CHAMBER ACTION

The Environmental Regulation Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to renewable energy; creating s. 366.91, F.S.; providing legislative findings; providing definitions; requiring public utilities, municipal electric utilities, and rural electric cooperatives to offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy; providing requirements for such contracts; requiring that a producer pay the costs for interconnection; amending s. 366.11, F.S.; specifying that requirements for the purchase of renewable energy apply to certain utilities; amending s. 403.7061, F.S.; revising a permit requirement for a waste-to-energy facility; revising an exemption for certain counties; encouraging specified applicants for a landfill permit to consider construction of a waste-to-energy facility; providing an effective date.

2122

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

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Section 1. Section 366.91, Florida Statutes, is created 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 meet the state's growing dependency on natural gas for electric production, minimize the volatility of fuel costs, encourage investment within the state, improve environmental conditions, and make Florida a leader in new and innovative technologies.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Biomass" means a power source composed of combustible residues or gases that are derived from organic matter drawn from sources other than fossil fuels, which sources are available on a renewable basis. The term includes, but is not limited to, a power source from forest-products manufacturing; agricultural and orchard crops; waste products from livestock operations, poultry operations, or food processing; urban wood waste; municipal solid waste; municipal liquid waste treatment operations; or landfill gas.
- (b) "Renewable energy" means electrical energy produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, and hydroelectric power.
- (3) On or before January 1, 2006, each public utility must continuously offer a purchase contract to producers of renewable energy containing payment provisions for energy and capacity

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that are based upon the utility's full avoided costs, as defined in s. 366.051; however, capacity payments shall not be 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, it 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 a renewable energy contract shall be recovered from the ratepayers of the contracting utility, without differentiation among customer classes, through the appropriate cost-recovery clause mechanism administered by the commission.

(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 that 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 shall not be 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, it 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.

(5) A contracting producer of renewable energy must pay the actual costs of its interconnection with the transmission grid or distribution system.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 366.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.11 Certain exemptions.--

- (1) No provision of this chapter shall apply in any manner, other than as specified in ss. 366.04, 366.05(7) and (8), 366.051, 366.055, 366.093, 366.095, 366.14, and 366.80-366.85, and 366.91, to utilities owned and operated by municipalities, whether within or without any municipality, or by cooperatives organized and existing under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law of the state, or to the sale of electricity, manufactured gas, or natural gas at wholesale by any public utility to, and the purchase by, any municipality or cooperative under and pursuant to any contracts now in effect or which may be entered into in the future, when such municipality or cooperative is engaged in the sale and distribution of electricity or manufactured or natural gas, or to the rates provided for in such contracts.
- Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 403.7061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 403.7061 Requirements for review of new waste-to-energy facility capacity by the Department of Environmental Protection.--
- (3) An applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the construction of a new waste-to-energy facility or the

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expansion of an existing waste-to-energy facility will comply with the following criteria subsections:

- (a) The facility is a necessary part of the local government's integrated solid waste management program in the jurisdiction where the facility is located and cannot be avoided through feasible and practical efforts to use recycling or waste reduction.
- (b) The use of capacity at existing waste-to-energy facilities within reasonable transportation distance of the proposed facility must have been evaluated and found not to be economically feasible when compared to the use of the proposed facility for the expected life of the proposed facility. This paragraph does not apply to:
- 1. Applications to build or expand waste-to-energy facilities received by the department before March 1, 1993, or amendments to such applications that do not increase combustion capacity beyond that requested as of March 1, 1993; or
- 2. Any modification to waste-to-energy facility construction or operating permits or certifications or conditions thereto, including certifications under ss. 403.501-403.518, that do not increase combustion capacity above that amount applied for before March 1, 1993.
- implemented and maintains a solid waste management and recycling program that is designed to will achieve the 30-percent waste reduction goal set forth in s. 403.706(4) by the time the facility begins operation. For the purposes of this section, the

provisions of s. 403.706(4)(c) for counties with populations of 100,000 75,000 or less do not apply.

- (d) The local government in which the facility is located has implemented a mulching, composting, or other waste reduction program for yard trash.
- (e) The local governments served by the facility will have implemented or participated in a separation program designed to remove small-quantity generator and household hazardous waste, mercury containing devices, and mercuric-oxide batteries from the waste stream prior to incineration, by the time the facility begins operation.
- (f) The local government in which the facility is located has implemented a program to procure products or materials with recycled content, pursuant to s. 403.7065.
- (g) A program will exist in the local government in which the facility is located for collecting and recycling recovered material from the institutional, commercial, and industrial sectors by the time the facility begins operation.
- (h) The facility will be in compliance with applicable local ordinances and with the approved state and local comprehensive plans required by chapter 163.
- (i) The facility is in substantial compliance with its permit, conditions of certification, and any agreements or orders resulting from environmental enforcement actions by state agencies.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the term "waste-to-energy facility" means a facility that uses an enclosed device using controlled combustion to thermally break down solid, Page 6 of 7

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

liquid, or gaseous combustible solid waste to an ash residue that contains little or no combustible material and that produces electricity, steam, or other energy as a result. The term does not include facilities that primarily burn fuels other than solid waste even if such facilities also burn some solid waste as a fuel supplement. The term also does not include facilities that burn vegetative, agricultural, or silvicultural wastes, bagasse, clean dry wood, methane or other landfill gas, wood fuel derived from construction or demolition debris, or waste tires, alone or in combination with fossil fuels.

Section 4. Requirements relating to solid waste disposal facility permitting. --Local government applicants for a permit to construct or expand a Class I landfill are encouraged to consider construction of a waste-to-energy facility as an alternative to additional landfill space.

Section 5. This act shall take effect October 1, 2005.