

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide Limited Government-The bill creates the Florida Energy Council to advise the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on energy issues. It also requires the PSC to direct a study on Florida's electric transmission grid. The report is to additionally address hardening of the state's infrastructure in response to the issues arising from the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons.

Ensure Lower Taxes-The bill creates the following: Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program, Energy Efficient Products Sales Tax Holiday, Solar Energy Systems Rebate Program, sales tax exemption for equipment, machinery and other renewable energy technologies, renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.

Promote Personal Responsibility/Empower Families-The bill contains rebates and tax incentives to promote the sale of energy efficient products and the use of renewable energy technologies.

Maintain Public Security-The bill provides incentives for the investment in renewable energy and alternative fuels, which may reduce the state's dependence on imported fossil fuels. The bill requires the PSC to consider fuel diversity when analyzing the utilities' 10-year site plans, thereby also potentially easing the state's dependence on any particular fuel for the generation of electricity. The bill also allows the PSC to require electric utilities to construct their infrastructure to standards that exceed the National Electric Safety Code.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

General Background

On November 10, 2005, Governor Jeb Bush issued Executive Order #05-241 directing DEP to develop a comprehensive energy plan. On December 14, 2005 the Secretary of DEP hosted the Florida Energy Forum where various parties were able to provide input in developing the plan. As required by the Executive Order, DEP issued Florida's Energy Plan on January 17, 2005.

The energy plan contained recommendations that spanned several areas. Those areas covered issues of diversification, conservation, and economic incentives. HB 1473 comprehensively implements initiatives from each of those areas.

According to research conducted by DEP in developing Florida's Energy Plan, the following background information was provided:

Florida's economy and quality of life depends on a secure, adequate and reliable supply of energy. As the fourth most populous state, Florida ranks third nationally in total energy consumption. With more than 17 million citizens and nearly 1,000 new residents arriving daily, Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Because of its expanding economy, current forecasts indicate that Florida's electricity consumption will increase by close to 30 percent over the next ten years.

Since the last review of Florida's energy policy in 2000, several unpredictable events have heightened concern over energy reliability, security, and supply. The 2003 blackout in the northeast, along with tremendous back-to-back hurricane seasons in 2004 and 2005, demonstrated the impact power outages and fuel interruptions have on the nation's economic welfare.

Producing less than one percent of the energy it consumes and limited by its geography, Florida is more susceptible to interruptions in energy supply than any other state. Unlike other states that rely on petroleum pipelines for fuel delivery, more than 98 percent of Florida's transportation fuel arrives by sea. The state's reliance on imported petroleum products, in addition to its anticipated growth in consumption, underscores its vulnerability to fluctuations in the market and interruptions in fuel production, supply and delivery.

Energy Production and a Growing Economy

Florida depends almost exclusively on other states and nations for supplies of oil and gasoline, generating less than one percent of the nation's crude oil production annually. To generate electricity, Florida primarily relies on natural gas, coal and oil imports.

Together, fossil fuels represent 86 percent of Florida's total generating capacity. Less than 10 percent of its generating capacity is derived from cleaner nuclear and renewable fuels. In fact, no new nuclear plants have entered service in Florida since 1983.

Current forecasts indicate that new generation capacity will be 80 percent natural gas-fired and 19 percent coal-fired. Meeting these projections could prove expensive at today's prices and lead to an over-reliance on one fuel type, affecting the reliability of electric utility generation supply in Florida. While expansions for natural gas capacity are needed and already underway, improving generation fuel diversity would enhance reliability over the long-term. Too great a reliance on a single fuel source leaves Floridians subject to the risks of price volatility and supply interruption.

A New Class of Energy

Although the nation's reliance on traditional fossil fuels is currently high, Florida is investing in alternative fuels and developing "next generation" energy technologies. In 2003, Governor Jeb Bush launched "H2 Florida" to accelerate the commercialization of hydrogen technologies and spur economic investment in Florida's economy. With a four to one return on investment, Florida and its federal partners have invested \$9 million to date in hydrogen infrastructure. Construction of a "hydrogen highway" is underway, 28 hydrogen demonstration projects are in progress and more than 100 hydrogen research and development projects are taking place at Florida's universities.

Utilization of biofuels is in its infancy with the cost of renewable fuels relatively high compared with traditional hydrocarbon fuels. Currently, Florida has just one biodiesel facility and, absent a manufacturing plant, imports ethanol from refineries outside of the state. Increasing production, supply and infrastructure of biofuels through financial incentives would provide both economic and environmental returns for the state. Likewise, a stronger investment both residentially and commercially in solar technology would not only reduce utility costs but generate pollution-free power for Floridians. To date, solar technology has remained largely inefficient and expensive, however, costs are gradually decreasing as system quality and reliability increases. To encourage continued investment in solar energy, systems received a permanent exemption from Florida sales and use tax in 2005.

Proposed Changes

Section 1: Legislative findings and intent: This section provides legislative findings and intent. Generally, the Legislature finds that advancing the development of renewable energy efficiency and technologies is important for the state's future, its energy stability and diversity, its environment, and the protection of its citizens' public health. Moreover, the development of renewable energy technologies has a correlated effect in reducing the demand for foreign fuels. To assist in the widespread commercialization and application of renewable energy, the findings promote marketing, among other things, to stimulate economic growth, to generate ongoing research and development, to use the

abundance of natural and renewable energy sources. These objectives are in addition to using the state's ability to attract significant federal research and development funds for its general welfare.

Section 2: Short title: The bill provides that ss. 377.801-377.806 may be cited as the "Florida Renewable Energy Technologies and Energy Efficiency Act."

Section 3: Purpose: This act is intended to provide matching grants to stimulate in-state capital investment and promote statewide utilization of renewable technologies. In order to accomplish these goals, the targeted grants program is designed to: 1) advance renewable technologies, and 2) encourage the residential and commercial use of incentives, such as rebates, tax exemptions, and regulatory certainty.

