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By the Committee on Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; and Senator Diaz de la Portilla

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to renewable energy; amending s. 288.9602, F.S.; deleting references to cities and counties for purposes of legislative findings; amending s. 288.9603, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 288.9604, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions relating to the creation of the Florida Development Finance Corporation; amending s. 288.9605, F.S.; authorizing the corporation to issue notes or other evidence of indebtedness for the purpose of financing any capital projects that promote economic development within the state; authorizing the corporation to acquire real property and any improvements to that real property; authorizing the corporation to accept money from the state, county, or any other public agency; amending s. 288.9606, F.S.; making conforming changes and deleting obsolete provisions; authorizing the corporation to approve a quaranty of debt service payments for bonds or other indebtedness used to finance any capital project that promotes economic development within the state; providing limitations on such guarantees; authorizing the corporation to use the quaranty program in conjunction with any federal guaranty programs described in s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; making conforming changes and deleting obsolete provisions; amending ss. 288.9607 and 288.9608, F.S.; renaming the Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account as the "Energy, Technology,

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and Economic Development Guaranty Fund"; providing duties of the Florida Development Finance Corporation with respect to the quaranty of debt service payments for bonds or other indebtedness used to finance capital projects; limiting the percentage of the total aggregate principal amount which may be guaranteed by the fund; deleting obsolete provisions; providing for the deposit of general revenue into the fund; amending ss. 288.9609 and 288.9610, F.S., relating to requirements for bond investments and reports by the corporation; making conforming changes; amending s. 366.02, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "public utility" to exclude a developer of certain solar energy generation facilities; amending s. 366.91, F.S.; providing legislative intent and findings; revising definitions; deleting a requirement that each public utility continuously offer a purchase contract to all producers of renewable energy; requiring that each public utility purchase renewable energy from producers that meet specified criteria; establishing by statute the amount that is to be paid to such renewable energy producers as avoided cost; amending s. 366.92, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring that the Public Service Commission adopt rules for a renewable portfolio standard; requiring that the commission provide for full cost recovery for certain renewable energy projects; requiring the commission to approve certain renewable energy projects; providing exemptions from determination-of579-05289A-10 2010992c1

need requirements; providing that certain legislative determinations constitute a public need and necessity and fulfill certain determination-of-need requirements; requiring that the commission adopt rules; creating s. 366.921, F.S.; providing legislative findings; requiring that a petition filed by a provider for approval of a facility producing a Florida renewable energy resource comply with certain criteria; specifying the criteria to be considered by the commission in approving a petition for such facility; requiring that the commission's final order approving a facility include authorization for annual cost recovery; amending s. 403.503, F.S.; redefining the term "electrical power plant" for purposes of the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act to exclude solar electrical or hydroelectric generating facilities; providing that any competitively procured purchased power agreement for solar power which is voluntarily executed by an investor-owned utility by a specified date is presumed prudently incurred and the costs exceeding the utility's full avoided costs for the purchased power shall be recoverable as an environmental compliance cost if certain conditions are met; requiring that the commission immediately consider and approve such agreements; 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. Section 288.9602, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9602 Findings and declarations of necessity.—The Legislature finds and declares that:

- (1) There is a need to enhance economic activity in the cities and counties of the state by attracting manufacturing, development, social services, redevelopment of brownfield areas, business enterprise management, and other activities conducive to economic promotion in order to provide a stronger, more balanced, and stable economy in the cities and counties of the state.
- (2) A significant portion of businesses located in the cities and counties of the state or desiring to locate in the cities and counties of the state encounter difficulty in obtaining financing on terms competitive with those available to businesses located in other states and nations or are unable to obtain such financing at all.
- (3) The difficulty in obtaining such financing impairs the expansion of economic activity and the creation of jobs and income in communities throughout the state.
- (4) The businesses most often affected by these financing difficulties are small businesses critical to the economic development of the cities and counties of Florida.
- (5) The economic well-being of the people in, and the commercial and industrial resources of, the cities and counties of the state would be enhanced by the provision of financing to businesses on terms competitive with those available in the most developed financial markets worldwide.
 - (6) In order to improve the prosperity and welfare of the

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cities and counties of this state and its inhabitants, to improve and promote the financing of projects related to the economic development of the cities and counties of this state, including redevelopment of brownfield areas, and to increase the purchasing power and opportunities for gainful employment of citizens of the cities and counties of this state, it is necessary and in the public interest to facilitate the financing of such projects as provided for in this act and to do so without regard to the boundaries between counties, municipalities, special districts, and other local governmental bodies or agencies in order to more effectively and efficiently serve the interests of the greatest number of people in the widest area practicable.

- advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the cities and counties of this state and its inhabitants; to encourage and assist new business and industry in this state through loans, investments, or other business transactions; to rehabilitate and assist existing businesses; to stimulate and assist in the expansion of all kinds of for-profit and not-for-profit business activity; and to create maximum opportunities for employment, encouragement of thrift, and improvement of the standard of living of the citizens of Florida, it is necessary and in the public interest to facilitate the cooperation and action between organizations, public and private, in the promotion, development, and conduct of all kinds of for-profit and not-for-profit business activity in the state.
- (8) In order to efficiently and effectively achieve the purposes of this act, it is necessary and in the public interest

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to create a special development finance authority to cooperate and act in conjunction with public agencies of this state and local governments of this state, through interlocal agreements pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, in the promotion and advancement of projects related to economic development, including redevelopment of brownfield areas, throughout the state.

- (9) The purposes to be achieved by the special development finance authority through such projects and such financings of business and industry in compliance with the criteria and the requirements of this act are predominantly the public purposes stated in this section, and such purposes implement the governmental purposes under the State Constitution of providing for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state, including implementing the purpose of s. 10(c), Art. VII of the State Constitution and simultaneously provide new and innovative means for the investment of public trust funds in accordance with s. 10(a), Art. VII of the State Constitution.
- Section 2. Section 288.9603, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9603 Definitions.-

- (1) "Act" means the Florida Development Finance Corporation Act of 1993, and all acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof.
- (2) "Amortization payments" means periodic payments, such as monthly, semiannually, or annually, of interest on premiums, if any, and installments of principal of revenue bonds as required by an indenture of the corporation.
 - (3) "Applicant" means the individual, firm, or corporation,

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whether for profit or nonprofit, charged with developing the project under the terms of the indenture of the corporation.

