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A bill to be entitled An act relating to energy; amending s. 186.801, F.S.; requiring utilities' 10-year site plans to address existing and proposed renewable energy production and purchases; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; providing for a portion of the proceeds of the local government infrastructure surtax to be used to provide loans, grants, and rebates to residential property owners who make energy efficiency improvements to their residential property, subject to referendum; defining the term "energy efficiency improvement"; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; providing definitions for the terms "biodiesel," "ethanol," and "renewable fuel"; providing for tax exemptions in the form of a rebate for the sale or use of certain equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies; providing eligibility requirements and tax credit limits; authorizing the Department of Revenue and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to adopt rules; directing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to determine and publish certain information relating to exemptions; providing for expiration of the exemption; amending s. 220.192, F.S.; providing definitions; reestablishing a corporate tax credit for certain costs related to renewable energy technologies; providing eligibility requirements and credit limits; providing rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue and the

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Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; directing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to determine and publish certain information; providing for expiration of the tax credit; amending s. 220.193, F.S.; reestablishing a corporate tax credit for renewable energy production; providing definitions; providing a tax credit for the production and sale of renewable energy; providing for the use and transfer of the tax credit; limiting the amount of tax credits that may be granted to a taxpayer during a specified period; providing rulemaking authority to the Department of Revenue; providing for expiration of the tax credit; amending s. 255.257, F.S.; directing the Department of Management Services in coordination with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to further develop the state energy management plan; amending s. 288.106, F.S.; clarifying the definition of "target industry business" for purposes of the tax refund program for qualified target industry businesses; amending s. 20.60, F.S.; requiring the Department of Economic Opportunity to analyze and evaluate economic benefits for certain renewable energy projects; amending s. 366.92, F.S.; providing and revising definitions; authorizing a utility to petition the Public Service Commission to determine that a proposed renewable energy project is in the public interest; providing standards and criteria for review; providing for cost recovery for

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reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a utility for an approved renewable energy project; requiring the Public Service Commission to adopt rules to establish a public interest determination process for renewable energy projects; establishing procedural guidelines for public interest determination; creating s. 366.94, F.S., relating to electric vehicle charging stations; providing legislative findings; providing that the rates, terms, and conditions of electric vehicle charging services by a nonutility are not subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission; providing construction; providing rulemaking authority to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; prohibiting parking in spaces specifically designated for charging an electric vehicle under specified circumstances; providing penalties; amending s. 403.519, F.S.; requiring the Public Service Commission, in an electrical power plant need determination, to consider the need to improve the balance of power plant fuel diversity within the state and within the generation portfolio of the applicant; amending s. 526.203, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "blended gasoline" and "unblended gasoline"; defining the term "alternative fuel"; amending s. 581.083, F.S.; prohibiting the cultivation of certain algae in plantings greater in size than 2 contiguous acres; providing exceptions; providing for exemption from special permitting requirements by rule; revising

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certain bonding requirements; amending s. 20.121, F.S.; establishing the Office of Public Counsel within the Financial Services Commission; amending s. 350.061, F.S.; providing for appointment and removal of the Public Counsel by the Financial Services Commission; amending s. 350.0613, F.S.; establishing the authority of the Public Counsel to employ personnel, set compensation, retain experts, and prepare a budget; amending s. 350.0614, F.S.; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to set the salary of the Public Counsel and allocate salaries and expenses for the office; providing for a type two transfer of the Office of Public Counsel from the Legislature to the Financial Services Commission; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to conduct a statewide forest inventory analysis; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with other state agencies, to develop a clearinghouse of information regarding cost savings associated with energy efficiency and conservation measures; requiring such information to be posted on its website; directing the Public Service Commission to conduct a study on the potential effects of electric vehicle charging stations on both energy consumption and the electric grid; requiring the Public Service Commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, to contract for an independent

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evaluation of the effectiveness of the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 186.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

186.801 Ten-year site plans.—

- Within 9 months after the receipt of the proposed plan, the commission shall make a preliminary study of such plan and classify it as "suitable" or "unsuitable." The commission may suggest alternatives to the plan. All findings of the commission shall be made available to the Department of Environmental Protection for its consideration at any subsequent electrical power plant site certification proceedings. It is recognized that 10-year site plans submitted by an electric utility are tentative information for planning purposes only and may be amended at any time at the discretion of the utility upon written notification to the commission. A complete application for certification of an electrical power plant site under chapter 403, when such site is not designated in the current 10year site plan of the applicant, shall constitute an amendment to the 10-year site plan. In its preliminary study of each 10year site plan, the commission shall consider such plan as a planning document and shall review:
- (a) The need, including the need as determined by the commission, for electrical power in the area to be served.

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(b) The effect on fuel diversity within the state.

- (c) The anticipated environmental impact of each proposed electrical power plant site.
 - (d) Possible alternatives to the proposed plan.
- (e) The views of appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, including the views of the appropriate water management district as to the availability of water and its recommendation as to the use by the proposed plant of salt water or fresh water for cooling purposes.
- (f) The extent to which the plan is consistent with the state comprehensive plan.
- (g) The plan with respect to the information of the state on energy availability and consumption.
- (h) The amount of renewable energy resources the utility produces or purchases.
- (i) The amount of renewable energy resources the utility plans to produce or purchase over the 10-year planning horizon and the means by which the production or purchases will be achieved.
- (j) The utility's indication of how the production and purchase of renewable energy resources affect the utility's present and future capacity and energy needs.
- Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a

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subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX.-

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The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this subsection and any accrued interest shall be expended by the school district, within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure; to acquire land for public recreation, conservation, or protection of natural resources; to provide loans, grants, or rebates to residential property owners, with preference given to low-income elders, Florida veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, and disabled adults, who make energy efficiency improvements to their residential property, if a local government ordinance authorizing such use is approved by referendum; or to finance the closure of county-owned or municipally owned solid waste landfills that have been closed or are required to be closed by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of landfill closure before July 1, 1993, is ratified. The proceeds and any interest may not be used for the

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operational expenses of infrastructure, except that a county that has a population of fewer than 75,000 and that is required to close a landfill may use the proceeds or interest for long-term maintenance costs associated with landfill closure.

Counties, as defined in s. 125.011, and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds or interest to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued before July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of the proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for refunding bonds before July 1, 1999, is ratified.

1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "infrastructure" means:

- a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of public facilities that have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any related land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs.
- b. A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and the equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities, as defined in s. 29.008.
- d. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the improvement of private facilities that have

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a life expectancy of 5 or more years and that the owner agrees to make available for use on a temporary basis as needed by a local government as a public emergency shelter or a staging area for emergency response equipment during an emergency officially declared by the state or by the local government under s. 252.38. Such improvements are limited to those necessary to comply with current standards for public emergency evacuation shelters. The owner must enter into a written contract with the local government providing the improvement funding to make the private facility available to the public for purposes of emergency shelter at no cost to the local government for a minimum of 10 years after completion of the improvement, with the provision that the obligation will transfer to any subsequent owner until the end of the minimum period.