Section 4: Definitions: The bill provides the following definitions:

- (1) "Act" means the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies and Energy Efficiency Act.
- (2) "Approved metering equipment" means a device capable of measuring the energy output of a solar thermal system that has been approved by the commission.
- (3) "Commission" means the Florida Public Service Commission.
- (4) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (5) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, association, firm, public service company, or any other public or private entity.
- (6) "Renewable energy" means electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, waste heat, or hydroelectric power.
- (7) "Renewable energy technology" means any technology that generates or utilizes a renewable energy resource.
- (8) "Solar energy system" means equipment that provides for the collection and use of incident solar energy for water heating, space heating or cooling, or other applications that require a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, or electricity that performs primarily with solar energy. In other systems in which solar energy is used in a supplemental way, only those components that collect and transfer solar energy shall be included in this definition.
- (9) "Solar photovoltaic system" means a device that converts incident sunlight into electrical current.
- (10) "Solar thermal system" means a device that traps heat from incident sunlight in order to heat water.

Section 5: Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program: The bill establishes within DEP the Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program. The program provides renewable energy matching grants for demonstration, commercialization, research, and development projects relating to renewable energy technologies. Eligible entities for award consideration include: 1) municipalities and county governments, 2) established for-profit companies licensed to do business in the state, 3) in-state universities and colleges, 4) not-for-profit organizations, 5) other qualified persons, as determined by the department. Rulemaking authority is granted to DEP for adoption of application requirements, ranking application, and administering grant awards. Criteria are provided in the bill for DEP to consider when assessing applications for an award. It is also incumbent upon DEP to solicit the expertise of other state agencies and such solicited agencies shall be cooperative with DEP.

Section 6: Energy Efficient Products Sales Tax Holiday: During the period from 12:01 a.m., October 5, through midnight, October 11, in each year from 2006 to 2009, a tax-free week is established by the bill, and it shall be designated the Energy Efficient Week. Specifically, the tax levied under ch. 212 may not be collected on the sale of energy efficient products having a per product selling price of \$1,500 or less. This exemption only applies to items that are for noncommercial home or personal use. "Energy efficient product" is defined as a dishwasher, clothes washer, air conditioner, ceiling fan, incandescent or florescent light bulb, dehumidifier, programmable thermostat, or refrigerator that has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and by the United States

Department of Energy as meeting or exceeding each agency's requirements for energy efficiency or that has been designated as meeting or exceeding the requirements under the Energy Star Program of either agency.

Section 7: Solar Energy System Incentives Program: Under this program, three solar rebate incentives are created. From July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2010, any Florida resident who purchases and installs a solar photovoltaic system, a solar thermal system, or a solar thermal pool heater is eligible to apply. However, application for a rebate must be made within 90 days after the purchase, and each system must meet the specific criteria outlined in the bill.

In general, the new solar photovoltaic system must be 2 kilowatts or larger, and the new solar thermal system must provide at least 50 percent of a building's hot water consumption. For the specific eligibility requirements, s. 337.806 reads in part:

(2) SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM INCENTIVE.

(a) Eligibility requirements. A solar photovoltaic system qualifies for a rebate if:

1. The system is installed by a state-licensed master electrician, electrical contractor, or solar contractor.
2. The system complies with state interconnection standards as provided by the commission.
3. The system complies with all applicable building codes as defined by the local jurisdictional authority.

(b) Rebate amounts. The rebate amount shall be set at \$4 per watt based on the total wattage rating of the system. The maximum allowable rebate per solar photovoltaic system installation shall be as follows:

1. \$20,000 for a residence.
2. \$100,000 for a place of business, a publicly owned or operated facility, or a facility owned or operated by a private, not-for-profit organization.

(3) SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEM INCENTIVE.

(a) Eligibility requirements. A solar thermal system qualifies for a rebate if:

1. The system is installed by a state-licensed solar or plumbing contractor.
2. The system complies with all applicable building codes as defined by the local jurisdictional authority.

(b) Rebate amounts. Authorized rebates for installation of solar thermal systems shall be as follows:

1. \$500 for a residence.
2. \$15 per 1,000 Btu for a maximum of \$5,000 for a place of business, a publicly owned or operated facility, or a facility owned or operated by a private, not-for-profit organization including condominiums or apartment buildings. Btu must be verified by approved metering equipment.

(4) SOLAR THERMAL POOL HEATER INCENTIVES.—

(a) Eligibility requirements. — A solar thermal pool heater qualifies for a rebate if:

1. The system is installed by a state-licensed solar or plumbing contractor.
2. The system complies with all applicable building codes as defined by the local jurisdictional authority.

(b) Rebate amounts. — Authorized rebates for installation of solar thermal pool heaters shall be \$100 per installation.

Moreover, the total dollar amount of all DEP-issued rebates is subject to any fiscal year appropriation for the program. DEP will publish on a regular basis a running rebate fund balance for each fiscal year.

If applications exceed the available funds, unfunded applications roll-over to the next year with priority consideration. The DEP shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to develop rebate applications and administer the issuance of rebates.

Section 8: Florida Energy Council: The bill creates the Florida Energy Council within DEP as an energy advisory group. The Council is to advise the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on current and projected energy issues including, but not limited to, transportation, generation, transmission, distributed generation, fuel supply issues, emerging technologies, efficiency and conservation. This diverse council shall be comprised of stakeholders, and may include utility providers, alternative energy providers, researchers, environmental scientists, fuel suppliers, technology manufacturers, environmental, consumer and public health use the principles of reliability, efficiency, affordability, and diversity in developing its recommendations. There will be nine voting members:

- The Secretary of DEP, or designee, serves as the council's chair
- The Chair of PSC, or designee, serves as the council's vice chair
- The Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services, or designee
- Two members appointed by the Governor
- Two members appointed by the President of the Senate
- Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives

Prior to September 1, 2006, all initial appointments shall be made. The appointments made by the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives are for a term of two years, with members serving until their successors are appointed. Any vacancies are filled in the same manner as original appointments and are for the remainder of a vacated membership. Members are entitled to travel reimbursement and per diem, but they serve without compensation.

