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By the Committees on Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; and Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to energy; amending s. 366.051, F.S.; requiring a utility to purchase excess electrical output generated by any property owner's rooftop solar equipment within its service area; amending s. 366.82, F.S.; requiring all public utilities to perform a free energy audit of the business structures of commercial customers; providing that the audit is deemed satisfied under certain conditions; amending s. 255.252, F.S.; requiring the Department of Management Services to prioritize buildings for an energy audit and retrofits and to proceed with performing those audits and retrofits; amending s. 366.92, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; providing new conditions for full cost recovery for regulated electric utilities for the costs of renewable energy projects; authorizing a certain amount of recoverable costs for solar generation to be added to the provider's demandside renewable energy system projects; making available certain amounts for solar projects of up to 10 kilowatts; providing a mechanism for providers to recover costs to produce or purchase renewable energy through the environmental cost-recovery clause under certain conditions; requiring providers to make reports; creating s. 366.95, F.S.; providing for the development of a state energy resources plan by the Public Service Commission; establishing requirements for the plan; requiring the Public Service Commission to make certain determinations; providing criteria;

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requiring the additional renewable energy resources to be obtained pursuant to the bid process; providing for cost recovery for new facilities developed under the plan; providing that a determination by the commission constitutes a determination of need and the required agency report; requiring the commission to review the state energy resources plan biennially; transferring all of the powers, property, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and administrative authority of the Florida Energy and Climate Commission to the Florida Energy Office by a type two transfer; amending s. 377.6015, F.S.; locating the Florida Energy Office within the Department of Environmental Protection; specifying that the office is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Environmental Protection and exempting the office from certain provisions; providing for the administrative structure of the Florida Energy Office; providing for the powers and duties of the Florida Energy Office; 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 366.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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366.051 Cogeneration; small power production; commission jurisdiction.—Electricity produced by cogeneration and small power production, including that produced by individual property owners using rooftop solar equipment, is of benefit to the

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public when included as part of the total energy supply of the entire electric grid of the state or consumed by a cogenerator or small power producer. To empower individual property owners to invest in renewable energy alternatives on their own property so that they may reduce their individual energy cost and consumption of fossil fuels, utilities are required to purchase the excess electrical output generated by any property owner within its service area who has installed rooftop solar equipment. The electric utility in whose service area a cogenerator or small power producer is located shall purchase, in accordance with applicable law, all electricity offered for sale by such cogenerator or small power producer; or the cogenerator or small power producer may sell such electricity to any other electric utility in the state. The commission shall establish guidelines relating to the purchase of power or energy by public utilities from cogenerators or small power producers and may set rates at which a public utility must purchase power or energy from a cogenerator or small power producer. In fixing rates for power purchased by public utilities from cogenerators or small power producers, the commission shall authorize a rate equal to the purchasing utility's full avoided costs. A utility's "full avoided costs" are the incremental costs to the utility of the electric energy or capacity, or both, which, but for the purchase from cogenerators or small power producers, such utility would generate itself or purchase from another source. The commission may use a statewide avoided unit when setting full avoided capacity costs. If the cogenerator or small power producer provides adequate security, based on its financial stability, and no costs in excess of full avoided

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costs are likely to be incurred by the electric utility over the term during which electricity is to be provided, the commission shall authorize the levelization of payments and the elimination of discounts due to risk factors in determining the rates. Public utilities shall provide transmission or distribution service to enable a retail customer to transmit electrical power generated by the customer at one location to the customer's facilities at another location, if the commission finds that the provision of this service, and the charges, terms, and other conditions associated with the provision of this service, are not likely to result in higher cost electric service to the utility's general body of retail and wholesale customers or adversely affect the adequacy or reliability of electric service to all customers. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, power generated by the customer and provided by the utility to the customers' facility at another location is subject to the gross receipts tax imposed under s. 203.01 and the use tax imposed under s. 212.06. Such taxes shall apply at the time the power is provided at such other location and shall be based upon the cost price of such power as provided in s. 212.06(1)(b).