- (4) "Cash equivalents" shall include letters of credit issued by investment grade rated financial institutions or their subsidiaries; direct obligations of the government of the United States of America, or any agency thereof, or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America; certificates of deposit issued by investment grade rated financial institutions or their subsidiaries; and investments in commercial paper which, at the time of acquisition by the corporation is accorded the highest rating by Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's Investors Services, Inc., or any other nationally recognized credit rating agency of similar standing, provided that in each such case such investments shall be convertible to cash as may be reasonably necessary for application of such moneys as and when the same are to be applied in accordance with the provisions of this act.
- (5) "Corporation" means the Florida Development Finance Corporation.
- (6) "Debt service" shall mean for any bonds issued by the corporation or for any bonds or other form of indebtedness and for which a guaranty has been issued pursuant to ss. 288.9606, 288.9607, and 288.9608, for any period for which such determination is to be made, the aggregate amount of all interest charges due or which shall become due on or with respect to such bonds or indebtedness during the period for which such determination is being made, plus the aggregate amount of scheduled principal payments due or which shall become due on or with respect to such bonds or indebtedness during the

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period for which such determination is being made. Scheduled principal payments may include only principal payments that are scheduled as part of the terms of the original bond or indebtedness issue and that result in the reduction of the outstanding principal balance of the bonds or indebtedness.

- (7) "Economic development specialist" means a resident of the state who is professionally employed in the discipline of economic development or industrial development.
- (8) "Financial institution" means any banking corporation or trust company, savings and loan association, insurance company or related corporation, partnership, foundation, or other institution engaged primarily in lending or investing funds in this state.
- (9) "Maximum debt service" shall mean, for any period of 6 months or 1 year, as the case may be, during the life of any bonds issued by the corporation and for which a guaranty has been issued pursuant to ss. 288.9606, 288.9607, and 288.9608 and for which such determination is being made, the maximum amount of the debt service which is due or will become due during such period of time on or with respect to such bonds. For the purposes of calculating the amount of the maximum debt service with respect to any bonds which bear interest at a variable rate, the corporation shall utilize a fixed rate which it in its reasonable discretion determines to be appropriate.
 - (10) "Partnership" means Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- (11) "Guaranty agreement" means an agreement by and between the corporation and <u>an applicant</u> a <u>public agency</u> pursuant to the provisions of s. 288.9607.
 - (12) "Guaranty agreement fund" means the Energy,

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Technology, and Economic Development Revenue Bond Guaranty Fund
Reserve Account established by the corporation pursuant to s.
288.9608.

- (13) "Interlocal agreement" means an agreement by and between the Florida Development Finance Corporation and a public agency of this state, pursuant to the provisions of s. 163.01.
- (14) "Public agency" means a political subdivision, agency, or officer of this state or of any state of the United States, including, but not limited to, state, government, county, city, school district, single and multipurpose special district, single and multipurpose public authority, metropolitan or consolidated government, an independently elected county officer, any agency of the United States Government, and any similar entity of any other state of the United States.

Section 3. Section 288.9604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9604 Creation of the authority.

- (1) Upon a finding of necessity by a city or county of this state, selected pursuant to subsection (2), There is created a public body corporate and politic known as the "Florida Development Finance Corporation." The corporation shall be constituted as a public instrumentality of local government, and the exercise by the corporation of the powers conferred by this act shall be deemed and held to be the performance of an essential public function. The corporation has the power to function within the corporate limits of any public agency with which it has entered into an interlocal agreement for any of the purposes of this act.
 - (2) A city or county of Florida shall be selected by a

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search committee of Enterprise Florida, Inc. This city or county shall be authorized to activate the corporation. The search committee shall be composed of two commercial banking representatives, the Senate member of the partnership, the House of Representatives member of the partnership, and a member who is an industry or economic development professional.

- (2)(3) Upon activation of the corporation, The Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, shall appoint the board of directors of the corporation, who shall be five in number. The terms of office for the directors shall be for 4 years from the date of their appointment. A vacancy occurring during a term shall be filled for the unexpired term. A director shall be eligible for reappointment. At least three of the directors of the corporation shall be bankers who have been selected by the Governor from a list of bankers who were nominated by Enterprise Florida, Inc., and one of the directors shall be an economic development specialist. The chairperson of the Florida Black Business Investment Board shall be an ex officio member of the board of the corporation.
- (3)(4)(a) A director shall receive no compensation for his or her services, but is entitled to the necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties. Each director shall hold office until his or her successor has been appointed.
- (b) The powers of the corporation shall be exercised by the directors thereof. A majority of the directors constitutes a quorum for the purposes of conducting business and exercising the powers of the corporation and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the corporation upon a vote of a majority of the

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directors present, unless in any case the bylaws require a larger number. Any person may be appointed as director if he or she resides, or is engaged in business, which means owning a business, practicing a profession, or performing a service for compensation or serving as an officer or director of a corporation or other business entity so engaged, within the state.

- (c) The directors of the corporation shall annually elect one of their members as chair and one as vice chair. The corporation may employ a president, technical experts, and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it requires and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. For such legal services as it requires, the corporation may employ or retain its own counsel and legal staff. The corporation shall file with the governing body of each public agency with which it has entered into an interlocal agreement and with the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Auditor General, on or before 90 days after the close of the fiscal year of the corporation, a report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year, which report shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income, and operating expenses as of the end of such fiscal year.
- (4) (5) The board may remove a director for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office only after a hearing and only if he or she has been given a copy of the charges at least 10 days prior to such hearing and has had an opportunity

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to be heard in person or by counsel. The removal of a director shall create a vacancy on the board which shall be filled pursuant to subsection (2) (3).

Section 4. Section 288.9605, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9605 Corporation powers.-

- (1) The powers of the corporation created by s. 288.9604 shall include all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this act.
 - (2) The corporation is authorized and empowered to:
- (a) Have perpetual succession as a body politic and corporate and adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business.
- (b) Adopt an official seal and alter the same at its pleasure.
- (c) Maintain an office at such place or places as it may designate.
- (d) Sue and be sued in its own name and plead and be impleaded.
- (e) Enter into interlocal agreements pursuant to s. 163.01(7) with public agencies of this state for the exercise of any power, privilege, or authority consistent with the purposes of this act.
- other evidences of indebtedness, including, but not limited to, taxable bonds and bonds the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxation, for the purpose of financing and refinancing any capital projects that promote economic development within the state thereby benefitting the residents

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of the state for applicants and exercise all powers in connection with the authorization, issuance, and sale of bonds, subject to the provisions of s. 288.9606.