Additionally, DEP provides primary staff support to the Council and it shall electronically record the meetings and preserve those recordings pursuant to chapters 119 and 257. Rulemaking authority is granted to DEP to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 9: Sales Tax Exemption: A sales tax exemption is created at s. 212.08 for equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies, and it is available to a purchaser through a refund of previously paid taxes. This exemption is designed to assist in stimulating the development of in-state hydrogen technologies and bio-fuels. Enhancing the production, distribution and retail mechanisms supporting bio-fuels, this incentive may result in a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels. There are currently four hydrogen fueling stations planned for installation, and those facilities are partially funded by the DEP. Florida has no ethanol fuel production facilities or retail outlets selling ethanol blends to the public.

The bill creates the following definitions as used in this section:

a. "Biodiesel" means the mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from plant or animal matter for use as a source of energy and meeting the specifications for biodiesel and biodiesel blends with petroleum products as adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Biodiesel may refer to biodiesel blends designated BXX, where XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend.

b. "Ethanol" means nominally anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the fermentation of plant sugars meeting the specifications for fuel ethanol and fuel ethanol blends with petroleum products as adopted by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Ethanol may refer to fuel ethanol blends designated EXX, where XX represents the volume percentage of fuel ethanol in the blend.

c. "Hydrogen fuel cells" means equipment using hydrogen or a hydrogen rich fuel in an electrochemical process to generate energy, electricity, or the transfer of heat.

The bill provides that the in-state sale or use of the following items is excluded from the tax imposed by this chapter:

- a. Hydrogen-powered vehicles, materials incorporated into hydrogen-powered vehicles, and hydrogen-fueling stations, up to a limit of \$2 million in tax each state fiscal year.
- b. Commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells, up to a limit of \$1 million in tax each state fiscal year.
- c. Materials used in the distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100) and ethanol (E10-E85), including fueling infrastructure, transportation, and storage, up to a limit of \$1 million in tax each state fiscal year. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for ethanol (E10-E100) distribution qualify for the exemption provided by this subsection.

The DEP is designated lead agency for submitting to DOR the items eligible for the exemption. The bill directs DEP in consultation with DOR to develop the application for exemption, along with minimal criteria for the application content. Applicants are to also submit a sworn statement of information accuracy and to the section requirements being met. An application processing schedule is also outlined in the bill.

Rulemaking is granted to DOR for governing the manner and form of the refund applications and to additionally establish guidelines for requisites of an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption.

Rulemaking is also granted to DEP to ensure the exemptions do not exceed the provided limits, and DEP shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of sales tax funds remaining in each fiscal year.

This exemption is repealed on July 1, 2010.

Section 10: Confidentiality and information sharing: This section allows for the sharing of information between DEP and DOR related to the sales tax exemption and investment tax credit.

Section 11: Corporate income tax: This is a conforming change.

Section 12: Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit: The bill establishes the renewable energy technologies tax credit. Definitions in this section mirror those used in s. 212.08(7) for biodiesel, ethanol, and hydrogen fuel cell. A term is added to this section for "eligible cost" which means:

1. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$3 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, in connection with an investment in hydrogen powered vehicles and hydrogen vehicle fueling stations in the state, including, but not limited to, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.

2. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$1.5 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, and limited to a maximum of \$12,000 per fuel cell, in connection with an investment in commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells in the state, including, but not limited to, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.

3. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$6.5 million per state fiscal year for all tax payers, in connection with an investment in the production, storage, and distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100) and ethanol (E10-E100) in the state, including the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for ethanol (E10-E100) distribution qualify as an eligible cost under this subsection.

The bill outlines and application process that is handled through DEP for this credit. Rulemaking authority is granted DOR relating to the forms required to claim a tax credit under this section, the requirements and basis for establishing an entitlement to a credit, and the examination and audit procedures required to administer this section.

The DEP shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of available tax credits remaining in each fiscal year.

Section 13: Adjusted federal income: This section makes a conforming change.

Section 14: Ten-year site plans: Pursuant to s. 186.801, F.S., all major generating electric utilities are required to annually submit a Ten-Year Site Plan to the PSC for review. Each Ten-Year Site Plan contains projections of the utility's electric power needs for the next ten years and the general location of proposed power plant sites and major transmission facilities. As a result, the PSC performs a preliminary study of each Ten-Year Site Plan to determine whether it is "suitable" or "unsuitable." To aid in its review, the PSC receives comments from state, regional, and local planning agencies regarding various issues. Upon review completion, the PSC forwards its Ten-Year Site Plan review, to DEP for use in subsequent power plant siting proceedings.

To implement the provisions s. 186.801, F. S., the PSC has adopted Rules 25-22.070 through 25-22.072, F.A.C. These rules require electric utilities to file an annual Ten-Year Site Plans by April 1. However, utilities whose existing generating capacity is below 250 megawatts (MW) are exempt from this requirement unless the utility plans to build a new unit larger than 75 MW within the ten-year planning period.

In evaluating the 10-year site plans, the PSC is required to review:

- Need for electrical power in the area to be served.
- Anticipated environmental impact.
- Possible alternatives to the proposed plan.
- Views of appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
- Consistency with the state comprehensive plan.
- Information of the state on energy availability and consumption.

The bill adds "The effect on fuel diversity within the state" to the above objectives considered by the PSC in evaluating the 10-year site plans. Concern was raised about this provision in that it appears to inherently speak to coal and nuclear fuels. If the focus is to use more coal and nuclear fuels, consideration should be given to the environmental impact of carbon.

Section 15: Jurisdiction of the PSC: Section 366.04, F.S., provides that the jurisdiction of the PSC includes prescribing and enforcing safety standards for electric transmission and distribution. This bill adds the phrase "at a minimum" when describing the safety standards the PSC must adopt. This allows the PSC to adopt stricter safety standards than the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) as needed to protect Florida's electric system from disasters.

