These included results are estimates of potential Floating Photovoltaic (FPV) capacity and related attributes on federally owned or licensed reservoirs in the United States. While results were not explicitly limited to the Contiguous United States, no reservoirs in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or other US territories were eligible for the study criteria. The goal of the analysis is to estimate total potential for the US as well as regional trends; the results for any individual reservoir are not intended to be precise and do not consider site specific factors beyond the criteria applied to all reservoirs using continental scale, publicly available datasets. The potential capacity numbers presented are meant to represent technical/engineering limitations only, and not other social or regulatory barriers. A brief description of the fields included in the aquapv\_results.xlsx spreadsheet. Other than the fid and geometry fields inherent to the OGC Geopackage format, the fields and data included are the same in the attribute table in the aquapv\_results.gpkg file as the aquapv\_results.xlsx spreadsheet.

Column A: Contains the "Waterbody Cluster ID" created for the analysis methods, is a unique ID of the dataset but does form a one-to-one match with NHDPlusv2, EIA, NID or other datasets.

Column B: Contains the name of the waterbody, if present, in the NHDPlusv2.

Column C: Contains the waterbody surface area in meters squared at maximum volume.

Column D: Contains the lowest monthly average low temperature in degrees Celsius of the location of the waterbody, used to exclude locations with values below -15 which are considered suboptimal for FPV development.

Columns E and F: Contains estimated maximum depth in meters for the waterbody. Column D contains the estimate as contained in the NHDPlusv2. Column E contains a backfilled version where waterbodies with missing depth estimates were imputed by the AquaPV team.

Columns G through R: Contains FPV technical potential estimates. Three variables are presented for each of four scenarios of results. The four scenarios are a combination of high and low assumptions for assumed minimum fill volume and average waterbody floor slope value at which designing an FPV system for being grounded and refloated is considered viable. The low minimum fill volume corresponds to the area available at a fill volume of 25% and the high fill volume corresponds to the area available at a fill volume of 35%. The low slope cutoff assumes FPV cannot be developed in areas of the waterbody that become dry at low fill volumes if the average floor slope is over 2%, and the high slope cutoff assumes it cannot be developed if the average floor slope is over 3%. For each scenario, the estimated developable FPV area is given in meters squared, as a percentage of the waterbody area at maximum fill, and as the MW-dc rating of solar panels it could support assuming a capacity density of 1 MW-dc per hectare.

Columns T through V: Contains estimates related to the potential evaporative savings of FPV. The estimated existing evaporative losses in gallons per year are provided for the waterbody both as currently exists and assuming the addition of FPV. The reduction in evaporation is also provided as a percent of the existing evaporative losses.

Columns W through Y: Contains boolean columns of whether the waterbody is owned/managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), or if it is associated with a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensed hydropower project. The waterbody must be considered as one of these categories to be considered in the study. The categories are not mutually exclusive.

Columns Z through AL: Contains whether the waterbody lies with an Energy Community or a Disadvantaged Community as defined by the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool. Being within one of these communities may make an FPV development eligible for additional tax credits. Most columns are boolean, but for the Coal Closure Energy Community it is noted if the waterbody is either in a tract that experienced a coal closure or in an adjacent tract. For the "American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area" a name of the area is provided if applicable.