- (g) Issue bond anticipation notes in connection with the authorization, issuance, and sale of such bonds, pursuant to the provisions of s. 288.9606.
- (h) Make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under the act.
- (i) Disseminate information about itself and its activities.
- (j) Acquire, by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, real property, together with any improvements thereon, or personal property for its administrative purposes, or in furtherance of the purposes of this act, together with any improvements thereon.
- (k) Hold, improve, clear, or prepare for development any such property.
- (1) Mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber or dispose of any real or personal property.
- (m) Insure or provide for insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the corporation or any private enterprise against any risks or hazards, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance.
- (n) Establish and fund a guaranty fund $\underline{\text{in furtherance of}}$ the purposes of this act.
- (o) Invest funds held in reserve or sinking funds or any such funds not required for immediate disbursement in property or securities in such manner as the board shall determine,

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subject to the authorizing resolution on any bonds issued, and to terms established in the investment agreement pursuant to ss. 288.9606, 288.9607, and 288.9608, and redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to s. 288.9606 at the redemption price established therein or purchase such bonds at less than redemption price, all such bonds so redeemed or purchased to be canceled.

- (p) Borrow money and apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other form of financial assistance from the Federal Government or the state, county, or other public agency body or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this act and give such security as may be required and enter into and carry out contracts or agreements in connection therewith; and include in any contract for financial assistance with the Federal Government or the state, county, or other public agency for, or with respect to, any purposes under this act and related activities such conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws as the county or municipality or other public agency deems reasonable and appropriate which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.
- (q) Make or have all surveys and plans necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this act, contract with any person, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans, and adopt, approve, modify, and amend such plans.
- (r) Develop, test, and report methods and techniques and carry out demonstrations and other activities for the promotion of any of the purposes of this act.
- (s) Apply for, accept, and utilize grants from the Federal Government or the state, county, or other public agency

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available for any of the purposes of this act.

(t) Make expenditures necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

- (u) Exercise all or any part or combination of powers granted in this act.
- (v) Enter into investment agreements with the Florida Black Business Investment Board concerning the issuance of bonds and other forms of indebtedness and capital for the purposes of ss. 288.707-288.714.
- (w) Determine the situations and circumstances for participation in partnerships by agreement with local governments, financial institutions, and others associated with the redevelopment of brownfield areas pursuant to the Brownfields Redevelopment Act for a limited state guaranty of revenue bonds, loan guarantees, or loan loss reserves.

Section 5. Section 288.9606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9606 Issue of revenue bonds.-

(1) When authorized by a public agency pursuant to s. 163.01(7), the corporation has power in its corporate capacity, in its discretion, to issue revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which a public agency has the power to issue, from time to time to finance the undertaking of any purpose of this act and ss. 288.707-288.714, including, without limiting the generality thereof, the payment of principal and interest upon any advances for surveys and plans or preliminary loans, and has the power to issue refunding bonds for the payment or retirement of bonds previously issued. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall bear the name "Florida Development Finance"

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Corporation Revenue Bonds." The security for such bonds may be based upon such revenues as are legally available. In anticipation of the sale of such revenue bonds, the corporation may issue bond anticipation notes and may renew such notes from time to time, but the maximum maturity of any such note, including renewals thereof, may not exceed 5 years from the date of issuance of the original note. Such notes shall be paid from any revenues of the corporation available therefor and not otherwise pledged or from the proceeds of sale of the revenue bonds in anticipation of which they were issued. Any bond, note, or other form of indebtedness issued pursuant to this act shall mature no later than the end of the 30th fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the bond, note, or other form of indebtedness was issued.

- (2) Bonds issued under this section do not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and are not subject to the provisions of any other law or charter relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of this act are declared to be for an essential public and governmental purpose. Bonds issued under this act, the interest on which is exempt from income taxes of the United States, together with interest thereon and income therefrom, are exempted from all taxes, except those taxes imposed by chapter 220, on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations.
- (3) Bonds issued under this section shall be authorized by a public agency of this state pursuant to the terms of an interlocal agreement, unless such bonds are issued pursuant to

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<u>subsection (7)</u>; may be issued in one or more series; and shall bear such date or dates, be payable upon demand or mature at such time or times, bear interest rate or rates, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form either with or without coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payments at such place or places, be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, be secured in such manner, and have such other characteristics as may be provided by the <u>corporation interlocal agreement issued pursuant thereto</u>. Bonds issued under this section may be sold in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price as the corporation may determine will effectuate the purpose of this act.

- (4) In case a director whose signature appears on any bonds or coupons issued under this act ceases to be a director before the delivery of such bonds, such signature is, nevertheless, valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such director had remained in office until such delivery.
- (5) In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforceability of any bond issued under this act, or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the corporation in connection with any purpose of the act shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such purpose, and such purpose shall be conclusively deemed to have been carried out in accordance with the act. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in Leon

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County, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit—and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the interlocal agreement are located. Notice of such proceedings shall be published in the manner and the time required by s. 75.06, in Leon County and in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the interlocal agreement are located. Obligations of the corporation pursuant to a loan agreement as described in this subsection may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The validation of at least the first bonds approved by the corporation shall be appealed to the Florida Supreme Court. The complaint in the validation proceeding shall specifically address the constitutionality of using the investment of the earnings accrued and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance funds required to be maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund to quarantee such bonds. If such proceeding results in an adverse ruling and such bonds and quaranty are found to be unconstitutional, invalid, or unenforceable, then the corporation shall no longer be authorized to use the investment of the earnings accrued and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance of the State Transportation Trust Fund to guarantee any bonds.

- (6) The proceeds of any bonds of the corporation may not be used, in any manner, to acquire any building or facility that will be, during the pendency of the financing, used by, occupied by, leased to, or paid for by any state, county, or municipal agency or entity.
 - (7) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in

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this section, the corporation has power in its corporate capacity, in its discretion, to issue revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness pursuant to this section without any authorization by a public agency pursuant to s. 163.01(7), to: finance the undertaking of any project within the state which promotes renewable energy as defined in s. 377.803 or s.

366.91(2)(d); finance the undertaking of any project within the state which is a project contemplated or allowed under s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as may be supplemented and amended from time to time; and, if permitted by federal law, to finance property assessed as clean energy projects within the state.