Section 16: Powers of the PSC: Section 366.05(1), F.S., reads in part:

366.05 Powers.—

(1) In the exercise of such jurisdiction, the commission shall have power to prescribe fair and reasonable rates and charges, classifications, standards of quality and measurements, and service rules and regulations to be observed by each public utility; to require repairs, improvements, additions, and extensions to the plant and equipment of any public utility when reasonably necessary to promote the convenience and welfare of the public and secure adequate service or facilities. . .

The bill amends this section to give the PSC the power to adopt construction standards that exceed the NESC in order to ensure the reliable provision of service. In addition, the PSC is given the power to order the replacement of plant by a public utility.

Section 366.05(8), F.S., gives the PSC power over the state's electrical grid, and the authority, following certain proceeding, to require the installation or repair of necessary facilities if inadequacies with respect to the grid exist. The bill amends this section to strengthen PSC authority to require utilities to build additional facilities or repair existing facilities if the PSC determines that the electric grid is inadequate with respect to "fuel diversity or fuel supply reliability."

Section 17: The bill requires the PSC to direct a study on Florida's electric transmission grid. The study shall examine the efficiency and reliability of power transfer and emergency contingency conditions. Additionally, the study must examine the hardening of infrastructure to address issues raised from the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. The results of the study shall be provided to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 30, 2007.

According to the PSC, the January 30, 2007 deadline to perform all the study components may be difficult to achieve. Even with the bill taking effect upon becoming law, the PSC will only have seven to eight months to perform the required study and get the report approved by the Commissioners. The PSC is currently working with the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC) on a new transmission planning process, and this involvement may enhance the proposed study on Florida's electric transmission grid. The purpose of the new FRCC transmission planning process is to increase coordination among the FRCC members in an effort to improve the overall transmission planning and to provide a better transmission expansion plan from a statewide perspective. The utilities will file their first reports utilizing this new planning process in this month (April 2006). Additionally, the PSC has opened a docket proposing rules governing the placement of new electric distribution facilities underground and conversion of existing overhead distribution facilities to underground, to address the effects of extreme weather events.

Sections 18 through 40: These sections amend the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA). On the recommendation of the Florida Energy Plan, the proposed changes are to streamline the siting process by setting new timelines, streamlining procedures, and streamlining the determination of consistency with land use, among other things.

Created by the Legislature in 1973, the Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA), provides for certification (licensure) of steam electric or solar power plants which are 75 megawatts or larger in size. The plants can be gas-fired, combined-cycle units, nuclear units, or others that are fueled by more conventional means. Combustion turbine units can be permitted in conjunction with a certified facility, or as an addition via the modification process, but as a stand alone, this type of unit does not trigger the certification process.

The DEP is the lead agency for coordinating the siting process. Plant certification may include the plant's directly associated facilities, which are necessary for the construction and operation, such as natural gas pipeline, rail lines, roadways, and electrical transmission lines. Final certification is issued by the Siting Board (Governor & Cabinet).

Section 18: Definitions: The bill amends several definitions s. 403.503, F.S., in order to broaden, delete and conform terms as used in this section. However, noteworthy are the amendments to two terms: 1) The revision to "electrical power plant" clarifies that associated facilities to be included in the definition of plant are those that are owned by the applicant. This gives the applicant the option to include associated facilities not owned by the applicant. 2) The revision to "completeness" is amended to incorporate the concept of "sufficiency". This change combines two review processes.

Section 19: Department of Environmental Protection; powers and duties: The bill broadens DEP powers and duties by expanding its rulemaking authority to include construction as a component to be included as it sets forth rules for environmental precautions in relation to power plants. The DEP has the authority to issue final orders when there is no certification hearing, resulting in a significant saving

in overall licensing time. DEP also is given the authority to issue emergency orders when emergency conditions require a short turn-around time. Other additional powers and duties include acting as clerk for the siting board as well as administering and managing the terms and conditions of the certification order, supporting documents and records for the life of the facility.

Section 20: Application for permits: The bill amends s. 403.5055 to provide that DEP include in its project analysis copies of proposed permits under federally delegated or approved permit programs. The bill modifies the section to require such inclusion only if the permit is available at the time DEP issues its project analysis.

Section 21: Applicability and certification: The bill amends s. 405.506 relating to applicability and certification to include "thresholds." The section is amended to exempt cogeneration facilities which are expanding by less than 35 megawatts. This will assist in the development and utilization of an additional resource. The term "maximum electrical generator rating" replaces the term "maximum normal generator nameplate rating" in order to more accurately reflect the term of art in the industry.

Section 22: Distribution of application: Section 403.5064 is amended to read Application schedule in lieu of Distribution of application. The date of certification commencement shall begin when the applicant distributes the appropriate number of certification applications and submits the application fee pursuant to 403.518. This change in the date of commencement will result in a time savings of approximately 22 days because the distribution to the affected parties is done sooner. A provision is added to provide that any amendment made prior to certification will be addressed as part of the original certification proceeding; however, the amendment may create a good cause of altering the time limits.

Further, this section provides that within 7 days after DEP files its proposed schedule, the ALJ will issue an order establishing a schedule for matters contained in the proposed schedule. The bill also clarifies notice provisions in order to reference the new notice section.

Section 23: Appointment of administrative law judge: This section is amended to clarify that the ALJ has all powers and duties granted pursuant to chapter 120 and by the laws and rules of DEP.

Section 24: Determination of completeness: The bill amends this section to give the applicant 30 days rather than 15 days to respond to a notice of incompleteness. A statement of completeness shall be filed with DOAH, the applicant, and the parties, within 40 days in lieu of 15 days, after filing an application. The bill outlines the procedure for an applicant to follow when DEP declares an application incomplete.

