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April 3, 2026

-VIA ELECTRONIC FILING-
Adam Teitzman
Division of Commission Clerk
Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Docket No. 20260001-EI

Dear Mr. Teitzman:

Attached for electronic filing in the above docket is the prepared testimony and exhibits of Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL") witness Brandon J. Stankiewicz. This testimony is submitted in support of FPL's Petition for Approval of 2027 Solar Base Rate Adjustment Revenue Requirement and Factor.

Please contact me if you have or your Staff has any questions regarding this filing.

Sincerely,

s/ Maria Jose Moncada
Maria Jose Moncada

Attachments
cc: Counsel for Parties of Record (w/ attachments)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
Docket No. 20260001-EI

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by electronic service on this 3rd day of April 2026 to the following:

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By: *s/ Maria Jose Moncada*
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BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

TESTIMONY OF BRANDON J. STANKIEWICZ

DOCKET NO. 20260001-EI

APRIL 3, 2026

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. My name is Brandon J. Stankiewicz. My business address is Florida Power & Light Company, 700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, Florida 33408.

Q. By whom are you employed and what is your position?

A. I am employed by Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL" or the "Company") as the Vice President of Universal Solar and Storage Development.

Q. Please describe your educational background and professional experience.

A. I received my Bachelor of Science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 2003 and thereafter served as an officer in the U.S. Army for five years. In 2008, I ended my active-duty service and started my employment with NextEra Energy Resources, LLC, as a Project Manager, Development, responsible for the development of individual solar projects. My responsibilities included work on projects in California, Arizona, Nevada, Minnesota, Arkansas, Michigan, and Texas. In November 2016, I moved to FPL as a Director of Development, responsible for overseeing a team of project managers covering a portion of FPL's service footprint within the state of Florida. I assumed my current position as Vice President of Solar and Storage Development in August 2022.

Q. Please describe your duties and responsibilities in your current position.

A. I am responsible for leading all new project development related to solar and battery storage for FPL. I have been in this role since March of 2020.

Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits in this case?

A. Yes. I am sponsoring the following exhibits:

- Exhibit BJS-1 – List of FPL Solar Energy Centers in Service
- Exhibit BJS-2 – FPL 2027 Solar Energy Center Maps
- Exhibit BJS-3 – Typical Solar Energy Center Block Diagram
- Exhibit BJS-4 – Specifications for 2027 Solar Energy Centers
- Exhibit BJS-5 – Construction Schedules for 2027 Solar Energy Centers
- Exhibit BJS-6 – Capital Cost Table

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. First, I describe the 16 universal photovoltaic ("PV") solar energy centers expected to begin commercial operation in 2027 ("2027 Project") for which FPL seeks recovery pursuant to the Solar and Battery Base Rate Adjustment ("SoBRA") provision of its 2025 Rate Settlement Agreement approved by Order No. PSC-2026-0022-S-EI ("2025 Rate Settlement" or "Settlement"). Second, I provide a description of the 2027 Project solar energy centers, including the technology, engineering design parameters, and overall construction schedules. Third, I demonstrate that the estimated cost of the components, engineering, and construction for the 2027 Project is reasonable.

Q. Please summarize your testimony.

A. Since its 2021 rate case settlement, FPL has continued to successfully develop and construct cost-effective solar generation. As of March 31, 2026, FPL operates 116 PV

solar power plants representing 8,528 megawatts alternating current ("MW_{AC}") of utility-scale solar capacity. My testimony demonstrates that FPL has selected components and technology for the 2027 Project that will deliver high levels of efficiency and reliability to serve FPL customers. In addition, FPL has undertaken a competitive procurement process to ensure its costs are reasonable.

I. 2027 Project Description

Q. Please describe FPL's experience in designing and constructing solar energy facilities.

A. FPL has extensive experience in designing and building utility-scale solar generation, placing it among the leaders in the U.S. FPL is currently Florida's largest generator of solar power, having completed 116 solar energy centers totaling 8,528 MW_{AC}. The existing FPL utility-scale solar energy centers range in size from 10 MW_{AC} to 74.5 MW_{AC}, demonstrating FPL's capability to design and build significant solar infrastructure across Florida. Exhibit BJS-1 provides a list of the FPL utility-scale PV solar energy centers currently in service.

The designs and construction of these sites have also proven to be resilient and have demonstrated their durability in the face of severe weather. As an example, during Hurricanes Helene and Milton in 2024, 66 of FPL's 89 operating solar sites were exposed to storm conditions, but less than 0.07% of solar panels required replacement.

Q. Please identify the solar energy centers that comprise the 2027 Project.

A. The 2027 Project involves the construction of 16 solar energy centers that FPL proposes to place into service in two tranches. The first eight sites are estimated to reach commercial operation on January 31, 2027, and the remaining eight are estimated to reach commercial operation on July 31, 2027. The solar energy centers are (i) Indrio Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County, (ii) Tangelo Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County, (iii) Wood Stork Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County, (iv) Hendry Solar Energy Center in Hendry County, (v) Middle Lake Solar Energy Center in Madison County, (vi) Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center in St. Lucie County, (vii) County Line Solar Energy Center in Charlotte and DeSoto Counties, (viii) Saddle Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County, (ix) Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy Center in Walton County, (x) Maple Trail Solar Energy Center in Baker County, (xi) Catfish Solar Energy Center in Okeechobee County, (xii) Cocoplum Solar Energy Center in Hendry County, (xiii) Pinecone Solar Energy Center in Calhoun County, (xiv) Myakka Solar Energy Center in Manatee County, (xv) Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center in DeSoto County, and (xvi) Vernia Solar Energy Center in Indian River County. Each center will have a nameplate capacity of 74.5 MW_{AC}. Exhibit BJS-2 more fully describes and depicts the solar energy centers.

Q. Please describe the current status of the site designs and layouts of the solar energy centers for the 2027 Project.

A. Each of the 16 solar energy centers are in the advanced stages of design and site layouts. Eight of the sites have achieved the "Issued for Construction" ("IFC") level of maturity. This level of design represents the plan set that a construction contractor would use to

build each of the solar energy centers. While this is a mature drawing set, the construction contractors may still adjust the site layouts to accommodate unanticipated conditions in the field warranting a design change. These types of changes would be reflected in the "As-Built" set of design drawings prepared by the construction contractor and issued to FPL once the site is operational. The remaining eight sites are progressing towards the IFC level of design and are expected to achieve this maturity in late summer of 2026. FPL does not foresee material changes to the current designs and layouts for these sites.

Q. Please describe the solar technology that FPL plans to use for the 2027 Project.

A. The 2027 Project will utilize approximately 3.3 million PV panels, primarily of the thin-film variety with a small quantity of crystalline silicon PV panels. Both types convert sunlight to direct current ("DC") electricity. These PV panels will be mounted on single-axis tracking systems, which follow the sun's movement from east to west, maximizing energy production. All other factors being equal, the use of tracking technology offers higher generation output as well as a higher firm capacity value, which contributes to the economic benefits described in the testimony of FPL witness Whitley.

The panels will be grouped and connected to inverters that convert DC electricity into alternating current ("AC") electricity. The inverters, paired with medium voltage transformers, form Power Conversion Units ("PCUs"). Each center will have between 18 and 21 PCUs, with the AC voltage increased by transformers to match transmission interconnection voltage. Exhibit BJS-3 provides a typical block diagram depicting the

basic layout of the major equipment components, and Exhibit BJS-4 provides the specifications for each of the 16 solar energy centers.

Q. Please describe the conversion efficiency for the selected PV panels.

A. The selected thin-film panels will have an average conversion efficiency of approximately 18.5%. This means that 18.5% of the solar energy reaching the surface of the panels is converted into DC electrical energy. Thin-film panel manufacturers continue to improve conversion efficiencies year over year, reflective of the continued advancement of solar generation technology.

Q. Describe the DC/AC ratio for the 2027 Project.

A. The DC/AC ratio is the ratio of the total installed DC capacity of PV panels to the AC capacity of each solar energy center at the point of interconnection. The DC/AC ratios for solar energy centers depend on equipment selection, site conditions, and environmental features unique to each location. For the 16 centers comprising the 2027 Project, the average DC/AC ratio is 1.28, and individual site DC/AC ratios range from 1.20 to 1.40.

Q. Why do the DC/AC ratios differ across the solar energy centers?

A. Site and equipment characteristics unique to each of the solar energy centers drive variability in the DC/AC ratios. FPL seeks to achieve the highest level of output, reliability, and customer benefit from each unique solar energy center given the selection of major components and the design optimization possibilities at each location. In short, FPL will work to attain an optimal DC/AC ratio within the physical constraints of each location at time of final design and contractor mobilization.

Q. Are the costs of interconnection facilities and network integration for each solar energy center within the 2027 Project included in the total cost estimate?

A. Yes. The estimated capital construction cost for each solar energy center includes the projected cost for its unique interconnection configuration. The interconnection facilities cost includes two components: direct assignment facilities and system upgrades for network integration. These cost components are identified during the interconnection study process and are factored into the total cost estimate for each solar energy center. This ensures that both the interconnection facilities and any necessary network integration costs are accounted for in overall project costs.

Q. What are the proposed construction schedules and in-service dates for the 2027 Project?

A. FPL expects to construct the 2027 Project in two separate tranches composed of eight sites each, with the first tranche expected to reach commercial operation by January 31, 2027, and the second tranche by July 31, 2027. The construction schedules include the time necessary to obtain the required permits, procure materials and contract labor, clear and grade each of the sites, erect fencing, construct access pathways and drainage systems, install the solar generating equipment, build and energize the interconnection facilities, and test and start-up each solar facility. The current construction schedules as shown in Exhibit BJS-5 support the proposed commercial in-service dates.

Q. As of April 3, 2026, what is the status of the certifications and permits required to begin construction for the solar energy centers?

A. All 16 sites that are part of the 2027 Project have received the federal, state, and local permits required to begin construction. The Florida Department of Environmental

Protection has issued an Environmental Resource Permit for all 16 solar energy centers. Six of the 16 sites also required Section 404 Authorization from the United States Army Corps of Engineers for impacts to federally jurisdictional waters, and all of these permits have been received. Finally, all centers have received the required county site plan approvals.

Q. Please describe how FPL will manage the centers' operations and monitor their performance upon commercial operation.

A. FPL has developed and continually enhances advanced monitoring technology and performance analysis tools for its solar energy centers, battery storage fleet, and fossil generation fleet. These tools optimize plant operations, drive process efficiencies, and facilitate the deployment of technical skills as demand for services grows. The 2027 Project will benefit from monitoring and performance analysis tools, and each of the 16 solar energy centers will be operated and monitored from FPL's Renewable Operations Control Center ("ROCC").

