

Understanding Underground

The overhead to underground conversion process

Rev. 3-03-2008



FPL[®]

POWERING TODAY.
EMPOWERING TOMORROW.[®]



What We Plan To Do Today...

- Overhead and underground systems
 - Main factors
- The undergrounding process
- Financial Support
- Storm Securesm
- Our commitment to you

Encourage Underground

- Almost 40% FPL distribution currently underground
- 67% of new homes and businesses are underground
- FPL
 - Supports ordinances requiring undergrounding
 - Received approval to invest portion of the cost to convert overhead lines to underground



Overhead-Underground Main Factors

- Aesthetics
- Reliability performance
- Conversions
 - Cost
 - Process

Main Power Facilities

from poles & wires...

...to cabinets



Feeder Lines



Feeder Switches



Pad Mounted Switch Cabinet

Transformers...

go from aerial...



...to padmount



Service "Drops"

go from weatherhead...



...to riser



Requires a licensed electrician

Reliability: Normal Weather

| | Overhead Lines | Underground Lines |
|------------------|---|---|
| Outage Frequency | More Susceptible to lightning strikes, fast-growing vegetation | Less More resilient to weather elements |
| Length of Outage | Shorter Easier to locate and repair damage | Longer Damage is difficult to locate Repair may require excavation Delayed by flooding |



Reliability: Severe Storm Conditions

Overhead

Susceptible to:

- Wind
- Debris
- Soft ground



Underground

Susceptible to:

- Flooding
- Tidal surge
- Saltwater contamination



Conversion Costs

- Contributing factors
 - Congestion & density
 - Site restoration
 - Landscaping
 - Easements
 - Streetlights
- Cost range \$500,000 to \$4 million per mile
 - FPL cost only
 - Does not include telephone and cable



Field conditions can present challenges and additional costs during conversion.

FPL's Plan to Support Conversions

- FPL has received approval to invest 25% of cost of qualified underground conversion projects sponsored by local governments
 - Governmental Adjustment Factor (GAF), 25% of the base Contribution-In-Aid-of-Construction (CIAC)
 - GAF is based on avoided storm restoration costs

GAF Eligibility Requirements

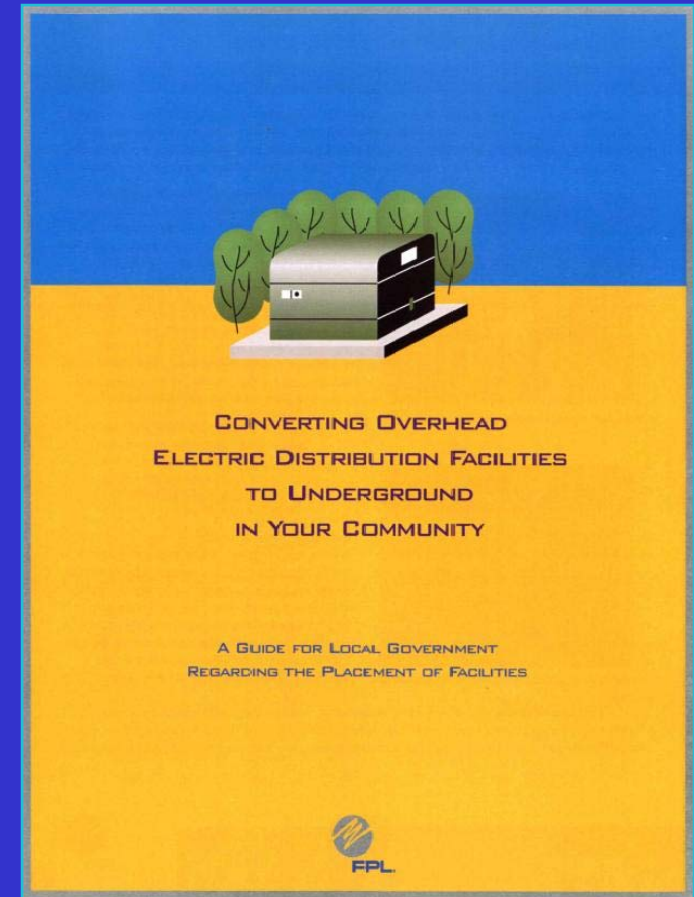
- Local government must be the applicant
- Community-wide project
 - Approximately 3 pole line miles or minimum 200 detached units
 - Islands or peninsulas
 - All affected customers must convert their services from overhead to underground

Conversion Process

- Applicant provides written request
- FPL provides non-binding ballpark estimate
- Applicant pays engineering deposit
- FPL provides a preliminary facilities layout
- Applicant secures easements or ROW agreement while FPL starts the engineering
- FPL performs detailed engineering/determines the binding cost

Right-of-Way Agreement

- Allows underground equipment to be placed in road rights-of-way as an alternative to private easements
 - Facility installations criteria are met
 - Local government assumes the responsibility for future relocations



Everyday Reliability

- Continue to harden the electrical Network
- Aggressive pole inspection schedule
- Cycled line clearing
- Encourage underground lines



Our Commitment to You

- Maintain dialogue with the community
- Listen to your interests and priorities
- Share updated information
- Provide dependable power and reliable service