Section 25: Informational public meetings: Section 403.50663 is created to establish that a local government or a regional planning council in whose jurisdiction the proposed plant exist may hold an information public meeting to inform the public about the proposed site and its associated facilities. The meeting must be noticed not less than 5 days prior to the date; however, the failure to hold an informational public meeting or the procedure used for the informational meeting are not grounds for the alteration of any time limitation or grounds to deny or condition certification.

Further, the bill clarifies that it is the legislative intent that local governments or regional planning councils attempt to hold such public meetings. Parties to the proceedings under this act shall be encouraged to attend; however, no party other than the applicant and the department shall be required to attend such informational public meetings.

Section 26: Land use consistency: Section 403.50665 is created to generally streamline the land use determination, and to require that the applicant includes a description in the application of land use consistency with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances. If a local government makes an affirmative determination that the site and or facilities are consistent with local land use, but a

substantially affected individual disputes the local government's determination, that person has 15 days to file a petition disputing the determination.

If it is determined by the local government that the proposed site, or directly associated facility, does conform with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances, in effect as of the date of the application, and no petition has been filed, the responsible zoning or planning authority shall not change the land use plans or zoning ordinances, in order to foreclose construction and operation of the proposed site, or directly associated facilities, unless certification is subsequently denied or withdrawn.

Section 27: Determination of Sufficiency: Section 403.5067 is repealed. This review is combined with the completeness review.

Section 28: Preliminary statement of issues, reports, project analyses, and studies: The bill amends s. 403.507, F.S., relating to preliminary statements of issues, reports, project analyses, and studies. It changes the date for the filing of preliminary statements of issues from 60 days after distribution of the application, to 40 days after the application has been determined complete. It now requires agency reports to be filed 100 days after the application has been determined complete, expediting the review process by approximately 32 days.

The bill also clarifies that the Department of Community Affairs shall address emergency management in its report, and water management district reports shall include issues related to impact on water resources, impact on regional water supply planning, and impact on district-owned lands and works.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is added to the list of agencies that must address the impact of the proposed plant on matters within its jurisdiction. DOT is typically involved in the certification process, but its statutory addition as a reporting agency ties in with its addition to the list of parties to the proceeding. It also establishes DOT as an agency eligible for reimbursement from the application fee.

The bill deletes the provisions related to the PSC filing of its determination and relocates it to a separate section. Additionally, prior to DEP issuing its project analysis; the PSC must have made an affirmative determination of need. While the need determination is currently required prior to the certification hearing, this language is amended to provide for instances when a hearing may be canceled.

Section 29: Land use and certification hearings: The bill amends s. 403.508, F.S., relating to land use and certification hearings. The bill addresses both types of hearings:

(1) Land use hearing: provides that if a petition is filed for a land use hearing relating to the proposed site or directly associated facility the ALJ as expeditiously as possible, but no later than 30 days after DEP's receipt of the petition shall conduct the hearing. The land use hearing is to be held whether or not the application is complete. However, incompleteness of information may be used by the local government in making its determination on consistency with land use. If in the recommended order, the ALJ finds a site inconsistent with local land use and zoning requirements, the bill outlines the procedure that follows such situations. Additionally, it clarifies that local land use plans and zoning ordinances may be preempted by the siting board. The bill further readjusts processing time in order to conform to responses to determination of incompleteness. However, this does not impact the overall issuance of the final certification.

(2) Certification hearing: changes the date for the holding of the certification hearing to from 300 to 265 days after the filing of the application. The DEP analysis would have been filed approximately 95 days earlier. Moreover, according to DEP, this length of time is needed to account for the possibility of an application being incomplete as filed, but it was rendered complete before the deadline for the tolling of the time clock. This provision also provides adequate time to prepare for the hearing.

A key substantive change is the addition of a mechanism for the cancellation of the otherwise mandatory certification hearing. If there are no disputed issues of fact or law, no later than 29 days before the certification hearing, but with enough time to provide three days notice of canceling the hearing, the DEP or the applicant may request that the certification hearing be canceled. The ALJ, upon request, can order cancellation of the hearing for a non-controversial project upon stipulation by all parties. The ALJ would relinquish jurisdiction, and the DEP would prepare the Final Order. This new option would shorten the process by as much as four and a half months, and would save the applicant and the agencies expense.

The bill also makes numerous technical changes to this section, including the relocation of provisions to group related activities and improve the chronological sequencing of events. Additionally DOT is added to the list of parties, and process deadlines are revised to conform to other deadline changes. The language regarding "public notice" has been relocated to a new notice section pertaining to the entire process, as opposed to just the hearing proceeding.

The bill also conforms existing provisions related to the conduct of the hearing, parties, and intervention, and retains existing provisions related to public participation and public hearings, though relevant dates are changed to conform to changes in the dates of the overall process.

Section 30: Final Disposition of the Application: The bill amends s. 403.509, F.S., relating to the final disposition of application. The bill adds a provision allowing DEP to issue the final order on certification, if the ALJ has cancelled the certification hearing. This would only apply if there are no controversial issues, and could save several months.

The bill requires the applicant to seek before, during or after, the certification any necessary land easements for state lands from the Board of Trustees or relevant water management district. The certification may be made contingent on the applicant receiving the appropriate interest.

This section also creates criteria for approval or denial of the application, which is drawn from the intent language, and criteria listed elsewhere in the act. In order to make the act internally consistent regarding federally delegated/approved permits, provisions related to these permits are deleted.

Section 31: Effect of Certification: The bill amends s. 403.511, F.S., relating to the effect of certification. The bill deletes language to conform to the provisions that allow the Secretary of DEP to sign certifications, under certain circumstances. Language is added to this section to clarify that local land use permits and zoning ordinances are preempted by the PPSA. This section further clarifies that federal permits are to be issued under their own program guidelines and not those of the Siting Board or PPSA. Subsection (8) is also added to this section and reads:

(8) Pursuant to s. 380.23, electrical power plants are subject to the federal coastal consistency review program. Issuance of certification shall constitute the state's certification of coastal zone consistency.