- e. Any land acquisition expenditure for a residential housing project in which at least 30 percent of the units are affordable to individuals or families whose total annual household income does not exceed 120 percent of the area median income adjusted for household size, if the land is owned by a local government or by a special district that enters into a written agreement with the local government to provide such housing. The local government or special district may enter into a ground lease with a public or private person or entity for nominal or other consideration for the construction of the residential housing project on land acquired pursuant to this sub-subparagraph.
- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "energy efficiency improvement" means any energy conservation and

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efficiency measure that reduces energy consumption through conservation or a more efficient use of electricity, natural gas, propane, or other forms of energy on the property, including, but not limited to, air sealing; installation of insulation; installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or ventilation systems; installation of solar panels; building modifications to increase the use of daylight or shade; replacement of windows; installation of energy controls or energy recovery systems; installation of electric vehicle charging equipment; and installation of efficient lighting equipment.

3.2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a local government infrastructure surtax imposed or extended after July 1, 1998, may allocate up to 15 percent of the surtax proceeds for deposit in a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects having a general public purpose of improving local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention to make an allocation under the authority of this subparagraph.

Section 3. Paragraph (hhh) is added to subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, to read:

212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this

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281 chapter.

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- (7) MISCELLANEOUS EXEMPTIONS.—Exemptions provided to any entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eliqible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.
- (hhh) Equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies.—
 - 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Biodiesel" means the mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from plant or animal matter for use as a source of energy and meeting the specifications for biodiesel and biodiesel blends with petroleum products as adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

 "Biodiesel" may refer to biodiesel blends designated BXX, where

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309 XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend.

- b. "Ethanol" means an anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the conversion of carbohydrates meeting the specifications for fuel ethanol and fuel ethanol blends with petroleum products as adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. "Ethanol" may refer to fuel ethanol blends designated EXX, where XX represents the volume percentage of fuel ethanol in the blend.
- c. "Renewable fuel" means a fuel produced from biomass that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in motor fuel or diesel fuel. "Biomass" means biomass as defined in s. 366.91, "motor fuel" means motor fuel as defined in s. 206.01, and "diesel fuel" means diesel fuel as defined in s. 206.86.
- 2. The sale or use in the state of the following is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter. Materials used in the distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuels, including fueling infrastructure, transportation, and storage, up to a limit of \$1 million in tax each state fiscal year for all taxpayers. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuel distribution qualify for the exemption provided in this paragraph.
- 3. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall provide to the department a list of items eligible for the exemption provided in this paragraph.
 - 4.a. The exemption provided in this paragraph shall be

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available to a purchaser only through a refund of previously paid taxes. An eligible item is subject to refund one time. A person who has received a refund on an eligible item shall notify the next purchaser of the item that the item is no longer eligible for a refund of paid taxes. The notification shall be provided to each subsequent purchaser on the sales invoice or other proof of purchase.

- b. To be eligible to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph, a purchaser shall file an application with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The application shall be developed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the department, and shall require:
- (I) The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- (II) A specific description of the purchase for which a refund is sought, including, when applicable, a serial number or other permanent identification number.
- (III) The sales invoice or other proof of purchase showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- (IV) A sworn statement that the information provided is accurate and that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- c. Within 30 days after receipt of an application, the

 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall review the application and notify the applicant of any deficiencies. Upon

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receipt of a completed application, the Department of

Agriculture and Consumer Services shall evaluate the application

for the exemption and issue a written certification that the

applicant is eligible for a refund or issue a written denial of

such certification. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer

Services shall provide the department a copy of each

certification issued upon approval of an application.

- d. Each certified applicant is responsible for applying for the refund and forwarding the certification that the applicant is eligible to the department within 6 months after certification by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- e. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department.
- f. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt by rule the form for the application for a certificate, requirements for the content and format of information submitted to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in support of the application, other procedural requirements, and criteria by which the application will be determined. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may adopt other rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this paragraph, including rules establishing additional forms and procedures for claiming the exemption.
- g. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be responsible for ensuring that the total amount of the exemptions authorized do not exceed the limits specified in subparagraph 2.

5. Approval of the exemptions under this paragraph is on a first-come, first-served basis, based upon the date complete applications are received by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Incomplete placeholder applications shall not be accepted and shall not secure a place in the first-come, first-served application line. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall determine and publish on its website on a regular basis the amount of sales tax funds remaining in each fiscal year.

6. This paragraph expires July 1, 2016.

- Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), and (8) of section 220.192, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 220.192 Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.—
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Biodiesel" means biodiesel as defined in \underline{s} . 212.08(7)(hhh) former \underline{s} . 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (b) "Corporation" includes a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, unincorporated business, or other business entity, including entities taxed as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.
 - (c) "Eligible costs" means÷
- 1. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$3 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, in connection with an investment in hydrogen-powered vehicles and hydrogen vehicle fueling stations in the state, including, but

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not limited to, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.

- 2. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$1.5 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, and limited to a maximum of \$12,000 per fuel cell, in connection with an investment in commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells in the state, including, but not limited to, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.
- 3. seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2012 2006, and June 30, 2016 2010, not to exceed \$1 million per state fiscal year for each taxpayer and up to a limit of \$10 \$6.5 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, in connection with an investment in the production, storage, and distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100), and ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuel in the state, including the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for biodiesel (B10-B100), ethanol (E10-E100), and other renewable fuel distribution qualify as an eligible cost under this section subparagraph.
- (d) "Ethanol" means ethanol as defined in \underline{s} . 212.08(7)(hhh) former \underline{s} . 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (e) "Renewable fuel" means a fuel produced from biomass
 that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel

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present in motor fuel or diesel fuel. "Biomass" means biomass as defined in s. 366.91, "motor fuel" means motor fuel as defined in s. 206.01, and "diesel fuel" means diesel fuel as defined in s. 206.86.

(e) "Hydrogen fuel cell" means hydrogen fuel cell as defined in former s. 212.08(7)(ccc).

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- (f) "Taxpayer" includes a corporation as defined in paragraph (b) or s. 220.03.
- TAX CREDIT.—For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 2007, a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted in an amount equal to the eligible costs. Credits may be used in tax years beginning January 1, 2013 2007, and ending December 31, 2016 2010, after which the credit shall expire. If the credit is not fully used in any one tax year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward and used in tax years beginning January 1, 2013 2007, and ending December 31, 2018 2012, after which the credit carryover expires and may not be used. A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group. Any eligible cost for which a credit is claimed and which is deducted or otherwise reduces federal taxable income shall be added back in computing adjusted federal income under s. 220.13.
- (4) TAXPAYER APPLICATION PROCESS.—To claim a credit under this section, each taxpayer must apply to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for an allocation of each type

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of annual credit by the date established by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The application form adopted by rule of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services must include an affidavit from each taxpayer certifying that all information contained in the application, including all records of eligible costs claimed as the basis for the tax credit, are true and correct. Approval of the credits under this section is on a first-come, first-served basis, based upon the date complete applications are received by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. A taxpayer must submit only one complete application based upon eligible costs incurred within a particular state fiscal year. Incomplete placeholder applications will not be accepted and will not secure a place in the first-come, first-served application line. If a taxpayer does not receive a tax credit allocation due to the exhaustion of the annual tax credit authorizations, then such taxpayer may reapply in the following year for those eligible costs and will have priority over other applicants for the allocation of credits.

(6) TRANSFERABILITY OF CREDIT.-

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(a) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014 2009, any corporation or subsequent transferee allowed a tax credit under this section may transfer the credit, in whole or in part, to any taxpayer by written agreement without transferring any ownership interest in the property generating the credit or any interest in the entity owning such property. The transferee is entitled to apply the credits against the tax with the same effect as if the transferee had incurred the

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505 eligible costs.