Section 2. Subsection (11) of section 366.82, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.82 Definition; goals; plans; programs; annual reports; energy audits.—

(11) (a) The commission shall require each utility to offer, or to contract to offer, energy audits to its residential customers. This requirement need not be uniform, but may be based on such factors as level of usage, geographic location, or any other reasonable criterion, so long as all eligible

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customers are notified. The commission may extend this requirement to some or all commercial customers. The commission shall set the charge for audits by rule, not to exceed the actual cost, and may describe by rule the general form and content of an audit. In the event one utility contracts with another utility to perform audits for it, the utility for which the audits are performed shall pay the contracting utility the reasonable cost of performing the audits. Each utility over which the commission has ratesetting authority shall estimate its costs and revenues for audits, conservation programs, and implementation of its plan for the immediately following 6-month period. Reasonable and prudent unreimbursed costs projected to be incurred, or any portion of such costs, may be added to the rates which would otherwise be charged by a utility upon approval by the commission, provided that the commission shall not allow the recovery of the cost of any company imageenhancing advertising or of any advertising not directly related to an approved conservation program. Following each 6-month period, each utility shall report the actual results for that period to the commission, and the difference, if any, between actual and projected results shall be taken into account in succeeding periods. The state plan as submitted for consideration under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act must shall not be in conflict with any state law or regulation.

(b) Before December 31, 2016, each public utility shall, in writing, offer to conduct a free energy audit of the business structures of each commercial customer within its service territory and provide the customer with a report that includes options for energy savings improvements and any available

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financial assistance for said improvements. If a customer has
been audited in the previous 5 years before July 1, 2011, this
requirement is deemed satisfied.

Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 255.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.252 Findings and intent.-

(5) Each state agency occupying space within buildings owned or managed by the Department of Management Services must identify and compile a list of projects determined to be suitable for a quaranteed energy, water, and wastewater performance savings contract pursuant to s. 489.145. The list of projects compiled by each state agency shall be submitted to the Department of Management Services by December 31, 2008, and must include all criteria used to determine suitability. The list of projects shall be developed from the list of state-owned facilities more than 5,000 square feet in area and for which the state agency is responsible for paying the expenses of utilities and other operating expenses as they relate to energy use. In consultation with the head of each state agency, by July 1, 2009, the department shall prioritize all projects deemed suitable by each state agency and shall develop an energyefficiency project schedule based on factors such as project magnitude, efficiency and effectiveness of energy conservation measures to be implemented, and other factors that may prove to be advantageous to pursue. The schedule shall provide the deadline for guaranteed energy, water, and wastewater performance savings contract improvements to be made to the state-owned buildings. Beginning on July 1, 2011, in consultation with the head of each state agency, the Department

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of Management Services shall develop a prioritized list of
buildings on which to have an energy audit performed. The
Department of Management Services shall then proceed to perform
the energy savings retrofits in the order of the anticipated
shortest payback period.

Section 4. 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) "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.

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(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.

- (3) (a) A provider may petition the commission through July 1, 2016, for recovery of costs to produce or purchase renewable energy. A provider may develop renewable energy projects and recover all related costs as provided herein. A provider may build Florida renewable energy resources, convert existing fossil fuel generation plants to a Florida renewable energy resource, or purchase renewable energy. If a provider opts to develop renewable energy pursuant to this subsection, at least 25 percent of the total nameplate capacity for which a provider is permitted to recover costs in any calendar year under this subsection must be produced or purchased from renewable energy resources other than solar energy. In the case of a purchase of non-solar renewable energy, the provider must purchase actual production from nameplate capacity of that amount.
- (b) Five percent of the total costs of solar generation for which a provider is permitted recovery in any calendar year under this subsection shall be added to any amounts authorized for a provider's demand-side renewable energy system projects approved by the commission pursuant to s. 366.82. At least 50 percent of this incremental amount added to the provider's demand-side renewable energy system projects in any calendar year under this subsection shall be made available by the provider for incentives for solar projects of up to 10 kilowatts.
 - (c) After the completion of construction of a new renewable

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energy project, the completion of the conversion of an existing facility to renewable energy, or the completion of a purchase of renewable energy, and the filing by a provider of a petition for approval of cost recovery, the commission must schedule a formal administrative hearing within 10 days after the date of the filing of the petition and vote on the petition within 90 days after the date of the filing.