The ROCC, established in 2016, serves as the centralized remote operations center for all renewable generation and storage facilities and efficiently manages daily work activities and ensures effective deployment of best operating practices at all of FPL's solar energy centers. The FPL team has leveraged these capabilities along with its extensive experience to develop robust operating plans that deliver high levels of reliability and availability at some of the lowest costs in the industry. The ROCC uses advanced technology to identify potential problems earlier than traditional detection methods, creates automatic directives to investigate and resolve solar field energy

losses, and allows the operating teams the opportunity to prevent or mitigate the effects of failures. FPL compares the performance of like components on similar generating units and determines how to make improvements, which often prevents problems before they would otherwise occur. The anomaly detection and artificial intelligence used in the ROCC technology tools improve service reliability for FPL customers.

The ROCC also provides a mechanism to reset inverters automatically and allows for remote technical troubleshooting to restore inverter operation. If remote restoration is not possible, the ROCC will have diagnosed the equipment to identify the key component requiring repair or replacement and will write a corrective order for the site to execute. In addition, the ROCC interacts with FPL's Center of Work Excellence to create daily work schedules that most efficiently restore equipment, execute work orders, and perform preventative maintenance, with the goal of continuously reducing lost energy and production costs.

Finally, the 16 solar energy centers will be supported by regional operations teams that FPL has staffed across its service area. These teams are based in regional operations centers located in DeSoto, Clay, and St. Lucie Counties, and FPL is adding additional operations centers in Manatee, Union, and Indian River Counties in 2027. Each of these operations centers positions resources in locations that ensure a timely response to any loss of production that arises and support the ongoing maintenance requirements of the expanding solar and battery fleets.

II. 2027 Project Costs

Q. What is FPL's estimated cost for the 2027 Project?

A. FPL estimates that the total cost for the 2027 Project is $2,020 million, at an average price of $1,695/kW$_{AC}$. As detailed in FPL witness Whitley's testimony, FPL's planned 2027 Project results in $908 million cumulative present value revenue requirements ("CPVRR") savings for FPL's customers, as compared to an alternative plan that excludes the 2027 Project. Mr. Whitley's analysis demonstrates that the facilities provide substantial savings for FPL's customers.

Q. Please describe the cost-related SoBRA requirements that you will address.

A. FPL's 2025 Rate Settlement contains two requirements associated with solar energy centers for which FPL seeks recovery pursuant to the SoBRA mechanism. First, FPL must demonstrate an economic or resource need. To demonstrate economic need, a SoBRA project must have a CPVRR that shows benefits within 10 years of the project in-service year and a cost benefit ratio of 1.15 to 1 compared to the projected system CPVRR without the project. The economic need and cost benefit justifications are addressed by FPL witness Whitley. Second, the Settlement requires that the cost of the SoBRA project be reasonable. My testimony will demonstrate that FPL's costs for the 2027 Project are reasonable.

Q. Does the 2027 Project meet these requirements?

A. Yes. FPL seeks SoBRA cost recovery for the 16 solar energy centers expected to enter service in 2027. As FPL witness Whitley discusses, all 16 solar energy centers meet the economic need tests in that CPVRR of the system with these centers included shows CPVRR benefits within 10 years of the in-service year, and the centers meet the cost

benefit ratio test of 1.15 to 1 as compared to a system without the inclusion of these centers. The calculation of the associated revenue requirement and SoBRA Factor will be covered by other witnesses at the time of FPL's projection filing in this docket.

Q. What is the per site and average cost per kW_{AC} for the 2027 Project?

A. Table 1 below shows the average cost per kW_{AC} for each of the 2027 Project solar energy centers, both with and without the cost of the associated land.

Q. Is FPL seeking cost recovery for the land through the 2027 SoBRA?

A. No. All of the underlying land for the 2027 Project is currently classified by FPL as property held for future use ("PHFU") and therefore does not constitute incremental costs FPL seeks to recover through the requested SoBRA. Consistent with previous SoBRAs, these land costs will be excluded from the requested rate adjustment provided the Commission approves the 2027 Project. However, FPL witness Whitley has included these land costs in his CPVRR calculations.

TABLE 1: COSTS PER SITE AND TOTAL AVERAGE COSTS			
	Total Estimated Cost ($/kW$_{AC}$)	**Less PHFU Value ($/kW$_{AC}$)**	**Estimated Cost Less PHFU Value ($/kW$_{AC}$)**
County Line	$1,701	$59	$1,642
Hendry	$1,796	$69	$1,727
Indrio	$1,803	$40	$1,763
Middle Lake	$1,549	$32	$1,517
Saddle	$1,651	$54	$1,597
Spanish Moss	$1,716	$76	$1,640
Tangelo	$1,706	$84	$1,622
Wood Stork	$1,659	$68	$1,591
Catfish	$1,753	$115	$1,638
Cocoplum	$1,639	$56	$1,582
Hardwood Hammock	$1,808	$106	$1,702
Joshua Creek	$1,597	$55	$1,542
Maple Trail	$1,717	$89	$1,628
Myakka	$1,676	$97	$1,579
Pinecone	$1,839	$115	$1,724
Vernia	$1,511	$35	$1,476
Average Total	$1,695	$72	$1,623

Q. Were the costs FPL ultimately secured for construction of the 2027 Project reasonable?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the basis for your conclusion?

A. FPL utilized a robust procurement process designed to obtain the best available pricing. The costs for surveying, engineering, equipment, materials, and construction services necessary to complete the solar energy centers were established through competitive bidding processes. The balance of the costs was the result of leveraging existing agreements for engineering services, which themselves were the result of a separate competitive bidding process. Therefore, the vast majority of the 2027 Project's

equipment, engineering, and construction costs were subject to competitive solicitations.

For major equipment, FPL followed a procurement process similar to what it employed for prior SoBRA projects approved by the Commission. FPL solicited proposals for the supply of PV panels, PCUs, step-up power transformers, as well as the engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") services required to complete the proposed solar energy centers for the 2027 Project. This rigorous competitive procurement process ensures that the 2027 Project can be completed with the highest quality standards to deliver maximum customer benefits.

Q. Please describe the competitive solicitations for 2025 Project's solar panels.

A. FPL's solicitation for solar panels for the 2027 Project included a broad selection of potential suppliers and requested detailed information from bidders which helped to evaluate the potential impacts of various then-pending international trade actions. In total, FPL requested proposals for PV panels from twelve large, industry-leading suppliers. Eleven suppliers submitted bids that satisfied the requirements of the RFP. FPL evaluated each of these conforming bids and ultimately contracted with one supplier.

The selected panel supplier for the 2027 Project offered a competitive price, a high efficiency product, offered some of the highest product quality programs in the industry, and was able to provide strong financial performance security. In addition,

the supplier demonstrated the ability to navigate current regulations and trade uncertainty with minimal impacts to both cost and schedule.

Q. Please describe the regulations and trade uncertainties FPL considered when selecting the solar panel supplier.

A. During 2025, the United States PV panel market experienced unprecedented, rapid, and overlapping policy and trade actions (collectively, "Policy and Trade Actions"), including the following:

1) In April 2025, the U.S. administration began implementing reciprocal tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act for trade deficit related actions. By August 2025, these reciprocal tariffs reached as high as 50% on certain imported goods, including polysilicon panels and components;
2) In July 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission received new petitions requesting anti-dumping and countervailing duties ("AD/CVD") inquiries for certain polysilicon panel suppliers based in Indonesia, Laos, and India; and
3) In July 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce also initiated a Section 232 investigation on polysilicon and derivative products (which includes PV panels and solar cells).

A convergence of tariff, supply, and schedule factors made polysilicon panels commercially unviable for FPL's 2027 Project. In contrast, the selected supplier's thin-film panels are manufactured without the use of polysilicon and were already

warehoused in the United States. By selecting this supplier, FPL was able to eliminate the import and tariff risk created by the ongoing Policy and Trade Actions.

Q. Please describe the competitive solicitations for 2027 Project's PCU and Step-Up Power Transformers.

A. FPL solicited proposals from six PCU suppliers. Five of the six suppliers submitted proposals that met the requirements of the RFP. FPL evaluated these proposals and selected the lowest cost bidders to supply the PCUs for the 2027 Project.

FPL solicited proposals from at least three industry-leading manufacturers of step-up power transformers. FPL evaluated three qualifying proposals and selected the two lowest cost bidders to supply the transformers.

Q. Please describe the competitive solicitations for the 2027 Project's EPC contractors.

A. FPL solicited EPC service proposals for construction of the solar energy centers from 14 industry-recognized contractors. Two of the 14 contractors submitted bids, and FPL evaluated these proposals for completeness. Using this method of evaluation, FPL identified and selected the lowest cost bidder for each site to build the 2027 Project. FPL selected two EPC contractors for the 2027 Project; both selected EPC contractors will construct a portion of the January tranche, and the full July tranche will be constructed by one of the selected contractors. All EPC contracts include requirements to supply the balance of equipment and other materials.

FPL solicited proposals for construction of substation and interconnection facilities from 11 industry-recognized contractors. Eight of the 11 contractors submitted bids and the proposals were evaluated. Similarly, FPL then identified the lowest cost bidder for each site within the 2027 Project and then selected four lowest cost bidders to construct substation and interconnection facilities at the sites.

Q. Does FPL expect the 2027 Project to qualify for the federal Production Tax Credit ("PTC")?

A. Yes, FPL expects each of the solar energy centers to qualify for available solar PTCs.

Q. What steps has FPL taken to ensure that each of the 2027 Project solar energy centers will qualify for the solar PTC?

A. Under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBB Act"), solar energy centers that enter service by the end of 2027 are eligible for production tax credits, with no phase down of credits. In addition, solar energy centers that begin construction on or before December 31, 2025 are exempt from the OBBB Act's penalties (i.e., loss of credit eligibility) that may apply to solar energy centers that include components sourced from prohibited foreign entities.

The 2027 Project will qualify for the full level of solar PTCs because all solar energy centers will enter service in 2027, and FPL began construction of each center before December 31, 2025. For these purposes, "beginning of construction" is established by satisfying the 5% incurred cost threshold and/or commencing significant physical work at each of the solar energy centers. FPL will also meet the construction continuity requirements outlined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

- For nine of the 2027 Project solar energy centers, FPL has commenced significant physical work via the fabrication of certain major project components.
- For the remaining seven solar energy centers in the 2027 Project, FPL has met the 5% "incurred cost" threshold through procurement of a combination of PV panels and PCUs within the applicable timeframes.

Both of these approaches to preserving tax credits have appropriate and well-established precedents.