- (b) To perfect the transfer, the transferor shall provide the Department of Revenue with a written transfer statement notifying the Department of Revenue of the transferor's intent to transfer the tax credits to the transferee; the date the transfer is effective; the transferee's name, address, and federal taxpayer identification number; the tax period; and the amount of tax credits to be transferred. The Department of Revenue shall, upon receipt of a transfer statement conforming to the requirements of this section, provide the transferee with a certificate reflecting the tax credit amounts transferred. A copy of the certificate must be attached to each tax return for which the transferee seeks to apply such tax credits.
- (c) A tax credit authorized under this section that is held by a corporation and not transferred under this subsection shall be passed through to the taxpayers designated as partners, members, or owners, respectively, in the manner agreed to by such persons regardless of whether such partners, members, or owners are allocated or allowed any portion of the federal energy tax credit for the eligible costs. A corporation that passes the credit through to a partner, member, or owner must comply with the notification requirements described in paragraph (b). The partner, member, or owner must attach a copy of the certificate to each tax return on which the partner, member, or owner claims any portion of the credit.
- (7) RULES.—The Department of Revenue <u>and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</u> shall have the authority to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer

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this section, including rules relating to:

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- (a) The forms required to claim a tax credit under this section, the requirements and basis for establishing an entitlement to a credit, and the examination and audit procedures required to administer this section.
- (b) The implementation and administration of the provisions allowing a transfer of a tax credit, including rules prescribing forms, reporting requirements, and specific procedures, guidelines, and requirements necessary to transfer a tax credit.
- (8) PUBLICATION.—The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall determine and publish on its website on a regular basis the amount of available tax credits remaining in each fiscal year.
- Section 5. Section 220.193, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 220.193 Florida renewable energy production credit.-
- (1) The purpose of this section is to encourage the development and expansion of facilities that produce renewable energy in Florida.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Commission" shall mean the Public Service Commission.
 - (b) "Department" shall mean the Department of Revenue.
- (c) "Expanded facility" shall mean a Florida renewable energy facility that increases its electrical production and sale by more than 5 percent above the facility's electrical production and sale during the $\underline{2011}$ $\underline{2005}$ calendar year.
 - (d) "Florida renewable energy facility" shall mean a

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facility in the state that produces electricity for sale from renewable energy, as defined in s. 377.803.

- (e) "New facility" shall mean a Florida renewable energy facility that is operationally placed in service after May 1, $2012 \ 2006$.
- (f) "Sale" or "sold" includes the use of electricity by the producer of such electricity which decreases the amount of electricity that the producer would otherwise have to purchase.
- (g) "Taxpayer" includes a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, trust, or other artificial entity in which a corporation, as defined in s. 220.03(1)(e), owns an interest and is taxed as a partnership or is disregarded as a separate entity from the corporation under this chapter.
- (3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility. For a new facility, the credit shall be based on the taxpayer's sale of the facility's entire electrical production. For an expanded facility, the credit shall be based on the increases in the facility's electrical production that are achieved after May 1, 2012 2006.
- (a) The credit shall be \$0.01 for each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated party during a given tax year.
- (b) The credit may be claimed for electricity produced and sold on or after January 1, $\underline{2013}$ $\underline{2007}$. Beginning in $\underline{2014}$ $\underline{2008}$ and continuing until 2017 $\underline{2011}$, each taxpayer claiming a credit

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under this section must first apply to the department by February 1 of each year for an allocation of available credit. The department, in consultation with the commission, shall develop an application form. The application form shall, at a minimum, require a sworn affidavit from each taxpayer certifying the increase in production and sales that form the basis of the application and certifying that all information contained in the application is true and correct.

- (c) If the amount of credits applied for each year exceeds \$5 million, the department shall award to each applicant a prorated amount based on each applicant's increased production and sales and the increased production and sales of all applicants.
- (d) If the credit granted pursuant to this section is not fully used in one year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount may be carried forward for a period not to exceed 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for such year exceeds the credit for such year, after applying the other credits and unused credit carryovers in the order provided in s. 220.02(8).
- (e) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.
- (f)1. Tax credits that may be available under this section to an entity eligible under this section may be transferred after a merger or acquisition to the surviving or acquiring

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entity and used in the same manner with the same limitations.

- 2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as described in subparagraph 1. may transfer any unused credit in whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same manner and with the same limitations under this section. Such transferred credits may not be transferred again although they may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity subject to the same conditions and limitations as described in this section.
- 3. In the event the credit provided for under this section is reduced as a result of an examination or audit by the department, such tax deficiency shall be recovered from the first entity or the surviving or acquiring entity to have claimed such credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent deficiencies shall be assessed against any entity acquiring and claiming such credit, or in the case of multiple succeeding entities in the order of credit succession.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, credits for the production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility may be earned between January 1, 2013 2007, and June 30, 2016 2010. The amount of tax credits that may be granted to each taxpayer under this section is limited to \$500,000 per state fiscal year. The combined total amount of tax credits which may be granted for all taxpayers under this section is limited to \$5 million per state fiscal year.
- (h) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall be required to add back to net income that portion of its

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business deductions claimed on its federal return paid or incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year under this section.

- (i) A taxpayer claiming credit under this section may not claim a credit under s. 220.192. A taxpayer claiming credit under s. 220.192 may not claim a credit under this section.
- disregarded entity under this chapter produces and sells electricity from a new or expanded renewable energy facility, the credit earned by such entity shall pass through in the same manner as items of income and expense pass through for federal income tax purposes. When an entity applies for the credit and the entity has received the credit by a pass-through, the application must identify the taxpayer that passed the credit through, all taxpayers that received the credit, and the percentage of the credit that passes through to each recipient and must provide other information that the department requires.
- (k) A taxpayer's use of the credit granted pursuant to this section does not reduce the amount of any credit available to such taxpayer under s. 220.186.
- (4) The department may adopt rules to implement and administer this section, including rules prescribing forms, the documentation needed to substantiate a claim for the tax credit, and the specific procedures and guidelines for claiming the credit.
- (5) This section shall take effect upon becoming law and shall apply to tax years beginning on and after January 1, $\underline{2013}$ $\underline{2007}$.

673 Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 255.257, Florida 674 Statutes, is amended to read: 675 255.257 Energy management; buildings occupied by state 676 agencies.-677 (3) CONTENTS OF THE STATE ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN. - The 678 Department of Management Services, in coordination with the 679 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall further 680 develop the a state energy management plan consisting of, but 681 not limited to, the following elements: 682 Data-gathering requirements; (a) Building energy audit procedures; 683 (b) 684 Uniform data analysis and reporting procedures; (C) 685 (d) Employee energy education program measures; 686 (e) Energy consumption reduction techniques; 687 (f) Training program for state agency energy management 688 coordinators; and 689 Guidelines for building managers. (q) 690 691 The plan shall include a description of actions that state 692 agencies shall take to reduce consumption of electricity and 693 nonrenewable energy sources used for space heating and cooling, ventilation, lighting, water heating, and transportation. 694 695 Section 7. Paragraph (q) of subsection (2) of section 696 288.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 697 288.106 Tax refund program for qualified target industry businesses.-698 699 DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section: (2)

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"Target industry business" means a corporate

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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(q)

headquarters business or any business that is engaged in one of the target industries identified pursuant to the following criteria developed by the department in consultation with Enterprise Florida, Inc.:

- 1. Future growth.—Industry forecasts should indicate strong expectation for future growth in both employment and output, according to the most recent available data. Special consideration should be given to businesses that export goods to, or provide services in, international markets and businesses that replace domestic and international imports of goods or services.
- 2. Stability.—The industry should not be subject to periodic layoffs, whether due to seasonality or sensitivity to volatile economic variables such as weather. The industry should also be relatively resistant to recession, so that the demand for products of this industry is not typically subject to decline during an economic downturn.
- 3. High wage.—The industry should pay relatively high wages compared to statewide or area averages.
- 4. Market and resource independent.—The location of industry businesses should not be dependent on Florida markets or resources as indicated by industry analysis, except for businesses in the renewable energy industry.
- 5. Industrial base diversification and strengthening.—The industry should contribute toward expanding or diversifying the state's or area's economic base, as indicated by analysis of employment and output shares compared to national and regional trends. Special consideration should be given to industries that

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strengthen regional economies by adding value to basic products or building regional industrial clusters as indicated by industry analysis. Special consideration should also be given to the development of strong industrial clusters that include defense and homeland security businesses.