Section 32: Filing of Notice of Certified Corridor Route: The bill creates s. 403.5112, F.S., relating to filing of notice of certified corridor route. This provision is drawn from s. 403.5312, F.S., contained in the Transmission Line Siting Act, but which technically applies to the PPSA, as well. This section provides that within 60 days after a directly associated linear facility is certified, the applicant must file notice of the certified route with DEP and the clerk of the circuit court in each county through which the corridor will pass.

The notice is to consist of maps and aerial photographs clearly showing the location of the certified route and shall state that the certification of the corridor will result in the acquisition of rights-of-way within the corridor. The clerk is to record the filing in the official record of the county for the duration of the certification, or until the applicant certifies to the DEP and the clerk that all lands required for the

transmission line rights-of-way within the corridor have been acquired within the county, whichever is sooner.

Section 33: Postcertification Amendments: The bill creates s. 403.5113, F.S., related to post-certification amendments. This is essentially a technical addition clarifying the difference in required actions between amendments submitted by the applicant during the application review, and those submitted after certification. These changes codify and clarify existing DEP rules, and provide regulatory certainty for licensees.

If subsequent to certification, a licensee proposes a material change to the certification, the licensee must submit to DEP a written request for amendment and a description of the proposed change to the application. The DEP has 30 days to determine whether or not the proposed change requires the conditions of certification to be modified. If DEP concludes that the change would not require a modification of the conditions of certification, DEP must provide written notification of the approval of the proposed amendment to the licensee, all agencies, and all other parties.

If DEP concludes that the change would require a modification of the conditions of certification, the DEP sends written notification to the licensee stating that the proposed changes require a request for modification.

Section 34: Public Notice; Costs of Proceeding: The bill amends s. 403.5115 F.S., relating to public notice. This language in this section conforms to requirements to other provisions, updates methods for notification to allow for notice as specified in ch. 120, F.S., and makes clarifications. The applicant is responsible for publishing and paying for the notices in newspapers of general circulation relating to its filings with DEP, hearings, the cancellation of hearings, modifications, and supplemental applications.

The DEP is required to provide the notices in the manner specified by ch. 120, F.S., and provide copies to persons who have been placed on its mailing list pertaining to various filings and hearing, the cancellation of hearings and any notice of stipulations, proposed agency actions and petitions for modification.

Section 35: Review: The bill amends the judicial review provisions in s. 403.513, F.S. to conform its requirements to other provisions. The bill clarifies that when possible, separate appeals of the certification order and any DEP permit issued pursuant to a federally delegated or approved permit program may be consolidated for purposes of judicial review.

Section 36: Modification of Certification: Modifications of certification are frequently necessary, in part because a life-of-the-facility license was granted. However, not all changes at a certified facility necessitate a formal modification, rather, an approved amendment may suffice. A "modification" is any change in the certification order after issuance, including a change in the conditions of certification. For example, a condition might specify that the chemical treatment system for the facility only be allowed a 30 foot mixing zone, and if the applicant wishes to have a 40 foot mixing zone, a modification would be necessary. However, if a construction shed was to be moved and this was not mentioned in the conditions nor are there any foreseeable impacts, an amendment would be approved.

According to DEP, modifications can be approved by the Siting Board, but this authority is most frequently delegated to the Secretary of DEP. However, if a dispute arises, the decision-making authority reverts to the Siting Board.

The bill amends s. 403.516, F.S., relating to the modification of certification. This section makes edits to clarify and streamline unclear provisions related to modification of certifications. Additionally, it conforms requirements to other provisions regarding federally delegated or approved permits.

Section 37: Supplemental Applications for Sites Certified for Ultimate Site Capacity: The bill amends s. 403.517, F.S., relating to supplemental applications certified for ultimate site capacity. These applications are for certification of the construction of electrical power plants to be located at sites which have been previously certified for ultimate site capacity. Supplemental applications are limited to electrical power plants using a fuel type previously certified for the site.

This section is amended to add that these applications include all new directly associated facilities that support the construction and operation of the electrical power plant. The bill also simplifies and clarifies language regarding procedural steps for applications at facilities that have previously been certified, but are expanding. Additionally, the definition of "ultimate site capacity" was deleted and transferred to the definitions section.

Section 38: Existing Electrical Power Plant Site Certification: The bill amends s. 403.5175, F.S., relating to existing electrical power plant site certification to make technical edits conforming this section to other sections of the PPSA.

Section 39: Disposition of Fees: For the siting of a power plant, the applicant must pay DEP a \$2,500 fee upon filing the notice of intent and a fee not to exceed \$200,000 when filing the application. In addition, there are fees associated with a certification modification, a supplemental application, and an existing site certification. Generally, sixty percent of this fee goes to DEP for its costs associated with coordinating the review, acting on the application, and covering its associated costs. Twenty percent goes to DOAH to cover its costs associated with conducting the hearing. The remaining twenty-percent may be provided to various agencies to reimburse them for their costs associated with their participation in the proceeding.

The bill amends s. 403.518, F.S., relating to the disposition of fees to take into account the potential cancellation of the certification hearing. Currently, DOAH receives 20 percent of the application fee to cover its administrative costs. Under the new provisions, DOAH would receive 5 percent up front to cover its initial administration costs. DOAH would receive an additional 5 percent if a land use hearing is held and an additional 10 percent if a certification hearing is held. If all hearings are held, DOAH will receive the 20 percent it currently receives. The bill adds a provision to allow agencies to seek reimbursement of their expenses if an application is held in abeyance for more than one year. In other words, a grandfathering exists for certain applications in the process, i.e. those requiring cancellation of certification.

The DEP shall establish rules for determining a certification modification fee based on the equipment redesign, change in site size, type, increase in generating capacity proposed, or change in an associated linear facility location.