- (d)1. The costs incurred by a provider in connection with the construction or conversion, operation, and maintenance of a renewable energy project are deemed to be 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 that is appropriate for the type of renewable energy facility and appropriate to the location of the facility. A provider may recover all prudently incurred costs of renewable energy under the environmental cost-recovery clause provisions of s.

 366.8255. As part of the cost-recovery proceedings, the provider must report to the commission 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.
- 2. The commission must allow full cost recovery over the entire useful life of the Florida renewable energy resource of the revenue requirements using traditional declining balance amortization of all reasonable and prudently incurred costs, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. The siting, licensing, engineering, design, permitting, construction, operation, and maintenance of a renewable energy

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facility and associated transmission facilities by the provider.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "cost" includes, but is

not limited to, all capital investments, including rate of

return, and any applicable taxes and all expenses, including

operation and maintenance expenses;

- <u>b. The costs associated with the purchase of capacity and</u> energy from new renewable energy resources;
- c. The costs for conversion of an existing fossil fuel generating plant to a renewable energy facility, including the costs of retirement of the fossil fuel generation plant.
- (e) The cost of producing or purchasing renewable energy in any calendar year may not exceed 2 percent of the investor-owned utility's total revenue from retail sales of electricity for the 2010 calendar year. All cost recovery sought under this section shall be limited to no greater than a 2 percent increase to the average monthly bill for each of the utility's ratepayers.
- (f) A provider must submit the proposed project to the same bid process as with any other generating facility to develop a renewable energy project.
- (g) If a provider pays costs for purchased power above the provider's full avoided costs, the seller must surrender to the provider all renewable attributes of the energy being purchased by the provider.
- (h) Any revenues or other economic benefit that is derived from any renewable energy credit, carbon credit, or other mechanism that attributes value to the production of renewable energy and that is received by a provider relating to renewable energy or other carbon-neutral or carbon-free means of producing electricity must be shared with the provider's ratepayers, such

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that the ratepayers are credited with at least 90 percent of such revenues or of the value of such other economic benefit.

- (i) The Legislature finds that there is a need for the renewable energy facilities to be developed pursuant to this subsection and this legislative finding serves as the determination of need required under s. 403.519 and as the commission's agency report required under s. 403.507(4)(a). This legislative determination of need creates a presumption of public need and necessity which may not be raised in any other forum or in the review of proceedings in such other forum and substitutes for the commission's report required by s. 403.507(4).
- (j) Each provider obtaining cost recovery under this subsection must, for the duration of the recovery period, file an annual report with the commission containing the information required in this subsection and any other information the commission deems necessary. The commission must gather all such reports annually and file a report with the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives not later than March 1 of each year. Each provider report must contain the following:
- 1. A description of the project, including a description of the technology used, the size of the project, and its location.
- 2. A description and the amounts of the costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the project.
- 3. A description and the total number of the jobs created as a result of the project, including how long each job lasted.
- 4. A description of the impact of the project on existing and planned generation and transmission facilities and on

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ratepayers, including how much production by traditional means was avoided, any planned traditional plants included in the 10-year site plan which were made unnecessary, any additional transmission that was necessary, a description of any impact on grid security and reliability, and a description of the price impact on ratepayers.

(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

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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 renewable energy credits, including ownership of renewable

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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.

(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

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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 than July 1, 2009.