6. Positive economic impact.—The industry is expected to have strong positive economic impacts on or benefits to the state or regional economies. Special consideration should be given to industries that facilitate the development of the state as a hub for domestic and global trade and logistics.

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The term does not include any business engaged in retail industry activities; any electrical utility company as defined in s. 366.02(2); any phosphate or other solid minerals severance, mining, or processing operation; any oil or gas exploration or production operation; or any business subject to regulation by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Any business within NAICS code 5611 or 5614, office administrative services and business support services, respectively, may be considered a target industry business only after the local governing body and Enterprise Florida, Inc., make a determination that the community where the business may locate has conditions affecting the fiscal and economic viability of the local community or area, including but not limited to, factors such as low per capita income, high unemployment, high underemployment, and a lack of year-round stable employment opportunities, and such conditions may be improved by the location of such a business to

the community. By January 1 of every 3rd year, beginning January 1, 2011, the department, in consultation with Enterprise Florida, Inc., economic development organizations, the State University System, local governments, employee and employer organizations, market analysts, and economists, shall review and, as appropriate, revise the list of such target industries and submit the list to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

- Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 20.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.60 Department of Economic Opportunity; creation; powers and duties.—
- (5) The divisions within the department have specific responsibilities to achieve the duties, responsibilities, and goals of the department. Specifically:
 - (a) The Division of Strategic Business Development shall:
- 1. Analyze and evaluate business prospects identified by the Governor, the executive director of the department, and Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- 2. Independently analyze and evaluate the regional and statewide economic benefits associated with a renewable energy project submitted to the Public Service Commission for a public interest determination and provided to the department for review pursuant to s. 366.92.
- 3.2. Administer certain tax refund, tax credit, and grant programs created in law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may expend interest earned from the investment of program funds deposited in the Grants and

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Donations Trust Fund to contract for the administration of those programs, or portions of the programs, assigned to the department by law, by the appropriations process, or by the Governor. Such expenditures shall be subject to review under chapter 216.

- 4.3. Develop measurement protocols for the state incentive programs and for the contracted entities which will be used to determine their performance and competitive value to the state. Performance measures, benchmarks, and sanctions must be developed in consultation with the legislative appropriations committees and the appropriate substantive committees, and are subject to the review and approval process provided in s. 216.177. The approved performance measures, standards, and sanctions shall be included and made a part of the strategic plan for contracts entered into for delivery of programs authorized by this section.
- 5.4. Develop a 5-year statewide strategic plan. The strategic plan must include, but need not be limited to:
- a. Strategies for the promotion of business formation, expansion, recruitment, and retention through aggressive marketing, international development, and export assistance, which lead to more and better jobs and higher wages for all geographic regions, disadvantaged communities, and populations of the state, including rural areas, minority businesses, and urban core areas.
- b. The development of realistic policies and programs to further the economic diversity of the state, its regions, and their associated industrial clusters.

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c. Specific provisions for the stimulation of economic development and job creation in rural areas and midsize cities and counties of the state, including strategies for rural marketing and the development of infrastructure in rural areas.

- d. Provisions for the promotion of the successful longterm economic development of the state with increased emphasis in market research and information.
- e. Plans for the generation of foreign investment in the state which create jobs paying above-average wages and which result in reverse investment in the state, including programs that establish viable overseas markets, assist in meeting the financing requirements of export-ready firms, broaden opportunities for international joint venture relationships, use the resources of academic and other institutions, coordinate trade assistance and facilitation services, and facilitate availability of and access to education and training programs that assure requisite skills and competencies necessary to compete successfully in the global marketplace.
- f. The identification of business sectors that are of current or future importance to the state's economy and to the state's global business image, and development of specific strategies to promote the development of such sectors.
- g. Strategies for talent development necessary in the state to encourage economic development growth, taking into account factors such as the state's talent supply chain, education and training opportunities, and available workforce.
 - 6.5. Update the strategic plan every 5 years.
 - 7.6. Involve Enterprise Florida, Inc.; Workforce Florida,

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Inc.; local governments; the general public; local and regional economic development organizations; other local, state, and federal economic, international, and workforce development entities; the business community; and educational institutions to assist with the strategic plan.

Section 9. Section 366.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.92 Florida renewable energy policy.-

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote the development of renewable energy; protect the economic viability of Florida's existing renewable energy facilities; diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in Florida; lessen Florida's dependence on natural gas and fuel oil for the production of electricity; minimize the volatility of fuel costs; encourage investment within the state; improve environmental conditions; and, at the same time, minimize the costs of power supply to electric utilities and their customers.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Economic

 Opportunity "Florida renewable energy resources" means renewable energy, as defined in s. 377.803, that is produced in Florida.
- (b) "Provider" means a "utility" as defined in s. 366.8255(1)(a).
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in s. 366.91 $\frac{\text{(2)}}{\text{(d)}}$ that is produced in this state.
- (c) "Renewable energy project" means the construction of a new renewable energy generating facility, the conversion of an existing fossil fuel generating facility to a renewable energy

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generating facility, or a contract for the purchase of renewable energy from a nonutility generating facility.

- (d) "Utility" means an electric utility as defined in s.

 366.8255 "Renewable energy credit" or "REC" means a product that represents the unbundled, separable, renewable attribute of renewable energy produced in Florida and is equivalent to 1 megawatt-hour of electricity generated by a source of renewable energy located in Florida.
- (c) "Renewable portfolio standard" or "RPS" means the minimum percentage of total annual retail electricity sales by a provider to consumers in Florida that shall be supplied by renewable energy produced in Florida.
- (3) (a) A utility may petition the commission to determine that a proposed renewable energy project, selected as a result of competitive bidding, is in the public interest.