Section 6. Section 288.9607, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9607 Guaranty Program of bond issues.

(1) The corporation is hereby authorized to approve or deny, by a majority vote of the membership of the directors, a guaranty of debt service payments for bonds or other indebtedness used to finance any capital project that promotes economic development within the state, including, but not limited to, those capital projects for which revenue bonds have been or will be the guaranty of any revenue bonds issued pursuant to this act, provided that any such guaranty shall not exceed 5 percent of the total aggregate principal amount of bonds or other indebtedness relating to any one capital project. The guaranty may also be of the obligations of the corporation with respect to any letter of credit, bond insurance, or other form of credit enhancement provided by any person with respect to any revenue bonds issued by the corporation pursuant to this

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552 act.

(2) Any applicant for financing from the corporation, requesting a guaranty of the bonds issued by the corporation under this act must submit a guaranty application, in a form acceptable to the corporation, together with supporting documentation to the corporation as provided in this section.

- (3) All applicants that which have entered into a guaranty agreement with the corporation shall pay a guaranty premium on such terms and at such rates as the corporation shall determine prior to the issuance of the guaranty bonds. The corporation may adopt such guaranty premium structures as it deems appropriate, including, without limitation, guaranty premiums that which are payable one time upon the issuance of the guaranty bonds or annual premiums payable upon the outstanding principal balance of bonds or other indebtedness that is guaranteed from time to time. The premium payment may be collected by the corporation from any the lessee of the project involved, from the applicant, or from any other payee of any the loan agreement involved.
- (4) All applications for a guaranty must acknowledge that as a condition to the issuance of the guaranty, the corporation may require that the financing must be secured by a mortgage or security interest on the property acquired which will have such priority over other liens on such property as may be required by the corporation, and that the financing must be guaranteed by such person or persons with such ownership interest in the applicant as may be required by the corporation.
- (5) Personal financial records, trade secrets, or proprietary information of applicants <u>delivered to or obtained</u> by the corporation shall be confidential and exempt from the

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581 provisions of s. 119.07(1).

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(6) If the application for a quaranty is approved by the corporation, the corporation and the applicant shall enter into a guaranty agreement. In accordance with the provisions of the quaranty agreement, the corporation quarantees to use the funds on deposit in its Energy, Technology, and Economic Development Revenue Bond Guaranty Fund Reserve Account to meet debt service amortization payments on the bonds or indebtedness as they become due, in the event and to the extent that the applicant is unable to meet such payments in accordance with the terms of the bond indenture when called to do so by the trustee of the bondholders, or to make similar payments to reimburse any person which has provided credit enhancement for the bonds and which has advanced funds to meet such debt service amortization payments as they become due, provided that such guaranty of the corporation shall be limited to 5 percent of the total aggregate principal amount of bonds or other indebtedness relating to any one capital project. If the applicant defaults on debt service bond amortization payments, the corporation may use funds on deposit in the Energy, Technology, and Economic Development Revenue Bond Guaranty Fund Reserve Account to pay insurance, maintenance, and other costs which may be required for the preservation of any capital project or other collateral security for any bond or indebtedness issued to finance a capital project for which debt service payments have been guaranteed by the corporation, issued by the corporation, or to otherwise protect the reserve account from loss, or to minimize losses to the reserve account, in each case in such manner as may be deemed necessary and advisable by the corporation.

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(7) (a) The corporation is authorized to enter into an investment agreement with the Department of Transportation and the State Board of Administration concerning the investment of the earnings accrued and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance of funds required to be maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund pursuant to s. 339.135(6)(b). Such investment shall be limited as follows:

1. Not more than \$4 million of the investment earnings earned on the investment of the minimum balance of the State Transportation Trust Fund in a fiscal year shall be at risk at any time on one or more bonds or series of bonds issued by the corporation.

2. The investment earnings shall not be used to guarantee any bonds issued after June 30, 1998, and in no event shall the investment earnings be used to guarantee any bond issued for a maturity longer than 15 years.

3. The corporation shall pay a reasonable fee, set by the State Board of Administration, in return for the investment of such funds. The fee shall not be less than the comparable rate for similar investments in terms of size and risk.

4. The proceeds of bonds, or portions thereof, issued by the corporation for which a guaranty has been or will be issued pursuant to s. 288.9606, s. 288.9608, or this section used to make loans to any one person, including any related interests, as defined in s. 658.48, of such person, shall not exceed 20 percent of the principal of all such outstanding bonds of the corporation issued prior to the first composite bond issue of the corporation, or December 31, 1995, whichever comes first, and shall not exceed 15 percent of the principal of all such

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outstanding bonds of the corporation issued thereafter, in each case determined as of the date of issuance of the bonds for which such determination is being made and taking into account the principal amount of such bonds to be issued. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply when the total amount of all such outstanding bonds issued by the corporation is less than \$10 million. For the purpose of calculating the limits imposed by the provisions of this subparagraph, the first \$10 million of bonds issued by the corporation shall be taken into account.

5. The corporation shall establish a debt service reserve account which contains not less than 6 months' debt service reserves from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds, or portions thereof, guaranteed by the corporation.

6. The corporation shall establish an account known as the Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account, the Guaranty Fund. The corporation shall deposit a sum of money or other cash equivalents into this fund and maintain a balance of money or cash equivalents in this fund, from sources other than the investment of earnings accrued and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance of funds required to be maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund, not less than a sum equal to 1 year of maximum debt service on all outstanding bonds, or portions thereof, of the corporation for which a guaranty has been issued pursuant to ss. 288.9606, 288.9607, and 288.9608. In the event the corporation fails to maintain the balance required pursuant to this subparagraph for any reason other than a default on a bond issue of the corporation guaranteed pursuant to this section or because of the use by the corporation of any

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such funds to pay insurance, maintenance, or other costs which may be required for the preservation of any project or other collateral security for any bond issued by the corporation, or to otherwise protect the Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account from loss while the applicant is in default on amortization payments, or to minimize losses to the reserve account in each case in such manner as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the corporation, the corporation shall immediately notify the Department of Transportation of such deficiency. Any supplemental funding authorized by an investment agreement entered into with the Department of Transportation and the State Board of Administration concerning the use of investment earnings of the minimum balance of funds is void unless such deficiency of funds is cured by the corporation within 90 days after the corporation has notified the Department of Transportation of such deficiency.

(b) Unless specifically prohibited in the General Appropriations Act, the earnings accrued and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance of funds required to be maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund may continue to be used pursuant to paragraph (a).