Section 40: Applicability of Revisions: The bill provides that any applicant for power plant certification under the PPSA is to be processed under the law applicable when the application was filed, except that provisions relating to the cancellation of the certification hearing, the provisions related to the final disposition of the application and issuance of the written order by the secretary of DEP, and notice of the cancellation of the certification hearing may apply to any application for power plant certification. This will have the effect of leaving the existing time frame in place for any application which is pending when the bill becomes law.

Section 41: Exclusive Forum for Determination of Need: The need determination process can occur prior to the filing of a certification application, or afterwards; however, it is usually recommended that it be commenced beforehand. Need determination is a formal process required under s. 403.519, F.S., and is conducted by the PSC. The PSC reviews the need for the generation capacity which the proposed facility would produce in relation to the needs of the region, and to the state as a whole. The PSC also looks at whether the facility would be the most cost-effective means of obtaining generating capacity. If the PSC makes a negative determination, or recommends that an alternative approach is more suitable, then either the pending application need not be submitted, or should be revised. If the application has already been submitted, then the certification application process comes to a halt.

Section 403.519(2), F.S., requires the PSC to publish notices in the newspaper of its need determination hearing 45 days before the date set for the hearing. The bill shifts this responsibility to the applicant and shortens the time frame to 21 days before the hearing. In addition, it states that the PSC shall continue to post a notice in the Florida Administrative Weekly at least seven days prior to the date of the hearing.

The bill amends s. 403.519(3), F.S., allowing the PSC to take into account the need for fuel diversity and supply reliability when making a need determination. The PSC currently includes fuel issues in its need determination proceeding, but the bill requires it to be addressed in the PSC's deliberations. The bill does not specify if the need for fuel diversity and supply reliability refers to the state as a whole or to the specific applicant.

Section 42: Effective Date: This act shall take effect upon becoming law.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

- Section 1 Provides legislative findings and intent.
- Section 2 Creates s. 377.801, F.S., provides Short title.
- Section 3 Creates s. 377.802, F.S., provides purpose.
- Section 4 Creates s. 377.803, F.S., provides definitions.
- Section 5 Creates s. 377.804, F.S., Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program.
- Section 6 Creates s. 377.805, F.S., Energy Efficient Appliances Rebate Program.
- Section 7 Creates s. 377.806, F.S., Solar Energy Systems Rebate Program.
- Section 8 Creates s. 377.901, F.S., Florida Energy Council.
- Section 9 Creates s. 212.08(7)(ccc), F.S., sales tax exemption for equipment, machinery and other renewable energy technologies.
- Section 10 Adds s. 213.053(7)(y), F.S., relating to confidentiality and information sharing.
- Section 11 Amends s. 220.02(8), F.S., relating to tax credits against corporate income tax or franchise tax.
- Section 12 Creates s. 220.192, F.S., Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.
- Section 13 Amends s. 220.13, F.S., relating to definition of "adjusted federal income."
- Section 14 Amends s. 186.801(2), F.S., relating to ten-year site plan.
- Section 15 Amends s. 366.04(6), F.S., relating to jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.
- Section 16 Amends s. 366.05(1) and (8), F.S., related to powers of the Public Service Commission
- Section 17 Requires the Public Service Commission to direct a study.
- Section 18 Amends s. 403.503, F.S., provides definitions for the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act

- Section 19 Amends s. 403.504, F.S., relating to powers and duties of the Department of Environmental Protection.
- Section 20 Amends s. 403.5505, F.S., relation to applications for permits pursuant to s. 403.0885, F.S. (Establishment of federally approved state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program).
- Section 21 Amends s. 403.506, F.S., relating to applicability, thresholds, and certification.
- Section 22 Amends s. 403.5064, F.S., relating to distribution of certification application and related schedule.
- Section 23 Amends s. 403.5065, F.S., relating to appointment, powers, and duties of an administrative law judge.
- Section 24 Amends s. 403.5066, F.S., relating to determination of completeness.
- Section 25 Creates s. 403.50663, F.S., relating to informational public meetings.
- Section 26 Creates s. 403.50665, F.S., relating to land use consistency determination.
- Section 27 Repeals s. 403.5067, F.S., determination of sufficiency.
- Section 28 Amends s. 403.507, F.S., preliminary statement of issues, reports, project analyses, and studies.
- Section 29 Amends s. 403.508, F.S., relating to land use and certification hearings.
- Section 30 Amends s. 403.509, F.S., relating to final disposition of the application.
- Section 31 Amends s. 403.511, F.S., relating to effect of certification.
- Section 32 Creates s. 403.5112, F.S., relating to filing of notice of certified corridor route.
- Section 33 Creates s. 403.5113, F.S., relating to post certification amendments.
- Section 34 Amends s. 403.5115, F.S., relating to public notice and costs of proceeding.
- Section 35 Amends s. 403.513, F.S., relating to judicial review.
- Section 36 Amends s. 403.516, F.S., relating to modification of certification.
- Section 37 Amends s. 403.517, F.S., relating to supplemental applications for sites certified for ultimate site capacity
- Section 38 Amends s. 403.5175, F.S., relating to electrical power plant site certifications
- Section 39 Amends s. 403.518, F.S., relating to fees and disposition.
- Section 40 Provides for the applicability of revisions to the Power Plant Siting Act
- Section 41 Amends s. 403.519, F.S., relating to determination of need.
- Section 42 Provides for an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

Conceptually, there could be a positive effect on state revenues due to the encouraged investment in renewable energy technologies and solar energy. However, there could be a decrease in gross tax receipts due to a reduced sale in electricity.

2. Expenditures:

Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program

According to DEP, there will be recurring costs associated with administering the programs provided for under the act. At this time, the Energy Office staff time is paid through a grant from the United States Department of Energy and administering grant programs would be an allowable cost under the federal grant. However, the additional workload may create a need for hiring additional staff.

Energy Efficient Products Sales Tax Holiday

On January 13, 2006, the Revenue Estimating Conference estimated the fiscal impact of a one week sales tax holiday for energy efficient products¹ at \$2.5 million per fiscal year.