- (4) (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.
- $\underline{(5)}$ (6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to impede or impair terms and conditions of existing contracts $\underline{\text{or to}}$ require renegotiation or repricing of existing contracts.
- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$ (7) The commission may adopt rules to administer and implement the provisions of this section.
- Section 5. Section 366.95, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 366.95 State energy resources plan.-
- (1) The Legislature finds that increased use of renewable energy in this state would have the following benefits:
- (a) Renewable energy can help with issues relating to fuel used to generate electricity;
 - (b) Renewable energy can help reduce carbon emissions; and
 - (c) Renewable energy can produce jobs.

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(2) The state currently has very little renewable energy in production, with renewable energy constituting approximately 2 percent of all electricity sold at retail. Quickly increasing the use of renewable energy would be costly to ratepayers. Each of the regulated utilities is different in customer base, generation fleet, and transmission and distribution requirements and would be affected differently by a renewable energy requirement, making a mandate inappropriate. In lieu of a mandate, the commission shall develop a state energy resources plan as an expansion of its duties relating to the 10-year site plan requirements of s. 186.801.

- - (a) Forecasts:
 - 1. The demand for electricity;
- 2. The energy supply requirements needed to satisfy this projected demand, including the amount of capacity needed to provide adequate reserve margins and capacity needed to ensure reliability;
- 3. The ability of the existing energy supply sources and the existing transmission systems to satisfy the state's energy needs together with those sources or systems reasonably certain to be available, including planned additions, retirements, substantial planned outages, and any other expected changes in levels of generating and production capacity; and
- 4. The additional electric capacity or transmission systems needed to meet such energy supply requirements that will not be met by existing sources of supply and those reasonably certain to be available, where such analysis should identify system

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constraints and possible alternatives available, both supplyside and demand-side alternatives, including, but not limited
to, distributed generation, energy efficiency, and conservation
measures, to redress such constraint.

- (b) Identifies and assesses the costs, risks, benefits, and uncertainties of energy supply source alternatives, including demand-reducing measures, renewable energy resources, distributed generation technologies, cogeneration technologies, and other methods and technologies reasonably available for satisfying energy supply requirements.
- (c) Identifies and analyzes emerging trends related to energy supply, price, and demand.
- (d) Identifies potential future sites for biomass power plants and solar power plants.
- (e) Identifies potential future sites for transmission and distribution lines.
- (f) Determines optimal percentages of fuels and technologies, both traditional and renewable, in the electric generation fleet for the next 10-year period.
- (g) Determines the process and timeline for incorporating renewable energy resources into the generation fleet, and addresses redundancy of plants, both necessary and unnecessary, and the retirement of unnecessary existing plants.
- (h) Determines if any changes should be made to capacity, including any additions or retirements, and if any additional transmission or distribution lines are necessary.
- (4) The commission shall consider the following in making a determination whether a renewable energy resource should be added to the generation and production fleet:

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- (a) The societal benefits of renewable energy;
- (b) The necessity of maintaining an adequate and reliable source for energy and capacity needs;
- (c) The necessity of maintaining an adequate and reliable transmission and distribution grid;
- (d) The necessity to maintain fuel mix and diversity and source reliability and to minimize price fluctuations; and
- (e) The necessity of minimizing overall price impacts to ratepayers.
- (5) (a) A public utility may obtain additional renewable energy resources pursuant to this section if the commission determines that renewable energy resources should be added to the generation and production fleet by building a renewable energy facility, converting an existing fossil fuel facility to renewable energy, or purchasing renewable energy. All projects are subject to the same bid process as with any other generating facility. The provider must submit a bid if it seeks to selfbuild the project.
- (b) The utility may recover all reasonable and prudently incurred costs for building a renewable energy facility, converting an existing fossil fuel facility to renewable energy, or purchasing renewable energy in base rates. All determinations of prudency of costs shall be made, giving consideration to the provisions and goals of this section and of the state energy resources plan.
- (c) All revenues from renewable energy credits or carbon credits shall be shared with ratepayers in a manner such that ratepayers receive a minimum of 90 percent of the revenue.
 - (6) A determination by the commission that renewable energy

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resources should be added to the generation and production fleet constitutes a determination of need for those resources and is the determination of need required under s. 403.519 and the commission's agency report required under s. 403.507(4)(a).