 Notwithstanding s. 366.91(3) and (4), the commission shall determine that a proposed project is in the public interest if the commission finds that the project provides an overall net benefit to the state. A public interest determination is available only for those renewable energy projects that are exempt from the requirement to obtain a determination of need pursuant to s. 403.519.
- (b) In evaluating whether a renewable energy project, selected as a result of competitive bidding and proposed by a utility for consideration, is prudent and in the public interest, the commission shall consider:
- 1. The estimated cost and estimated rate impacts of the project;

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2. The impact of the project on the reliability and integrity of the utility's system and the statewide electric grid;

- 3. The extent to which the project strengthens fuel supply reliability to the utility and the state;
- 4. The extent to which the project promotes rate stability by reducing the risk of fuel cost volatility;
- 5. The extent to which the project retains energy expenditures in the state or regional economy;
- 6. The extent to which the project reduces the utility's regulatory costs associated with adverse environmental impacts; and
- 7. The regional and statewide economic benefits associated with the project, including independent analysis of these benefits by the department.
- (c) The commission shall approve for recovery through the environmental cost recovery clause all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a utility for a renewable energy project that the commission determines to be in the public interest. For a new renewable energy generating facility, recoverable costs include, but are not limited to, the siting, licensing, engineering, design, permitting, construction, operation, and maintenance of such facilities, including any applicable taxes and a return based on the utility's last authorized rate of return. For conversion of an existing fossil fuel generating facility to a renewable energy generating facility, recoverable costs include reasonable and prudent conversion costs, including the costs of retirement of the fossil fuel plant that exceed any

amounts accrued by the provider for such purposes through rates previously set by the commission. For purchase of renewable energy from a nonutility generating facility, recoverable costs include the reasonable and prudent costs associated with the purchase.

- (3) The commission shall adopt rules for a renewable portfolio standard requiring each provider to supply renewable energy to its customers directly, by procuring, or through renewable energy credits. In developing the RPS rule, the commission shall consult the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The rule shall not be implemented until ratified by the Legislature. The commission shall present a draft rule for legislative consideration by February 1, 2009.
- (a) In developing the rule, the commission shall evaluate the current and forecasted levelized cost in cents per kilowatt hour through 2020 and current and forecasted installed capacity in kilowatts for each renewable energy generation method through 2020.
 - (b) The commission's rule:

1. Shall include methods of managing the cost of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard, whether through direct supply or procurement of renewable power or through the purchase of renewable energy credits. The commission shall have rulemaking authority for providing annual cost recovery and incentive-based adjustments to authorized rates of return on common equity to providers to incentivize renewable energy. Notwithstanding s. 366.91(3) and (4), upon the

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ratification of the rules developed pursuant to this subsection, the commission may approve projects and power sales agreements with renewable power producers and the sale of renewable energy credits needed to comply with the renewable portfolio standard. In the event of any conflict, this subparagraph shall supersede s. 366.91(3) and (4). However, nothing in this section shall alter the obligation of each public utility to continuously offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy.

- 2. Shall provide for appropriate compliance measures and the conditions under which noncompliance shall be excused due to a determination by the commission that the supply of renewable energy or renewable energy credits was not adequate to satisfy the demand for such energy or that the cost of securing renewable energy or renewable energy credits was cost prohibitive.
- 3. May provide added weight to energy provided by wind and solar photovoltaic over other forms of renewable energy, whether directly supplied or procured or indirectly obtained through the purchase of renewable energy credits.
- 4. Shall determine an appropriate period of time for which renewable energy credits may be used for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard.
- 5. Shall provide for monitoring of compliance with and enforcement of the requirements of this section.
- 6. Shall ensure that energy credited toward compliance with the requirements of this section is not credited toward any other purpose.
 - 7. Shall include procedures to track and account for

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renewable energy credits, including ownership of renewable energy credits that are derived from a customer-owned renewable energy facility as a result of any action by a customer of an electric power supplier that is independent of a program sponsored by the electric power supplier.

- 8. Shall provide for the conditions and options for the repeal or alteration of the rule in the event that new provisions of federal law supplant or conflict with the rule.
- (c) Beginning on April 1 of the year following final adoption of the commission's renewable portfolio standard rule, each provider shall submit a report to the commission describing the steps that have been taken in the previous year and the steps that will be taken in the future to add renewable energy to the provider's energy supply portfolio. The report shall state whether the provider was in compliance with the renewable portfolio standard during the previous year and how it will comply with the renewable portfolio standard in the upcoming year.
- interest determination process by which it shall determine whether a renewable energy project, proposed by a utility for purposes of supplying electrical energy to its retail customers, provides an overall net benefit to the state pursuant to the criteria in subsection (3). The commission's rules shall:
- (a) Provide a process for competitive bidding of a renewable energy project based on the type and technology of the renewable energy resource that the utility elects to use.
 - (b) Provide minimum requirements and information that a

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utility must include in a request for proposals for a new renewable energy project and other information related to the request for proposal and competitive bidding processes.

- (c) Establish minimum requirements and information that a utility must include in a petition for a public interest determination for a renewable energy project.
- (d) Provide for recovery through the environmental cost recovery clause of all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a utility for a renewable energy project that the commission determines to be in the public interest pursuant to subsection (3).
- (e) Establish a mechanism for the sharing of revenues derived from any renewable energy credit, carbon credit, or other mechanism that attributes value to the production of renewable energy, either existing or hereafter devised, and received by a utility by virtue of the production or purchase of renewable energy found to be in the public interest pursuant to subsection (3). The utility shall be entitled to retain from these revenues no more than the amount deemed reasonable by the commission to cover the utility's transaction costs associated with the credit or other mechanism, plus 5 percent of the remaining revenues. The remainder of the revenues shall be credited to the utility's ratepayers.
- (f) Require a utility to report to the commission on an annual basis, with respect to any renewable energy project that the commission determines to be in the public interest, the status of the project, the economic impacts of the project on the region and the state, the amount and type of fuel displaced

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by the project, operational statistics, and any other information deemed relevant by the commission.

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(g) Require a seller of renewable energy, under a purchased power agreement approved pursuant to the commission's rules and this subsection, to surrender to the utility all renewable attributes of the renewable energy purchased.

Agency rules promulgated under the authority of this subsection shall not take effect before July 1, 2013.

(4) In order to demonstrate the feasibility and viability of clean energy systems, the commission shall provide for full cost recovery under the environmental cost-recovery clause of all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a provider for renewable energy projects that are zero greenhouse gas emitting at the point of generation, up to a total of 110 megawatts statewide, and for which the provider has secured necessary land, zoning permits, and transmission rights within the state. Such costs shall be deemed reasonable and prudent for purposes of cost recovery so long as the provider has used reasonable and customary industry practices in the design, procurement, and construction of the project in a cost-effective manner appropriate to the location of the facility. The provider shall report to the commission as part of the cost-recovery proceedings the construction costs, in-service costs, operating and maintenance costs, hourly energy production of the renewable energy project, and any other information deemed relevant by the commission. Any provider constructing a clean energy facility pursuant to this section shall file for cost recovery no later

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than July 1, 2009.

(5) (a) Within 7 days after receipt of a petition for a public interest determination pursuant to subsection (3), the commission, through administrative review by its staff, shall determine whether the petition is complete. If the commission finds that the petition is not complete, it shall notify the petitioner of all deficiencies and provide the petitioner an opportunity to correct the deficiencies through an amended or supplemental filing.

- (b) When the commission determines that a petition is complete, the commission shall notify the department and forward a copy of the petition to the department within 3 days. After receipt and review of the petition, the department may request any additional information it deems necessary to complete the review of the petition pursuant to s. 20.60(5)(a).
- (c) Within 45 days after receipt of the complete petition, the department shall complete its analysis and evaluation and submit a report reflecting its findings to the commission for consideration in the commission's public interest determination proceeding. The department's report is not subject to the provisions of ss. 120.569 and 120.57. Any party to the commission's public interest determination proceeding may present evidence to the commission concerning the regional and statewide economic benefits associated with the project.
- (d) The commission shall issue a final order within 180 days after receipt of a complete petition for a public interest determination filed pursuant to subsection (3).
 - (6) (5) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric

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cooperative shall develop standards for the promotion, encouragement, and expansion of the use of renewable energy resources and energy conservation and efficiency measures. On or before April 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, each municipal electric utility and electric cooperative shall submit to the commission a report that identifies such standards.