Q. Are there other benefits associated with the 2027 Project?

A. Yes, there are several other benefits associated with the 2027 Project. For example, approximately 200 individuals will be employed at each of the solar energy centers at the height of construction, creating about 3,200 jobs in total for the 2027 Project. The contractors building the solar energy centers are required to exercise reasonable efforts to use local labor and resources. The jobs associated with the construction of the solar energy centers will therefore provide a secondary benefit by boosting local businesses and economies in Florida. Additionally, local communities will benefit from increased property tax revenues following the completion of the solar energy centers. Prior FPL solar projects paid approximately $114 million in property taxes from 2021 to 2024. FPL witness Whitley discusses other benefits of the 2027 Project in his testimony.

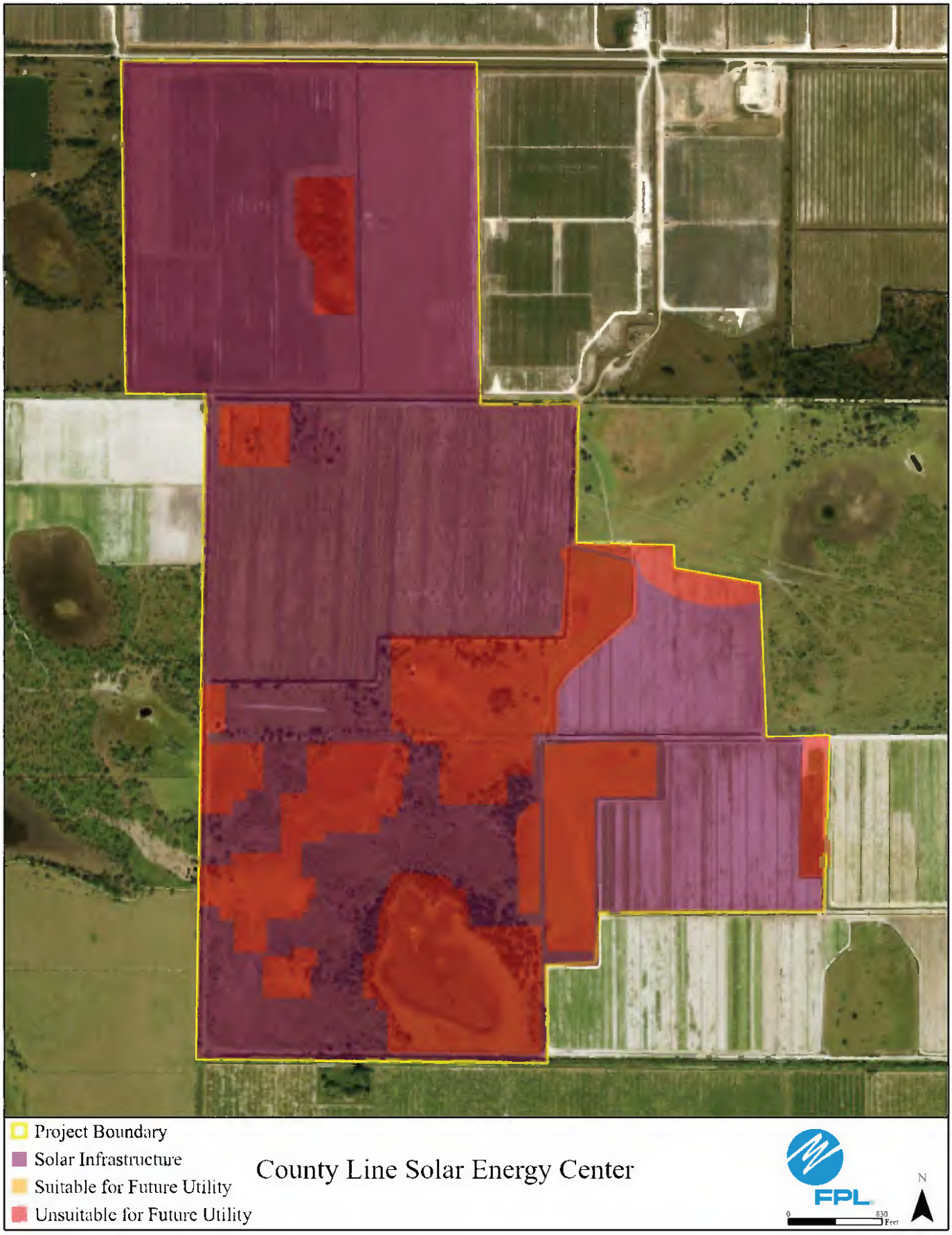
Q. Does this conclude your testimony?

A. Yes.

Site Name	County	Solar Program	Year In-Service	Size
Desoto	Desoto	ECRC	10/27/2009	25
Space Coast	Brevard	ECRC	4/16/2010	10
Babcock	Charlotte	FPL Rate Base Solar	12/31/2016	74.5
Citrus	Desoto	FPL Rate Base Solar	12/31/2016	74.5
Manatee	Manatee	FPL Rate Base Solar	12/31/2016	74.5
Coral Farms	Putnam	SoBRA	1/1/2018	74.5
Horizon	Alachua	SoBRA	1/1/2018	74.5
Indian River	Indian River	SoBRA	1/1/2018	74.5
Wildflower	Desoto	SoBRA	1/1/2018	74.5
Barefoot Bay	Brevard	SoBRA	3/1/2018	74.5
Blue Cypress	Indian River	SoBRA	3/1/2018	74.5
Hammock	Hendry	SoBRA	3/1/2018	74.5
Loggerhead	St. Lucie	SoBRA	3/1/2018	74.5
Interstate	St. Lucie	SoBRA	1/31/2019	74.5
Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade	SoBRA	1/31/2019	74.5
Pioneer Trail	Volusia	SoBRA	1/31/2019	74.5
Sunshine Gateway	Columbia	SoBRA	1/31/2019	74.5
Babcock Preserve	Charlotte	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Blue Heron	Hendry	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Cattle Ranch	Desoto	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Northern Preserve	Baker	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Sweetbay	Martin	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Twin Lakes	Putnam	SolarTogether	1/31/2020	74.5
Blue Indigo	Jackson	Gulf Rate Base Solar	4/1/2020	74.5
Echo River	Suwannee	SoBRA	4/30/2020	74.5
Hibiscus	Palm Beach	SoBRA	4/30/2020	74.5
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	SoBRA	4/30/2020	74.5
Southfork	Manatee	SoBRA	4/30/2020	74.5
Lakeside	Okeechobee	SolarTogether	12/18/2020	74.5
Egret	Baker	SolarTogether	12/20/2020	74.5
Trailside	St. Johns	SolarTogether	12/21/2020	74.5
Nassau	Nassau	SolarTogether	12/24/2020	74.5
Union Springs	Union	SolarTogether	12/31/2020	74.5
Pelican	St. Lucie	SolarTogether	2/28/2021	74.5
Magnolia Springs	Clay	SolarTogether	3/29/2021	74.5
Rodeo	Desoto	SolarTogether	3/30/2021	74.5
Palm Bay	Brevard	SolarTogether	3/31/2021	74.5
Sabal Palm	Palm Beach	SolarTogether	4/30/2021	74.5
Willow	Manatee	SolarTogether	5/28/2021	74.5
Discovery	Brevard	SolarTogether	5/30/2021	74.5
Orange Blossom	Indian River	SolarTogether	5/30/2021	74.5
Fort Drum	Okeechobee	SolarTogether	6/30/2021	74.5
Blue Springs	Jackson	Gulf Rate Base Solar	12/31/2021	74.5
Cotton Creek	Escambia	Gulf Rate Base Solar	12/31/2021	74.5
Elder Branch	Manatee	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5
Ghost Orchid	Hendry	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5
Grove	Indian River	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5

Site Name	County	Solar Program	Year In-Service	Size
Immokalee	Collier	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5
Sawgrass	Hendry	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5
Sundew	St. Lucie	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2022	74.5
Anhinga	Clay	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Apalachee	Jackson	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Blackwater River	Santa Rosa	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Bluefield Preserve	St. Lucie	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Cavendish	Okeechobee	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Chipola River	Calhoun	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Everglades	Miami-Dade	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
First City	Escambia	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Flowers Creek	Calhoun	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Pink Trail	St. Lucie	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2023	74.5
Chautauqua	Walton	SolarTogether	2/28/2023	74.5
Shirer Branch	Calhoun	SolarTogether	2/28/2023	74.5
Wild Azalea	Gadsden	SolarTogether	2/28/2023	74.5
Cypress Pond	Washington	SolarTogether	4/30/2023	74.5
Saw Palmetto	Bay	SolarTogether	4/30/2023	74.5
Etonia Creek	Putnam	SolarTogether	6/30/2023	74.5
Beautyberry	Hendry	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Caloosahatchee	Hendry	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Canoe	Okaloosa	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Ibis	Brevard	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Monarch	Martin	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Orchard	Indian River/St. Lucie	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Pineapple	St. Lucie	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Prairie Creek	Desoto	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Silver Palm	Palm Beach	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Terrill Creek	Clay	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Turnpike	Indian River	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
White Tail	Martin	SoBRA	1/31/2024	74.5
Big Juniper Creek	Santa Rosa	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Fourmile Creek	Calhoun	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Hawthorne Creek	Desoto	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Nature Trail	Baker	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Pecan Tree	Walton	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Sambucus	Manatee	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Sparkleberry	Escambia	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Three Creeks	Manatee	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Wild Quail	Walton	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Woodyard	Hendry	SolarTogether	3/31/2024	74.5
Buttonwood	St. Lucie	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5
Cedar Trail	Baker	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5
Georges Lake	Putnam	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5
Hendry Isles	Hendry	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5
Honeybell	Okeechobee	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5
Mitchell Creek	Escambia	SolarTogether	11/30/2024	74.5

