil
	Cane Island CC #4	308 MW	333 MW	Natural Gas	None
FMPA	Sand Lake Energy Center	120 MW	120 MW	Natural Gas	None
FMPA	Mulberry Energy Center	111 MW	122 MW	Natural Gas	None
FMPA	Bartow Energy Center	104 MW	104 MW	Natural Gas	None
Nextera	Oleander #5	160 MW	170 MW	Natural Gas	Oil

*FMPA Unit Ratings Have Been Updated as of 1/1/2026 Based on Recent Testing and Cold Weather Capabilities