- (7) (6) Nothing in This section and any action taken under this section may not shall be construed to impede or impair the terms and conditions of, or serve as a basis for renegotiating or repricing an existing contract contracts. This section may not be construed to apply to purchases required pursuant to s. 366.051 or s. 366.91.
- (8) (7) The commission may adopt rules to administer and implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 10. Section 366.94, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 366.94 Electric vehicle charging stations.-
 - (1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that the provision of electric vehicle charging to the public by a nonutility is a service and not the retail sale of electricity.

 The rates, terms, and conditions of electric vehicle charging services by a nonutility are not subject to regulation under this chapter. Nothing in this section affects the ability of individuals, businesses, or governmental entities to acquire, install, or use an electric vehicle charger for their own vehicles.
- 1119 (2) RULES.—The Department of Agriculture and Consumer
 1120 Services shall adopt rules to provide definitions, methods of

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sale, labeling requirements, and price-posting requirements for electric vehicle charging stations to allow for consistency for consumers and the industry.

(3) PARKING SPACES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS.—

- (a) It is unlawful for a person to stop, stand, or park a vehicle that is not capable of using an electrical recharging station within any parking space specifically designated for charging an electric vehicle.
- (b) If a law enforcement officer finds a motor vehicle in violation of this subsection, the officer or specialist shall charge the operator or other person in charge of the vehicle in violation with a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as provided in s. 316.008(4) or s. 318.18.
- Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 403.519, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 403.519 Exclusive forum for determination of need.-
- (3) The commission is shall be the sole forum for the determination of this matter, which accordingly may shall not be raised in any other forum or in the review of proceedings in such other forum. In making its determination, the commission shall take into account the need for electric system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, the need to improve the balance of power plant for fuel diversity and supply reliability within the state and within the generation portfolio of the applicant, whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available, and whether renewable energy sources and technologies, as well as

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conservation measures, are <u>used</u> utilized to the extent reasonably available. The commission shall also expressly consider the conservation measures taken by or reasonably available to the applicant or its members which might mitigate the need for the proposed plant and other matters within its jurisdiction which it deems relevant. The commission's determination of need for an electrical power plant <u>creates</u> shall create a presumption of public need and necessity and <u>serves shall serve</u> as the commission's report required by s. 403.507(4). An order entered pursuant to this section constitutes final agency action.

Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 526.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

526.203 Renewable fuel standard.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this act:
- (a) "Alternative fuel" means a fuel produced from biomass, as defined in s. 366.91, that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a petroleum fuel that meets the specifications as adopted by the department.
- (b) (a) "Blender," "importer," "terminal supplier," and "wholesaler" are defined as provided in s. 206.01.
- (c) (b) "Blended gasoline" means a mixture of 90 to 91 percent gasoline and 9 to 10 percent fuel ethanol or other alternative fuel, by volume, that meets the specifications as adopted by the department. The fuel ethanol or other alternative fuel portion may be derived from any agricultural source.
- 1175 <u>(d) (c)</u> "Fuel ethanol" means an anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the conversion of carbohydrates that meets the

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specifications as adopted by the department.

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(e) (d) "Unblended gasoline" means gasoline that has not been blended with fuel ethanol or other alternative fuel and that meets the specifications as adopted by the department.

Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 581.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

581.083 Introduction or release of plant pests, noxious weeds, or organisms affecting plant life; cultivation of nonnative plants; special permit and security required.—

A person may not cultivate a nonnative plant, algae, or blue-green algae, including a genetically engineered plant, algae, or blue-green algae or a plant that has been introduced, for purposes of fuel production or purposes other than agriculture in plantings greater in size than 2 contiquous acres, except under a special permit issued by the department through the division, which is the sole agency responsible for issuing such special permits. Such a permit shall not be required if the department determines, after consulting in conjunction with the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences at the University of Florida, that, based on experience or research data, the nonnative plant, algae, or blue-green algae does not pose a known threat of becoming an is not invasive species or a pest of plants or native fauna under conditions in this state and subsequently exempts the plant by rule. A permit shall not be required for any plant or group of plants that, based on experience or research data, does not pose a known threat of becoming an invasive species and is commonly grown in this state for the purposes of human food consumption or for

commercial feed, feedstuff, forage for livestock, nursery stock, or silviculture.

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- (a)1. Each application for a special permit must be accompanied by a fee as described in subsection (2) and proof that the applicant has obtained, on a form approved by the department, a bond in the form approved by the department and issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state or a certificate of deposit, or other type of security adopted by rule of the department which provides a financial assurance of cost recovery for the removal of a planting. The application must include, on a form provided by the department, the name of the applicant and the applicant's address or the address of the applicant's principal place of business; a statement completely identifying the nonnative plant to be cultivated; and a statement of the estimated cost of removing and destroying the plant that is the subject of the special permit and the basis for calculating or determining that estimate. If the applicant is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, the applicant must also provide in the application the name and address of each officer, partner, or managing agent. The applicant shall notify the department within 10 business days of any change of address or change in the principal place of business. The department shall mail all notices to the applicant's last known address.
- 2. As used in this subsection, the term "certificate of deposit" means a certificate of deposit at any recognized financial institution doing business in the United States. The department may not accept a certificate of deposit in connection

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with the issuance of a special permit unless the issuing institution is properly insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

- (b) Upon obtaining a permit, the permitholder may annually cultivate and maintain the nonnative plants as authorized by the special permit. If the permitholder ceases to maintain or cultivate the plants authorized by the special permit, if the permit expires, or if the permitholder ceases to abide by the conditions of the special permit, the permitholder shall immediately remove and destroy the plants that are subject to the permit, if any remain. The permitholder shall notify the department of the removal and destruction of the plants within 10 days after such event.
 - (c) If the department:

- 1. Determines that the permitholder is no longer maintaining or cultivating the plants subject to the special permit and has not removed and destroyed the plants authorized by the special permit;
- 2. Determines that the continued maintenance or cultivation of the plants presents an imminent danger to public health, safety, or welfare;
- 3. Determines that the permitholder has exceeded the conditions of the authorized special permit; or
 - 4. Receives a notice of cancellation of the surety bond,

the department may issue an immediate final order, which shall be immediately appealable or enjoinable as provided by chapter

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120, directing the permitholder to immediately remove and destroy the plants authorized to be cultivated under the special permit. A copy of the immediate final order <u>must shall</u> be mailed to the permitholder and to the surety company or financial institution that has provided security for the special permit, if applicable.

If, upon issuance by the department of an immediate final order to the permitholder, the permitholder fails to remove and destroy the plants subject to the special permit within 60 days after issuance of the order, or such shorter period as is designated in the order as public health, safety, or welfare requires, the department may enter the cultivated acreage and remove and destroy the plants that are the subject of the special permit. If the permitholder makes a written request to the department for an extension of time to remove and destroy the plants that demonstrates specific facts showing why the plants could not reasonably be removed and destroyed in the applicable timeframe, the department may extend the time for removing and destroying plants subject to a special permit. The reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the department for removing and destroying plants subject to a special permit shall be reimbursed to the department by the permitholder within 21 days after the date the permitholder and the surety company or financial institution are served a copy of the department's invoice for the costs and expenses incurred by the department to remove and destroy the cultivated plants, along with a notice of administrative rights, unless the permitholder or the surety company or financial institution object to the reasonableness of

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the invoice. In the event of an objection, the permitholder or surety company or financial institution is entitled to an administrative proceeding as provided by chapter 120. Upon entry of a final order determining the reasonableness of the incurred costs and expenses, the permitholder has shall have 15 days after following service of the final order to reimburse the department. Failure of the permitholder to timely reimburse the department for the incurred costs and expenses entitles the department to reimbursement from the applicable bond or certificate of deposit.