- (7) The Florida Energy Office may be a party to all proceedings under this section, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may be a party in any proceeding relating to biomass plants on issues relating to proper siting for proximity to foodstocks, forestry management, or related matters.
- (8) The commission shall review the state energy resources plan biennially.

Section 6. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the Florida Energy and Climate Commission are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Florida Energy Office.

Section 7. Section 377.6015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.6015 Florida Energy Office and Climate Commission. -

(1) There is created within the Department of Environmental Protection the Florida Energy Office. The office is a separate budget entity and is exempt from the provisions of s. 20.052. The office is not subject to control, supervision, or direction by the Department of Environmental Protection in any manner, including purchasing, transactions involving real or personal property, personnel, or budgetary matters.

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(2) The office shall be headed by a director, who is the agency head for purposes of final agency action under chapter 120 for all areas within the authority delegated to the director's office. The director shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

- (3) The office shall have a sufficient number of professional and administrative personnel to carry out its responsibilities.
- (1) The Florida Energy and Climate Commission is created within the Executive Office of the Governor. The commission shall be comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief Financial Officer.
- (a) The Governor shall appoint one member from three persons nominated by the Florida Public Service Commission Nominating Council, created in s. 350.031, to each of seven seats on the commission. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall appoint one member from three persons nominated by the council to one seat on the commission. The Chief Financial Officer shall appoint one member from three persons nominated by the council to one seat on the commission.
- 1. The council shall submit the recommendations to the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief Financial Officer by September 1 of those years in which the terms are to begin the following October or within 60 days after a vacancy occurs for any reason other than the expiration of the term. The Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief Financial Officer may proffer names of persons to be considered for nomination by the council.

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2. The Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief Financial Officer shall fill a vacancy occurring on the commission by appointment of one of the applicants nominated by the council only after a background investigation of such applicant has been conducted by the Department of Law Enforcement.

- 3. Members shall be appointed to 3-year terms; however, in order to establish staggered terms, for the initial appointments, the Governor shall appoint four members to 3-year terms, two members to 2-year terms, and one member to a 1-year term, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Chief Financial Officer shall each appoint one member to a 3-year term and shall appoint a successor when that appointee's term expires in the same manner as the original appointment.
- 4. The Governor shall select from the membership of the commission one person to serve as chair.
- 5. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointment.
- 6. If the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the Chief Financial Officer has not made an appointment within 30 consecutive calendar days after the receipt of the recommendations, the council shall initiate, in accordance with this section, the nominating process within 30 days.
- 7. Each appointment to the commission shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate during the next regular session after the vacancy occurs. If the Senate refuses to confirm or fails to consider the appointment of the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the Chief Financial Officer, the council shall

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initiate, in accordance with this section, the nominating process within 30 days.

- 8. The Governor or the Governor's successor may recall an appointee.
- 9. Notwithstanding subparagraph 7. and for the initial appointments to the commission only, each initial appointment to the commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate by the 2010 Regular Session. If the Senate refuses to confirm or fails to consider an appointment made by the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the Chief Financial Officer, the council shall initiate, in accordance with this section, the nominating process within 30 days after the Senate's refusal to confirm or failure to consider such appointment. This subparagraph expires July 1, 2010.
- (b) Members must meet the following qualifications and restrictions:
- 1. A member must be an expert in one or more of the following fields: energy, natural resource conservation, economics, engineering, finance, law, transportation and land use, consumer protection, state energy policy, or another field substantially related to the duties and functions of the commission. The commission shall fairly represent the fields specified in this subparagraph.
- 2. Each member shall, at the time of appointment and at each commission meeting during his or her term of office, disclose:
- a. Whether he or she has any financial interest, other than ownership of shares in a mutual fund, in any business entity that, directly or indirectly, owns or controls, or is an