(c) The guaranty shall not be a general obligation of the corporation or of the state, but shall be a special obligation, which constitutes the investment of a public trust fund. In no event shall the guaranty constitute an indebtedness of the corporation, the State of Florida, or any political subdivision thereof within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation. Each guaranty agreement shall have plainly stated on the face thereof that it has been entered into under the

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provisions of this act and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the corporation, the state, or any political subdivision thereof within any constitutional or statutory limitation, and that neither the full faith and credit of the State of Florida nor any of its revenues is pledged to meet any of the obligations of the corporation under such guaranty agreement. Each such agreement shall state that the obligation of the corporation under the guaranty shall be limited to the funds available in the Energy, Technology, and Economic Development Revenue Bond Guaranty Fund Reserve Account as authorized by this section.

The corporation shall include, as part of the annual report prepared pursuant to s. 288.9610, a detailed report concerning the use of guaranteed bond proceeds for loans guaranteed or issued pursuant to any agreement with the Florida Black Business Investment Board, including the percentage of such loans guaranteed or issued and the total volume of such loans guaranteed or issued.

(8) In the event the corporation does not approve the application for a guaranty, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the corporation's determination that the application not be approved.

(9) The membership of the corporation is authorized and directed to conduct such investigation as it may deem necessary for promulgation of regulations to govern the operation of the guaranty program authorized by this section. The regulations may include such other additional provisions, restrictions, and conditions as the corporation, after its investigation referred

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to in this subsection, shall determine to be proper to achieve the most effective utilization of the guaranty program. This may include, without limitation, a detailing of the remedies that must be exhausted by the bondholders, or a trustee acting on their behalf, or other credit provider prior to calling upon the corporation to perform under its guaranty agreement and the subrogation of other rights of the corporation with reference to the capital project and its operation or the financing in the event the corporation makes payment pursuant to the applicable quaranty agreement. The regulations promulgated by the corporation to govern the operation of the guaranty program may shall contain specific provisions with respect to the rights of the corporation to enter, take over, and manage all financed properties upon default. These regulations shall be submitted by set forth the respective rights of the corporation to the Governor's Energy Office for approval and the bondholders in regard thereto.

(10) The guaranty program described in this section may be used by the corporation in conjunction with any federal guaranty programs described in s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as may be supplemented and amended from time to time. All policies and procedures or regulations of the guaranty program promulgated by the corporation, to the extent such guaranty program of the corporation will be used in conjunction with a federal guaranty program described in s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, shall be consistent with s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as may be supplemented and amended from time to time.

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Section 7. Section 288.9608, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9608 Creation and funding of the Energy, Technology, and Economic Development Guaranty Fund guaranty account.

(1) The corporation shall establish a debt service reserve account which contains not less than 6 months' debt service reserves from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds guaranteed by the corporation. Funds in such debt service reserve account shall be used prior to funds in the Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account established in subsection (2). The corporation shall make best efforts to liquidate collateralized property and draw upon personal guarantees, and shall utilize the Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account prior to use of supplemental funding for the Guaranty Reserve Account under the provisions of subsection (3).

(1)-(2)-(a) The corporation shall establish an account known as the Energy, Technology, and Economic Development Revenue Bond Guaranty Reserve Account, the Guaranty Fund. The corporation is authorized to shall deposit moneys a sum of money or other cash equivalents into this fund and maintain a balance in this fund, from general revenue funds of the state as may be authorized for such purpose, or any other designated funding sources not inconsistent with state law sources other than the State

Transportation Trust Fund, not less than a sum equal to 1 year of maximum debt service on all outstanding bonds, or portions thereof, of the corporation for which a guaranty has been issued pursuant to ss. 288.9606, 288.9607, and 288.9608.

 $\underline{(2)}$ (b) If the corporation determines that the moneys in the guaranty agreement fund are not sufficient to meet the

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obligations of the guaranty <u>agreement</u> fund, the corporation is authorized to use the necessary amount of any available moneys that it may have which are not needed for, then or in the foreseeable future, or committed to other authorized functions and purposes of the corporation. Any such moneys so used may be reimbursed out of the guaranty <u>agreement</u> fund if and when there are moneys therein available for the purpose.

(3) (c) The determination of when additional moneys will be needed for the guaranty agreement fund, the amounts that will be needed, and the availability or unavailability of other moneys shall be made solely by the corporation in the exercise of its discretion. However, supplemental funding for the Guaranty Fund as described in subsection (3) shall be made in accordance with the investment agreement of the corporation and the Department of Transportation and the State Board of Administration.

(3) (a) If the corporation determines that the funds in the Guaranty Fund will not be sufficient to meet the present or reasonably projected obligations of the Guaranty Fund, due to a default on a loan made by the corporation from the proceeds of a bond issued by the corporation which is guaranteed pursuant to s. 288.9607(7), no later than 90 days before amortization payments are due on such bonds, the corporation shall notify the Secretary of Transportation and the State Board of Administration of the amount of funds required to meet, as and when due, all amortization payments for which the Guaranty Fund is obligated. The Secretary of Transportation shall immediately notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the chairs of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations of the amount of funds required,

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and the projected impact on each affected year of the adopted work program of the Department of Transportation.

(b) Within 30 days of the receipt of notification from the corporation, the Department of Transportation shall submit a budget amendment request to the Executive Office of the Governor pursuant to chapter 216, to increase budget authority to carry out the purposes of this section. Upon approval of said amendment, the department shall proceed to amend the adopted work program, if necessary, in accordance with the amendment. Within 60 days of the receipt of notification, and subject to approval of the budget authority, the Secretary of Transportation shall transfer, subject to the amount available from the source described in paragraph (c), the amount of funds requested by the corporation required to meet, as and when due, all amortization payments for which the Guaranty Fund is obligated. Any moneys so transferred shall be reimbursed to the Department of Transportation, with interest at the rate earned on investment by the State Treasury, from the funds available in the Guaranty Fund or as otherwise available to the corporation.

(c) Pursuant to s. 288.9607(7), the Secretary of
Transportation and the State Board of Administration may make
available for transfer to the Guaranty Fund, earnings accrued
and collected upon the investment of the minimum balance of
funds required to be maintained in the State Transportation
Trust Fund. However, the earnings accrued and collected upon the
investment of the minimum balance of funds required to be
maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund which shall be
subject to transfer shall be limited to those earnings accrued
and collected on the investment of the minimum balance of funds

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required to be maintained in the State Transportation Trust Fund for the fiscal year in which the notification is received by the secretary and fiscal years thereafter.