Each permitholder shall maintain for each separate growing location a bond or a certificate of deposit in an amount determined by the department, but not more less than 150 percent of the estimated cost of removing and destroying the cultivated plants. The bond or certificate of deposit may not exceed \$5,000 per acre, unless a higher amount is determined by the department to be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare or unless an exemption is granted by the department based on conditions specified in the application which would preclude the department from incurring the cost of removing and destroying the cultivated plants and would prevent injury to the public health, safety, and welfare. The aggregate liability of the surety company or financial institution to all persons for all breaches of the conditions of the bond or certificate of deposit may not exceed the amount of the bond or certificate of deposit. The original bond or certificate of deposit required by this subsection shall be filed with the department. A surety company shall give the department 30 days' written notice of

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cancellation, by certified mail, in order to cancel a bond. Cancellation of a bond does not relieve a surety company of liability for paying to the department all costs and expenses incurred or to be incurred for removing and destroying the permitted plants covered by an immediate final order authorized under paragraph (c). A bond or certificate of deposit must be provided or assigned in the exact name in which an applicant applies for a special permit. The penal sum of the bond or certificate of deposit to be furnished to the department by a permitholder in the amount specified in this paragraph must quarantee payment of the costs and expenses incurred or to be incurred by the department for removing and destroying the plants cultivated under the issued special permit. The bond or certificate of deposit assignment or agreement must be upon a form prescribed or approved by the department and must be conditioned to secure the faithful accounting for and payment of all costs and expenses incurred by the department for removing and destroying all plants cultivated under the special permit. The bond or certificate of deposit assignment or agreement must include terms binding the instrument to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such certificate of deposit shall be presented with an assignment of the permitholder's rights in the certificate in favor of the Commissioner of Agriculture on a form prescribed by the department and with a letter from the issuing institution acknowledging that the assignment has been properly recorded on the books of the issuing institution and will be honored by the issuing institution. Such assignment is irrevocable while a special permit is in effect and for an additional period of 6

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months after termination of the special permit if operations to remove and destroy the permitted plants are not continuing and if the department's invoice remains unpaid by the permitholder under the issued immediate final order. If operations to remove and destroy the plants are pending, the assignment remains in effect until all plants are removed and destroyed and the department's invoice has been paid. The bond or certificate of deposit may be released by the assignee of the surety company or financial institution to the permitholder, or to the permitholder's successors, assignee, or heirs, if operations to remove and destroy the permitted plants are not pending and no invoice remains unpaid at the conclusion of 6 months after the last effective date of the special permit. The department may not accept a certificate of deposit that contains any provision that would give to any person any prior rights or claim on the proceeds or principal of such certificate of deposit. The department shall determine by rule whether an annual bond or certificate of deposit will be required. The amount of such bond or certificate of deposit shall be increased, upon order of the department, at any time if the department finds such increase to be warranted by the cultivating operations of the permitholder. In the same manner, the amount of such bond or certificate of deposit may be adjusted downward or removed decreased when a decrease in the cultivating operations of the permitholder occurs or when research or practical field knowledge and observations indicate a low risk of invasiveness by the nonnative species warrants such decrease. Factors that may be considered for change include multiple years or cycles of

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successful large-scale contained cultivation; no observation of plant, algae, or blue-green algae escape from managed areas; or science-based evidence that established or approved adjusted cultivation practices provide a similar level of containment of the nonnative plant, algae, or blue-green algae. This paragraph applies to any bond or certificate of deposit, regardless of the anniversary date of its issuance, expiration, or renewal.

- (f) In order to carry out the purposes of this subsection, the department or its agents may require from any permitholder verified statements of the cultivated acreage subject to the special permit and may review the permitholder's business or cultivation records at her or his place of business during normal business hours in order to determine the acreage cultivated. The failure of a permitholder to furnish such statement, to make such records available, or to make and deliver a new or additional bond or certificate of deposit is cause for suspension of the special permit. If the department finds such failure to be willful, the special permit may be revoked.
- Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 20.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.121 Department of Financial Services.—There is created a Department of Financial Services.
- (3) FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION.—Effective January 7, 2003, there is created within the Department of Financial Services the Financial Services Commission, composed of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, which shall for purposes of

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this section be referred to as the commission. Commission members shall serve as agency head of the Financial Services Commission. The commission shall be a separate budget entity and shall be exempt from the provisions of s. 20.052. Commission action shall be by majority vote consisting of at least three affirmative votes. The commission shall not be subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Financial Services in any manner, including purchasing, transactions involving real or personal property, personnel, or budgetary matters.

- (a) Structure.—The major structural unit of the commission is the office. Each office shall be headed by a director. The following offices are established:
- 1. The Office of Insurance Regulation, which shall be responsible for all activities concerning insurers and other risk bearing entities, including licensing, rates, policy forms, market conduct, claims, issuance of certificates of authority, solvency, viatical settlements, premium financing, and administrative supervision, as provided under the insurance code or chapter 636. The head of the Office of Insurance Regulation is the Director of the Office of Insurance Regulation, who may also be known as the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation.
- 2. The Office of Financial Regulation, which shall be responsible for all activities of the Financial Services

 Commission relating to the regulation of banks, credit unions, other financial institutions, finance companies, and the securities industry. The head of the office is the Director of the Office of Financial Regulation, who may also be known as the

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Commissioner of Financial Regulation. The Office of Financial Regulation shall include a Bureau of Financial Investigations, which shall function as a criminal justice agency for purposes of ss. 943.045-943.08 and shall have a separate budget. The bureau may conduct investigations within or outside this state as the bureau deems necessary to aid in the enforcement of this section. If, during an investigation, the office has reason to believe that any criminal law of this state has or may have been violated, the office shall refer any records tending to show such violation to state or federal law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies and shall provide investigative assistance to those agencies as required.

- 3. The Office of Public Counsel, the responsibilities of which are set forth in chapter 350. The Public Counsel shall perform his or her duties independently.
- (b) Organization.—The commission shall establish by rule any additional organizational structure of the offices other than the Office of Public Counsel. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide the commission with the flexibility to organize the offices, other than the Office of Public Counsel which shall remain independent, in any manner they determine appropriate to promote both efficiency and accountability.
- (c) Powers.—Commission members shall serve as the agency head for purposes of rulemaking under ss. 120.536-120.565 by the commission and all subunits of the commission. Each director is agency head for purposes of final agency action under chapter 120 for all areas within the regulatory authority delegated to the director's office.