Site Name	County	Solar Program	Year In-Service	Size
Kayak	Okaloosa	SolarTogether	12/31/2024	74.5
Norton Creek	Madison	SolarTogether	12/31/2024	74.5
Big Water	Okeechobee	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Fawn	Martin	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Fox Trail	Brevard	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Green Pasture	Charlotte	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Hog Bay	Desoto	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Holopaw	Palm Beach	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Long Creek	Manatee	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Redlands	Miami-Dade	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Speckled Perch	Okeechobee	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Swallowtail	Walton	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Tenmile Creek	Calhoun	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Thomas Creek	Nassau	SoBRA	1/31/2025	74.5
Big Brook	Calhoun	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Boardwalk	Collier	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Flatford	Manatee	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Goldenrod	Collier	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Mallard	Brevard	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Mare Branch	Desoto	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Price Creek	Columbia	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
Swamp Cabbage	Hendry	FPL Rate Base Solar	1/31/2026	74.5
			Total Sites	116
			Total MW	8,528.0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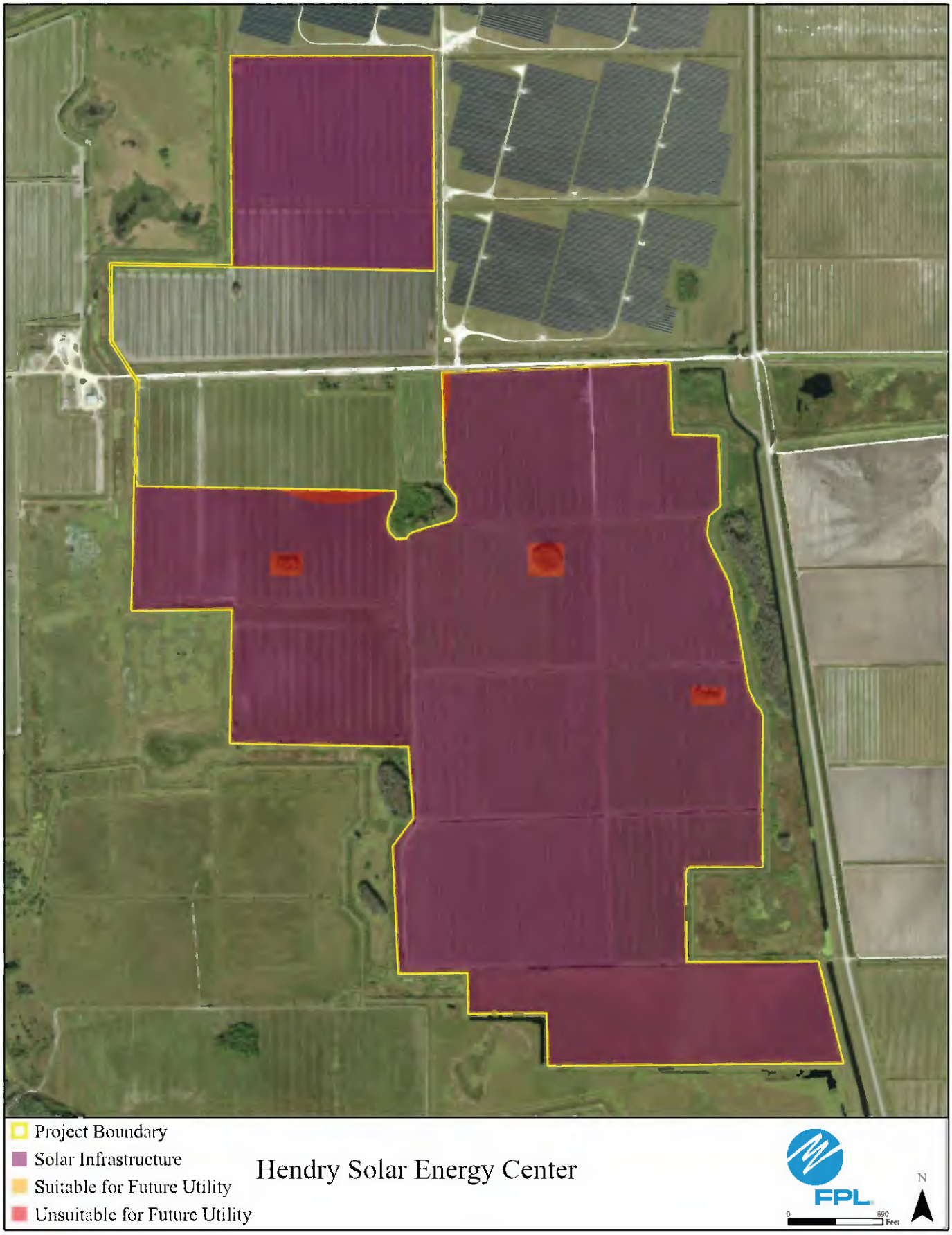
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
County Line Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
830
Feet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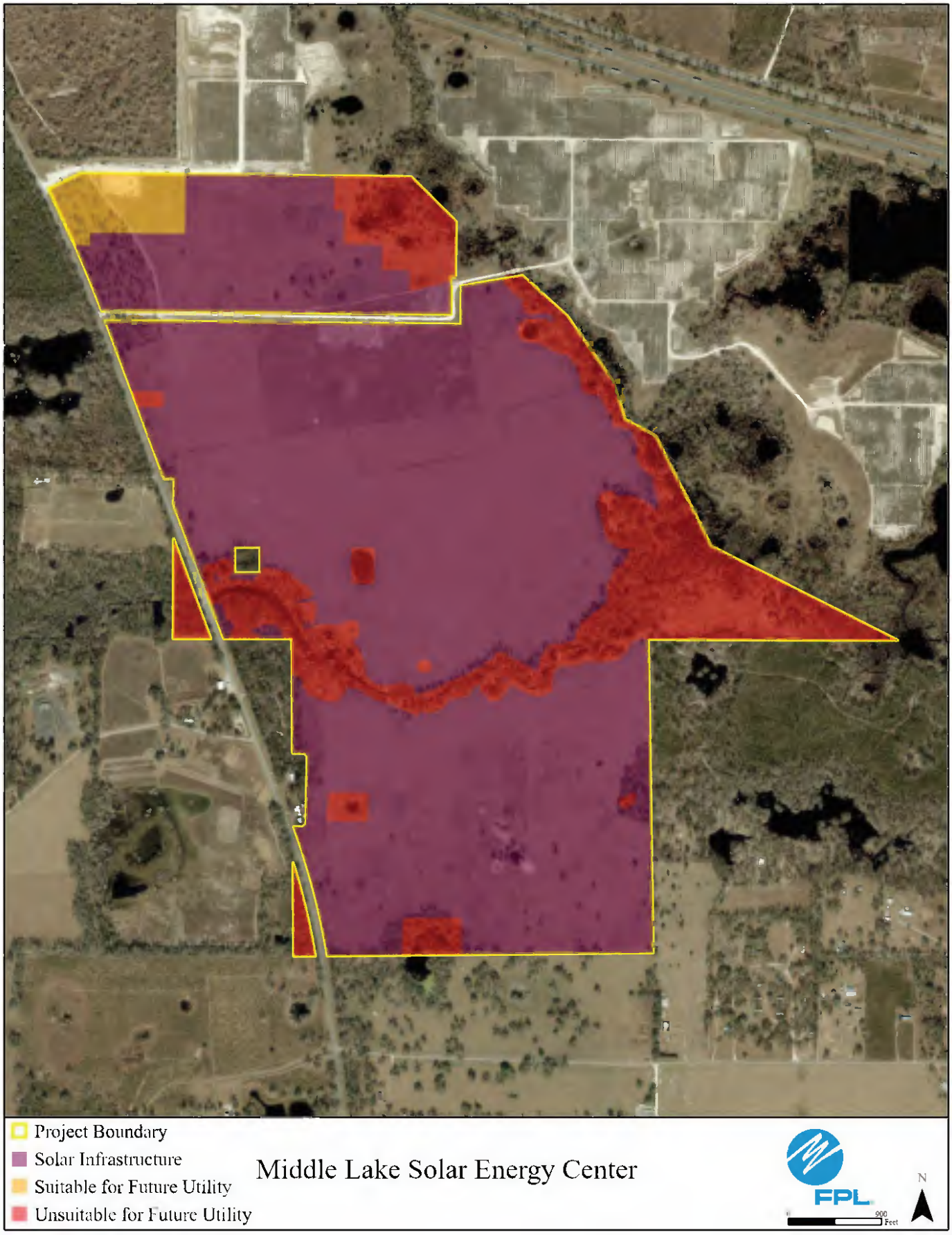
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Hendry Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
800
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Indrio Solar Energy Center
FPL
0
550
Feet
N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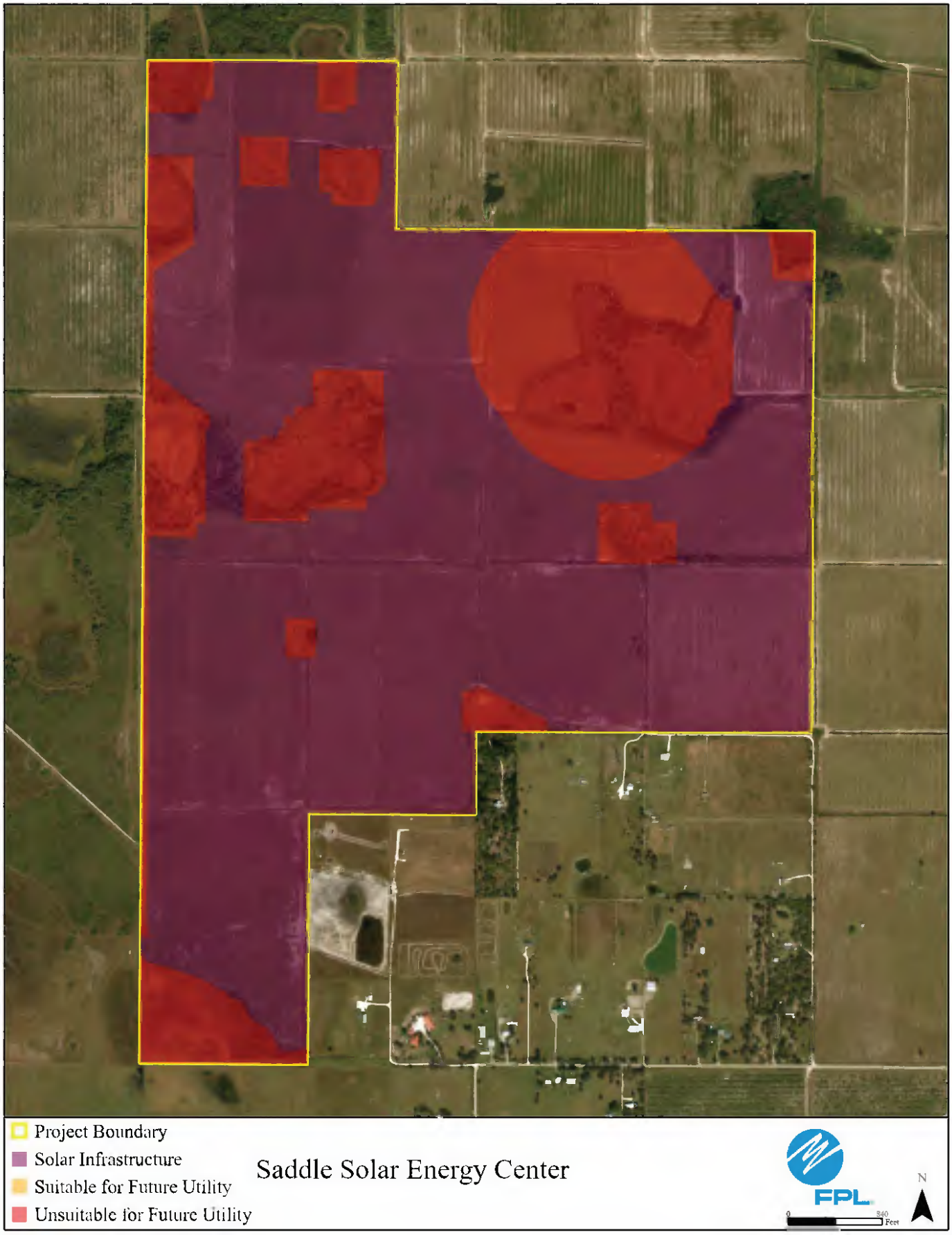
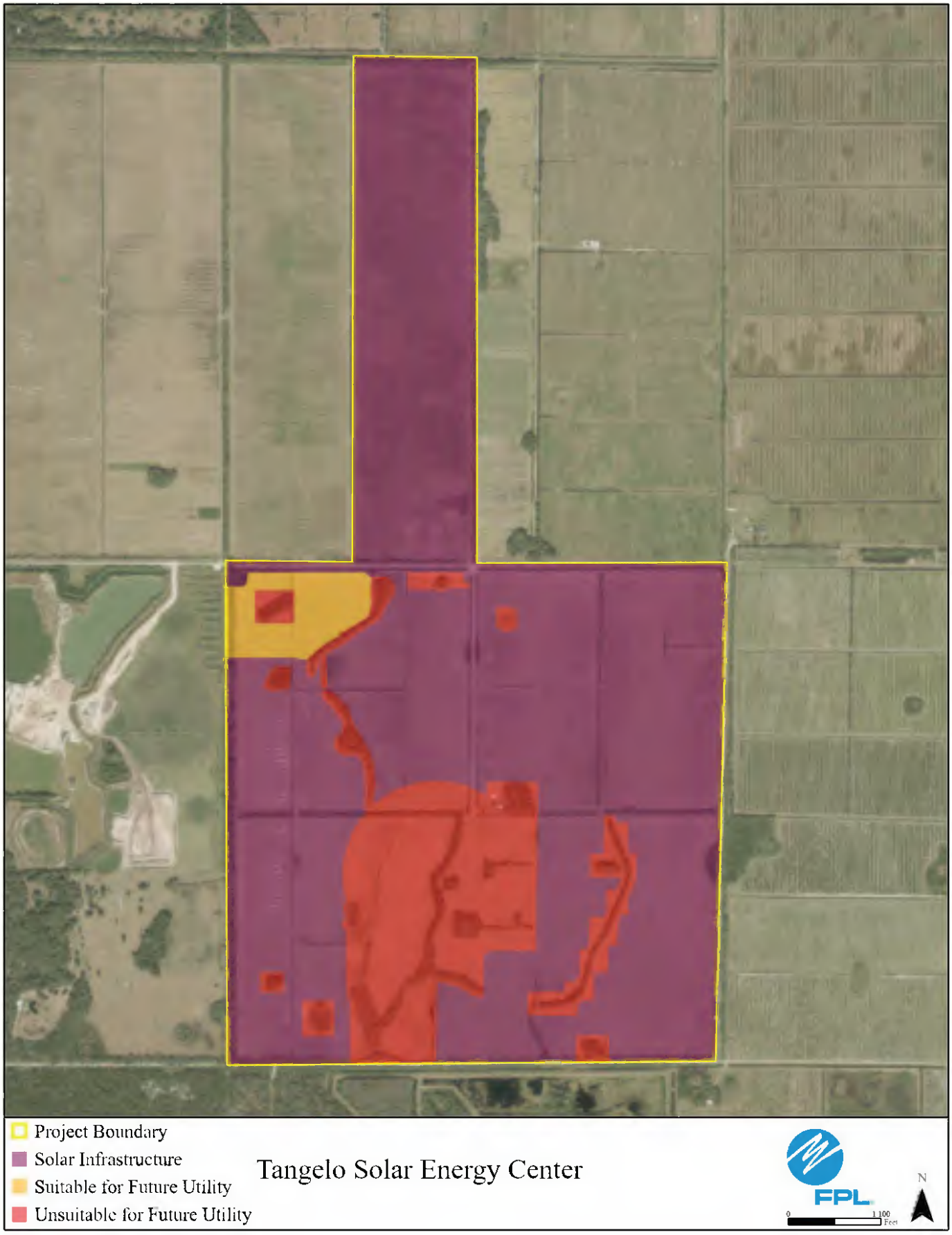
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Middle Lake Solar Energy Center
FPL
900
Feet
N