(4) If the corporation receives supplemental funding for the Guaranty Fund under the provisions of this section, then any proceeds received by the corporation with respect to a loan in default, including proceeds from the sale of collateral for such loan, enforcement of personal guarantees or other pledges to the corporation to secure such loan, shall first be applied to the obligation of the corporation to repay the Department of Transportation pursuant to this section. Until such repayment is complete, no new bonds may be guaranteed pursuant to this section.

(5) Prior to the use of the guaranty provided in this section, and on an annual basis, the corporation must certify in writing to the State Board of Administration and the Secretary of Transportation that it has fully implemented the requirements of this section and s. 288.9607 and the regulations of the corporation.

Section 8. Section 288.9609, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9609 Bonds as legal investments.—All banks, trust companies, bankers, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking and investment business; all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business; and all executors, administrators, curators, trustees, and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds,

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moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by the corporation pursuant to an interlocal agreement with a public agency of this state. Such bonds and obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits. It is the purpose of this section to authorize all persons, political subdivisions, and officers, public and private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations. Nothing contained in this section with regard to legal investments shall be construed as relieving any person of any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities.

Section 9. Section 288.9610, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9610 Annual reports of Florida Development Finance Corporation.—By December 1 of each year, the Florida Development Finance Corporation shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Minority Leader and, the House Minority Leader, and the city or county activating the Florida Development Finance Corporation a complete and detailed report setting forth:

- (1) The evaluation required in s. 11.45(3)(j).
- (2) The operations and accomplishments of the Florida Development Finance Corporation, including the number of businesses assisted by the corporation.
- (3) Its assets and liabilities at the end of its most recent fiscal year, including a description of all of its outstanding revenue bonds.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 366.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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366.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Public utility" means every person, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity and their lessees, trustees, or receivers supplying electricity or gas (natural, manufactured, or similar gaseous substance) to or for the public within this state; but the term "public utility" does not include either a cooperative now or hereafter organized and existing under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law of the state; a municipality or any agency thereof; any dependent or independent special natural gas district; any natural gas transmission pipeline company making only sales or transportation delivery of natural gas at wholesale and to direct industrial consumers; any entity selling or arranging for sales of natural gas which neither owns nor operates natural gas transmission or distribution facilities within the state; or a person supplying liquefied petroleum gas, in either liquid or gaseous form, irrespective of the method of distribution or delivery, or owning or operating facilities beyond the outlet of a meter through which natural gas is supplied for compression and delivery into motor vehicle fuel tanks or other transportation containers, unless such person also supplies electricity or manufactured or natural gas. In addition, the term "public utility" does not include a developer of a solar energy generation facility located on the premises of a host consumer, other than a multifamily residential building, for purposes of sale to the host consumer for consumption on the premises only and limited to contiguous property owned or leased by the consumer, if the solar energy generation facility has a gross power rating of no greater than 2 megawatts.

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Section 11. Section 366.91, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.91 Renewable energy.-

- (1) The Legislature finds that it is in the public interest to promote the development of renewable energy resources in this state. renewable energy resources have the potential to help diversify fuel types to mitigate meet Florida's growing dependency on natural gas for electric production, minimize the volatility of fuel costs, encourage investment within the state, preserve and create jobs, improve environmental conditions, displace and reduce the consumption of fossil fuels in the generation of electricity, and make Florida a leader in new and innovative technologies.
 - (2) The Legislature further finds and declares that:
- (a) It is in the public interest to vigorously promote the production of renewable energy within the state;
- (b) There is a current and ongoing need for electricity generated from renewable energy resources;
- (c) Based on analysis of past, current, and future projections of retail electric rates, there is a high degree of correlation between retail electric rates of Florida public utilities and avoided cost; and
- (d) This section shall be liberally construed in order to robustly promote and encourage the production of renewable energy in Florida.
 - (3) (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Biomass" means a power source that is comprised of, but not limited to, combustible residues or gases from forest products manufacturing, waste, byproducts, or products from

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agricultural and orchard crops, waste or coproducts from livestock and poultry operations, waste or byproducts from food processing, urban wood waste, municipal solid waste, municipal liquid waste treatment operations, and landfill gas.

- (b) "Customer-owned renewable generation" means <u>any and all</u> an electric generating system <u>or systems</u> located on a customer's premises that <u>is primarily intended to</u> offset part or all of the customer's electricity requirements with renewable energy.
- (c) "Net metering" means a metering and billing methodology whereby a renewable energy producer that is a consumer of electricity at a single location, or at multiple locations within a single public utility's service area, and that operates customer-owned renewable generation, is entitled: customer-owned renewable generation is allowed to offset the customer's electricity consumption on site.
- 1. To use electricity delivered to such utility to offset the electric energy and demand based charges, including all adjustment, recovery, and similar such add-on charges, for which it is billed by the public utility during each billing period; and
- 2. To designate the amount or amounts to be offset at each metering point.
- (d) "Renewable energy" means electrical energy produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen produced from sources other than fossil fuels, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, and hydroelectric power. The term includes the alternative energy resource, waste heat, from sulfuric acid manufacturing operations, and electrical energy produced using

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pipeline-quality synthetic gas produced from waste petroleum coke with carbon capture and sequestration.

(4) (a) $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ On or before July 1, 2010 $\frac{1}{(3)}$ January 1, 2006, each public utility must continuously offer to and shall a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy at full avoided cost, as defined in subsection (7), upon request of a renewable energy producer that meets one or both of the operating requirements set forth in subsection (6). The commission may shall establish by rule requirements relating to the purchase of renewable energy capacity and energy by public utilities from renewable energy producers and may adopt rules to administer this section. The contract shall contain payment provisions for energy and capacity which are based upon the utility's full avoided costs, as defined in s. 366.051; however, capacity payments are not required if, due to the operational characteristics of the renewable energy generator or the anticipated peak and off-peak availability and capacity factor of the utility's avoided unit, the producer is unlikely to provide any capacity value to the utility or the electric grid during the contract term. Each contract must provide a contract term of at least 10 years. Prudent and reasonable costs associated with the purchase of a renewable energy contract shall be recoverable recovered from the ratepayers of the purchasing contracting utility, without differentiation among customer classes, through the appropriate cost-recovery clause mechanism administered by the commission.

