

## Chris Lall

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**From:** Chris Lall  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 2, 2025 9:29 AM  
**To:** Ramdeen, Devindra  
**Subject:** RE: WR#10371337 I002 FESTIVAL MARKETPLACE NORTH (SAMPLE RD & NW 27TH AVE): FPL Pole Relo Coordination

Received. Thank you for this confirmation.

**Chris Lall**  
**Project Engineer**

**LANGAN**

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**From:** Ramdeen, Devindra <Devindra.Ramdeen@fpl.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 2, 2025 9:19 AM  
**To:** Chris Lall <clall@langan.com>  
**Subject:** RE: WR#10371337 I002 FESTIVAL MARKETPLACE NORTH (SAMPLE RD & NW 27TH AVE): FPL Pole Relo Coordination

Good morning,

With the updated information that the run along NW 34<sup>th</sup> PL is being removed for this project and is not going to need to be undergrounded, here is an updated response to the request to underground the overhead line along NW 27<sup>th</sup> Ave:

FPL's tariff documentation allows for customers to request that overhead facilities be converted underground at their expense under certain criteria. Namely – we only permit conversions that are the lesser of 1000 ft or 2 blocks long in length unless especially beneficial to the grid. This requirement can be found in section 13.a of our online [Tariffs Sheet No. 9.722](#)

In the past FPL used to allow small conversion – namely for highway construction – spanning short amounts of distance and we found that this adds multiple new failure points to the cable run that became troublesome. It would require the installation of two new switches with bypass jumpers which have a higher failure rate than contiguous cable spans and conflict with our smart grid's automatic switching as they would require manual switching to re-feed an outage section. This can essentially turn a brown out that a customer may experience into an extended power outage. This issue is avoidable in

purely underground or purely overhead systems as the infrastructure exists for smart communication in both, but the pole location where the cable spans go from overhead to underground do not currently have smart device switches available to us.

The benefits that undergrounding a cable span see are also not observed in short segments – it, in fact, makes the span susceptible to underground failures that can now travel to the overhead pole line while still being at risk of overhead issues – such as car crashes, lightning strikes or severe weather related events. The poles that remain or that will need to be installed to underground this section will still see these overhead risks while the new underground span will see the risk of dig-ins [when a construction team hits underground cables], wear and tear from cyclic compressive loading and sink holes. Infrastructure exists to prevent these faults from traveling upstream on our lateral sections – that is, we fuse them – however our feeder sections are fused at our substations so that when new developments come in, they can be added in a timely matter. FPL does employ smart fuse switches which detect fault current on our lines and open to prevent outages for our feeder sections, but for them to operate smoothly they need to be installed in areas where they can coordinate seamlessly with similar switches on other sections. As stated earlier – the transition pole locations from overhead to underground cannot house these smart switches.

Additionally, our outage response team is comprised of two separate professions – those that work on overhead lines [linemen] and those that work on underground lines [splicers]. During troubleshooting, it is not always immediately apparent what causes a fault/outage and by introducing a short dip you now introduce the need for both professionals to be available and present to trouble shoot issues rather than one. The additional switches added at the conversion point from overhead to underground lines will also add time to the restoration process. Our crews are required to receive a switching order from our dispatch center whenever a switch is to be actuated. By increasing the number of manual switches on our system, this increases the time required for review and coordination between our teams when troubleshooting an outage. This is not to say that manual switches do not have a place in our grid – they are very important for sectionalizing as is used for maintenance, restoring downed wires and other applications; however, the introduction of manual switches at this location will serve only to isolate the underground cable span to fix any faults that may occur underground. An issue that wouldn't require a switch if the section was not to be converted. By requiring a longer length for conversion requests, FPL can mitigate the number of manual switches in our grid that service this purpose.

It's for this reason that we require either 2 blocks or 1000 feet of cable to be undergrounded at any given time at a minimum – as we have determined this is a reasonable sized run such that the underground section sees the benefits of being underground without introducing more risks/issues to trouble shooting and performance. These requirements have been negotiated with public service commission and is what we are allowed to require at a state level.

If you are interested in moving forward with converting the area along NW 27<sup>th</sup> Ave underground – it would need to be from 26.274666, -80.160206 to 26.271693, -80.160318 and it will need to include from 26.272218, -80.160313 to 26.272323, -80.158006 as well to avoid tensioning issues and fault current issues on pull offs. Here is some additional information to aid in your decision making:

- A ballpark estimate for the conversion would be around \$415,000 payable to FPL but this does not represent the total cost paid in the process.

- Your team will be responsible for contacting each property along the feeder line being converted to provide easements for FPL's underground facilities to be placed within
- Your team will need to receive approval from each customer affected along this feeder line showing their consent to the conversion and facility installation locations once proposed.
- Your team will be responsible for coordinating the conversion of all customers on this section of the feeder line to an underground service/meter-can up to the transformer.
- Your team will need to coordinate with all telecommunications and CCTV companies attached to the pole line and coordinate their team's removal/undergrounding process to coincide with ours
- A non-refundable engineering deposit must be paid to FPL that can be applied to the final cost if your team chooses to move forward once the design is completed.
- The permanent service for the new construction may be delayed until the conversion is completed – a process that may take upwards of 2-3 years.
- These feeder lines are already hardened – that is, they have been upgraded to newer, stronger overhead infrastructure with smart switching recently so any gains in reliability from converting them underground will be minimal to none.

Please note: This only refers to the section along NW 27<sup>TH</sup> Ave, there exists a pole line along the west side of the property by the turnpike entrance that has not been requested by the customer at this time.

Let me know if you have any follow up questions and how you would like to move forward,

Thanks for your time,

**Devindra Ramdeen**

Associate Project Engineer

Major Projects & Construction

Office: (954) 956-2032 Cell: (954) 242-9169

*Please contact me with any questions or concerns. If you cannot reach me, feel free to contact my Engineering Leader Elizabeth Puldon at (o) (305)626-2774 or [Elizabeth.Puldon@fpl.com](mailto:Elizabeth.Puldon@fpl.com).*