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Saddle Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
840
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Spanish Moss Solar Energy Center
FPL
0
600
Feet
N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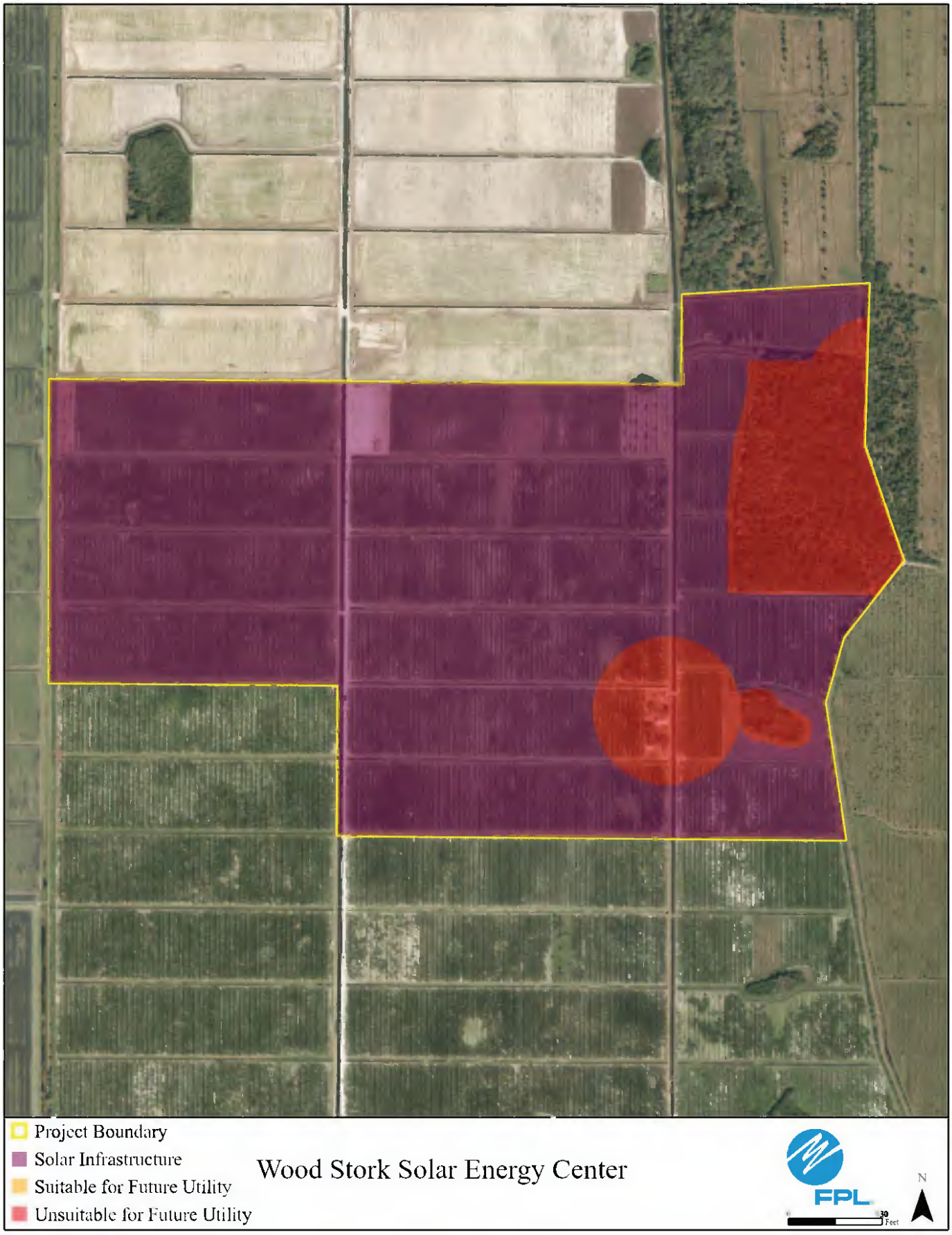
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Tangelo Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
1,100
Feet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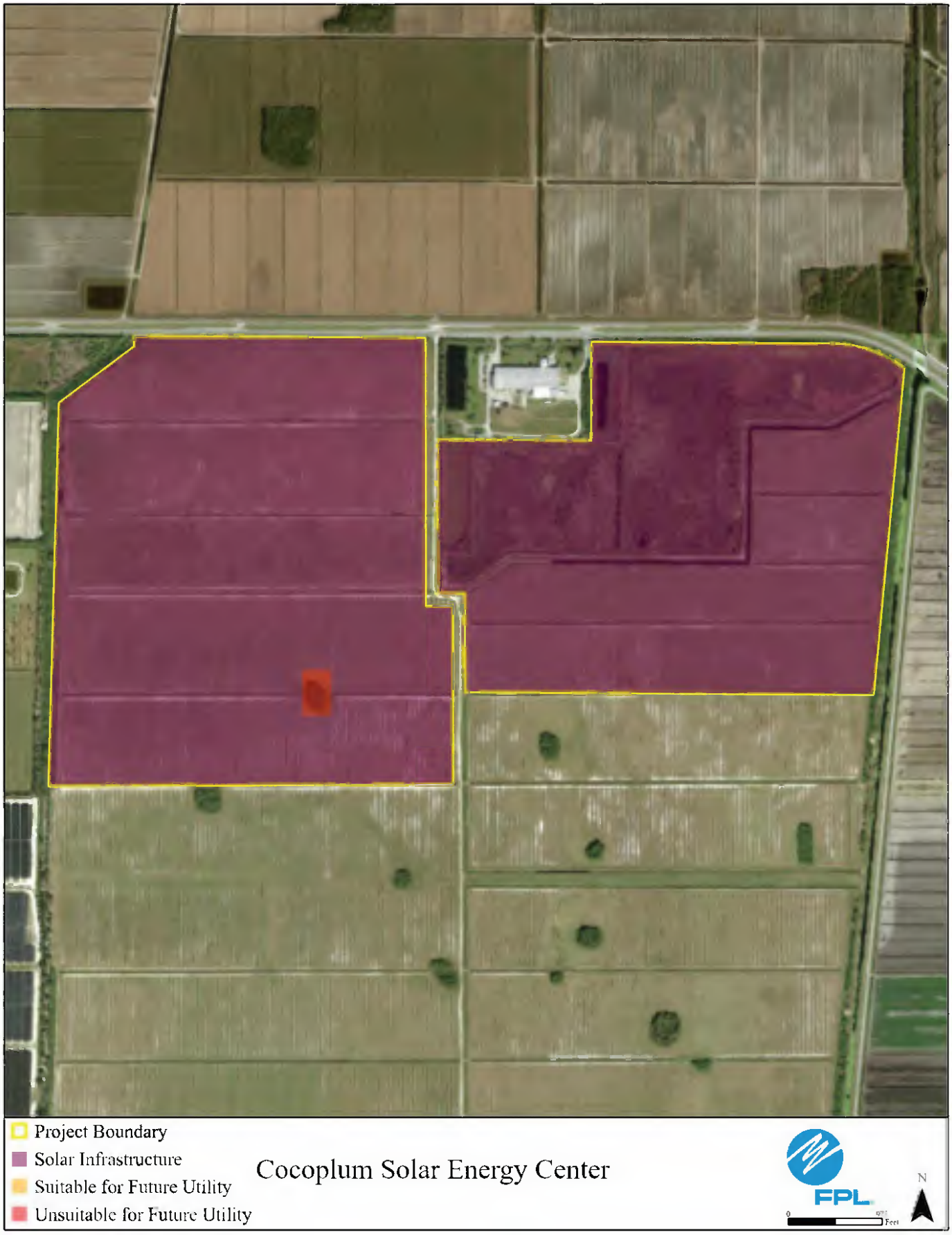
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Wood Stork Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
30
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Catfish Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
800
Feet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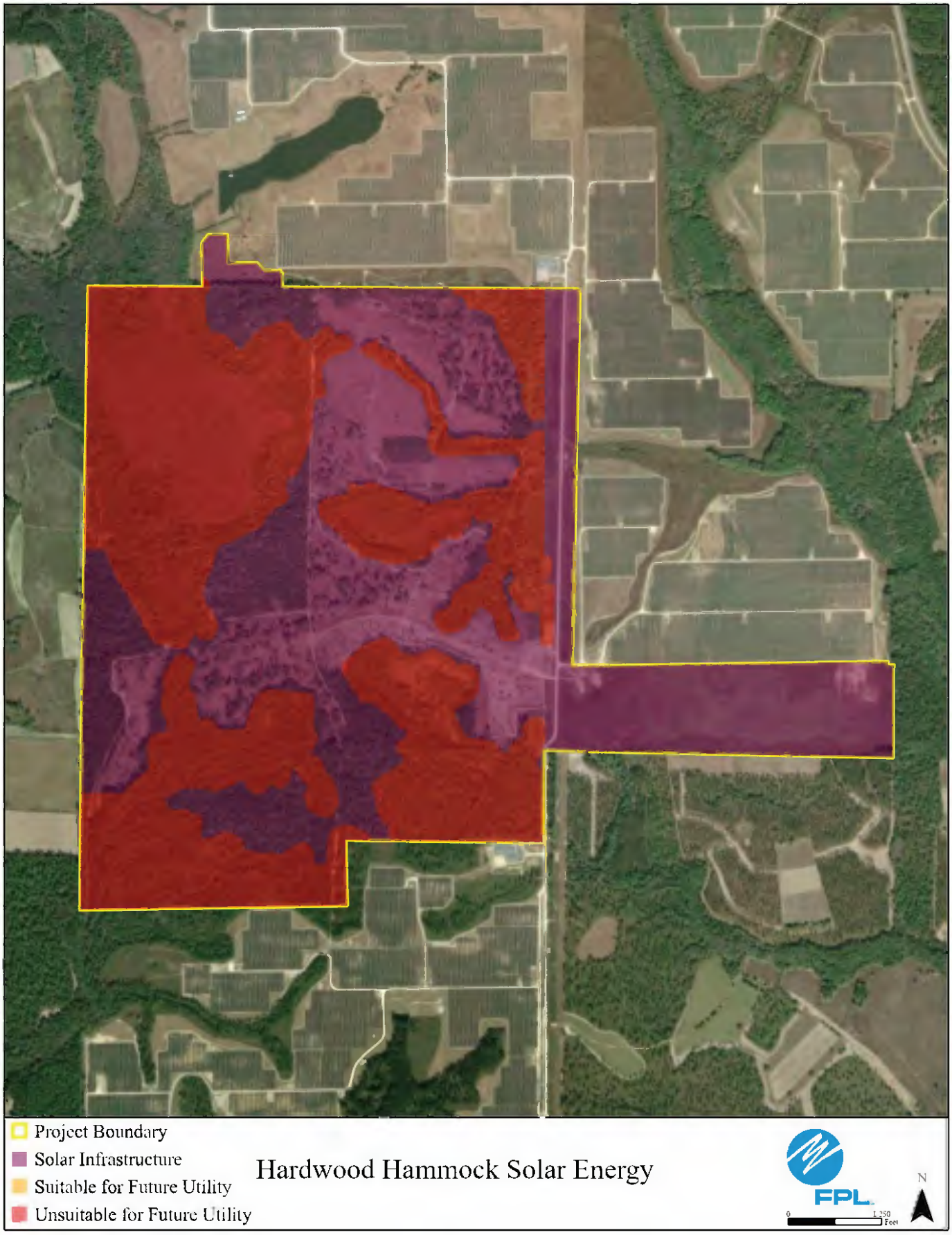