(b) Effective July 1, 2010, a renewable energy producer that meets one or both of the operation requirements set forth in subsection (6) shall be entitled to sell electric energy to a public utility at full avoided cost as set forth in subsection

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1016 (7).

(5)(4) On or before January 1, 2006, each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative whose annual sales, as of July 1, 1993, to retail customers were greater than 2,000 gigawatt hours must continuously offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy containing payment provisions for energy and capacity which are based upon the utility's or cooperative's full avoided costs, as determined by the governing body of the municipal utility or cooperative; however, capacity payments are not required if, due to the operational characteristics of the renewable energy generator or the anticipated peak and off-peak availability and capacity factor of the utility's avoided unit, the producer is unlikely to provide any capacity value to the utility or the electric grid during the contract term. Each contract must provide a contract term of at least 10 years.

- (6) Operating requirements:
- (a) A renewable energy producer that generates and delivers to the grid a fixed amount of electrical capacity at a rate of production, such that the amount of energy produced per 1 megawatt of fixed capacity is 7,000 megawatt hours or more per year shall be entitled to sell such fixed amount of capacity and energy to any public utility at full avoided costs.
- (b) A renewable energy producer that generates electric energy using waste heat from sulfuric acid manufacturing operations, such that the amount of electric energy produced at the site per 1 megawatt of system generating capacity is 5,500 megawatt hours or more per year and that exports less than 50 percent of the total electric energy produced to the grid, shall

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be entitled to sell any excess energy, up to an amount equal to
the energy used to serve its own requirements, to any public
utility at full avoided cost.

- (7) It has been found and determined that 80 percent of the weighted average of firm service retail electric rates of each public utility, including all adjustment, recovery, and similar such add-on charges, directly correlates with each utility's full avoided cost for acquiring energy from renewable energy producers that meet the operating requirements of subsection (6), and is an administratively efficient, transparent, prudent, and preferred methodology for calculating full avoided cost. The full avoided cost to which all renewable energy producers are entitled is and shall be the mathematical product of 0.80 and the weighted average of firm service retail electric rates in cents per kilowatt hour, including all adjustment, recovery, and similar such add-on charges, of the purchasing utility.
- (8) (5) On or before January 1, 2009, each public utility shall develop a standardized interconnection agreement and net metering program for <u>all</u> customer-owned renewable generation. The commission shall establish requirements relating to the expedited interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation by public utilities and may adopt rules to administer this section.
- (9)(6) On or before July 1, 2009, each municipal electric utility and each rural electric cooperative that sells electricity at retail shall develop a standardized interconnection agreement and net metering program for customerowned renewable generation. Each governing authority shall establish requirements relating to the expedited interconnection

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and net metering of customer-owned generation. By April 1 of each year, each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative utility serving retail customers shall file a report with the commission detailing customer participation in the interconnection and net metering program, including, but not limited to, the number and total capacity of interconnected generating systems and the total energy net metered in the previous year.

(10) (7) Under the provisions of subsections (8) and (9) (5) and (6), when a utility purchases power generated from biogas produced by the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, including food waste or other agricultural byproducts, net metering shall be available at a single metering point or as a part of conjunctive billing of multiple points for a customer at a single location, so long as the provision of such service and its associated charges, terms, and other conditions are not reasonably projected to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of ratepayers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers, as determined by the commission for public utilities, or as determined by the governing authority of the municipal electric utility or rural electric cooperative that serves at retail.

- (11) (8) A contracting producer of renewable energy producer must pay the actual costs of its interconnection with the transmission grid or distribution system.
- (12) Action by the commission pursuant to or associated with implementing this section shall not be deemed or construed to be an action relating to rates or service of utilities

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1104 Section 12. Section 366.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1105 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) "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).
- (c) "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in s. 366.91(2)(d).
- (d) "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.
- (e) "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.

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(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 Florida Energy and Climate Commission. 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 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

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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 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

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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.
- (3) (a) (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 result in a net decrease of are zero greenhouse gas emitted in this state 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.
- (b) Such costs shall be deemed reasonable and prudent for purposes of cost recovery so long as the provider has obtained approval for the renewable energy project pursuant to s. 366.921 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

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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 than July 1, 2009.

- (4) Pursuant to the approval process under s. 366.921, the commission shall approve up to a total of 700 megawatts of renewable energy projects for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012, with up to a total of 300 megawatts approved in 2010 and up to an additional 200 megawatts approved annually in 2011 and 2012, as part of new renewable energy projects and an additional 35 megawatts, with up to 5 megawatts for hydroelectric application for 2010, and up to 10 megawatts annually for 2010, 2011, and 2012, for rooftop or pole-mounted solar energy applications in addition to megawatts attributable to renewable energy projects approved by the commission for cost recovery before January 1, 2010. Any megawatts for renewable energy projects designated for approval for a specific year that remain available at the end of the calendar year shall be carried forward to the succeeding year. Notwithstanding s. 403.519, the Legislature finds that there is need for these renewable energy resources. This legislative finding shall serve as the need determination required under s. 403.519 and as the commission's agency report under s. 403.507(4)(a).
- (5) Of the 700 megawatts of renewable energy projects set forth in subsection (4), the commission shall provide for full cost recovery under the environmental cost-recovery clause for any renewable energy purchased from a qualifying facility and produced from small-scale renewable energy generation in size

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1248 from 1 kilowatt to 2 megawatts of up to 75 megawatts statewide 1249 for the year 2011, 50 megawatts for the year 2012, and 50 megawatts for the year 2013. Such costs shall be deemed 1250 1251 reasonable and prudent for purposes of cost recovery if the 1252 commission adopts rules establishing reasonable costs associated 1253 with harvesting and generating various renewable energy fuel 1254 types and provides a suitable return for producers. The rules 1255 must establish differentiated rates for purchase of various 1256 renewable energy fuel types based on the fuel type technology. A 1257 provider or producer of renewable energy fuel that is a 1258 regulated utility or its unregulated affiliates is not eligible 1259 to participate in the program as provided in this subsection. An 1260 eligible qualifying facility must be located within the 1261 territory served by a participating electric utility. The 1262 commission shall issue a qualifying facility certificate of 1263 eligibility within 30 days after receipt of an application for a 1264 producer's small scale biomass, solar, or wind energy facility, 1265 and if accompanied by proof that the applicant holds a current 1266 qualifying facility federal designation and an application fee 1267 not to exceed \$250. 1268 (6) (a) A developer of solar energy generation may locate a 1269 solar energy generation facility on the premises of a host 1270 consumer, other than a multifamily residential building, for 1271 purposes of sale to the consumer for consumption on the premises 1272 only, if the solar energy generation facility has a gross power 1273 rating of no greater than 2 megawatts. For purposes of this 1274 subsection, the host consumer's premises shall be limited to

contiguous property owned or leased by the consumer, without

regard to interruptions in contiguity caused by easements,

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public thoroughfares, transportation rights-of-way, or utility rights-of-way.