(d) Appointment and qualifications of directors.—<u>The</u>

<u>Public Counsel shall be appointed pursuant to s. 350.061 and is</u>

<u>subject to the qualifications provided therein.</u> The commission

shall appoint or remove <u>the each</u> director <u>of the Office of</u>

<u>Insurance Regulation and the director of the Office of Financial</u>

<u>Regulation</u> by a majority vote consisting of at least three

affirmative votes, with both the Governor and the Chief

Financial Officer on the prevailing side. The minimum

qualifications of the directors are as follows:

- 1. Prior to appointment as director, the Director of the Office of Insurance Regulation must have had, within the previous 10 years, at least 5 years of responsible private sector experience working full time in areas within the scope of the subject matter jurisdiction of the Office of Insurance Regulation or at least 5 years of experience as a senior examiner or other senior employee of a state or federal agency having regulatory responsibility over insurers or insurance agencies.
- 2. Prior to appointment as director, the Director of the Office of Financial Regulation must have had, within the previous 10 years, at least 5 years of responsible private sector experience working full time in areas within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Office of Financial Regulation or at least 5 years of experience as a senior examiner or other senior employee of a state or federal agency having regulatory responsibility over financial institutions, finance companies, or securities companies.
 - (e) Administrative support.—The offices shall have a

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sufficient number of attorneys, examiners, investigators, other professional personnel to carry out their responsibilities and administrative personnel as determined annually in the appropriations process. The Department of Financial Services shall provide administrative and information systems support to the offices.

- offices may destroy general correspondence files and also any other records that they deem no longer necessary to preserve in accordance with retention schedules and destruction notices established under rules of the Division of Library and Information Services, records and information management program, of the Department of State. Such schedules and notices relating to financial records of the commission and offices shall be subject to the approval of the Auditor General.
- (g) Records storage.—The commission and offices may photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film such documents and records as they may select, in such manner that each page will be exposed in exact conformity with the original. After reproduction and filing, original documents and records may be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (f).
- Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 350.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 350.061 Public Counsel; appointment; oath; restrictions on Public Counsel and his or her employees.—
- (1) (a) The Financial Services Commission committee designated by joint rule of the Legislature or by agreement between the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House

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of Representatives as the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight shall appoint a Public Counsel by majority vote, consisting of at least three affirmative votes, to represent the general public of Florida before the Florida Public Service Commission. Appointment of the Public Counsel shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Until such time as the Senate confirms the appointment, the appointee shall perform the functions of the office as provided by law. (b) The Public Counsel shall be an attorney admitted to practice before the Florida Supreme Court and shall serve at the pleasure of the Financial Services Commission Committee on Public Counsel Oversight, subject to biennial reconfirmation by the committee. The Public Counsel shall perform his or her duties independently. Vacancies in the office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Financial Services

(c) Vacancies in the office shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Financial Services

Commission may remove the Public Counsel by majority vote,

consisting of at least three affirmative votes. In the event of a vacancy, the Financial Services Commission may appoint an interim Public Counsel to serve until a new Public Counsel is appointed.

Section 16. Section 350.0613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

350.0613 Public Counsel; employees; <u>budget;</u> receipt of pleadings.—

(1) The Public Counsel is authorized to employ clerical, technical, and professional personnel that the Public Counsel deems to be reasonably necessary for the performance of the

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duties of the office. The Public Counsel shall set the compensation for all personnel of the office and shall be responsible for the supervision and direction of all such personnel. The Public Counsel may retain The committee may authorize the Public Counsel to employ clerical and technical assistants whose qualifications, duties, and responsibilities the committee shall from time to time prescribe. The committee may from time to time authorize retention of the services of additional attorneys or experts to the extent that the best interests of the people of the state will be better served thereby, including the retention of expert witnesses and other technical personnel for participation in contested proceedings before the commission.

- (2) The Public Counsel is responsible for preparing the budget for the office and shall submit the budget to the Financial Services Commission.
- (3) The <u>Public Service</u> Commission shall furnish the Public Counsel with copies of the initial pleadings in all proceedings before the commission, and if the Public Counsel intervenes as a party in any proceeding he or she shall be served with copies of all subsequent pleadings, exhibits, and prepared testimony, if used. Upon filing notice of intervention, the Public Counsel shall serve all interested parties with copies of such notice and all of his or her subsequent pleadings and exhibits.

Section 17. Section 350.0614, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

350.0614 Public Counsel; compensation and expenses.—

(1) The salary of the Public Counsel shall be set by the

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<u>Financial Services Commission.</u> The salaries and expenses of the Public Counsel and his or her employees shall be allocated by the <u>Financial Services Commission</u> committee only from moneys appropriated to the Public Counsel by the Legislature.

- (2) The Legislature declares and determines that the Public Counsel is under the legislative branch of government within the intention of the legislation as expressed in chapter 216, and no power shall be in the Executive Office of the Governor or its successor to release or withhold funds appropriated to it, but the same shall be available for expenditure as provided by law.
- (3) Neither the Executive Office of the Governor nor the Department of Management Services or its successor shall have power to determine the number, or fix the compensation, of the employees of the Public Counsel or to exercise any manner of control over them.

Section 18. (1) All powers, duties, functions, records, offices, personnel, property, and pending issues and existing contracts, administrative authority, administrative rules, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds relating to the Office of Public Counsel pursuant to s. 350.061, Florida Statutes, are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, from the Legislature to the Financial Services Commission. The Office of Public Counsel shall be funded from the General Revenue Fund.

(2) Notwithstanding ss. 216.292 and 216.351, Florida

Statutes, upon approval by the Legislative Budget Commission,
the Executive Office of the Governor shall transfer funds and

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positions between the Legislature and the Financial Services Commission to implement this act.

Services shall conduct a comprehensive statewide forest inventory analysis and study, using a geographic information system, to identify where available biomass is located, determine the available biomass resources, and ensure forest sustainability within the state. The department shall submit the results of the study to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Office of the Governor by July 1, 2013.

Services, in consultation with the Public Service Commission, the Florida Building Commission, and the Florida Energy Systems Consortium, shall develop a clearinghouse of information regarding cost savings associated with various energy efficiency and conservation measures. The department shall post the information on its website by July 1, 2013.

Section 21. The Public Service Commission is directed to conduct a study of the potential effects of public charging stations and privately owned electric vehicle charging on both energy consumption and the impact on the electric grid in the state. The Public Service Commission shall also investigate the feasibility of using off-grid solar photovoltaic power as a source of electricity for the electric vehicle charging stations. The commission shall submit the results of the study to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Office of the Governor by

December 31, 2012.

Section 22. Subject to a specific appropriation, the Public Service Commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall contract for an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the Florida Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act in achieving the statutory objectives of reducing and controlling the growth rates of electric consumption and reducing the growth rates of weather-sensitive peak demand, increasing the overall efficiency and cost-effectiveness of electricity and natural gas production and use, encouraging further development of demand-side renewable energy systems; and conserving expensive resources, particularly petroleum fuels.

- (1) The evaluation shall include an assessment of:
- (a) The effectiveness of the act in accomplishing statutory objectives in a cost-effective manner, taking into account short-term and long-term costs and benefits;
 - (b) The models and methods used to establish conservation goals and programs to meet those goals;
 - (c) The strengths and weaknesses of the act relative to alternative methods available to achieve statutory objectives;
 - (d) The coordination between the goal-setting process in s. 366.82 and the determination of need process in s. 403.519, including the manner in which supply-side conservation and efficiency measures are addressed; and
 - (e) The potential for time-based rates and advanced metering technology, or other mechanisms, to allow customers to manage their energy consumption and allow for peak load shaving.

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1653	(2) The findings and recommendations of the evaluation
1654	shall be submitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker
1655	of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Office of the
1656	Governor by January 31, 2013.
1657	Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.

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