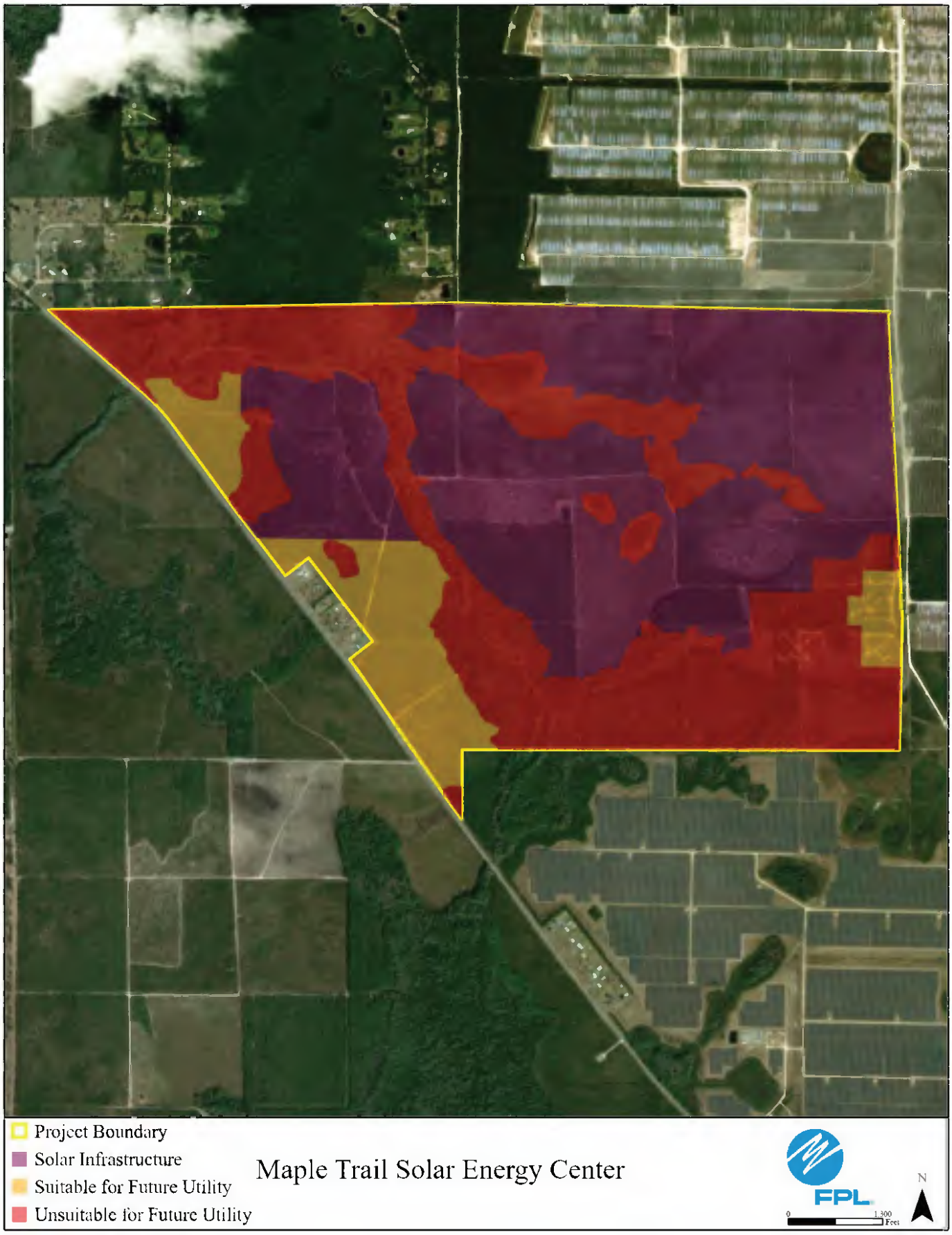
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Cocoplum Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Hardwood Hammock Solar Energy
FPL
N
0
1,350
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Joshua Creek Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
650
Feet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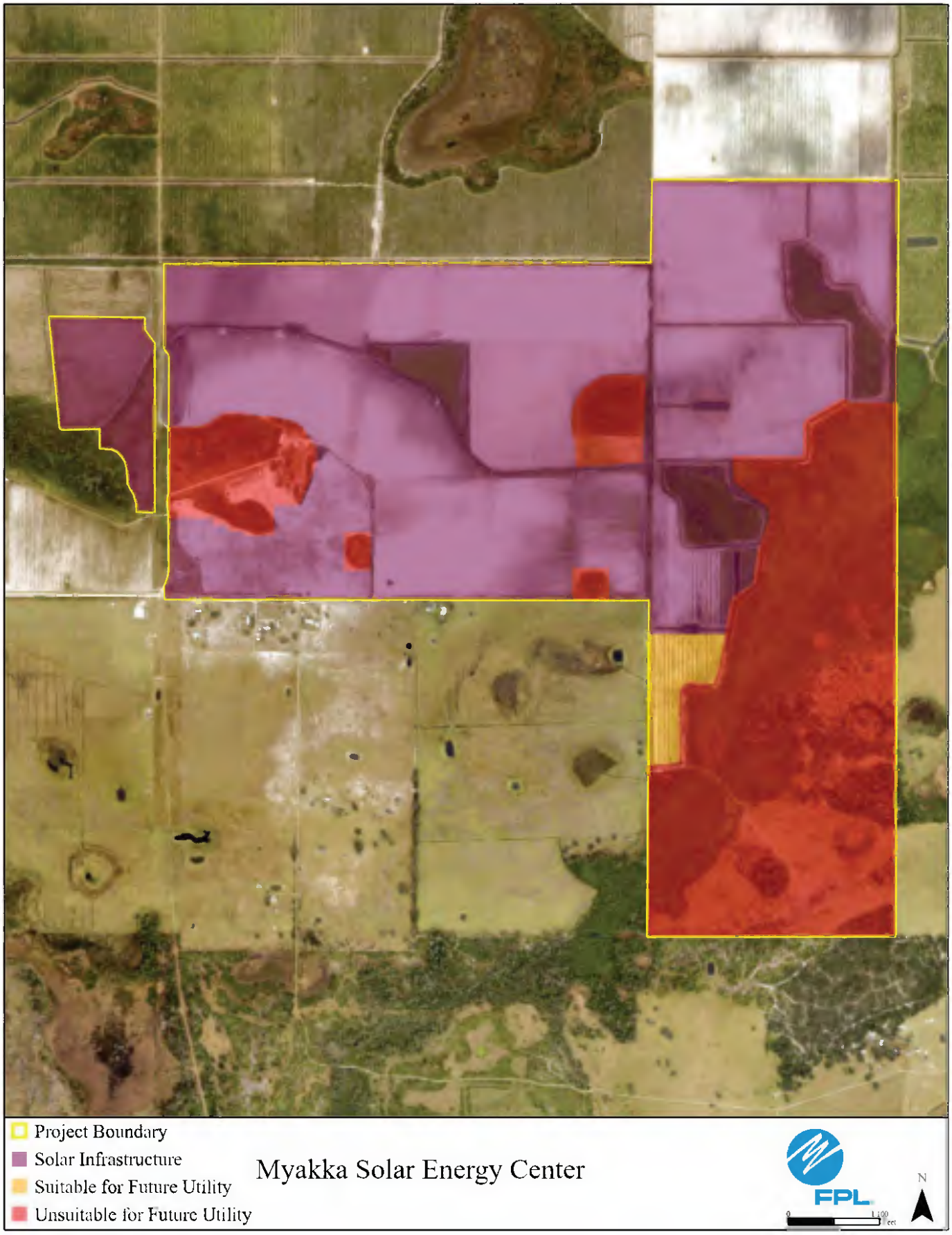
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Maple Trail Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
1,300
Feet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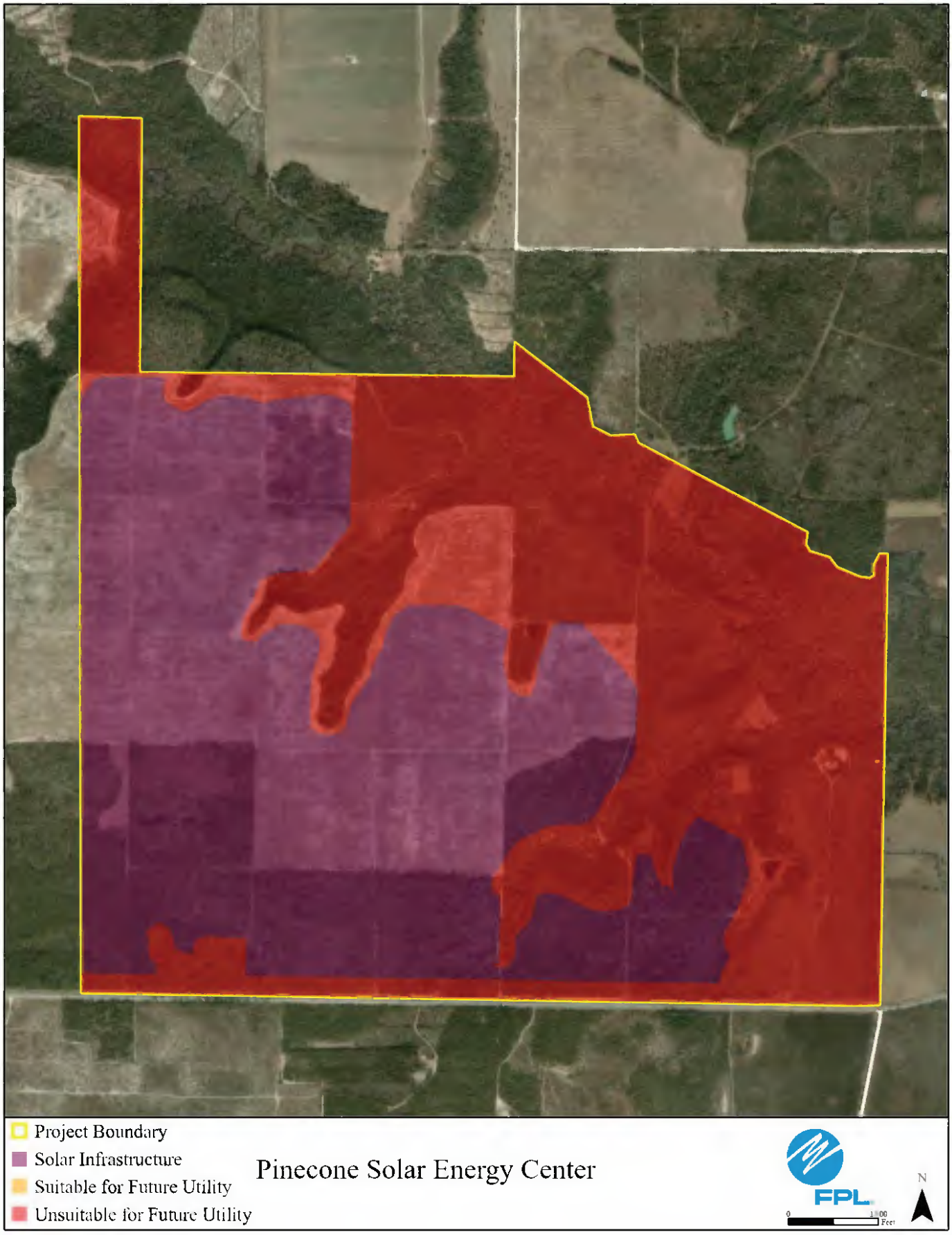
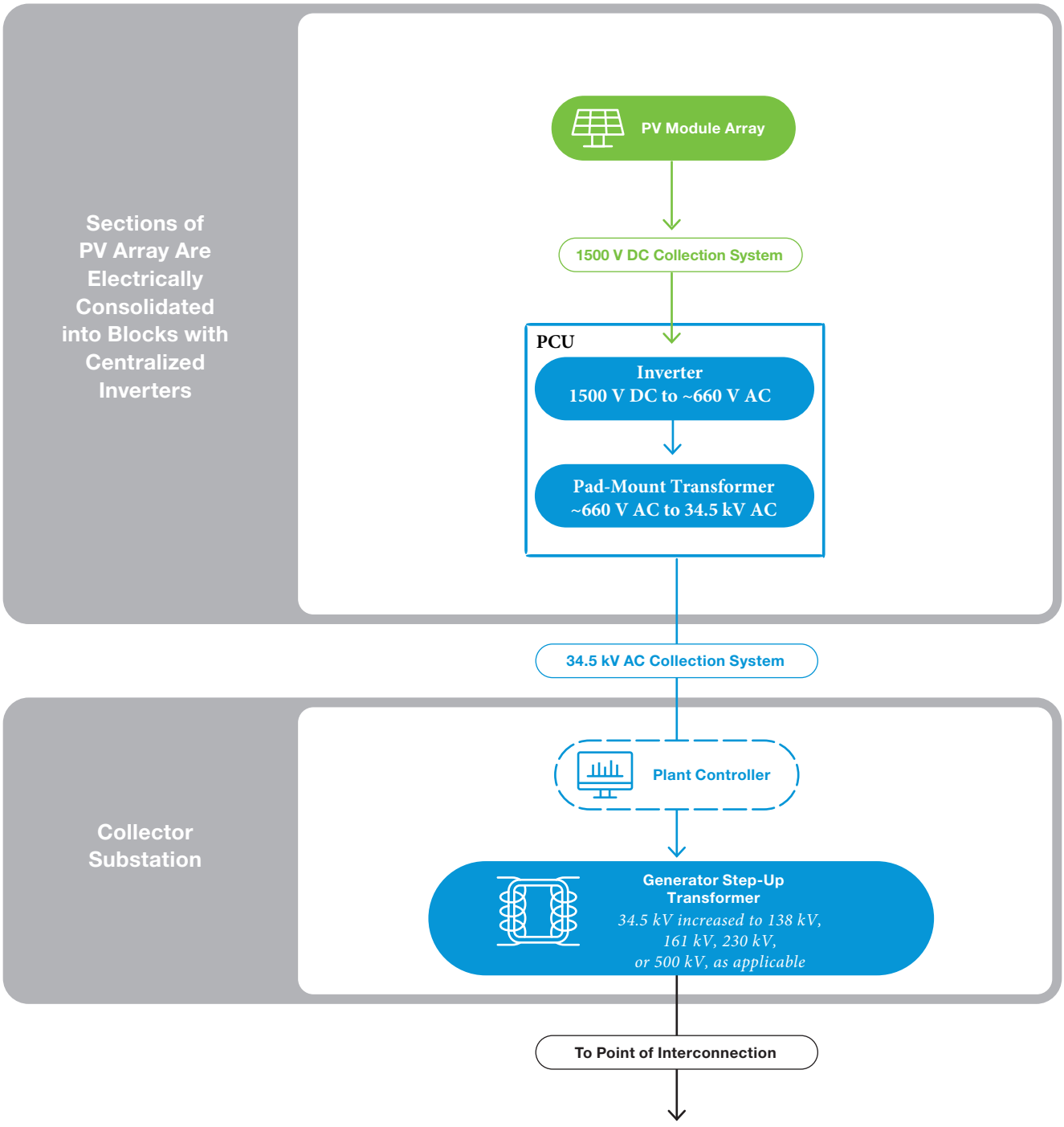
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Myakka Solar Energy Center
FPL
N