Solar Energy System Incentives Program

The fiscal impact of the Solar Energy System Incentives Program is indeterminate at this time. The availability of the rebates is subject to the amount appropriated to the program each fiscal year. The DEP will incur some expenses associated with administering this program.

Florida Energy Council

The Energy Council may incur costs associated with conducting its duties, and DEP may incur administrative costs associated with staffing the council. There is no appropriation for these expenses.

Sales Tax Exemption and Corporate Income Tax Credit

According to DEP, it will either administer the tax incentive program or contract with an outside organization to do so. The costs associated with this incentive are recurring in nature. The Energy Office staff is paid through a grant from the U.S. Dept. of Energy and administration of a tax incentive program for biofuels and hydrogen would be allowable under the federal grant. However, the additional workload may create a need for hiring additional staff.

There will also be a general revenue impact to the state as a result of the sales tax exemption and corporate income tax credit. The bill limits the total for sales tax exemptions at \$4 million per fiscal year, and the limit for tax credit to \$11 million per fiscal year.

According to DOR, it will need one additional position at a recurring cost of \$48,708 to administer these programs. For the 2006-2007 fiscal year, DOR expects to incur \$4,834 in non-recurring expenses.

Public Service Commission

According to PSC, it may see an increased workload as a result of the additional authority monitoring system reliability as it relates to fuel diversity. The PSC will also incur costs related to the study it is required to direct.

Power Plant Siting Act

¹ HB 347 by Representative Sobel and SB 762 by Senator Miller.

As a result of potential hearing cancellations, the costs to conduct and participate in those hearings should decrease. However, the shortened time frames will result in an increased workload over the same amount of time and may require additional staff.

Other Costs

The DEP and DOR will incur expenses associated with the rulemaking requirements. In addition, DEP and the PSC may incur expenses associated with revising their current rules to conform to the statutory changes.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

Local governments would be eligible to receive grants under the Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program. Added infrastructure and development could have a positive impact on a local government's revenues.

2. Expenditures:

In the long-run, local governments may save funds as a result of canceling the certification hearing under the Power Plant Siting Act; however, local governments may incur expenses related to holding informational public meetings.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill creates the following: Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program, Energy Efficient Products Sales Tax Holiday, Solar Energy Systems Rebate Program, sales tax exemption for equipment, machinery and other renewable energy technologies, renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.

Also, applicants for siting power plants will see a direct economic benefit from a streamlined permitting process, including the ability to begin construction at an earlier date.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill does not contain an appropriation for the expenses related to the Florida Energy Council.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds. The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities. This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities have to raise revenue.

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill provides rulemaking authority in the following instances:

The DEP may adopt rules:

- a. to administer the Renewable Energy Technologies Grant Program.

- b. to designate rebate amounts and administer the issuance of Solar Energy Systems Incentive Program.
- c. to implement provisions related to the Florida Energy Council.
- d. to implement guidelines, rules, and application materials for the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit.
- e. to ensure sales tax exemptions do not exceed the provided limits, regularly publish the amount of sales tax remaining in each fiscal year.
- f. to determine the appropriate fee for a certificate modification under the Florida Electric Power Plant Siting Act.
- g. to amend its power plant siting rules to conform to change to the Florida Electric Power Plant Siting Act.
- h. to include "construction" as a component to be included in rules for environmental precautions in relation to the PPSA.

The DOR is required to adopt rules regarding the manner and form of sales tax refund applications and may establish guidelines for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemptions. Also, the DOR has the authority to adopt rules relating to forms required to claim the Renewable Energy Technologies Investment Tax Credit, the requirements and basis for establishing an entitlement to a credit, and examination and audit procedures required to administer the credit.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Drafting Issues

On line 279, the bill provides that during the sales tax holiday, the tax levied under ch. 212, F.S., may not, be levied. This language is permissive. In order to provide that the tax cannot be levied, this language should be changed to shall not.

On lines 468 through 473, the bill provides a sales tax exemption for materials used in the distribution of ethanol from E10 to E85; however, the exemption for gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for ethanol applies from E10 through E100. This is a consistency concern.

Other Comments

The PSC may need rulemaking authority to amend some of its current rules to conform to provisions contained in this bill.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

On April 5, 2006, the Utilities & Telecommunications adopted a strike-all amendment and nine amendments to the strike-all. These amendments provided the following:

A) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Act:

1. Amends definition of "renewable energy resource" to more clearly specify targeted resources.
2. Modifies grant program language to clarify criteria and DEP duties.
3. Removes the energy efficient appliance rebate program and creates the new Energy Efficient Product Sales Tax Holiday.
4. Revises language to incorporate concepts into the existing solar energy rebate program, including providing incentives for solar pool heaters, setting rebate amounts, establishing eligibility criteria, and setting rebate caps.

B) Florida Energy Council

1. Adds the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services to the membership of the council.
2. Adds that the Secretary of DEP, the Chair of the PSC, and the Commissioner of DACS may appoint a designee.

3. Adds that the Council's recommendations shall be guided by the principles of reliability, efficiency, affordability, and diversity.

C) Tax Incentives

1. Amends definitions of "Biodiesel" and "Ethanol" to reflect more accepted definitions of those terms, and revises related concepts to clarify what is eligible for tax incentives.
2. Makes technical corrections for proper operation of the tax programs.

D) Public Service Commission

1. Clarifies the PSC is to direct a broad study all forms of system hardening.

E) Power Plant Siting Act

1. Clarifies definitions.
2. Clarifies the interaction with federal permit programs.
3. Amends the applicability section to exempt cogeneration facilities which are expanding by less than 35 megawatts.
4. Changes the section on completeness to give the applicant 30 days, rather than 15, to respond to a notice of incompleteness. Other formatting changes were made to make this section clearer.
5. Streamlines the process on the determination of consistency with land use to ensure that the applicant files the necessary information, and that the local government's abilities in issuing a statement of inconsistency are protected.