- (b) The commission shall adopt rules to administer this subsection. In adopting such rules, the commission shall establish, at a minimum:
 - 1. Requirements related to interconnection and metering;
- 2. A mechanism for setting rates for any service provided to the consumer by the utility if such service is required by the consumer, which rates shall ensure that the utility's general body of ratepayers do not subsidize any redundant utility generating capacity necessary to serve the consumer; and
- 3. Requirements for notice to the commission of the size and location of each renewable energy generation facility planned under this subsection, the identity and historical and projected load characteristics of each host consumer, and any other information deemed necessary by the commission to satisfy its obligations under s. 364.04(5).
- (c) Beginning January 1, 2011, and no less often than every 6 months thereafter, the commission shall provide a report to the Legislature of the activity under this subsection, which shall address the impacts of such activity on the electric power grid of the state, individual utility systems, and each utility's general body of ratepayers, and shall include recommendations concerning implementation of this program.
- (7) In order to further promote renewable energy, need determination pursuant to s. 403.519 is not required if a renewable energy generating facility:
- (a) Had a pending site certification application seeking approval for up to 100 net megawatts of renewable energy

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1306 projects on or before December 31, 2009; or

(b) Files a site certification application before January

1, 2011, for an expansion of an existing renewable energy

electric generating facility, subject to a total of up to 200

net megawatts statewide, which is owned by a local governmental entity.

- (8) (5) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric 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.
- (9) (6) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to impede or impair terms and conditions of existing contracts.
- (10) 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, received by a provider by virtue of the production or purchase of renewable energy for which cost recovery is approved under this subsection, shall be shared with the provider's ratepayers such that the ratepayers are credited no less than 75 percent of such revenues.
- $\underline{(11)}$ (7) The commission may adopt rules to administer and implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 13. Section 366.921, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 366.921 Renewable energy; approval process.-
 - (1) Providers of renewable energy under s. 366.92(4) must

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acquire commission approval before the construction, licensing,
and operation of a facility producing such resources or the
purchase of capacity or energy from a facility producing such
resources.

- (2) Upon the filing by a provider of a petition for approval of a facility, the commission shall schedule a formal administrative hearing within 10 days after the filing of the petition and vote on the petition within 90 days after such filing.
- (3) (a) In determining whether to approve the petition, the commission shall consider whether the:
- 1. Proposal for the facility requires the use of reasonable and customary industry practices in the design, engineering, procurement, and construction of the project in a cost-effective manner appropriate to the proposed technology and location of the facility.
- 2. Entity, including a provider, which would engineer, design, and construct the proposed facility has the requisite technical and financial qualifications, expertise, and capability.
- 3. Entity, including a provider, which would operate the proposed facility has the requisite technical qualifications, expertise, and capability.
- 4. Provider has submitted the project for competitive bid to ensure that it is the most cost-effective alternative that meets the criteria of this section and that the projected costs are reasonable and prudent for this type of project.
- 5. Proposal includes mechanisms to keep costs from increasing above the projected amount.

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6. Any new or converted generating facility that uses woody biomass as its fuel stock shall ensure that a minimum of 85 percent of such fuel stock is supplied from urban wood waste, logging residuals, and short-rotation energy crops. The commission may not approve costs for recovery without ensuring that this fuel stock limit is met.

- (b) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Short-rotation energy crops" means plant species whose rotation from planting to harvest is 8 years or less and generally include eucalyptus, poplar, energy cane, elephant grass, switch grass, or other fast-growing plants.
- 2. "Woody biomass" means woody material and wood residues of all types.
- (4) The commission's final order approving a facility shall include express authorization for annual cost recovery pursuant to ss. 366.8255 and 366.92 of the costs determined under this section. However, under no circumstances may the total costs of all projects approved under this section for any provider result in a retail price increase in excess of an amount equal to \$1 per 1,000 kilowatt hours.

Section 14. Subsection (14) of section 403.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.503 Definitions relating to Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.—As used in this act:
- (14) "Electrical power plant" means, for the purpose of certification, any steam or solar electrical generating facility using any process or fuel, including nuclear materials, except that this term does not include any steam or solar electrical generating facility of less than 75 megawatts in capacity or any

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solar electrical or hydroelectric generating facility of any sized capacity unless the applicant for such a facility elects to apply for certification under this act. This term also includes the site; all associated facilities that will be owned by the applicant that are physically connected to the site; all associated facilities that are indirectly connected to the site by other proposed associated facilities that will be owned by the applicant; and associated transmission lines that will be owned by the applicant which connect the electrical power plant to an existing transmission network or rights-of-way to which the applicant intends to connect. At the applicant's option, this term may include any offsite associated facilities that will not be owned by the applicant; offsite associated facilities that are owned by the applicant but that are not directly connected to the site; any proposed terminal or intermediate substations or substation expansions connected to the associated transmission line; or new transmission lines, upgrades, or improvements of an existing transmission line on any portion of the applicant's electrical transmission system necessary to support the generation injected into the system from the proposed electrical power plant.

Section 15. Any competitively procured purchased power agreement for solar power which is voluntarily executed by an investor-owned utility on or before March 1, 2009, shall be presumed prudently incurred and the costs exceeding the utility's full avoided costs for the purchased power shall be recoverable through the environmental cost-recovery clause if:

(1) A petition for approval of the purchased power agreement was filed with the Public Service Commission on or

579-05289A-10 2010992c1 1422 before April 1, 2009; 1423 (2) The solar energy provider meets all the requirements of 1424 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and applicable utility 1425 requirements for interconnection with the public utility 1426 transmission system; 1427 (3) The solar generating facility is located in Florida; 1428 and 1429 (4) The investor-owned utility is entitled to all 1430 environmental attributes associated with the solar energy 1431 generation. 1432 1433 The commission shall immediately consider and approve such 1434 agreements. 1435 Section 16. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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