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Pinecone Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
1,000
Feet


Project Boundary
Solar Infrastructure
Suitable for Future Utility
Unsuitable for Future Utility
Vernia Solar Energy Center
FPL
N
0
700
Feet

Typical Solar Energy Center Block Diagram



Specifications	County Line	Hendry	Indrio	Middle Lake	Saddle	Spanish Moss	Tangelo	Wood Stork
Peak Alternating Current Output (MWac)	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5
Total Installed Direct Current Capacity (MWdc)	96.85	96.85	92.90	89.40	96.85	96.85	96.85	93.13
PV Primary Panel Suppliers	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar
PV Panel Technologies	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film
PV Panel Voltage (V)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Average PV Panel Power Ratings (WDC)	460	460	460	490	465	460	460	465
Number of Panels	210,543	210,543	201,960	182,449	208,280	210,543	210,543	200,269
Inverter DC Input (MWDC)	96.85	96.85	92.90	89.40	96.85	96.85	96.85	93.13
DC/AC Ratio	1.3	1.3	1.247	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.25
Number of Power Conversion Units (PCU)	21	21	18	21	21	18	18	18
PCU Supplier	Power Electronics	Power Electronics	TMEIC	General Electric	Power Electronics	TMEIC	TMEIC	TMEIC
Inverter Type	HEM FS4200M	HEM FS4200M	NINJA 6	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	HEM FS4200M	NINJA 6	NINJA 6	NINJA 6
Inverter Rating (MVA/V)	4.2/660	4.2/660	4.86/630	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.2/660	4.86/630	4.86/630	4.86/630
Medium Voltage Transformers Per PCU	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medium Voltage Transformer Supplier	Hitachi or TMC	Hitachi or TMC	Prolec	Prolec or Sanil	Hitachi or TMC	Prolec	Prolec	Prolec
Medium Voltage Transformer Type	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings
Medium Voltage Transformer Rating (MVA)	4.2	4.2	4.99	4.58, 3.73	4.2	4.99	4.99	4.99
Number of Inverters	21	21	18	22	21	18	18	18
Inverter Capacity Installed (MVA)	88.2	88.2	87.48	88.28	88.2	87.48	87.48	87.48
Number of Medium Voltage Transformers	21	21	18	22	21	18	18	18
Medium Voltage Transformer Capacity Installed (MVA)	88.2	88.2	95.22	89.38	88.2	95.22	95.22	95.22
Number of Panel Per PCU Block (Average)	10,026	10,026	11,220	8,688	9,918	11,697	11,697	11,126
DC Input Per PCU Block (MWDC)	4.61	4.61	5.38	4.26	4.61	5.38	5.38	5.38
PV Panel Support Mechanism	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker
PV Panel Support Mechanism Material	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes
Step-up Power Transformer Supplier	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Hyundai	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Hyundai	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Hyundai	Hyundai
Step-up Power Transformer Type	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz
Step-up Power Transformer Ratings	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	525 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	161 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA

Specifications	Catfish	Cocoplum	Hardwood Hammock	Joshua Creek	Maple Trail	Myakka	Pinecone	Vernia
Peak Alternating Current Output (MWac)	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5
Total Installed Direct Current Capacity (MWdc)	96.85	93.13	93.13	96.85	89.40	96.85	104.30	90.89
PV Primary Panel Suppliers	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar	First Solar
PV Panel Technologies	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film	Thin-film
PV Panel Voltage (V)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Average PV Panel Power Ratings (WDC)	460	460	465	460	510	480	470	465
Number of Panels	210,543	202,446	200,269	210,543	175,294	201,771	221,915	195,462
Inverter DC Input (MWDC)	96.85	93.13	93.13	96.85	89.40	96.85	104.30	90.89
DC/AC Ratio	1.3	1.25	1.25	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.22
Number of Power Conversion Units (PCU)	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
PCU Supplier	General Electric	Power Electronics	Power Electronics	General Electric	General Electric	General Electric	General Electric	General Electric
Inverter Type	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	HEM FS4200M	HEM FS4200M	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566	FLEXINVERTER 1566, LV5+ 1566
Inverter Rating (MVA/V)	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.2/660	4.2/660	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.52/660, 3.69/660	4.52/660, 3.69/660
Medium Voltage Transformers Per PCU	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medium Voltage Transformer Supplier	Prolec or Sanil	Hitachi or TMC	Hitachi or TMC	Prolec or Sanil	Prolec or Sanil	Prolec or Sanil	Prolec or Sanil	Prolec or Sanil
Medium Voltage Transformer Type	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings	3-Phase, 60 Hz, 2-Windings
Medium Voltage Transformer Rating (MVA)	4.58, 3.73	4.2	4.2	4.58, 3.73	4.58, 3.73	4.58, 3.73	4.58, 3.73	4.58, 3.73
Number of Inverters	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Inverter Capacity Installed (MVA)	88.28	88.2	88.2	88.28	88.28	88.28	88.28	88.28
Number of Medium Voltage Transformers	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Medium Voltage Transformer Capacity Installed (MVA)	89.38	88.2	88.2	89.38	89.38	89.38	89.38	89.38
Number of Panel Per PCU Block (Average)	10,026	9,640	9,537	10,026	8,347	9,608	10,567	9,308
DC Input Per PCU Block (MWDC)	4.26	4.43	4.43	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26
PV Panel Support Mechanism	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker	Single-axis tracker
PV Panel Support Mechanism Material	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes	Structural steel shapes
Step-up Power Transformer Supplier	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Hyundai	Hyundai	Hyundai	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH	Starkstrom-Geratebau GMBH
Step-up Power Transformer Type	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz	3-Phase, 60 Hz
Step-up Power Transformer Ratings	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA	241.5 kV, 85 MVA

		County Line		Hendry		Indrio		Middle Lake		Saddle		Spanish Moss		Tamgelo		Wood Stork	
Item	Major Activities	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish
1	PV Panel Contract	7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025	
2	Power Conversion Unit Contract	11/20/2025		11/20/2025		12/19/2025		3/29/2022		11/20/2025		12/19/2025		12/19/2025		12/19/2025	
3	EPC contract	7/29/2024		4/19/2024		4/19/2024		7/29/2024		7/29/2024		4/19/2024		4/19/2024		4/19/2024	
4	LNTP for EPC Contracts	8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024	
5	Contractor mobilization	4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026		4/1/2026	
6	Panel deliveries	6/26/2026	8/28/2026	7/17/2026	9/25/2026	7/17/2026	9/25/2026	6/26/2026	8/28/2026	6/26/2026	8/28/2026	7/17/2026	9/25/2026	7/17/2026	9/25/2026	7/17/2026	9/25/2026
7	Power Conversion Unit deliveries	7/10/2026	7/17/2026	7/3/2026	7/10/2026	7/17/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/31/2026	7/17/2026	7/24/2026	7/24/2026	7/31/2026	7/10/2026	7/17/2026	7/24/2026	7/31/2026
8	Energization, Testing & Startup	12/1/2026	1/31/2027	12/17/2026	1/31/2027	12/17/2026	1/31/2027	12/1/2026	1/31/2027	12/1/2026	1/31/2027	12/17/2026	1/31/2027	12/17/2026	1/31/2027	12/17/2026	1/31/2027
9	Commence Commercial Operations	1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027		1/31/2027	

		Catfish		Cocoplum		Hardwood Hammock		Joshua Creek		Maple Trail		Myakka		Pinecone		Vernia	
Item	Major Activities	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Start	Finish
1	PV Panel Contract	7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025		7/22/2025	
2	Power Conversion Unit Contract	3/29/2022		11/20/2025		11/20/2025		3/29/2022		3/29/2022		3/29/2022		3/29/2022		3/29/2022	
3	EPC contract	7/19/2024		7/19/2024		7/19/2024		10/31/2025		7/19/2024		10/31/2025		10/31/2025		10/31/2025	
4	LNTP for EPC Contracts	8/1/2024		8/1/2024		8/1/2024		11/1/2025		8/1/2024		11/1/2025		11/1/2025		11/1/2025	
5	Contractor mobilization	10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026		10/1/2026	
6	Panel deliveries	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027	1/18/2027	3/31/2027
7	Power Conversion Unit deliveries	1/22/2027	1/29/2027	1/8/2027	1/15/2027	1/15/2027	1/22/2027	1/8/2027	1/15/2027	1/1/2027	1/8/2027	1/15/2027	1/22/2027	1/22/2027	1/29/2027	1/1/2027	1/8/2027
8	Energization, Testing & Startup	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027	6/16/2027	7/31/2027
9	Commence Commercial Operations	7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027		7/31/2027	

2027 Capital Costs

	COUNTY LINE	HENDRY	INDRIO	MIDDLE LAKE	SADDLE	SPANISH MOSS	TANGELO	WOOD STORK
Commercial Operation Date	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27	1/31/27
Capital Cost ($ millions)								
PV Array Costs[1]	$104,590,192	$110,291,222	$98,304,896	$97,815,696	$103,773,668	$102,125,208	$103,095,698	$100,854,531
Transmission Interconnection and Integration[2]	$10,491,697	$9,503,697	$24,361,697	$9,210,697	$9,203,697	$13,978,697	$9,288,697	$9,323,697
Land and Easements	$4,382,957	$5,139,493	$3,000,419	$2,373,386	$4,021,544	$5,669,582	$6,250,295	$5,060,725
AFUDC	$7,251,792	$8,831,747	$8,648,604	$6,012,469	$6,014,005	$6,061,891	$8,451,517	$8,356,336
Total	**$126,716,638**	**$133,766,159**	**$134,315,617**	**$115,412,248**	**$123,012,914**	**$127,835,378**	**$127,086,208**	**$123,595,289**
$/kWac	$1,701	$1,796	$1,803	$1,549	$1,651	$1,716	$1,706	$1,659
$/kWdc	$1,308	$1,381	$1,446	$1,291	$1,270	$1,320	$1,312	$1,327

	CATFISH	COCOPLUM	HARDWOOD HAMMOCK	JOSHUA CREEK	MAPLE TRAIL	MYAKKA	PINECONE	VERNIA	AVERAGE
Commercial Operation Date	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	7/31/27	2027
Capital Cost ($ millions)									
PV Array Costs[1]	$104,176,268	$100,936,060	$109,713,947	$99,246,912	$102,476,822	$102,269,025	$108,276,317	$94,994,838	$102,683,831
Transmission Interconnection and Integration[2]	$10,200,697	$9,455,697	$9,199,697	$8,358,697	$10,533,697	$8,158,697	$12,450,697	$8,400,697	$10,757,572
Land and Easements	$8,593,922	$4,208,172	$7,885,326	$4,102,589	$6,599,474	$7,220,458	$8,585,491	$2,610,173	$5,356,500
AFUDC	$7,649,753	$7,483,125	$7,875,714	$7,268,911	$8,279,225	$7,239,201	$7,706,844	$6,596,765	$7,482,994
Total	**$130,620,640**	**$122,083,054**	**$134,674,684**	**$118,977,109**	**$127,889,218**	**$124,887,382**	**$137,019,349**	**$112,602,473**	**$126,280,897**
$/kWac	$1,753	$1,639	$1,808	$1,597	$1,717	$1,676	$1,839	$1,511	$1,695
$/kWdc	$1,349	$1,311	$1,446	$1,228	$1,431	$1,289	$1,314	$1,239	$1,329

[1] PV Array includes: Panels, Racking & Posts, Collection Cables, EPC Contractor, and Development & Project Management Expenses.
[2] Transmission Interconnection & Integration includes: Generator Step-up Transformers and Substation materials and contractor scope.