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639 affiliate or subsidiary of, any business entity that may be 640 affected by the policy recommendations developed by the 641 commission. b. Whether he or she is employed by or is engaged in any 642 643 business activity with any business entity that, directly or 644 indirectly, owns or controls, or is an affiliate or subsidiary 645 of, any business entity that may be affected by the policy 646 recommendations developed by the commission. 647 (c) The chair may designate the following ex officio, nonvoting members to provide information and advice to the 648 649 commission at the request of the chair: 650 1. The chair of the Florida Public Service Commission, or his or her designee. 651 2. The Public Counsel, or his or her designee. 652 653 3. A representative of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. 654 655 4. A representative of the Department of Financial 656 Services. 657 5. A representative of the Department of Environmental 658 Protection. 659 6. A representative of the Department of Community Affairs. 660 7. A representative of the Board of Governors of the State 661 University System. 662 8. A representative of the Department of Transportation. 663 (2) Members shall serve without compensation but are 664 entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses as provided in s. 112.061. 665 (3) Meetings of the commission may be held in various 666 667 locations around the state and at the call of the chair;

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however, the commission must meet at least six times each year.

- (4) The office commission may:
- (a) Employ staff and counsel as needed in the performance of its duties.
 - (b) Prosecute and defend legal actions in its own name.
- (c) Form advisory groups consisting of members of the public to provide information on specific issues.
 - (5) The office commission shall:
- (a) Act as the principal economic development organization for the state on matters relating to renewable, alternative, or clean energy.
- 1. The office shall market the state as a probusiness location for potential new energy-related investment in order to create new energy-related businesses and to retain and expand existing energy-related businesses. In doing so, the office shall work with Enterprise Florida, Inc., Space Florida, and all other governmental entities at all levels, and with all relevant private sector entities as necessary to facilitate the location of a business in this state by assisting those businesses in such matters as obtaining permits or licenses, determining appropriate tax laws and rules, and obtaining financing, incentives, grants, and other funding.
- 2. The office shall work with the Florida Energy Systems
 Consortium to coordinate and promote Florida research on energy
 and to recruit energy researchers to Florida. As part of this
 role, the office shall serve as the clearinghouse for research
 information from universities and private sector entities that
 receive funding or other assistance from the state relating to
 their research projects.

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(b) (a) Administer the Florida Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficient Technologies Grants Program pursuant to s. 377.804 to assure a robust grant portfolio.

- (c) (b) Develop policy for requiring grantees to provide royalty-sharing or licensing agreements with state government for commercialized products developed under a state grant.
- (d) (e) Administer the Florida Green Government Grants Act pursuant to s. 377.808 and set annual priorities for grants.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (d) Administer the information gathering and reporting functions pursuant to ss. 377.601-377.608.
- (e) Administer petroleum planning and emergency contingency planning pursuant to ss. 377.701, 377.703, and 377.704.
- (f) Represent Florida in the Southern States Energy Compact pursuant to ss. 377.71-377.712.
- (g) Complete the annual assessment of the efficacy of Florida's Energy and Climate Change Action Plan, upon completion by the Governor's Action Team on Energy and Climate Change pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order 2007-128, and provide specific recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature each year to improve results.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ (h) Administer the provisions of the Florida Energy and Climate Protection Act pursuant to ss. 377.801-377.806.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (i) Advocate for energy and climate change issues and provide educational outreach and technical assistance in cooperation with the state's academic institutions.
- (j) Be a party in the proceedings to adopt goals and submit comments to the Public Service Commission pursuant to s. 366.82.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 in order to implement all powers and duties described in this section.

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726		Section	8.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2011	L.		