



Transmission Route Selection Process Miami-Dade County

Getting Started

Need for the Facilities

- Add robustness to existing network
- Meet reliability and stability criteria*
- Accommodate system growth and load distribution changes over time
- Distribute power to the community

*Established by North American Electric Reliability Corporation and Florida Reliability Coordinating Council standards

New Facilities

Four new Transmission Lines

- Eastern County
 - One new 230kV Line
- Western County
 - Two new 500kV Lines
 - One new 230 kV Line

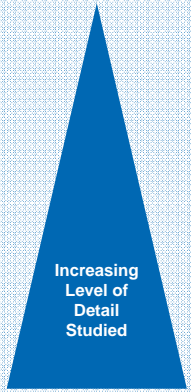
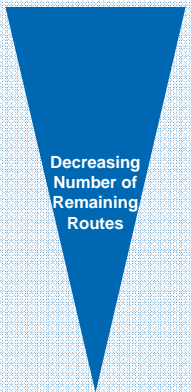
One new substation

- Clear Sky substation at Turkey Point

Choosing Routes* to Submit for Approval

Route* Selection Process

1. Begin Study – establish connection points
2. Collect Background Data for Maps
3. Identify Potential Routes
4. Obtain Agency and Public Input
5. Collect and Evaluate In-depth Data
6. Select Final Routes to Submit as Corridors** in Application



*Term "route" used for a simple line connecting the terminal points and used in the planning phase of the transmission project. Segments are individual portions of the routes that are numbered sequentially for evaluation purposes and terminate where routes intersect.
 **Term "corridor" used for an area that can be up to one mile wide connecting the terminal points and used in the certification or licensing phase of the transmission project. The boundary of the corridor disappears after the right-of-way is obtained.

Step 1 - Begin Study

Identify points to be connected

Eastern:

- Connect Clear Sky to Davis substation;
- Connect Davis to Miami substation

Western:

- Connect Clear Sky to Levee substation;
- Connect Clear Sky to Pennsuco substation



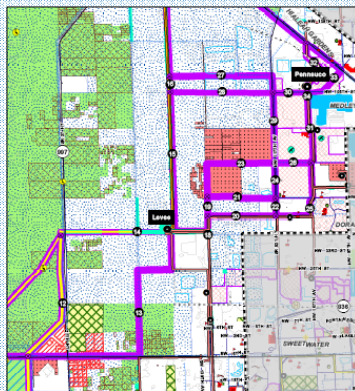
Step 2 - Gather Background Data

- Gather initial desktop information (computer study)
- Prepare regional maps showing opportunities and constraints



Step 3 - Identify Potential Routes

- Identify potential routes
 - Follow opportunities
 - Avoid constraints
- Give each section or “segment” a number
 - Numbers change where segments intersect



Step 4 - Gather Public Input

- Meet with local governments for input
- Hold open houses to gather public input



Step 5 - Conduct Analysis

- Conduct in-depth study of potential routes (drive, fly, research)
- Evaluate each of the potential routes



Step 6 - Select Routes for Application

- Select the preferred routes (Planning phase completed.)
- Determine the width of corridor* to submit in the licensing application
 - Corridor can be up to one mile wide for flexibility
 - Narrower right-of-way** chosen within corridor after licensing approval
 - Corridor disappears when right-of-way established



Corridor of varying width (in yellow) submitted in another project

*Term “corridor” used for an area that can be up to one mile wide connecting the terminal points and used in the certification or licensing phase of the transmission project. The boundary of the corridor disappears after the right-of-way is obtained.

** Term “right-of-way” used for the physical land area where FPL obtains land rights to build the transmission lines. It is used during the construction phase of the transmission project and remains through the life of the transmission line.